Get Pumped for Publishing: Build Your Research Reputation
Wednesday, December 9, 2020
12:00-1:30pm

Publication Type Reference Page

To skip to a particular type of publication, please click on corresponding link:

1. Editorial
2. Letter to the Editor
3. Case Report (Case Series)
4. Conference Abstract
5. Original Research
6. Critically Appraised Topic (CAT)
7. Review
8. Practice Guideline
9. Health Policy Brief

1. Editorial
   a. Overview
      i. Can be published in a scientific journal or news media
      ii. Short essay to express your view, often about an article or review that was recently published
         a. References:
   b. Examples of an Editorial
      i. Journal:
      ii. Newspaper:
   c. Career Advancement
      i. Student/Early career – not a good fit.
      ii. Mid-career – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field
iii.  *Established* – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field

d.  Time/Work Expectation
   i.  This type of publication is generally written by a single author
   ii.  Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews

e.  Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
   i.  Will go through peer review process or editors at the journal/news media source
   ii.  Depends on what issue editors want to highlight and what other researches submit for that particular issue

2.  **Letter to the Editor**
   a.  Overview
      i.  Can be published in a scientific journal or news media
      ii.  Express comments, questions or criticisms about article(s) or topic(s) covered in that source
         a.  References:
             ii.  Walsh K. (2005), Writing a Letter to a Medical Journal. *BMJ*, 331:s169. [https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.331.7521.s169](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.331.7521.s169)
   b.  Examples of a Letter to the Editor
      i.  Journal:
      ii.  Newspaper:
   c.  Career Advancement
      i.  *Student/Early career* – could be a good fit for a non-peer reviewed publication to build your CV
      ii.  *Mid-career* – well suited if you want to engage scientific community or specific author
      iii.  *Established* – well suited if you want to engage scientific community or specific author
   d.  Time/Work Expectation
      i.  This type of publication is generally written by a single author
      ii.  Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews
   e.  Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
      i.  Will go through peer review process or editors at the journal/news media source
      ii.  Depends on what issue editors want to highlight and what other researches submit for that particular issue
3. Case Report (Case Series)
   a. Overview
      i. Summary of a single patient case or multiple patient cases
      ii. Educate health professionals about a particular illness and how to treat patients with that condition
         a. References:

   b. Examples of a Case Report
      i. *New England Journal of Medicine*:
         b. *Journal of Emergency Medicine*:

   c. Career Advancement
      i. *Student/Early career* – could be a good fit for a clinically relevant, peer-reviewed publication to build your CV
      ii. *Mid-career* – well suited if you are a clinical health professional that wants to highlight an important patient case(s) to inform clinical practice
      iii. *Established* – well suited if you are a clinical health professional that wants to highlight an important patient case(s) to inform clinical practice

   d. Time/Work Expectation
      i. This type of publication can be written by a single author or multiple authors
         a. Students: possible to write up a case report on your own about a patient case that you have observed
            i. More likely that you will work with a clinical mentor, but if you do the write up and they serve in an advisory role, you can be listed as first author
         ii. Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews

   e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
      i. Will go through peer review process at the journal
      ii. Depends on number of case report submissions and topics the journal wants to cover in that particular issue
a. If you write a case report that is relevant to topics in current clinical practice, it may increase the likelihood of acceptance

