

Maximizing Research Impact Webinar Series

Publish, Don't Perish

Presented by the Local Capacity Development Crosscutting Theme

29 April 2022

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

Presented in collaboration with the University of Florida Libraries

TERRY KIT SELFE, DC PhD
A Translational Research and
Impact Librarian



Outline

Choosing a journal

- **Scope, audience, reach, and metrics**

Drafting the manuscript

- **Determining the content**
 - Reporting standards
- **Organizing the manuscript**
 - ICMJE
 - Journal's formatting
- **Follow journal's instructions to authors**
 - Be mindful of limits to word counts, number of tables or figures, references



Publish



Publish

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Timely dissemination of clinical trial results is required to honor the commitment of study participants, advance the research enterprise, and improve clinical care, but little is known about the performance of academic medical centers in this endeavor. Previous limited studies have shown that between 25% and 50% of clinical trials remain unpublished, sometimes years after completion, and the performance of academically based investigators in publishing and reporting of trial results is suboptimal.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Academic medical centers showed noticeable variation and poor performance in the dissemination of clinical trial results.

Only 29% of completed clinical trials conducted by the faculty at major academic centers were published within two years of completion and only 13% reported results on ClinicalTrials.gov.

Additional tools and mechanisms are needed to rectify this lack of timely reporting and publication, as they impair the research enterprise and threaten to undermine evidence based clinical decision making.

the **bmj** | *BMJ* 2016;352:i637 | doi:10.1136/bmj.i637

Chen R, Desai NR, Ross JS, et al. Publication and reporting of clinical trial results: cross sectional analysis across academic medical centers. *BMJ*. 2016;352:i637. Published 2016 Feb 17. doi:10.1136/bmj.i637

Publish

What and where?

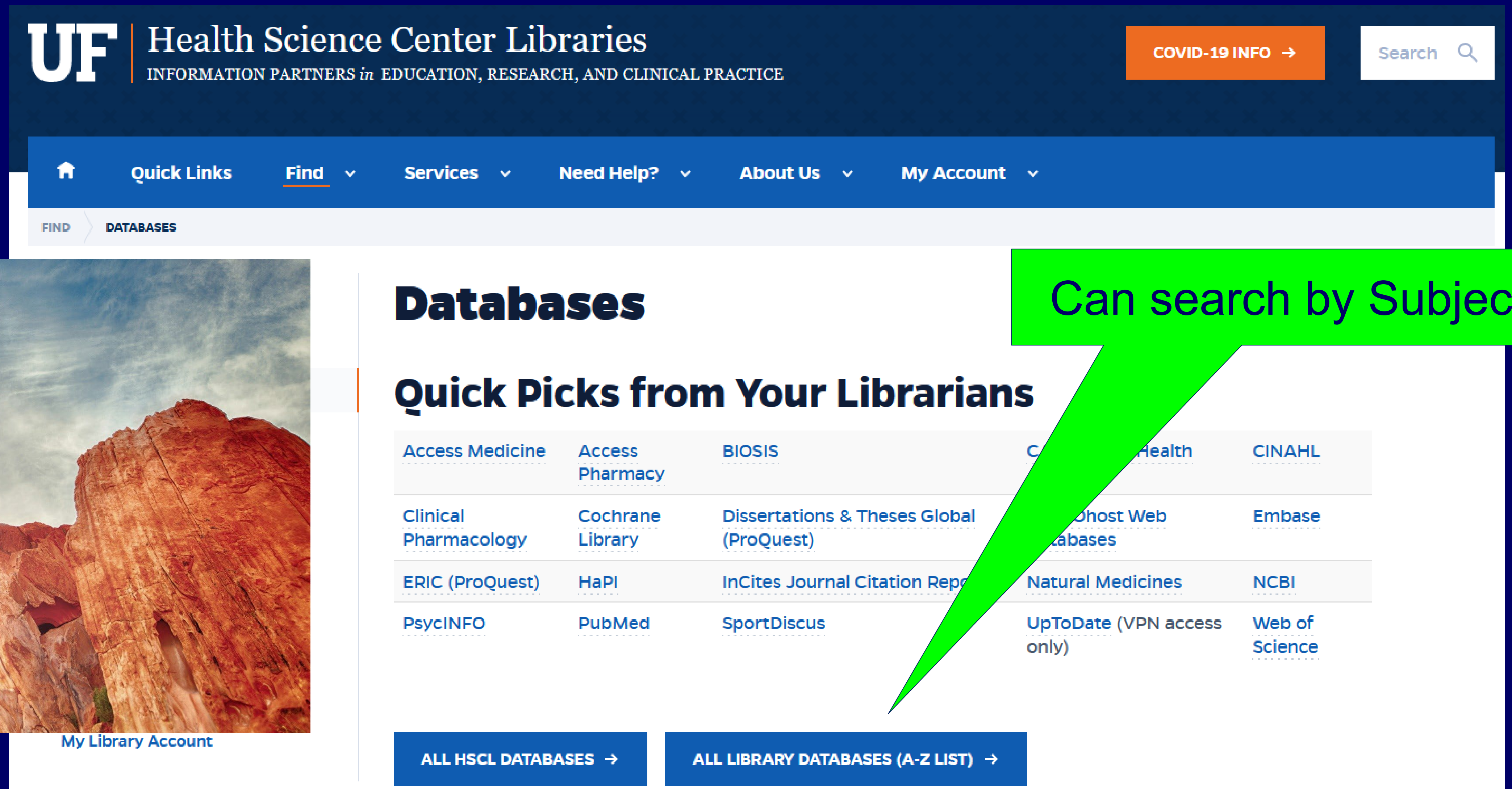
- **Presentations at conferences**
- **Poster and paper abstracts often published**
- **Journal articles**
 - **Original research - clinical trial findings**
 - **Study protocols**
 - **Focus is on methods**
 - **Reviews**
 - **Possibly something from your dissertation, grant submission**



Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Who do you want to reach?

- **What databases do they use to find studies?**



The screenshot shows the UF Health Science Center Libraries website. The header includes the UF logo, the text "Health Science Center Libraries", and the tagline "INFORMATION PARTNERS in EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND CLINICAL PRACTICE". There is a "COVID-19 INFO" button and a search bar. The navigation menu includes "Quick Links", "Find", "Services", "Need Help?", "About Us", and "My Account". The "Find" menu is open, showing "FIND" and "DATABASES". The "DATABASES" section is titled "Databases" and "Quick Picks from Your Librarians". It lists various databases in a grid:

Access Medicine	Access Pharmacy	BIOSIS	CINAHL
Clinical Pharmacology	Cochrane Library	Dissertations & Theses Global (ProQuest)	Embase
ERIC (ProQuest)	HaPI	InCites Journal Citation Reports	NCBI
PsycINFO	PubMed	SportDiscus	Web of Science

At the bottom, there are two buttons: "ALL HSCL DATABASES →" and "ALL LIBRARY DATABASES (A-Z LIST) →". A green arrow points from the text "Can search by Subject" to the "CINAHL" database link.

Can search by Subject

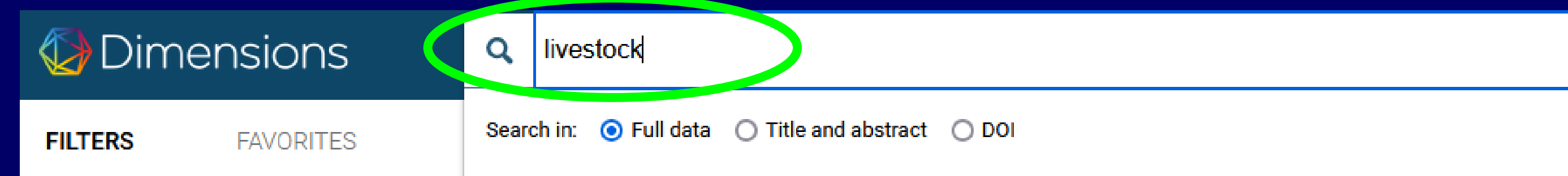
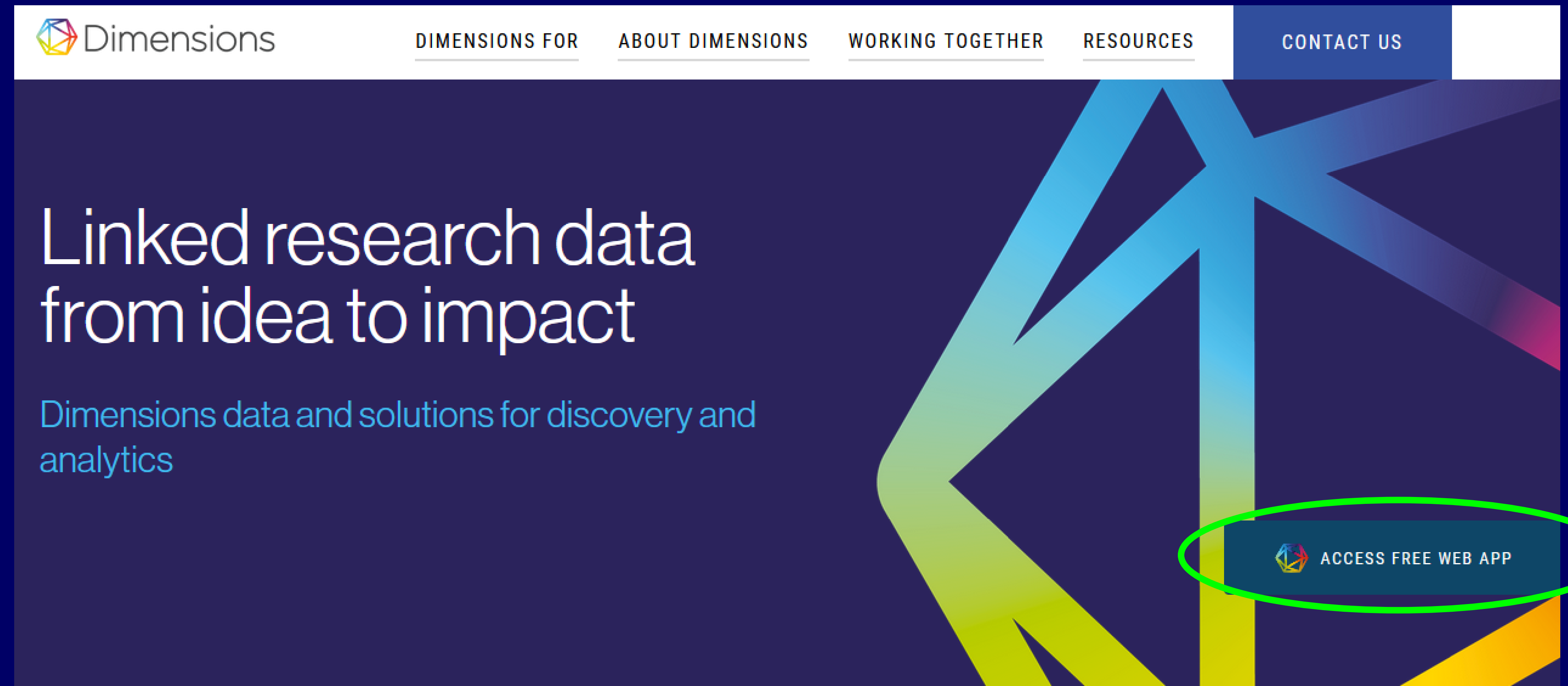


[My Library Account](#)

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What journals in audience's preferred database publish articles similar to yours?

- **E.g., Dimensions**
- **Search by topic and look at Journal Titles**



<https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What journals in audience's preferred database publish articles similar to yours?

- **E.g., Dimensions**
- **Search by topic and look at Journal Titles**
- **Refine if too broad**

The screenshot shows the Dimensions database interface. The search bar at the top contains the term 'livestock'. The left sidebar shows filters, with 'SOURCE TITLE' expanded, listing journals and their publication counts. The main content area displays search results for 'livestock', including a list of publications with titles, authors, and publication years. The right sidebar shows 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' with 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES' and 'RESEARCHERS' listed.

