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

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

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

ILRI INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CGIAR

UF IFAS UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

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

Presented in collaboration with the University of Florida Libraries

TERRY KIT SELFE, DC PhD

A Translational Research and Impact Librarian

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Outline

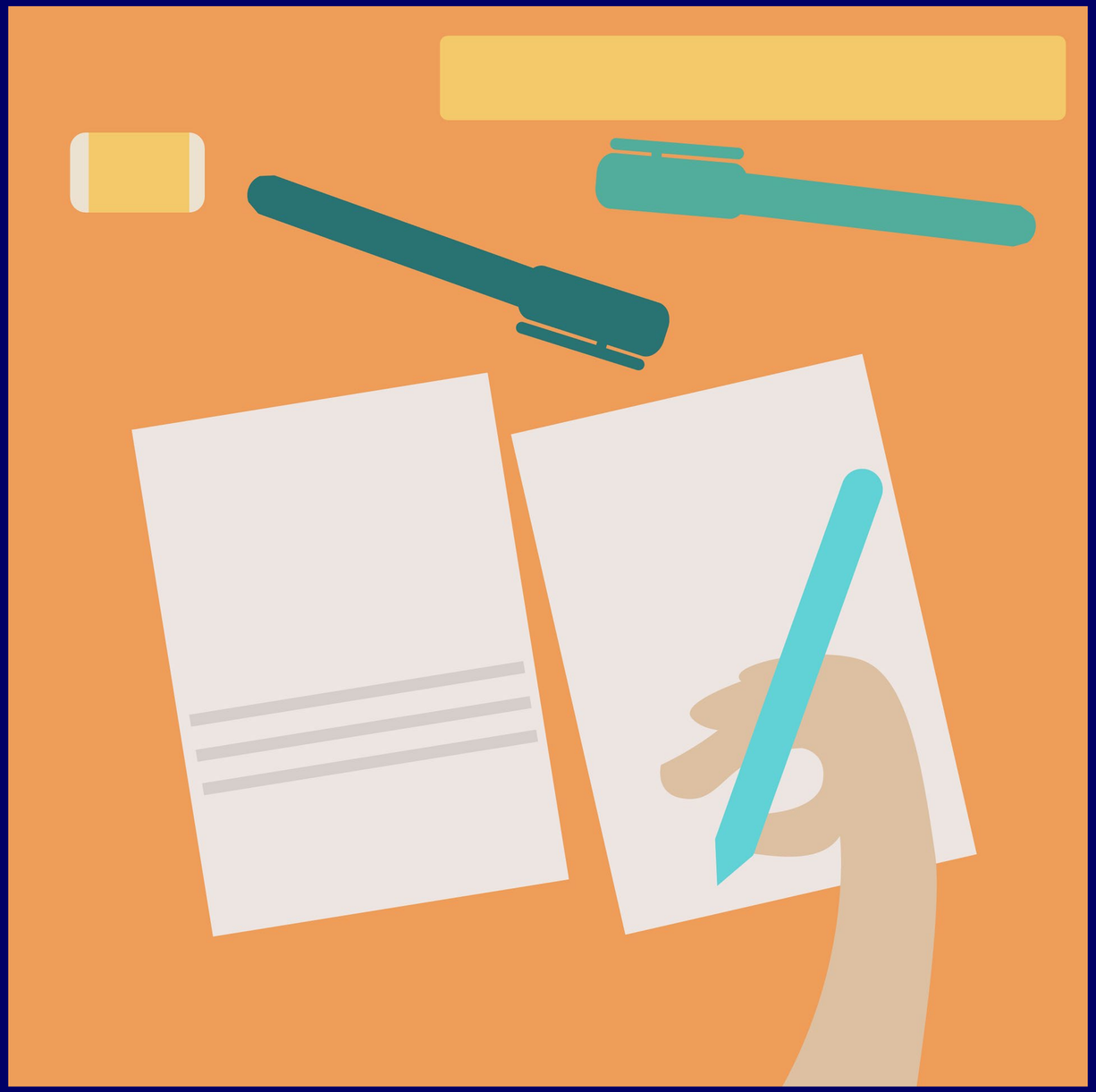
Choosing a journal

- 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Previous limited studies have shown that between 25% and 50% of clinical trials remain unpublished, sometimes years after completion, and the performance of academically based investigators in publishing and reporting of trial results is suboptimal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?**