4. Conference abstract
   a. Overview
      i. Abstract written about unpublished original research
         a. Should be relevant to the theme of the conference
         b. May be connected to a poster presentation
      ii. Opportunity to present ongoing work to researchers in your field
         a. References:
            i. Watson Nicholas FS. (2005), Submitting a conference abstract. *BMJ*, 331:s264. [https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.331.7530.s264](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.331.7530.s264)
   b. Examples of a conference abstract
      i. *Circulation*:
      ii. *Journal of Hypertension*:
         a. Khumaedi, Anandhara, Nugroho, Pringgodigdo & Purnamasari, Dyah. (2020). 2, 5THE DETERMINANT OF CENTRAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS. Journal of Hypertension, 38, e4. [https://doi.org/10.1097/01.hjh.0000689124.63805.1c](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.hjh.0000689124.63805.1c)
   c. Career Advancement
      i. *Student/Early career*—good fit if you are working on an ongoing original research project and need practice writing an abstract and potentially presenting a poster at a conference
         a. This would be a non-peer-reviewed citation to build your CV
      ii. *Mid-career*—well suited if you want to present important ongoing original research at a relevant conference
      iii. *Established*—well suited if you want to present important ongoing original research at a relevant conference
   d. Time/Work Expectation
      i. This type of publication is generally written with multiple authors
         a. Students: possible to be a first author if you take the lead on writing the abstract, working with your PI or research mentor and their team
         b. Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews
   e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
      i. Will not go through a peer review process
ii. Abstract needs to be relevant to the conference theme and has to be accepted by editorial board
   a. The likelihood of acceptance dependent on size of the conference, number of abstracts submitted and relevance to conference theme

5. Original Research
   a. Overview
      i. There are various types of original research papers
         a. Animal research (investigative, observational, experimental)
         b. Cross-sectional
         c. Observational (cohort, case-control)
         d. Experimental (crossover, RCT)
      ii. Report the results of research on topics ranging from mechanisms to clinical trials
         a. References:
   b. Examples of original research papers
      i. Animal research:
      ii. Cross-sectional:
      iii. Cohort:
      iv. Randomized Clinical Trial:
c. Career Advancement
   i. Student/Early career—good fit if you want experience/a career in conducting laboratory or clinical research
      a. Students: Seek out mentors or opportunities to work in a research team to contribute to original research publications
      b. Early career: may be working with senior members of research team on their projects and related publications
   ii. Mid-career—well suited to develop your research profile and CV
      a. Contribute new knowledge to the scientific literature
      b. Become more competitive for grant opportunities
      c. Become more competitive for promotion and tenure
      d. Maintain funding to support a research team or lab
   iii. Established—well suited to develop your research profile and CV
      a. Contribute new knowledge to the scientific literature
      b. Stay competitive for grant opportunities
      c. Maintain funding to support a research team or lab

d. Time/Work Expectation
   i. These types of publications are the product of many researchers, technicians, students, etc.
   ii. Time to conduct the research and publish a study will vary
      a. Experimental and animal research studies are most costly in terms of both money and time
         i. Need to create protocols, get IRB approval, enroll participants, etc.
         ii. Most likely looking at 1 or more years to get to publication
      b. Observational and cross-sectional studies require the collection and analysis of data
         i. May require IRB approval, enrollment of participants, etc.
         ii. Most likely looking at 1 or more years to get to publication

e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
   i. Will go through a peer review process
   ii. Need to adhere to accepted methodological standards and standards of the target journal
   iii. Multiple factors will affect likelihood of acceptance, including quality/rigor of the methods, fit for the journal and overall writing of the article

6. Critically Appraised Topic (CAT)
a. Overview
   i. Tool for health professionals to make sure their clinical practices are underpinned by evidence-based practice
      a. Answer specific, patient-oriented questions
      b. Have a structured methodology
ii. Short summary of the most up-to-date, high quality available evidence
   a. References:
         https://doi.org/10.1111/bjd.15873

b. Examples of a CAT
   i. Field of Rehabilitation:
         https://doi.org/10.1123/jsr.2014-0278
   ii. Field of Palliative Care:

c. Career Advancement
   i. Student/Early career – good fit if you want experience/a career in clinical care
      a. Students: Seek out clinical mentors for opportunities to contribute to a CAT
         i. Some doctoral students may be required to write a CAT as part of their program
      b. Early career: may be contributing to CATs of senior clinical mentors or may be writing your own CAT

d. Time/Work Expectation
   i. This type of publication may be written by one or more authors
   ii. Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews

e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
   i. Will go through a peer review process
   ii. Need to adhere to accepted methodological standards and standards of the target journal
   iii. Multiple factors will affect likelihood of acceptance, including quality/rigor of the methods, fit for the journal and overall writing of the CAT