Dimensions Search: livestock

FILTERS FAVORITES

- PUBLICATION YEAR
- RESEARCHER
- RESEARCH CATEGORIES
- PUBLICATION TYPE
- SOURCE TITLE**
 - SSRN Electronic Journal 9,532
 - Livestock Science 8,333
 - PLOS ONE 7,641
 - Journal of Animal Science 6,907
 - Journal of Dairy Science 6,444
 - The Science of The Total Environment 5,563
 - Animal 5,313
 - American Journal of Agricultural Ecology 5,136
 - Research Square 5,026
 - IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science 4,818
 - Veterinary Record 4,380

PUBLICATIONS 1,114,410

DATA SETS 6,073 **GRANTS** 17,712 **PATENTS** 643,116 **CLINICAL TRIALS** 101 **POLICY DOCUMENTS** 36,800

Show abstract Sort by: Relevance

Title, Author(s), Bibliographic reference - About the metrics

Where is the Planetary Boundary for freshwater being exceeded because of livestock farming?
Guoyong Leng, Jim W Hall
2020, The Science of The Total Environment - Article
Livestock production has significant impacts on the environment, including due to the use of water. In this study, we provide a spatially explicit estimation of livestock blue water use, by analyzing ... more

Citations 3 Altmetric 1 View PDF Add to Library

Knowledge and practice on prevention of mosquito-borne diseases in livestock-keeping and non-livestock-keeping communities in Hanoi city, Vietnam: A mixed-method study
Thang Nguyen-Tien, Long Thanh Pham, Duoc Trong Vu, Son Hai Tran, Lieu Thi Vu, Vuong Nghia Bui, Anh Ngoc Bui, Trun...
2021, PLOS ONE - Article
Mosquito-borne diseases (MBDs) are causing high morbidity and mortality for humans. Urban livestock keeping is still common in cities around the world. The animals may serve as reservoirs for zoonotic... more

Citations 2 Altmetric 14 View PDF Add to Library

Adaptation options for small livestock farmers having large ruminants (cattle and buffalo) against climate change in Central Punjab Pakistan
Pomi Shahbaz, Ismet Boz, Shamsheer ul Haq
2020, Environmental Science and Pollution Research - Article

ANALYTICAL VIEWS

RESEARCH CATEGORIES

- 06 Biological Sciences 231,417
- 07 Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences 198,607
- 11 Medical and Health Sciences 135,360
- 05 Environmental Sciences 118,709
- 09 Engineering 88,369

OVERVIEW

RESEARCHERS

- Heinz Mehlhorn 1,881
Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany
- Tim Angus Mcallister 539
Agriculture and Agriculture-Food Canada, Canada
- Yu-Long Yin 528
Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, China
- Jitender Prakash Dubey 442
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, United States
- Ragnor Pedersen 396

<https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What journals in audience's preferred database publish articles similar to yours?

- **E.g., Dimensions**
- **Search by topic and look at Journal Titles**
- **Refine if too broad**

The screenshot shows the Dimensions database interface. The search bar at the top contains the query '07 Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences' and 'livestock'. The left sidebar shows filters, with 'SOURCE TITLE' expanded, listing various journals and their publication counts. The main content area displays search results for 'Livestock Development in Hanoi City, Vietnam—Challenges and Policies' and 'The contribution of livestock to household livelihoods in Tanzania and Uganda: measuring tradable and non-tradable livestock outputs'. The right sidebar shows 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' with a table of research categories and their publication counts.

RESEARCH CATEGORIES	Count
07 Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences	198,607
0702 Animal Production	59,785
0707 Veterinary Sciences	58,344
06 Biological Sciences	46,376
0703 Crop and Pasture Production	36,222

<https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What journals in audience's preferred database publish articles similar to yours?

- **E.g., Dimensions**
- **Search by topic and look at Journal Titles**
- **Refine if too broad**
- **Narrower fields**

The screenshot shows the Dimensions database interface. At the top, the search bar contains '07 Agricultural and Veterinary S...' and 'livestock'. Below the search bar, the left sidebar shows filters for 'PUBLICATION YEAR', 'RESEARCHER', and 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES'. Under 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES', 'FIELDS OF RESEARCH' is expanded, showing a list of categories with their respective publication counts. The main content area displays search results for 'Livestock Development in Hanoi City, Vietnam—Challenges and Policies' and 'The contribution of livestock to household livelihoods in Tanzania and Uganda: measuring tradable and non-tradable livestock outputs'.

FILTERS	FAVORITES	PUBLICATIONS	DATASETS	GRANTS	PATENTS	CLINICAL TRIALS	POLICY DOCUMENTS
		198,607	749	5,073	48,718	0	3,037

RESEARCH CATEGORIES

- FIELDS OF RESEARCH**
- ☐ 07 Agricultural and Veterinary 198,607
- ☐ 0702 Animal Production 59,785
- ☐ 0707 Veterinary Sciences 58,344
- ☐ 06 Biological Sciences 46,376
- ☐ 0703 Crop and Pasture Product 36,222
- ☐ 05 Environmental Sciences 19,876
- ☐ 09 Engineering 15,386
- ☐ 0908 Food Sciences 11,688
- ☐ 0608 Zoology 10,116
- ☐ 0605 Microbiology 8,985
- ☐ 0701 Agriculture, Land and Farm 8,464

Search Results:

Livestock Development in Hanoi City, Vietnam—Challenges and Policies
Long Pham-Thanh, Ulf Magnusson, Minh Can-Xuan, Hung Nguyen-Viet, Åke Lundkvist, Johanna Lindahl
2020, Frontiers in Veterinary Science - Article
The rapid urban growth of Hanoi city requires a livestock production system that ensures both food security and the livelihoods of dwellers. This paper reviews the existing policies for livestock prod... [more](#)
Citations: 3 | Altmetric: 25 | View PDF | Add to Library

The contribution of livestock to household livelihoods in Tanzania and Uganda: measuring tradable and non-tradable livestock outputs
Giulia Zane, Ugo Pica-Ciamarra
2021, Tropical Animal Health and Production - Article
Livestock is estimated to contribute to the livelihoods of about 60 percent of rural households in developing countries, including many poor. Measuring the exact extent of such contribution is however... [more](#)
Citations: 1 | Add to Library

Gender and intersectional analysis of livestock vaccine value chains in Kaffrine, Senegal
Sarah McKune, Renata Serra, Alioune Touré

<https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What journals in audience's preferred database publish articles similar to yours?

- **E.g., Dimensions**
- **Search by topic and look at Journal Titles**
- **Refine if too broad**
- **Until list is a good fit**

The screenshot shows the Dimensions database interface. At the top, there are search filters for '07 Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences', '0703 Crop and Pasture Production', and 'livestock'. The left sidebar shows a list of journals under the 'SOURCE TITLE' filter, including 'Agronomy Journal' (2,479), 'Crop Science' (1,623), 'Grass and Forage Science' (1,311), 'Grassland Science' (969), 'Canadian Journal of Plant Science' (825), 'Experimental Agriculture' (788), 'Food Security' (618), 'Field Crops Research' (584), 'Agronomy' (565), 'New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research' (412), and 'Industrial Crops and Products' (405). The main content area displays search results for 'Solutions for a cultivated planet' and 'The DSSAT cropping system model'. The right sidebar shows 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' with a list of research categories and their publication counts.

RESEARCH CATEGORIES	Count
07 Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences	36,222
0703 Crop and Pasture Production	36,222
06 Biological Sciences	7,511
0607 Plant Biology	6,183
05 Environmental Sciences	6,122

RESEARCHERS	Count
Ken Evelyn Giller	110
Bernard Vanlauwe	78
Lynn Elwood Sollenberger	78
Tim Angus Mcallister	61
Michael D Casler	58

<https://www.dimensions.ai/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Who do you want to reach?

- **What are the commonly cited journals in their field?**
- **Can use Journal Citation Reports (JCR) to generate list with IF**

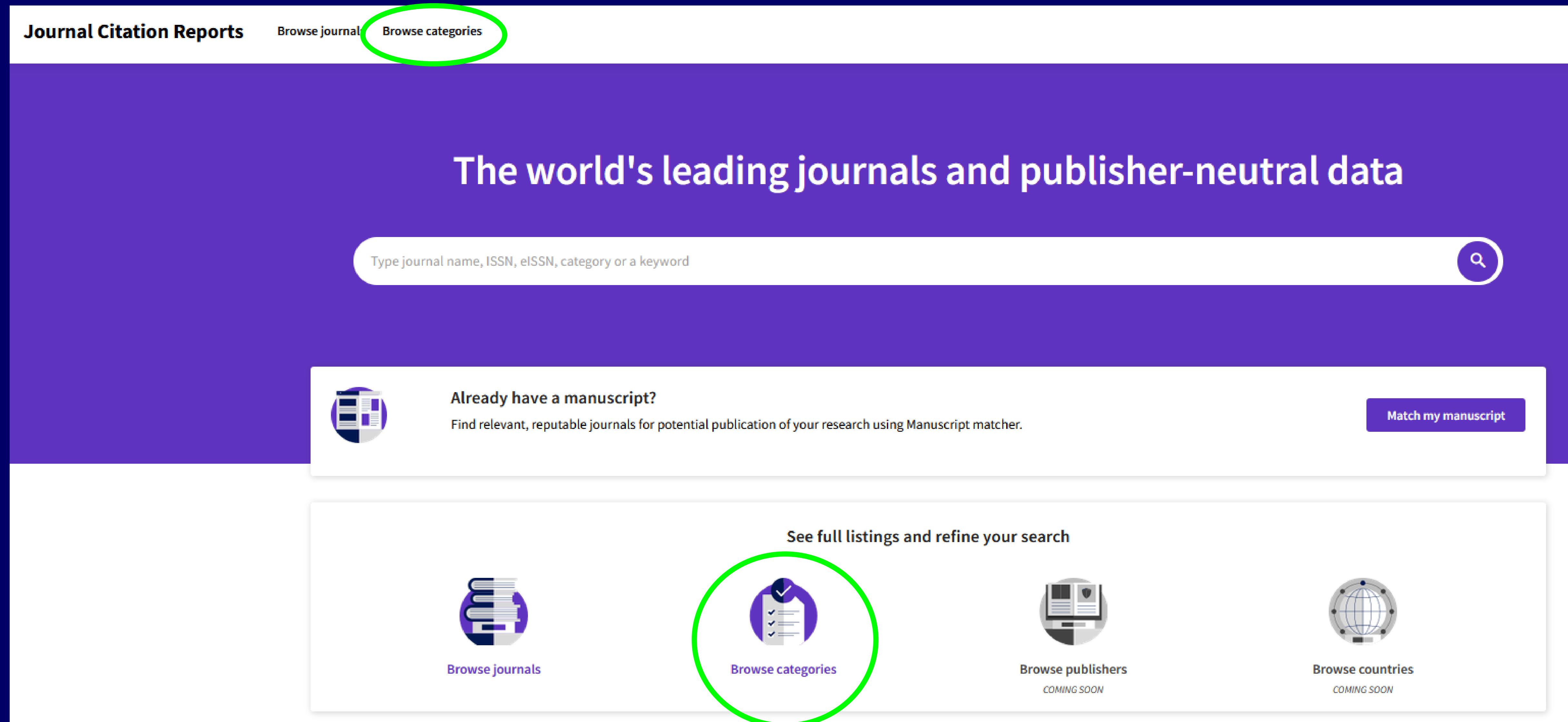
The screenshot shows the UF Health Science Center Libraries website. The header includes the UF logo, the text 'Health Science Center Libraries' and 'INFORMATION PARTNERS in EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND CLINICAL PRACTICE', a 'COVID-19 INFO' button, and a search bar. The navigation bar has links for 'Quick Links', 'Find', 'Services', 'Need Help?', 'About Us', and 'My Account'. The 'Find' section is active, showing 'FIND' and 'DATABASES' tabs. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Find Overview' with links to 'Library Catalog', 'Databases' (expanded), 'HSCl databases', 'All library databases (A-Z list)', 'eBooks', 'eJournals', 'Research Guides (LibGuides)', and 'Distance Learning'. The main content area is titled 'Databases' and 'Quick Picks from Your Librarians'. It displays a grid of database links: Access Medicine, Access Pharmacy, BIOSIS, CABI/Global Health, CINAHL, Clinical Pharmacology, Cochrane Library, Dissertations & Theses Global (ProQuest), EBSCOhost Web Databases, Embase, ERIC (ProQuest), HaPI, **InCites Journal Citation Reports** (circled in green), Natural Medicines, NCBI, PsycINFO, PubMed, SportDiscus, UpToDate (VPN access only), and Web of Science.

<https://library.health.ufl.edu/find/databases/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What are the commonly cited journals in audience's field?

- **To generate a list in JCR: Browse by category**



Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What are the commonly cited journals in audience's field?

- **To generate a list in JCR: Browse by category**



Clarivate™ Products

Journal Citation Reports Browse journals Browse categories My favorites Sign In Register

Categories by Group ⓘ

[See all 254 Categories](#)


Sort by: Alphabetical ▾

	NUMBER OF CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF JOURNALS	NUMBER OF CITABLE ITEMS	
 Agricultural Sciences	7	419	55,284	
Covers multiple aspects of agriculture, including engineering application in agriculture; selection, breeding, and management of livestock and crops; cultivation of plants; the formation, distribution, and utilization of soils; and all aspects of agricultural commodities and the management and policy decisions affecting them.				
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & POLICY				
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING				
AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE				
AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY				
AGRONOMY				
HORTICULTURE				
SOIL SCIENCE				
See All 7				

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What are the commonly cited journals in audience's field?