UF | Health Science Center Libraries
INFORMATION PARTNERS *in* EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND CLINICAL PRACTICE

COVID-19 INFO →

Search

Quick Links | Find | Services | Need Help? | About Us | My Account

FIND > DATABASES

My Library Account

Databases

Can search by Subject

Quick Picks from Your Librarians

Access Medicine	Access Pharmacy	BIOSIS	C… Health	CINAHL
Clinical Pharmacology	Cochrane Library	Dissertations & Theses Global (ProQuest)	…Ghost Web …tabases	Embase
ERIC (ProQuest)	HaPI	InCites Journal Citation Repo…	Natural Medicines	NCBI
PsycINFO	PubMed	SportDiscus	UpToDate (VPN access only)	Web of Science

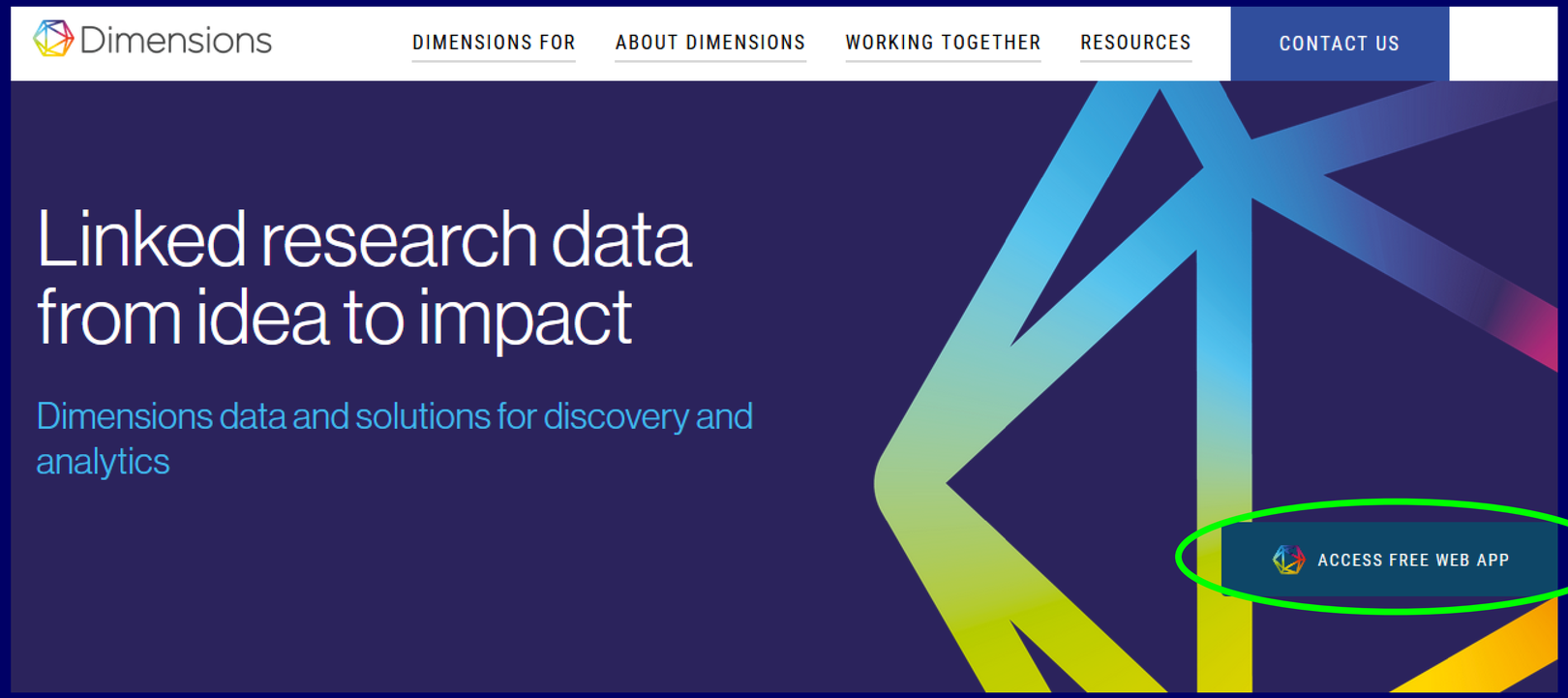
ALL HSCL DATABASES →

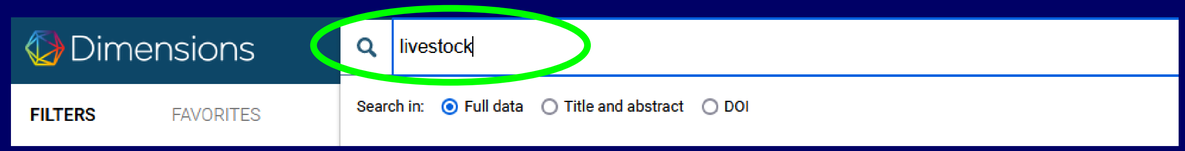
ALL LIBRARY DATABASES (A-Z LIST) →