7. Review
   a. Overview of review types (A summarization of the body of literature on a particular research question)
      i. Narrative literature review
         a. Expert summary of relevant literature for a particular research topic
         b. No methodology or guideline to adhere to
         c. No protocol required
         d. Least rigorous/transparent type of review
            i. Do not know how the author found the information they cited or if anything was missed
e. Well suited for topic reviews where comprehensive searching and examination of all literature related to a particular research question is not required

ii. Integrative Review (Evidence Synthesis)
   a. Integration of empirical research studies and concept analysis for a particular research topic
   b. Follows a methodology
      i. Whittemore and Knafli
   c. Can create a protocol to guide the review process
      i. While there is not a specific guideline for integrative reviews, you could modify the PRISMA protocol to your needs
   d. Well suited for disciplines and questions that require an analysis of pertinent concepts in addition to analysis of how concepts are studied in the empirical literature

iii. Scoping Review
   a. Comprehensive review looking to characterize the research conducted on a specific research question
      i. Identify gaps in the literature, what/how variables have been studied, characteristics of population, intervention/exposure or outcome, etc.
   b. Follows a methodology
      i. Arksey and O’Malley (2005)
      ii. Update: Levac et al. (2010)
      iii. Update: Daudt et al. (2013)
   c. Need to create a protocol to guide the review process
      i. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-Scr)
      ii. Submit protocol to a repository like Open Science Framework
   d. Well suited in preparation for grant submissions or exploratory research where the aim is to better understand and characterize the literature related to a research question

iv. Systematic Review
   a. Comprehensive review looking to find all relevant research studies looking at a particular research question to better understand the summary effect of an intervention on an outcome
      i. Originally restricted to comparison of RCTs, but has expanded beyond to observational studies (important thing is that studies being compared are all of the same methodological type)
   b. Follows a methodology
      i. Preferred Reporting in Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA)
   c. Need to create a protocol to guide the review process
      i. PRISMA protocol
      ii. Submit protocol to a repository like PROSPERO
   d. Well suited for mid-career or established researchers looking to inform clinical practice and policy decisions by comprehensively assessing the effects of particular treatments or interventions on specified outcomes in a population
      i. Good opportunity for students to seek mentors or systematic review projects to work on to gain experience in writing this type of review
         a. Some students may be assigned systematic reviews for a class, dissertation, etc. – in almost all cases this is designed to be an
educational exercise and the resulting review is not likely to be publishable

e. For training in systematic review methodology, please utilize the newly acquired Health Sciences Library resource: Cochrane Interactive Learning
   i. [Link](http://www.columbia.edu/cgi-bin/cul/resolve?clio14924921)

v. Meta-Analysis
   a. A systematic review where the relevant data published in the included studies is analyzed to determine the true summary effect of the intervention on the specified outcome
   b. For more information, see the Cochrane Handbook\textsuperscript{10}
   c. For training in Meta-analysis, please utilize the newly acquired Health Sciences Library resource: Cochrane Interactive Learning
   i. [Link](http://www.columbia.edu/cgi-bin/cul/resolve?clio14924921)

vi. Umbrella Review
   a. An analysis of systematic reviews
   b. Focuses on a broad condition or problem for which there are two or more potential interventions and highlights reviews that address these interventions and their results
   c. No strict methodology
   d. Can be difficult to combine results of multiple systematic reviews

vii. References for review types:


3) PRISMA Protocols website: [http://prisma-statement.org/Extensions/Protocols](http://prisma-statement.org/Extensions/Protocols)


9) Open Science Framework: [https://osf.io](https://osf.io)

b. Examples of reviews
   i. Narrative Review:
   
   i. Integrative Review:
   
   i. Scoping Review:
   
   i. Systematic Review:
   
   i. Meta-Analysis:
   
   ii. Umbrella Review:

c. Career Advancement
   i. Student/Early career – good fit if you want experience in conducting comprehensive reviews and to develop your CV
      a. Students: Seek out mentors or opportunities to work in a research team to contribute to these types of reviews
      b. Early career: may be working with senior members of research team on their review
ii. *Mid-career* – well suited to develop your research profile, increase your H-Index and bolster your CV
   a. Well conducted reviews can inform clinical practice and policy decisions
   b. Certain types of reviews are highly cited, especially if they are published in a reputable journal and are methodologically sound

iii. *Established* – well suited to develop your research profile, increase your H-Index and bolster your CV
   a. Well conducted reviews can inform clinical practice and policy decisions
   b. Certain types of reviews are highly cited, especially if they are published in a reputable journal and are methodologically sound