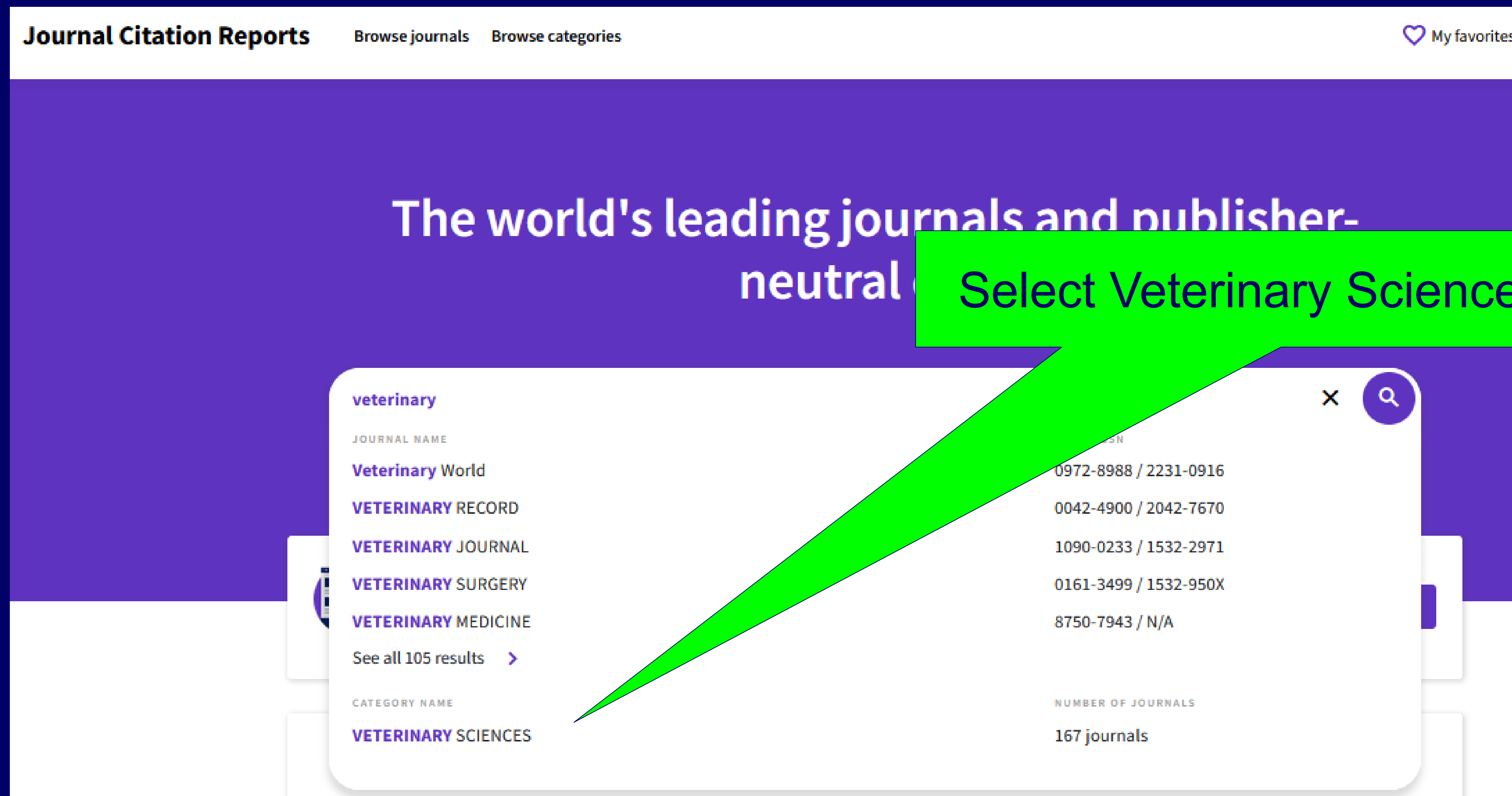
- **To generate a list in JCR: Browse by category**

	NUMBER OF CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF JOURNALS	NUMBER OF CITABLE ITEMS
 Plant & Animal Science	17	1,558	194,079
Covers a broad range of specialties including all disciplines related to plant and animal sciences, mycology, taxonomy, parasitology and veterinary medicine.			
AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE			
AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY			
AGRONOMY			
ANATOMY & MORPHOLOGY			
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION			
ECOLOGY			
HORTICULTURE			
LIMNOLOGY			
MARINE & FRESHWATER BIOLOGY			
MYCOLOGY			
ORNITHOLOGY			
PARASITOLOGY			
PLANT SCIENCES			
REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY			
TOXICOLOGY			
VETERINARY SCIENCES			
ZOOLOGY			

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What are the commonly cited journals in audience's field?

- To generate a list in JCR: Type word in search bar



Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What are the commonly cited journals in audience's field?

- **Generate a list in JCR**
- **Can export to Excel file if signed in**

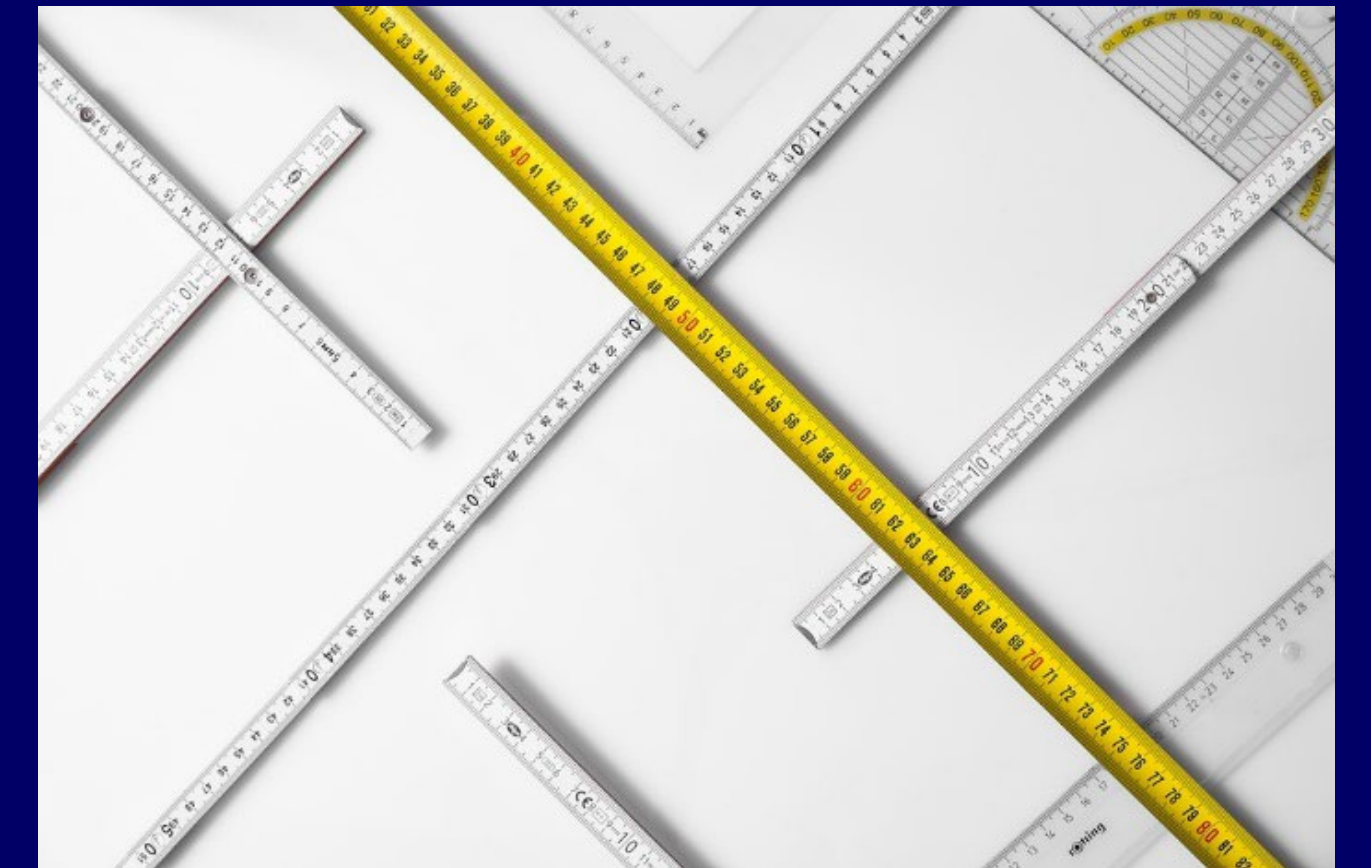
The screenshot shows the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: "Journal Citation Reports", "Browse journals", and "Browse categories". On the right, there are links for "My favorites", "Sign In", and a "Register" button. Below the navigation bar, the text "167 journals" is displayed next to a search bar. The search bar contains the placeholder text "Journal name, JCR abbreviation, ISSN, eISSN or category". To the right of the search bar, there is a red circle around an "Export" button, which is represented by a download icon and the word "Export". Below the search bar, there is a section for "VETERINARY SCIENCES" with a filter icon. Below this, there is a table of journals. The table has columns for "Journal name", "ISSN", "eISSN", "Category", "Total Citations", "2020 JIF", "JIF Quartile", "2020 JCI", and "% of OA Gold". The table lists four journals: "LAB ANIMAL", "Annual Review of Animal Biosciences", "Animal Nutrition", and "Transboundary and Emerging Diseases".

Journal name	ISSN	eISSN	Category	Total Citations	2020 JIF	JIF Quartile	2020 JCI	% of OA Gold
<input type="checkbox"/> LAB ANIMAL	0093-7355	1548-4475	VETERINARY SCIENCES - SCIE	1,005	12.625	Q1	2.99	0.00 %
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Review of Animal Biosciences	2165-8102	N/A	VETERINARY SCIENCES - SCIE	1,470	8.923	Q1	4.26	3.57 %
<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Nutrition	2405-6383	2405-6545	VETERINARY SCIENCES - SCIE	1,889	6.383	Q1	1.79	100.00 %
<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary and Emerging Diseases	1865-1674	1865-1682	VETERINARY SCIENCES - SCIE	7,104	5.005	Q1	2.07	14.35 %

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Are there any research metrics of importance to you?

- **What databases do you use to get those metrics?**
- **If the journal you are considering is not indexed by the database you use, it will not have metrics for your article**
- **Can do topic search to identify potential journals**
- **If the journal is not in JCR, it will not have a JIF**



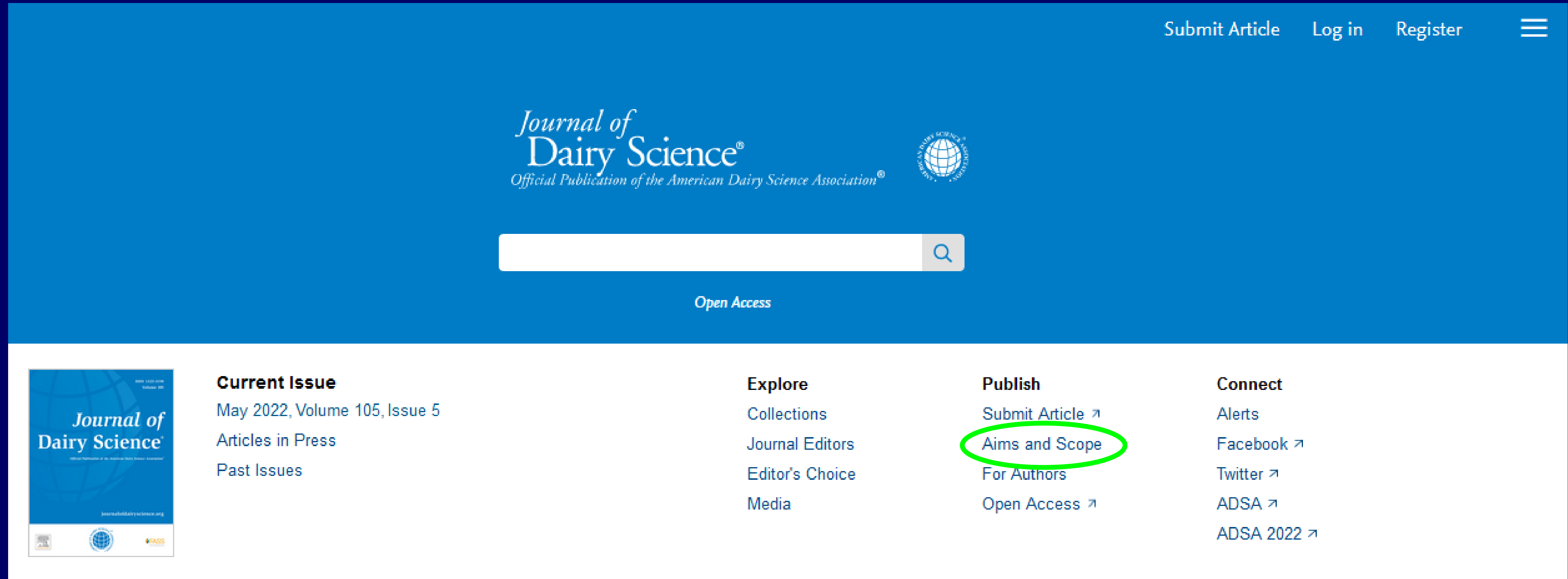
Choosing an Appropriate Journal

What does the journal home page have to say?

- **Scope**
 - **Subject matter**
 - **Article types**
 - **Case reports**
 - **Reviews**
 - **Original research (study design, size)**
- **Indexing**
- **Author guidelines**
 - **Some journals more restrictive than others**
 - **Word counts, number of references, formatting style**
- **Cost**
 - **Some charge thousands of dollars**

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Dairy Science website. The header is blue with navigation links: "Submit Article", "Log in", "Register", and a hamburger menu icon. The main content area is white. On the left, there is a thumbnail of the journal cover. To its right, under the heading "Current Issue", are links for "May 2022, Volume 105, Issue 5", "Articles in Press", and "Past Issues". In the center, under the heading "Explore", are links for "Collections", "Journal Editors", "Editor's Choice", and "Media". To the right of "Explore", under the heading "Publish", are links for "Submit Article", "Aims and Scope" (which is circled in green), "For Authors", and "Open Access". On the far right, under the heading "Connect", are links for "Alerts", "Facebook", "Twitter", "ADSA", and "ADSA 2022".