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**



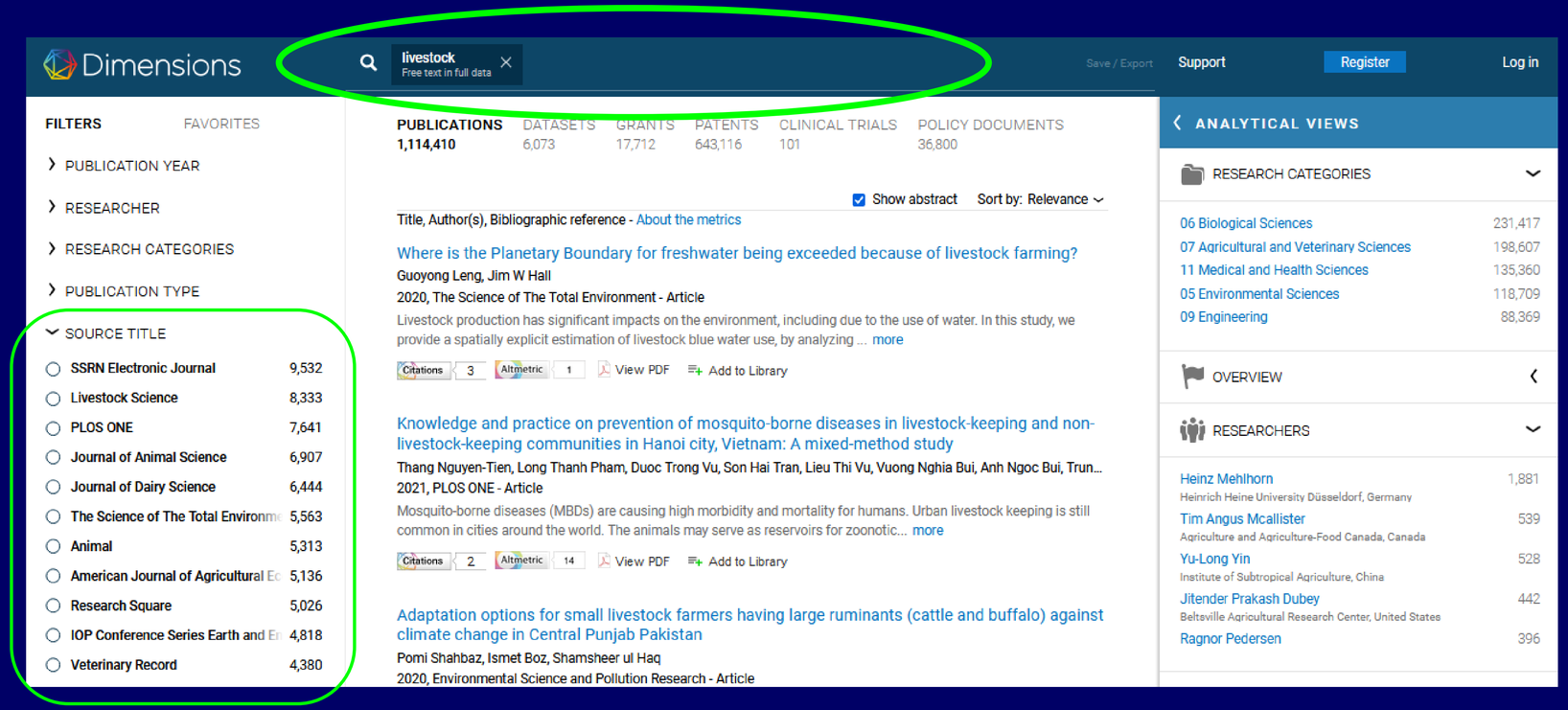


https://www.dimensions.ai/

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**



https://www.dimensions.ai/

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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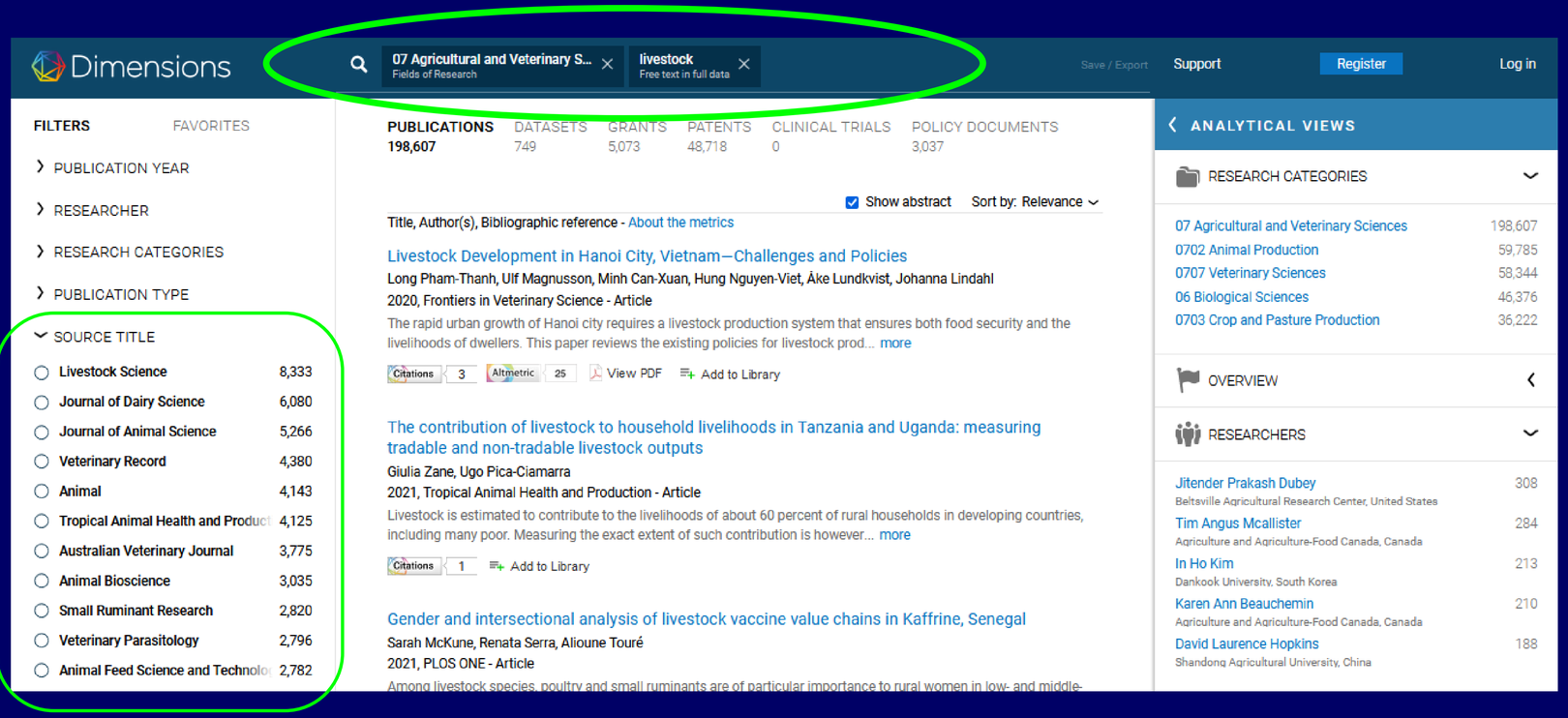
    - **Refine if too broad**