**d. Time/Work Expectation**
   i. These types of reviews can be the product of one researcher (Narrative Literature Review), but more often are the work of many researchers, students, etc.
   ii. Time to conduct the review and publish a study will vary
      a. Narrative Reviews typically take less time as they have a less stringent methodology
      b. The other types of reviews (not including Umbrella Reviews) are based on a methodology and require the rigorous searching, protocol development and evaluation of many research articles
         i. May take anywhere from 6-18 months from start to manuscript completion

**e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process**
   i. Will go through a peer review process
   ii. Need to adhere to accepted methodological standards and standards of the target journal
   iii. Multiple factors will affect likelihood of acceptance, including quality/rigor of the methods, fit for the journal and overall writing of the review

**8. Practice Guideline**
   a. Overview
      i. Establish standards of care backed by strong scientific evidence
         a. Include recommendations to optimize patient care
         b. Often created by professional associations (such as the American Heart Association) with their own standards and expected methodology
      ii. Informed by systematic review of evidence and assessment of the benefits and risks of alternative care options
         a. References:
b. Examples of a Practice Guideline
   i. Field of Pediatrics:
      a. Ralston, S. L., Lieberthal, A. S., Meissner, H. C., Alverson, B. K., Baley, J. E.,
         Gadomski, A. M., Johnson, D. W., Light, M. J., Maraqna, N. F., Mendonca, E. A.,
         E., Sayles, S., 3rd, Hernandez-Cancio, S., & American Academy of Pediatrics
         (2014). Clinical practice guideline: the diagnosis, management, and prevention of
   ii. Field of Nursing:
         pathway: a clinical practice guideline. British journal of nursing (Mark Allen

c. Career Advancement
   i. Student/Early career – not a good fit.
   ii. Mid-career – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field
   iii. Established – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field

d. Time/Work Expectation
   i. This type of publication will be written by a team of researchers and health
      professionals
   ii. Could be equally time consuming as some comprehensive reviews (6-18 months)

e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
   i. Will go through a peer review process
   ii. Need to adhere to accepted methodological standards and standards of the association
      and/or journal
   iii. Multiple factors will affect likelihood of acceptance, including quality/rigor of the
      literature review and overall writing of the guideline
      a. Guideline may be a directive of a particular association, therefore if the guideline
         is done well, very unlikely that it would not be published

9. Health Policy Brief
   a. Overview
      i. A focused discussion of an action to achieve intentional and purposeful movement
      a. Include best available evidence to support a devised policy or range of policy
         options, and a narrative analysis that considers the impact of a proposed policy
      b. See the SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health Policymaking
      ii. Analytic in nature and author should remain objective even if evidence is persuasive
      a. References:
         i. Wong SL, Green LA, Bazemore AW, Miller BF. How to write a health policy
             for evidence-informed health Policymaking (STP) 1: What is evidence-
             informed policymaking?. Health research policy and systems, 7 Suppl
             1(Suppl 1), S1. https://doi.org/10.1186/1478-4505-7-S1-S1
b. Examples of a Health Policy Brief
   i. Health Affairs:
   ii. International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care:

c. Career Advancement
   i. Student/Early career – could be a good fit for public health student, and may be required as part of coursework to gain experience with this type of publication
      a. Recommended to have a mentor that is an expert in topic area
   ii. Mid-career – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field
   iii. Established – well suited if you are considered an expert in the field

d. Time/Work Expectation
   i. This type of publication will most likely be written by more than one author
   ii. Should be less time intensive compared to original research articles or reviews

e. Likelihood of Acceptance/Submission Process
   i. Will go through a peer review process
   ii. Need to adhere to accepted methodological standards and standards of the association and/or journal
   iii. Multiple factors will affect likelihood of acceptance, including quality/rigor of the literature review and overall writing of the brief