Journal of Dairy Science®
Official Publication of the American Dairy Science Association®

Submit Article Log in Register

Open Access

Current Issue
May 2022, Volume 105, Issue 5
Articles in Press
Past Issues

Explore
Collections
Journal Editors
Editor's Choice
Media

Publish
Submit Article ↗
Aims and Scope
For Authors
Open Access ↗

Connect
Alerts
Facebook ↗
Twitter ↗
ADSA ↗
ADSA 2022 ↗

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/>

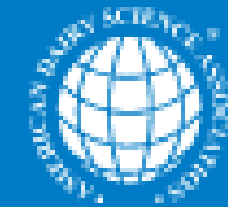
Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Aims and Scope**
- **Audience, subject matter, types of articles**



Journal of
Dairy Science®
Official Publication of the American Dairy Science Association®



[Submit Article](#)

[Log in](#)

[Register](#)



An official journal of the American Dairy Science Association®, *Journal of Dairy Science*® (JDS) is the leading peer-reviewed general dairy research journal in the world. JDS publishes original research, invited review articles, and other scholarly work that relates to the production and processing of milk or milk products intended for human consumption. The journal is broadly divided into dairy foods and dairy production sections. JDS readers represent education, industry, and government agencies in more than 70 countries with interests in biochemistry, breeding, economics, engineering, environment, food science, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, pathology, physiology, processing, public health, quality assurance, and sanitation.

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/content/aims>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Home page**

Journal Impact Factor
Rank in categories

The screenshot shows the home page of the Journal of Dairy Science. The header is blue with the journal's name and logo on the left, and navigation links 'Submit Article', 'Register', a search icon, and a menu icon on the right. The main content area is white and divided into four columns. The first column, 'About', features the journal cover and a description of the journal as the official publication of the American Dairy Science Association. The second column, 'ADSA', shows the association's globe logo and describes it as an international organization of dairy professionals. The third column, 'FASS', displays the 'Facilitating Science' logo and describes its mission to support science-focused organizations. The fourth column, 'Metrics', lists key performance indicators: a 2020 Impact Factor of 4.034, a 2020 5-Year Impact Factor of 4.354, a CiteScore of 6.2, and two category ranks (6/63 for Agriculture, Dairy and Animal Science, and 40/144 for Food Science and Technology). At the bottom of the metrics section are links for more metrics, submitting a manuscript, top social media articles, and time to online publication.

Journal of Dairy Science®
Official Publication of the American Dairy Science Association®

Submit Article Register 🔍 ☰

About

Journal of Dairy Science

The official journal of the American Dairy Science Association, *Journal of Dairy Science* (JDS) is the leading general dairy research journal in the world. JDS readers represent education, industry, and government agencies in more than 70 countries with interests in biochemistry, breeding, economics, engineering, environment, food science, genetics, microbiology, nutrition, pathology, physiology, processing, public health, quality assurance, and sanitation.

[More](#)

ADSA

The American Dairy Science Association® (ADSA®) is an international organization of educators, scientists and industry representatives who are committed to advancing the dairy industry and keenly aware of the vital role the dairy sciences play in fulfilling the economic, nutritive and health requirements of the world's population. It provides leadership in scientific and technical support to sustain and grow the global dairy industry through generation, dissemination and exchange of information and services. Together, ADSA members have discovered new methods and technologies that have

FASS

FASS specializes in providing services to science-focused organizations, allowing them to function more efficiently as a group than as individual units. FASS promotes education and research by bringing together scientists and educators in animal agriculture and facilitating the dissemination of scientific and technical information to users through publications and scientific meetings. Through the FASS Science Policy Committee (SPC), FASS advocates for science-based policy making, increased funding for animal agriculture research, and the importance of animal science and animal scientists in ensuring humane, sustainable, profitable and safe animal food production. FASS holds 501(c)(3) non-profit status.

Metrics

4.034
2020 Impact Factor

4.354
2020 5-Year Impact Factor

6.2
CiteScore

Rank 6/63
Agriculture, Dairy and Animal Science

Rank 40/144
Food Science and Technology

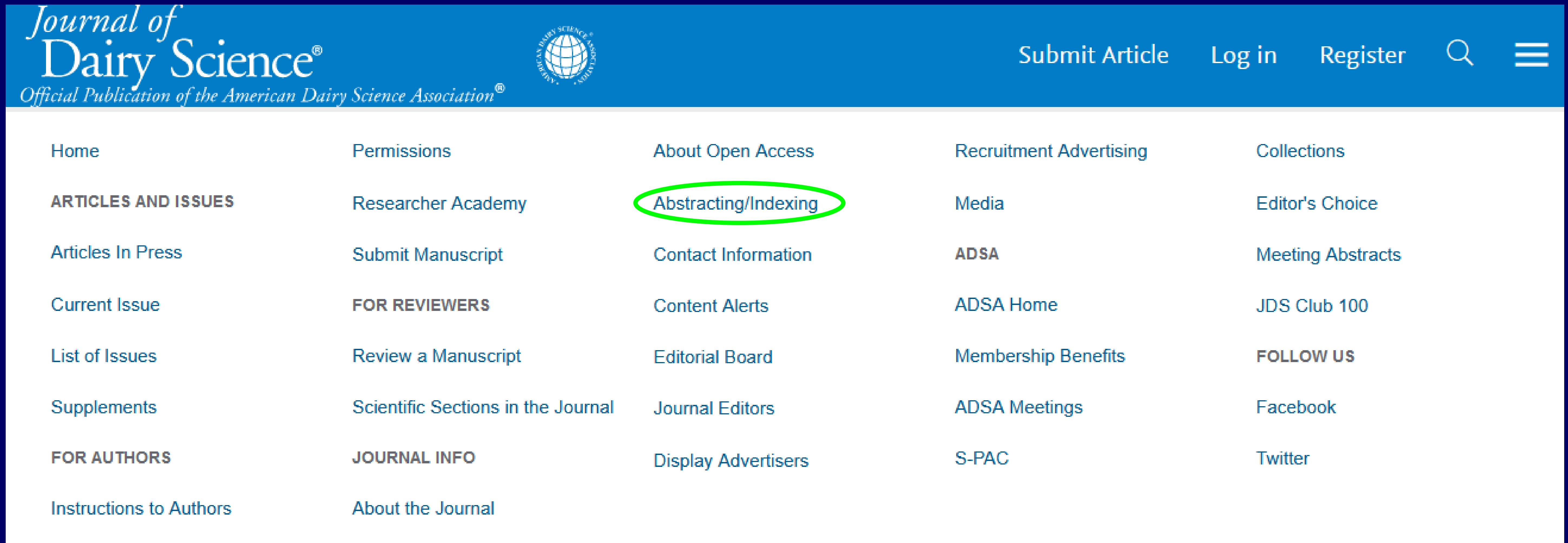
[> More Journal Metrics ↗](#)
[> Submit a Manuscript ↗](#)
[> Top Social Media Articles ↗](#)
[> Time to Online Publication ↗](#)

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Home page**



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Dairy Science. The header is blue with the journal's logo on the left, a globe icon in the center, and navigation links (Submit Article, Log in, Register) on the right. Below the header is a white navigation grid with five columns. The 'Abstracting/Indexing' link in the second column is circled in green.

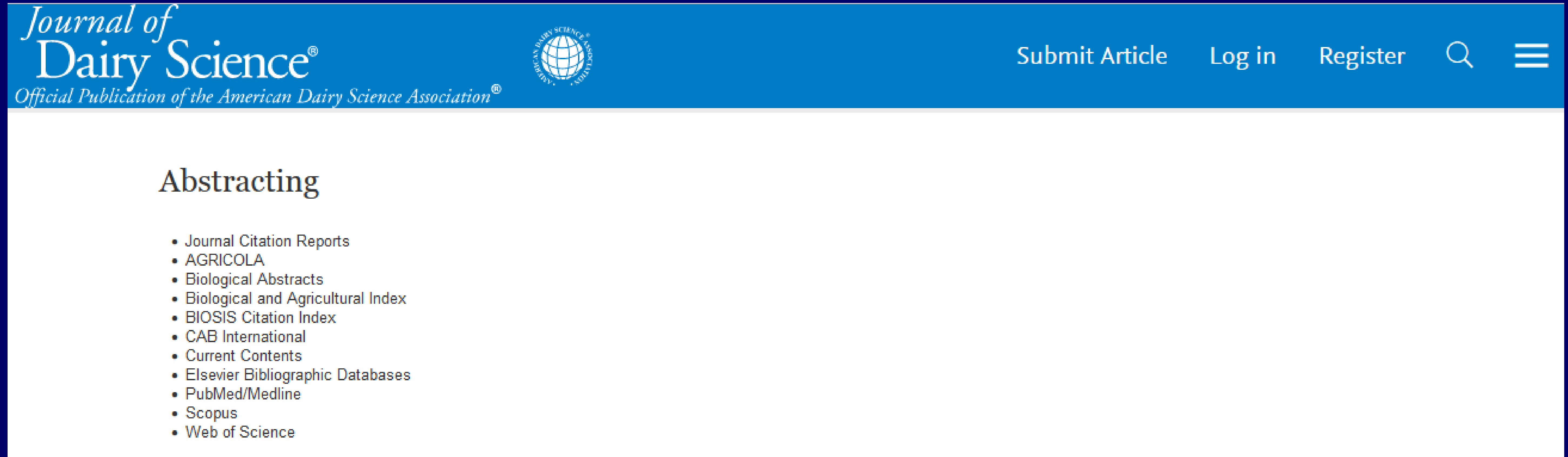
Home	Permissions	About Open Access	Recruitment Advertising	Collections
ARTICLES AND ISSUES	Researcher Academy	Abstracting/Indexing	Media	Editor's Choice
Articles In Press	Submit Manuscript	Contact Information	ADSA	Meeting Abstracts
Current Issue	FOR REVIEWERS	Content Alerts	ADSA Home	JDS Club 100
List of Issues	Review a Manuscript	Editorial Board	Membership Benefits	FOLLOW US
Supplements	Scientific Sections in the Journal	Journal Editors	ADSA Meetings	Facebook
FOR AUTHORS	JOURNAL INFO	Display Advertisers	S-PAC	Twitter
Instructions to Authors	About the Journal			

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Where is the journal indexed?

- **Does it appear in databases that:**
 1. **Are used by your audience**
 2. **Track your metrics of interest**



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Journal of Dairy Science website. The header includes the journal's name, 'Official Publication of the American Dairy Science Association', a globe logo, and links for 'Submit Article', 'Log in', 'Register', a search icon, and a menu icon. The main content area is titled 'Abstracting' and lists the following databases:

- Journal Citation Reports
- AGRICOLA
- Biological Abstracts
- Biological and Agricultural Index
- BIOSIS Citation Index
- CAB International
- Current Contents
- Elsevier Bibliographic Databases
- PubMed/Medline
- Scopus
- Web of Science

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/content/abstracting>

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Home page**

Journal of Dairy Science[®]
Official Publication of the American Dairy Science Association[®]

Submit Article Log in Register 🔍 ☰

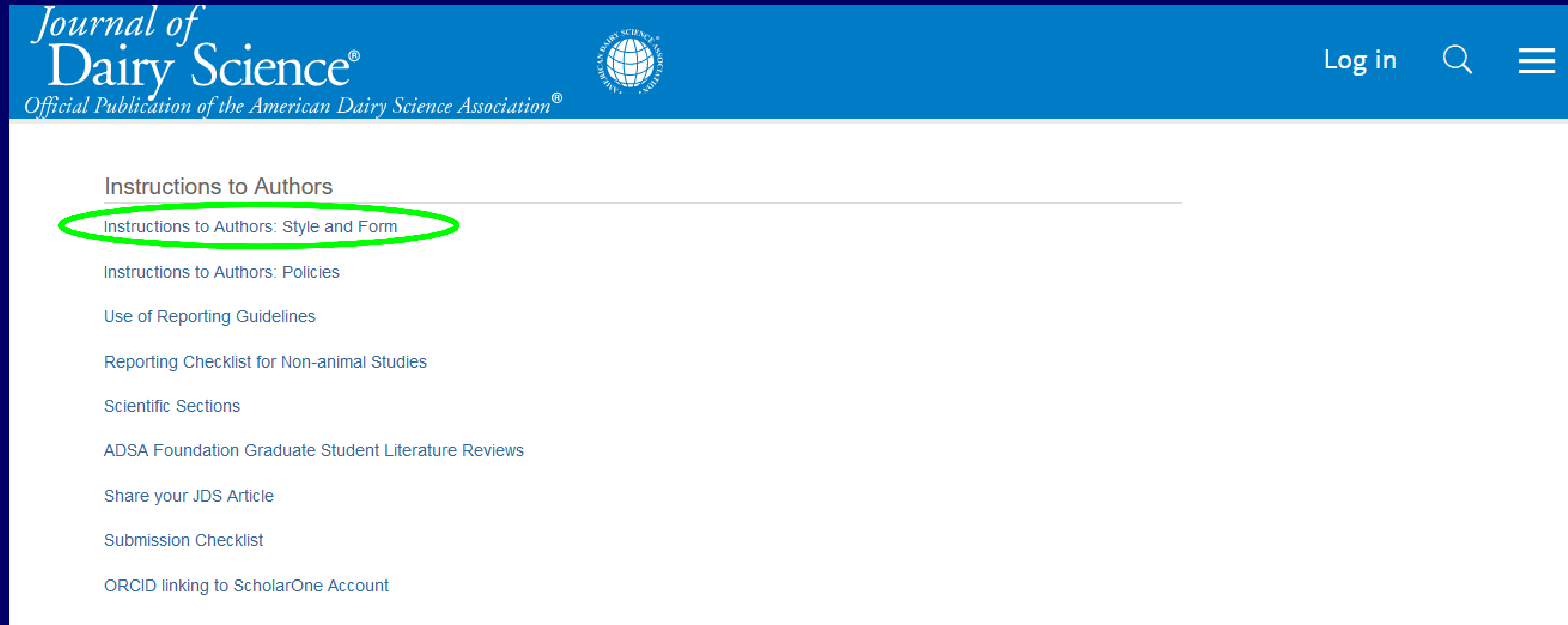
Home	Permissions	About Open Access	Recruitment Advertising	Collections
ARTICLES AND ISSUES	Researcher Academy	Abstracting/Indexing	Media	Editor's Choice
Articles In Press	Submit Manuscript	Contact Information	ADSA	Meeting Abstracts
Current Issue	FOR REVIEWERS	Content Alerts	ADSA Home	JDS Club 100
List of Issues	Review a Manuscript	Editorial Board	Membership Benefits	FOLLOW US
Supplements	Scientific Sections in the Journal	Journal Editors	ADSA Meetings	Facebook
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- **Policies for publication charges**
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Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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- E.g., Style and Form for word counts, etc

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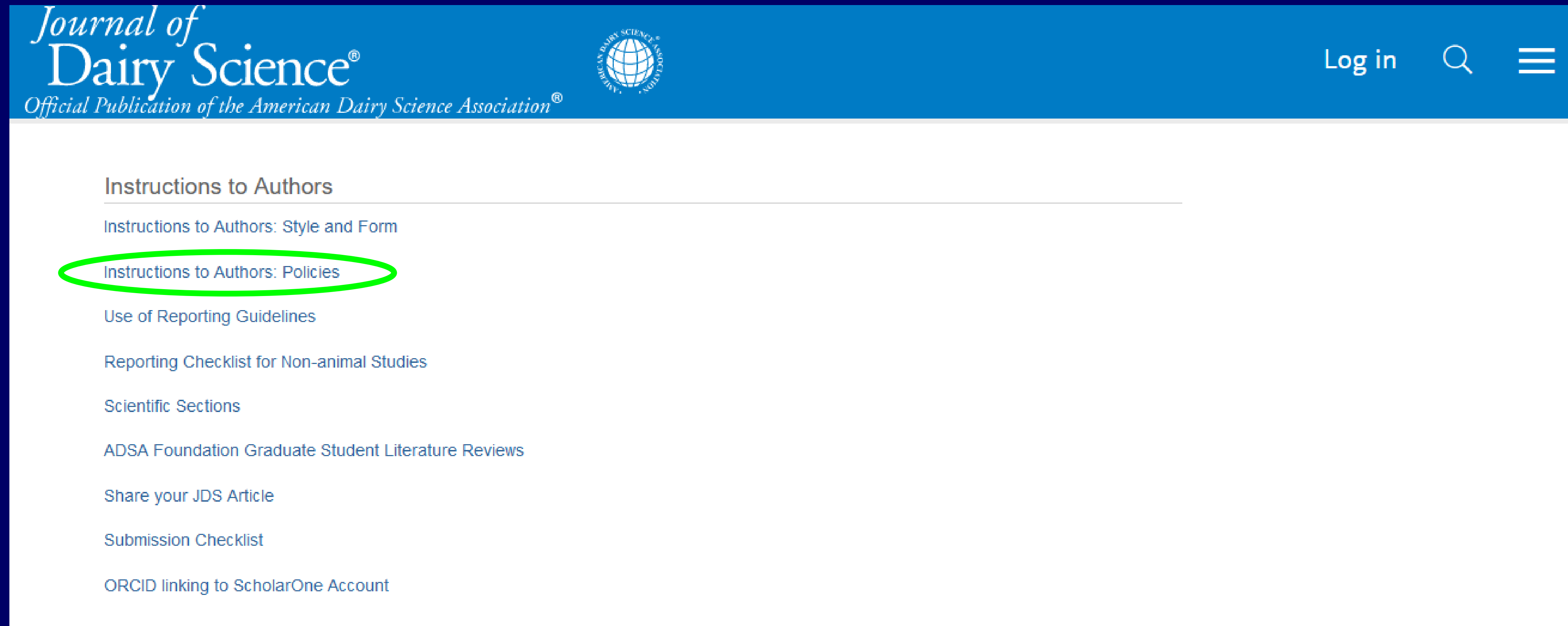
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Research		
Article Type	Description	Requirements
Original Investigation full info	Clinical trial Meta-analysis Intervention study Cohort study Case-control study Epidemiologic assessment Survey with high response rate Cost-effectiveness analysis Decision analysis Study of screening and diagnostic tests Other observational study	3000 words ≤5 tables and/or figures Structured abstract Key Points Follow EQUATOR Reporting Guidelines

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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Beginning with the January 2022 issue, JDS is a gold open access journal. The article publication charge (APC) is \$1600 if at least one author is a professional member of ADSA, and \$3500 if no authors are professional members of ADSA. The standard open access license will be the Creative Commons (CC) By-NC-ND 4.0). Licenses will be collected upon manuscript acceptance in ScholarOne. Articles will be freely accessible through the journal's websites (<https://www.journalof-dairyscience.org/> and <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-dairy-science>) at the time of publication.

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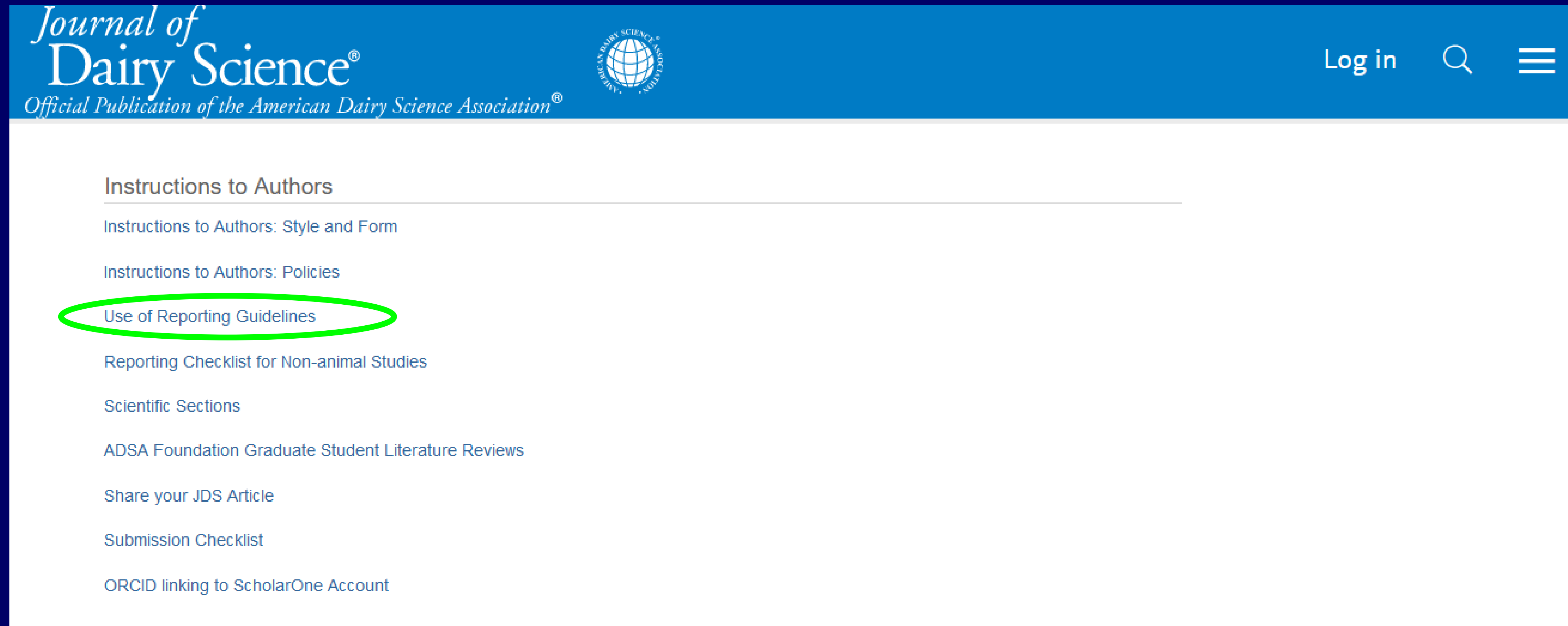
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Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at Instructions to Authors

- **Style and form for word counts, etc**
- **Policies for publication charges**
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Look for any reporting requirements

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Submission of a reporting checklist is required for *Journal of Dairy Science* and for *JDS Communications*. These checklists help to ensure clear and complete reporting of your study, which assists reviewers and readers of your work. We have provided the links below to help authors find a suitable checklist to upload with their manuscript. Please complete every box in the checklist, using N/A (Not Applicable) if an item is truly not a part of your study design.

Animal Studies	Non-Animal Studies
REFLECT: Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials in Livestock and Food Safety (checklist)	Non-Animal Studies Reporting (download, fill form, save, upload with manuscript)
ARRIVE: Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments (Use full checklist)	
PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (checklist)	
STROBE-Vet: Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology – Veterinary Extension (checklist)	
MERIDIAN: Menagerie of Reporting guidelines Involving Animals (checklist)	

<https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/reportingguidelines>


Drafting the manuscript

Determining content using reporting standards

- **What**
 - Guidelines re: items to be included in research articles
 - Study design specific
- **Why**
 - Useful as a template when writing
 - Improve the quality and completeness of reporting
 - Address potential sources of bias
 - Can enhance research replicability
 - Can enhance readers' ability to assess rigor
 - *If used during study design, could potentially improve rigor*
- **Where**
 - Meridian for research studies involving animals
 - EQUATOR Network



Find Reporting Standards





meridian
Better reporting.
Menagerie of Reporting guidelines Involving Animals

HOMEARRIVEPRISMAREFLECTSTROBE-VETSTARD (DIAGNOSTICS)OTHER GUIDELINES

Fill out an [ARRIVE](#) checklist in RIGOR.

The ARRIVE (Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments) guidelines improve the reporting of research that uses animals. Their goal is to reduce the number of unnecessary studies and to increase the amount of information published. The guidelines are produced by the National Centre for the Replacement Refinement & Reduction of Animals in Research (NC3Rs). Please see more information about ARRIVE [here](#).







Fill out a [CONSORT](#) checklist in RIGOR.

The CONSORT Statement provides recommendations for describing randomized trials. It seeks to help authors report conclusions drawn from the trials, make their reporting more complete and transparent, and make it easier to review and interpret the evidence. CONSORT stands for Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials.

Fill out a [PRISMA](#) checklist in RIGOR.

PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) [statement](#) includes a reporting checklist for meta-analyses and systematic reviews. The main focus of PRISMA is on evaluating randomized trials. However, it can also be for reviewing other types of research, e.g., evaluations of interventions. More information about PRISMA can also be found [here](#) and at <http://www.prisma-statement.org/>.






Fill out a [REFLECT](#) checklist in RIGOR.

The overall goal of the REFLECT (Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials for Livestock and Food Safety) statement is to help authors improve the reporting livestock trials. More information about REFLECT can be found [here](#).

Fill out a [STROBE-Vet](#) checklist in RIGOR.

The STROBE-Vet (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology – Veterinary Extension) modifies the STROBE statement for reporting observational studies of animal populations. More information about STROBE-Vet can be found [here](#).



<https://meridian.cvm.iastate.edu/tools-for-checklists/>

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The Library contains a comprehensive searchable database of reporting guidelines and also links to other resources relevant to research reporting.



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Reporting guidelines for main study types

[Randomised trials](#)

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[Systematic reviews](#)

[Study protocols](#)

[Diagnostic/prognostic studies](#)

[Case reports](#)

[Clinical practice guidelines](#)

[Qualitative research](#)

[Animal pre-clinical studies](#)

[Quality improvement studies](#)

[Economic evaluations](#)

[CONSORT](#)

[STROBE](#)

[PRISMA](#)

[SPIRIT](#)

[STARD](#)

[CARE](#)

[AGREE](#)

[SRQR](#)

[ARRIVE](#)

[SQUIRE](#)

[CHEERS](#)

[Extensions](#)

[Extensions](#)

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[PRISMA-P](#)

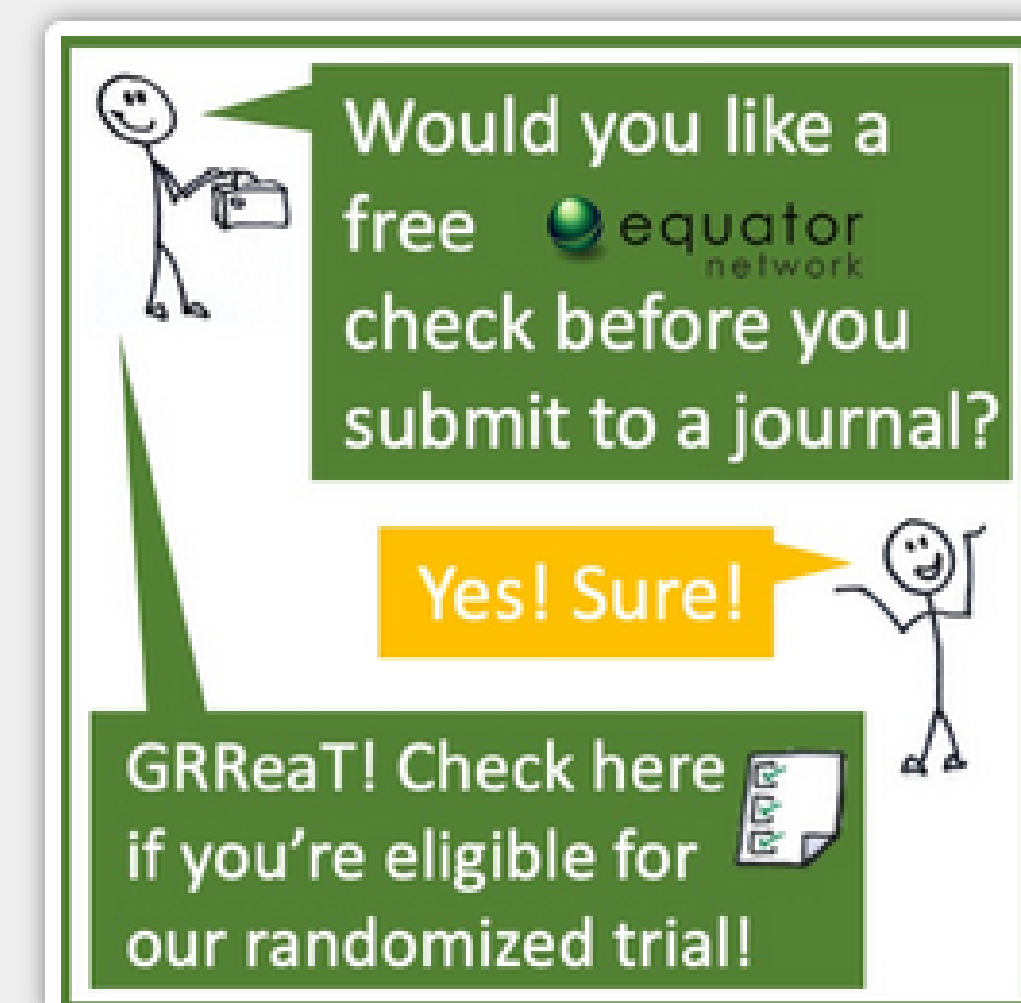
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Reporting guidelines for main study types


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Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
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Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	Extensions
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The REFLECT statement: methods and processes of creating reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials for livestock and food safety by modifying the CONSORT statement

Reporting guideline provided for? (i.e. exactly what the authors state in the paper)	Reporting randomised controlled trials for livestock and food safety
Full bibliographic reference	<p>O'Connor AM, Sargeant JM, Gardner IA, Dickson JS, Torrence ME, Consensus Meeting Participants, Dewey CE, Dohoo IR, Evans RB, Gray JT, Greiner M, Keefe G, Lefebvre SL, Morley PS, Ramirez A, Sisocho W, Smith DR, Snedeker K, Sofos J, Ward MP, Wills R. The REFLECT statement: methods and processes of creating reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials for livestock and food safety by modifying the CONSORT statement.</p> <p>This guideline was published simultaneously in 4 journals. You can read the guideline in any of these journals using the links below.</p> <p>Zoonoses Public Health. 2010;57(2):95-104. PMID: 20070853 J Food Prot. 2010;73(1):132-139. PMID: 20051218 J Vet Intern Med. 2010;24(1):57-64. PMID: 20002546 Prev Vet Med. 2010;93(1):11-18. PMID: 19926151</p>



Reporting guidelines for main study types


Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	Extensions
Economic evaluations	CHEERS	

Translations


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<https://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/the-reflect-statement-methods-and-processes-of-creating-reporting-guidelines-for-randomized-controlled-trials-for-livestock-and-food-safety-by-modifying-the-consort-statement/>

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**The REFLECT statement: methods and processes of creating reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials for livestock and food safety by modifying the CONSORT statement**

Language	English
Relevant URLs (full-text if available)	The REFLECT statement 22-item checklist is available to download: MS Word version PDF version
Explanation and elaboration papers	<p>Sargeant JM, O'Connor AM, Gardner IA, Dickson JS, Torrence ME; Consensus Meeting Participants. The REFLECT statement: reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials in livestock and food safety: explanation and elaboration. Zoonoses Public Health. 2010;57(2):105-136. PMID: 20070652</p> <p>Sargeant JM, O'Connor AM, Gardner IA, Dickson JS, Torrence ME, Dohoo IR, Lefebvre SL, Morley PS, Ramirez A, Snedeker K. The REFLECT statement: reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials in livestock and food safety: explanation and elaboration. J Food Prot. 2010;73(3):579-603. PMID: 20202349</p>
Availability in additional languages	The REFLECT statement checklist is available to download in the following languages: Spanish: REFLECT checklist (PDF) French: REFLECT checklist (PDF)

**Reporting guidelines for main study types**

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	Extensions
Economic evaluations	CHEERS	

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<https://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/the-reflect-statement-methods-and-processes-of-creating-reporting-guidelines-for-randomized-controlled-trials-for-livestock-and-food-safety-by-modifying-the-consort-statement/>

Reporting Standards - CONSORT

CONSORT (CONsolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) Statement

- Evidence-based recommendation from group of experts aimed at improving the reporting of RCTs
- Comprised of medical journal editors, clinical trialists, epidemiologists, and methodologists
- Endorsed by many journals and editorial groups
- Required by some
- Main report for parallel arm design
- Multiple extensions to cover other designs

<http://www.consort-statement.org/about-consort/history>

CONSORT 2010 Statement

CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials

Kenneth F Schulz,¹ Douglas G Altman,² David Moher,³ for the CONSORT Group

EDITORIAL by Antes
RESEARCH, p 697

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Accepted: 9 December 2009

Cite this as: *BMJ* 2010;340:c332
doi: 10.1136/bmj.c332

The CONSORT statement is used worldwide to improve the reporting of randomised controlled trials. **Kenneth Schulz and colleagues** describe the latest version, CONSORT 2010, which updates the reporting guideline based on new methodological evidence and accumulating experience

Randomised controlled trials, when appropriately designed, conducted, and reported, represent the gold standard in evaluating healthcare interventions. However, randomised trials can yield biased results if they lack methodological rigour.¹ To assess a trial accurately, readers of a published report need complete, clear, and transparent information on its methodology and findings. Unfortunately, attempted assessments frequently fail because authors of many trial reports neglect to provide lucid and complete descriptions of that critical information.²⁻⁴

That lack of adequate reporting fuelled the development of the original CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) statement in 1996⁵ and its revision five years later.⁶⁻⁸

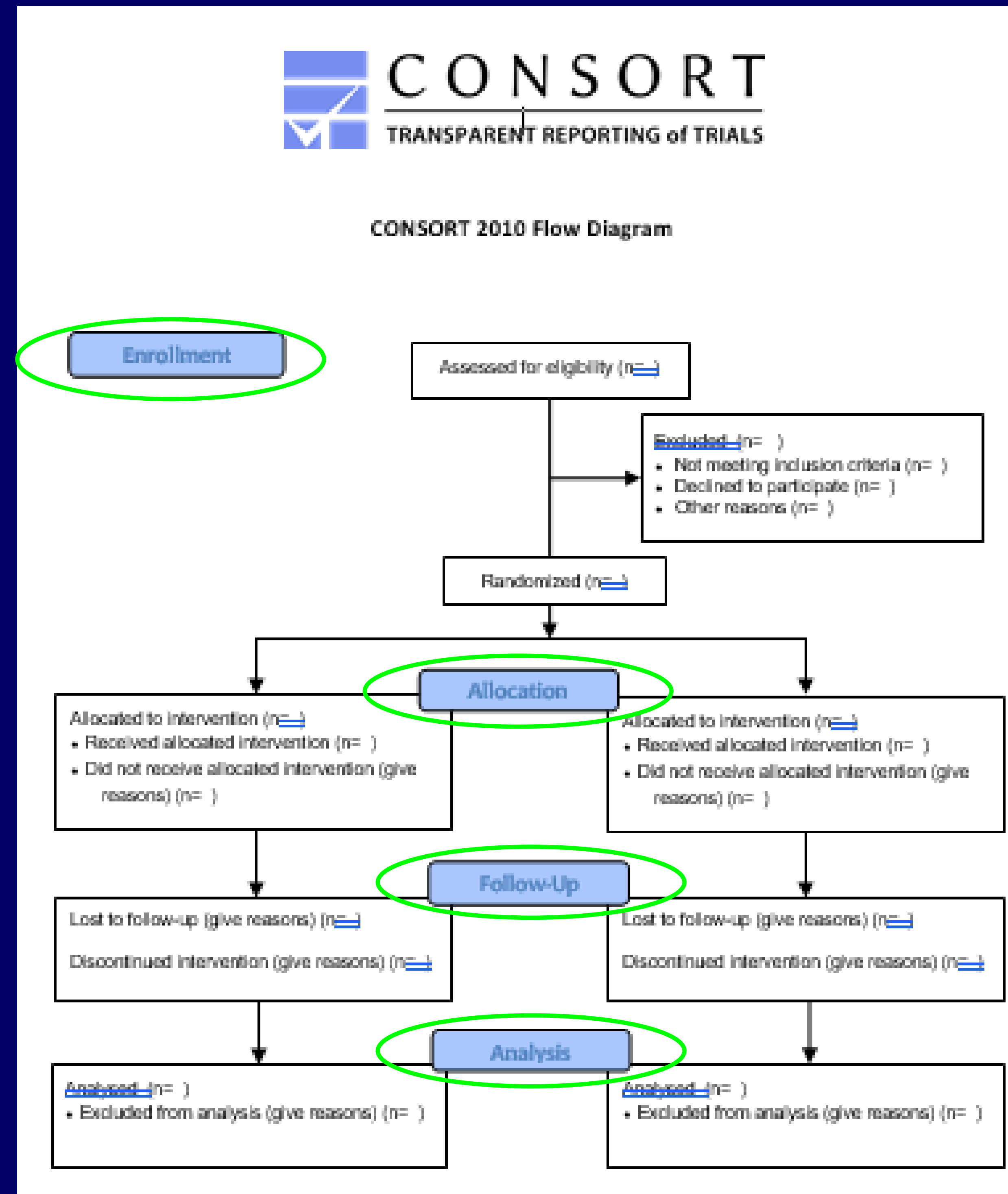
dence and additional experience has accumulated since the last revision in 2001. Consequently, we organised a CONSORT Group meeting to update the 2001 statement.⁶⁻⁸ We introduce here the result of that process, CONSORT 2010.

Intent of CONSORT 2010

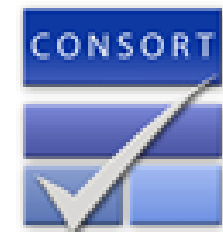
The CONSORT 2010 Statement is this paper including the 25 item checklist in the table and the flow diagram. It provides guidance for reporting all randomised controlled trials, but focuses on the most common design type—individually randomised, two group, parallel trials. Other trial designs, such as cluster randomised trials and non-inferiority trials, require varying amounts of additional information. CONSORT extensions for these designs,¹¹⁻¹² and other CONSORT products, can be found through the CONSORT website (www.consort-statement.org). Along with the CONSORT statement, we have updated the explanation and elaboration article,¹³ which explains the inclusion of each checklist item, provides methodological background, and gives published examples of transparent reporting.

Diligent adherence by authors to the checklist items facilitates clarity, completeness, and transparency of reporting. Explicit descriptions, not ambiguity or omission, best serve

CONSORT Flow Diagram



CONSORT Checklist



CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	_____
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	_____
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	_____
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	_____
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	_____
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	_____
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	_____
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	_____
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	_____
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	_____
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	_____
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	_____
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	_____
Randomisation:			

CONSORT Checklist

Randomisation:			
Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions	
Blinding	11a	If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those	
CONSORT 2010 checklist			Page 1
		assessing outcomes) and how	
	11b	If relevant, description of the similarity of interventions	
Statistical methods	12a	Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes	
	12b	Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses	

CONSORT Checklist

	12b	Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses	
Results			
Participant flow (a diagram is strongly recommended)	13a	For each group, the numbers of participants who were randomly assigned, received intended treatment, and were analysed for the primary outcome	
	13b	For each group, losses and exclusions after randomisation, together with reasons	
Recruitment	14a	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up	
	14b	Why the trial ended or was stopped	
Baseline data	15	A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group	
Numbers analysed	16	For each group, number of participants (denominator) included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by original assigned groups	
Outcomes and estimation	17a	For each primary and secondary outcome, results for each group, and the estimated effect size and its precision (such as 95% confidence interval)	
	17b	For binary outcomes, presentation of both absolute and relative effect sizes is recommended	
Ancillary analyses	18	Results of any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, distinguishing pre-specified from exploratory	
Harms	19	All important harms or unintended effects in each group (for specific guidance see CONSORT for harms)	
Discussion			
Limitations	20	Trial limitations, addressing sources of potential bias, imprecision, and, if relevant, multiplicity of analyses	
Generalisability	21	Generalisability (external validity, applicability) of the trial findings	
Interpretation	22	Interpretation consistent with results, balancing benefits and harms, and considering other relevant evidence	
Other information			
Registration	23	Registration number and name of trial registry	
Protocol	24	Where the full trial protocol can be accessed, if available	
Funding	25	Sources of funding and other support (such as supply of drugs), role of funders	

*We strongly recommend reading this statement in conjunction with the CONSORT 2010 Explanation and Elaboration for important clarifications on all the items. If relevant, we also recommend reading CONSORT extensions for cluster randomised trials, non-inferiority and equivalence trials, non-pharmacological treatments, herbal interventions, and pragmatic trials. Additional extensions are forthcoming: for those and for up to date references relevant to this checklist, see www.consort-statement.org.

REFLECT vs. CONSORT Checklist



Checklist for REFLECT statement: Reporting guidelines For randomized control trials in livestock and food safety. Bold text are modifications from the CONSORT statement description (Altman DG et al . Ann Intern Med 2001; 134(8):663-694).

Paper section and topic	Item	Descriptor of REFLECT statement Item	Reported on Page #
Title & Abstract	1	How study units were allocated to interventions (eg, "random allocation," "randomized," or "randomly assigned"). Clearly state whether the outcome was the result of natural exposure or was the result of a deliberate agent challenge.	
Introduction Background	2	Scientific background and explanation of rationale.	
Methods Participants	3	Eligibility criteria for owner/managers and study units at each level of the organizational structure , and the settings and locations where the data were collected.	
Interventions	4	Precise details of the interventions intended for each group, the level at which the intervention was allocated , and how and when interventions were actually administered.	
	4b	Precise details of the agent and the challenge model, if a challenge study design was used.	
Objectives	5	Specific objectives and hypotheses. Clearly state primary and secondary objectives (if applicable).	
Outcomes	6	Clearly defined primary and secondary outcome measures and the levels at which they were measured, and, when applicable, any methods used to enhance the quality of measurements (eg, multiple observations, training of assessors).	
Sample size	7	How sample size was determined and, when applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping rules. Sample-size considerations should include sample-size determinations at each level of the organizational structure and the assumptions used to account for any non-independence among groups or individuals within a group.	
Randomization -- Sequence generation	8	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence at the relevant level of the organizational structure , including details of any restrictions (eg, blocking, stratification)	
Randomization -- Allocation concealment	9	Method used to implement the random allocation sequence at the relevant level of the organizational structure , (eg, numbered containers or central telephone), clarifying whether the sequence was concealed until interventions were assigned.	

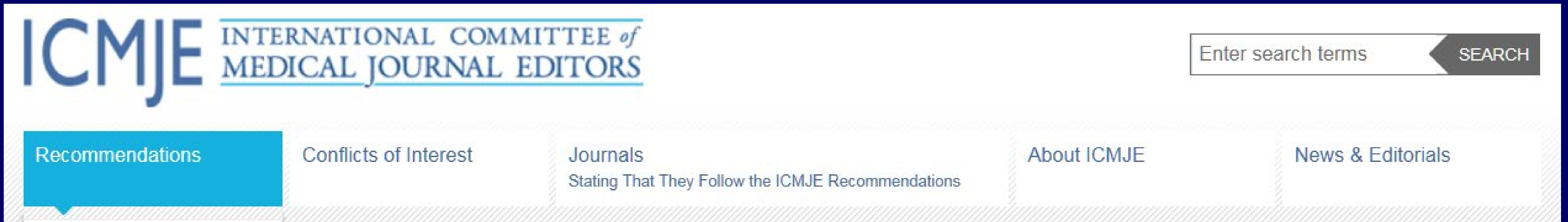
REFLECT vs. CONSORT Checklist

Randomization -- Implementation	10	Who generated the allocation sequence, who enrolled study units , and who assigned study units to their groups at the relevant level of the organizational structure .
Blinding (masking)	11	Whether or not participants those administering the interventions, caregivers and those assessing the outcomes were blinded to group assignment. If done, how the success of blinding was evaluated. Provide justification for not using blinding if it was not used.
Statistical methods	12	Statistical methods used to compare groups for all outcome(s); Clearly state the level of statistical analysis and methods used to account for the organizational structure, where applicable ; methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses.
Results Study flow	13	Flow of study units through each stage for each level of the organization structure of the study (a diagram is strongly recommended). Specifically, for each group, report the numbers of study units randomly assigned, receiving intended treatment, completing the study protocol, and analyzed for the primary outcome. Describe protocol deviations from study as planned, together with reasons.
Recruitment	14	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up.
Baseline data	15	Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of each group, explicitly providing information for each relevant level of the organizational structure. Data should be reported in such a way that secondary analysis, such as risk assessment, is possible.
Numbers analyzed	16	Number of study units (denominator) in each group included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by "intention-to-treat." State the results in absolute numbers when feasible (eg, 10/20, not 50%).
Outcomes and estimation	17	For each primary and secondary outcome, a summary of results for each group, accounting for each relevant level of the organizational structure , and the estimated effect size and its precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval)
Ancillary analyses	18	Address multiplicity by reporting any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, indicating those pre-specified and those exploratory.
Adverse events	19	All important adverse events or side effects in each intervention group.
Discussion Interpretation	20	Interpretation of the results, taking into account study hypotheses, sources of potential bias or imprecision, and the dangers associated with multiplicity of analyses and outcomes. Where relevant, a discussion of herd immunity should be included. If applicable, a discussion of the relevance of the disease challenge should be included.
Generalizability	21	Generalizability (external validity) of the trial findings.
Overall evidence	22	General interpretation of the results in the context of current evidence.

Drafting the manuscript

Organizing

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- **Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals**



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IV. Manuscript Preparation and Submission

A. Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to a Medical Journal

1. General Principles
2. Reporting Guidelines
3. Manuscript Sections

a. Title Page

b. Abstract

c. Introduction

d. Methods

i. Selection and Description of Participants

ii. Technical Information

iii. Statistics

e. Results

f. Discussion

g. References

i. General Considerations

ii. Style and Format

h. Tables

i. Illustrations (Figures)

j. Units of Measurement

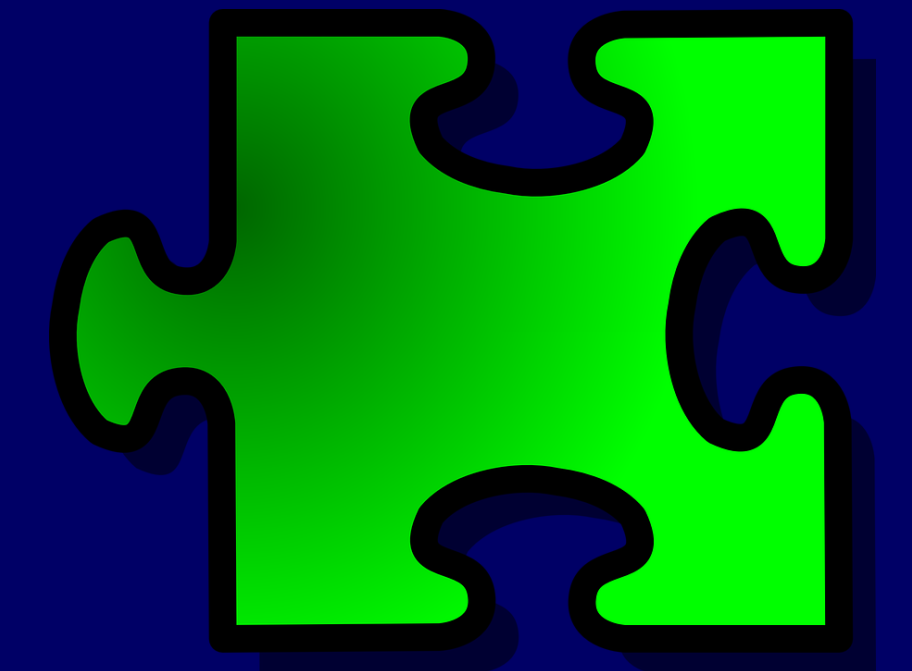
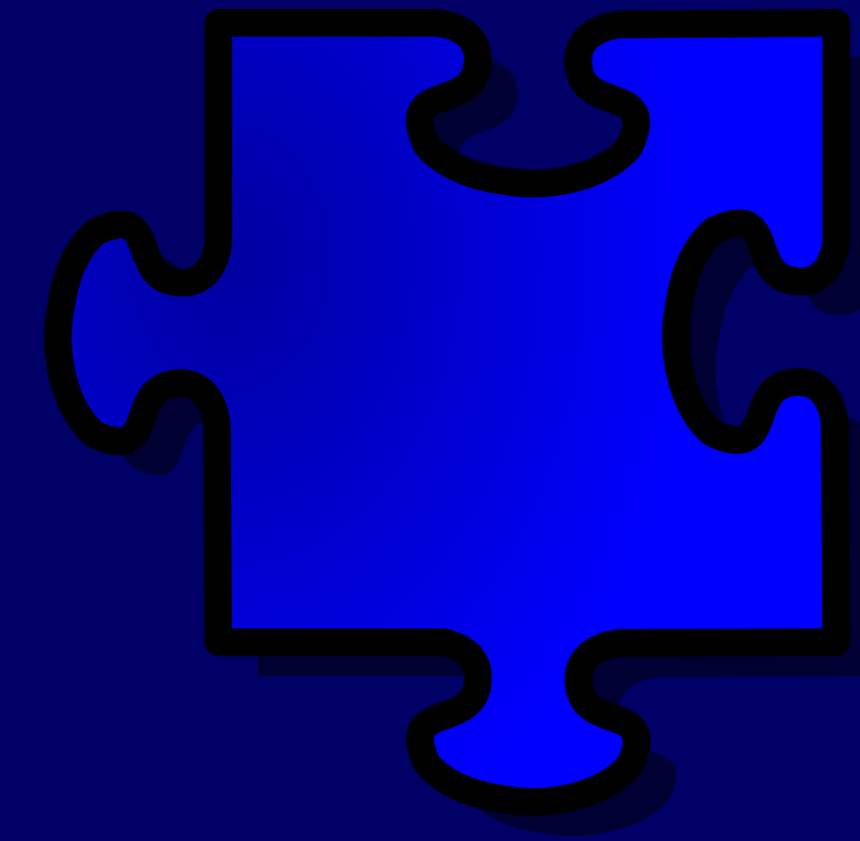
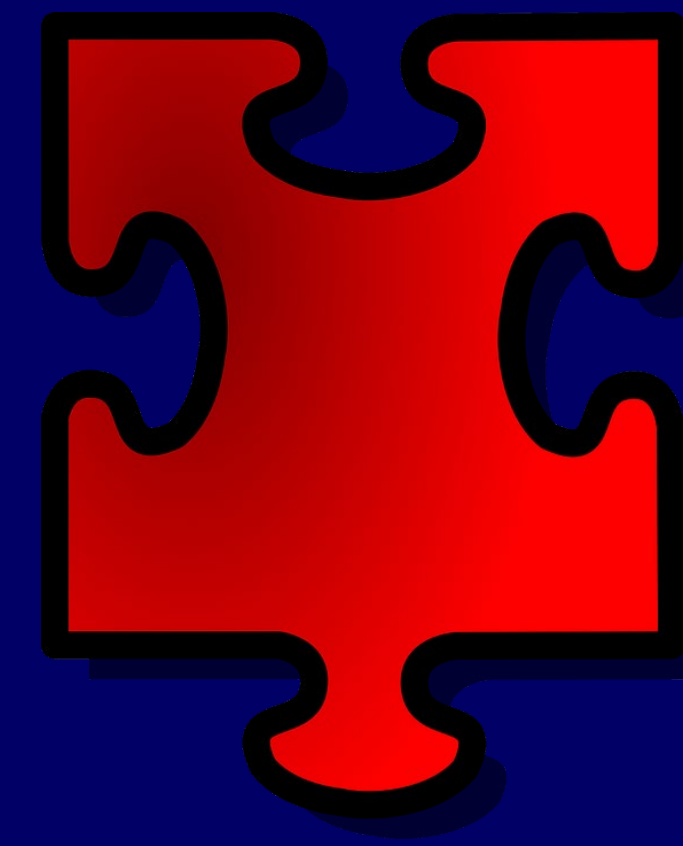
k. Abbreviations and Symbols

B. Sending the Manuscript to the Journal

Drafting the manuscript

Organizing

- **IMRAD for original research articles**
 - **Introduction**
 - Background and why this study is necessary
 - **Methods**
 - What you did
 - Study design
 - **Results**
 - What you found
 - Just the objective facts, no interpretation
 - **Discussion**
 - What it means in the context of existing literature




Drafting the manuscript: Introduction

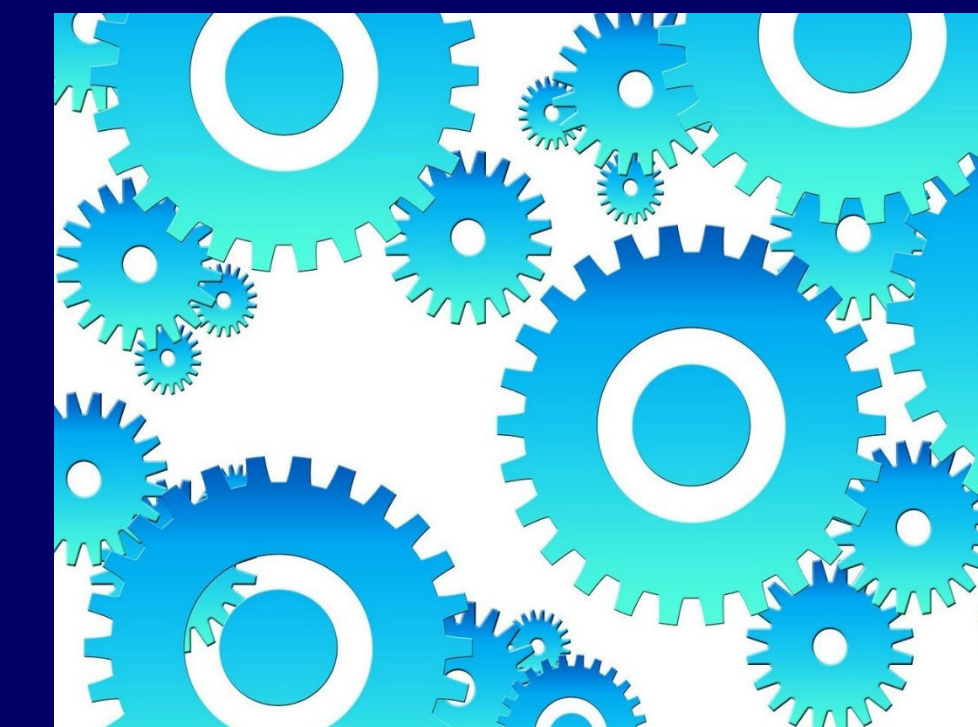
Why the study was needed

- **REFLECT**

WHY

 Checklist for REFLECT statement: Reporting guidelines <u>For</u> randomized control trials in livestock and food safety. Bold text are modifications from the CONSORT statement description (Altman DG et al . Ann Intern Med 2001; 134(8):663-694).			
Paper section and topic	Item	Descriptor of REFLECT statement item	Reported on Page #
Title & Abstract	1	How study units were allocated to interventions (eg, "random allocation," "randomized," or "randomly assigned"). Clearly state whether the outcome was the result of natural exposure or was the result of a deliberate agent challenge.	
Introduction Background	2	Scientific background and explanation of rationale.	

Drafting the manuscript: Methods



How it was done

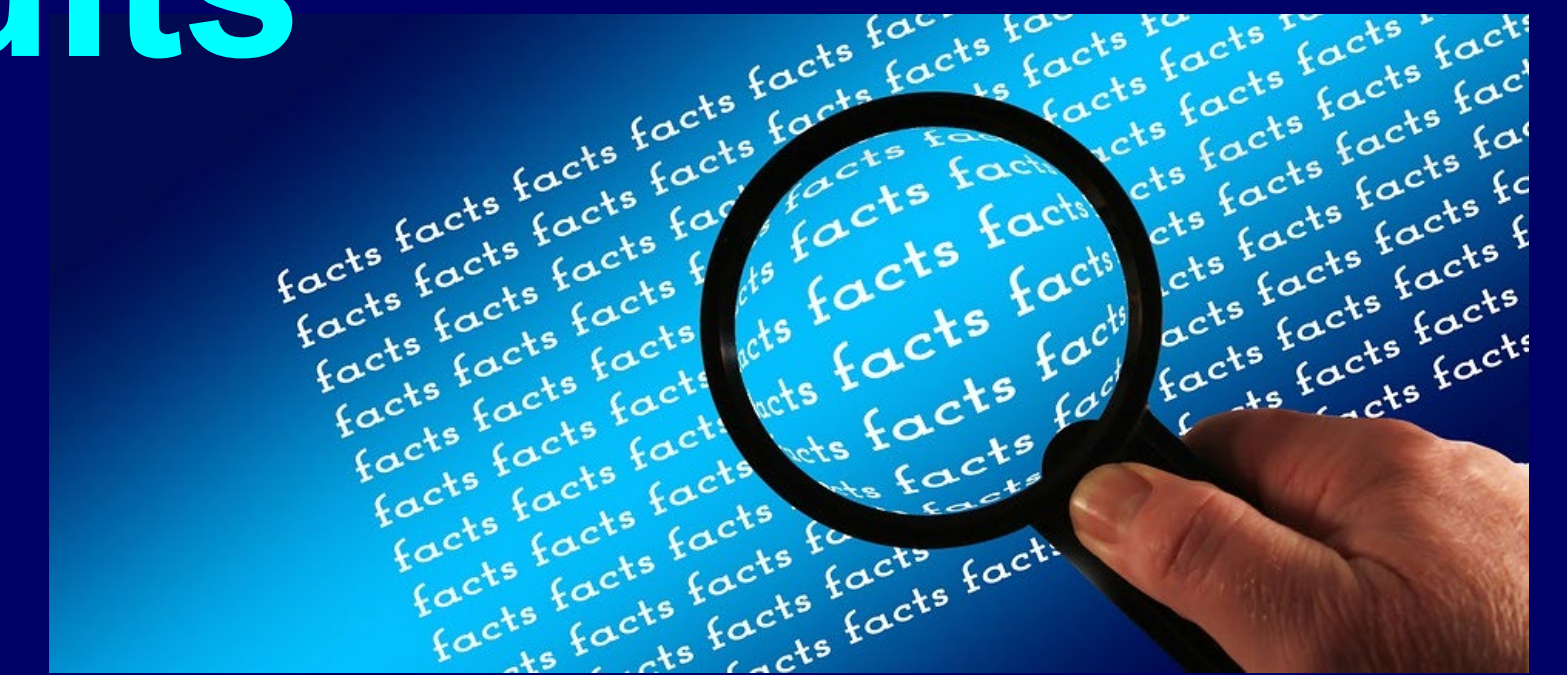
- **REFLECT**

Methods	3	Eligibility criteria for owner/managers and study units at each level of the organizational structure , and the settings and locations where the data were collected.	
Participants			
Interventions	4	Precise details of the interventions intended for each group, the level at which the intervention was allocated , and how and when interventions were actually administered.	
	4b	Precise details of the agent and the challenge model, if a challenge study design was used.	
Objectives	5	Specific objectives and hypotheses. Clearly state primary and secondary objectives (if applicable).	
Outcomes	6	Clearly defined primary and secondary outcome measures and the levels at which they were measured, and, when applicable, any methods used to enhance the quality of measurements (eg, multiple observations, training of assessors).	
Sample size	7	How sample size was determined and, when applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping rules. Sample-size considerations should include sample-size determinations at each level of the organizational structure and the assumptions used to account for any non-independence among groups or individuals within a group.	
Randomization -- Sequence generation	8	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence at the relevant level of the organizational structure , including details of any restrictions (eg, blocking, stratification)	
Randomization -- Allocation concealment	9	Method used to implement the random allocation sequence at the relevant level of the organizational structure , (eg, numbered containers or central telephone), clarifying whether the sequence was concealed until interventions were assigned.	
Randomization -- Implementation	10	Who generated the allocation sequence, who enrolled study units , and who assigned study units to their groups at the relevant level of the organizational structure .	
Blinding (masking)	11	Whether or not participants those administering the interventions, caregivers and those assessing the outcomes were blinded to group assignment. If done, how the success of blinding was evaluated. Provide justification for not using blinding if it was not used.	
Statistical methods	12	Statistical methods used to compare groups for all outcome(s); Clearly state the level of statistical analysis and methods used to account for the organizational structure, where applicable ; methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses.	

Drafting the manuscript: Results

What was found

- **REFLECT**



Results Study flow	13	Flow of study units through each stage for each level of the organization structure of the study (a diagram is strongly recommended). Specifically, for each group, report the numbers of study units randomly assigned, receiving intended treatment, completing the study protocol, and analyzed for the primary outcome. Describe protocol deviations from study as planned, together with reasons.	
Recruitment	14	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up.	
Baseline data	15	Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of each group, explicitly providing information for each relevant level of the organizational structure. Data should be reported in such a way that secondary analysis, such as risk assessment, is possible.	
Numbers analyzed	16	Number of study units (denominator) in each group included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by "intention-to-treat." State the results in absolute numbers when feasible (eg, 10/20, not 50%).	
Outcomes and estimation	17	For each primary and secondary outcome, a summary of results for each group, accounting for each relevant level of the organizational structure , and the estimated effect size and its precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval)	
Ancillary analyses	18	Address multiplicity by reporting any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, indicating those pre-specified and those exploratory.	
Adverse events	19	All important adverse events or side effects in each intervention group.	

Drafting the manuscript: Discussion

What it means

- **REFLECT**



Discussion Interpretation	20	Interpretation of the results, <u>taking into account</u> study hypotheses, sources of potential bias or imprecision, and the dangers associated with multiplicity of analyses and outcomes. Where relevant, a discussion of herd immunity should be included. If applicable, a discussion of the relevance of the disease challenge should be included.	
Generalizability	21	Generalizability (external validity) of the trial findings.	
Overall evidence	22	General interpretation of the results in the context of current evidence.	

Drafting the manuscript

Authorship

- **ICMJE (need to meet all four criteria and those meeting the criteria should be identified as authors)**
- **Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; *OR* the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work**
- **Drafting the work or revising it critically for intellectual content**
- **Have final approval of the version to be published**
- **Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work you did**
 - **Be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for other parts**
- **Some journals have specific requirements**
 - **E.g., list contributions of each author**

Drafting the manuscript

Authorship

- **Journal of Dairy Science example**

Authorship

The *Journal of Dairy Science* follows guidelines on authorship and contribution from the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (<http://www.icmje.org/>). As such, the journal recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

To satisfy the requirement for authorship, each contributor must meet all 4 criteria above. Contributors meeting fewer than the 4 criteria listed here should be listed in the Acknowledgments section of an article.

Authors are encouraged to have an ORCID identifier (<https://orcid.org/>) for disambiguation of the publication record and to link their ORCID to their ScholarOne Manuscripts account.

Recap

Selecting a journal

- **Journal scope, reach, requirements**
 - Find a good fit for your article

Use reporting standards to guide content

- **Checklist can be useful template**
- Explanation / Examples
- **Where to find them**
 - Meridian
 - EQUATOR network

Organize per ICMJE recommendations

- **IMRAD**

Follow journal instructions

- **Some automatically reject if certain requirements are not met**



Upcoming Webinars

Fridays at 8 a.m. Eastern Time

May 13: From First Draft to Published Article: Navigating the publishing process

This webinar will cover the steps involved in getting a journal article published. The focus will be on the manuscript submission process including choosing a journal for your article, submitting the manuscript, understanding editorial decisions, revising the manuscript based on reviewer comments, and approving final page proofs.

June 10: Avoiding Predatory Journals: Make your publication count

This webinar will introduce the participants to predatory journals, how and why to avoid publishing in one, and best practices for determining where to publish.

June 24: Tools for Managing Your Researcher Profile

This webinar will introduce a number of tools participants can use to manage their researcher profile, including Google Scholar, Dimensions, Scopus, Web of Science, and Publons.

Q&A

Acknowledgements:

- University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries

This presentation is archived on the website of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems <https://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu>

Next session on May 13th

From First Draft to Published Article: Navigating the publishing process

8:00 a.m. EST or UTC-04:00

Connect by [Zoom](#)

 **FEED THE FUTURE**
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems



Maximizing Your Research Impact

Research Competence Webinar Series
Webinar #4: From First Draft to Published Article: Navigating the publishing process
May 13, 2022, 8:00 – 9:00 a.m. EST
Join in Zoom: [URL](#)

 This webinar will cover the steps involved in getting a journal article published. The focus will be on the manuscript submission process, including choosing a journal for your article, submitting the manuscript, understanding editorial decisions, revising the manuscript based on reviewer comments, and approving final page proofs.

This session is for faculty, researchers and graduate students in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Rwanda, and Uganda to help them maximize their research impact.

The *Maximizing Your Research Impact* webinar series is presented in collaboration with Dr. Terry Kit Selfe and the University of Florida Libraries.

Webinar Series 2022

 Introduction to Research Impact: March 25	ORCID and Friends: April 8	Publish, Don't Perish: April 29
From First Draft to Published Article: May 13	Avoiding Predatory Journals: June 10	Managing Your Researcher Profile: June 24

Webinar materials will be available online, under [Local Capacity Development](#) cross-cutting theme of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems <https://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu>

livestock-lab@ufl.edu

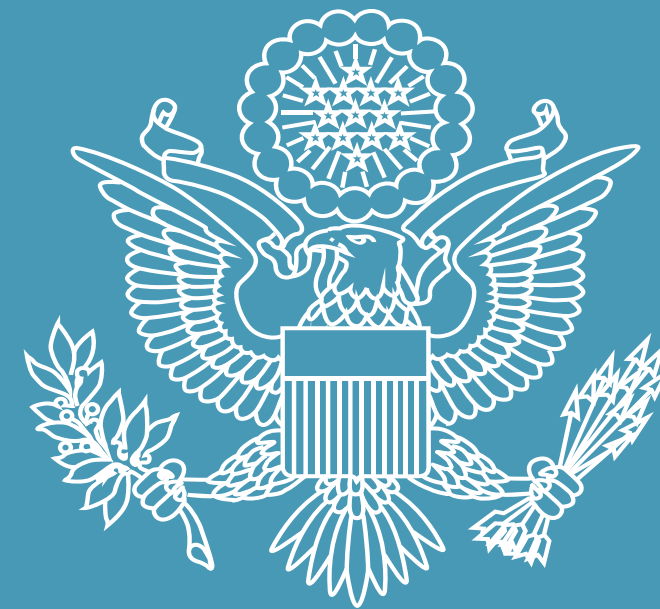
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