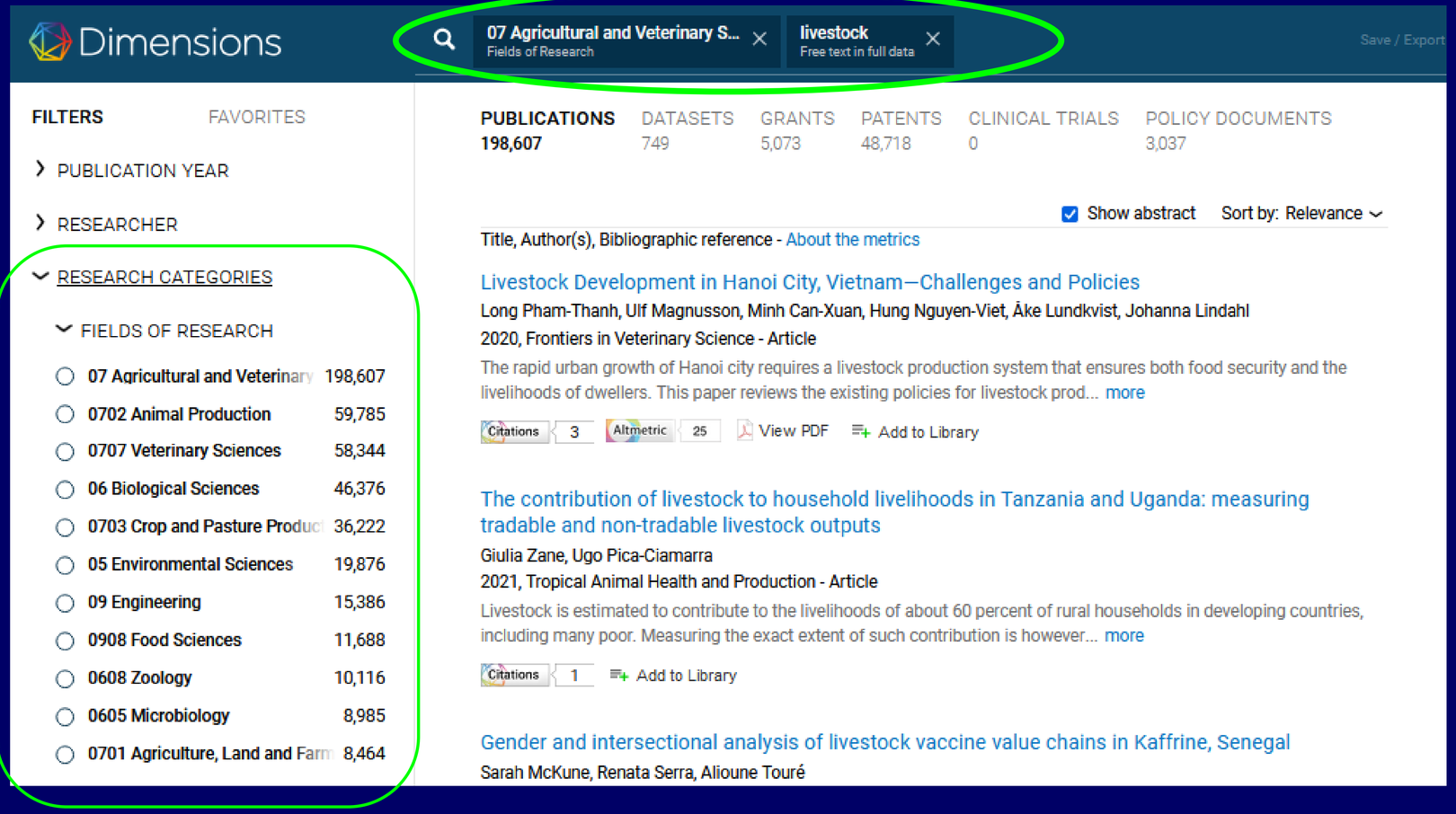


https://www.dimensions.ai/

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**

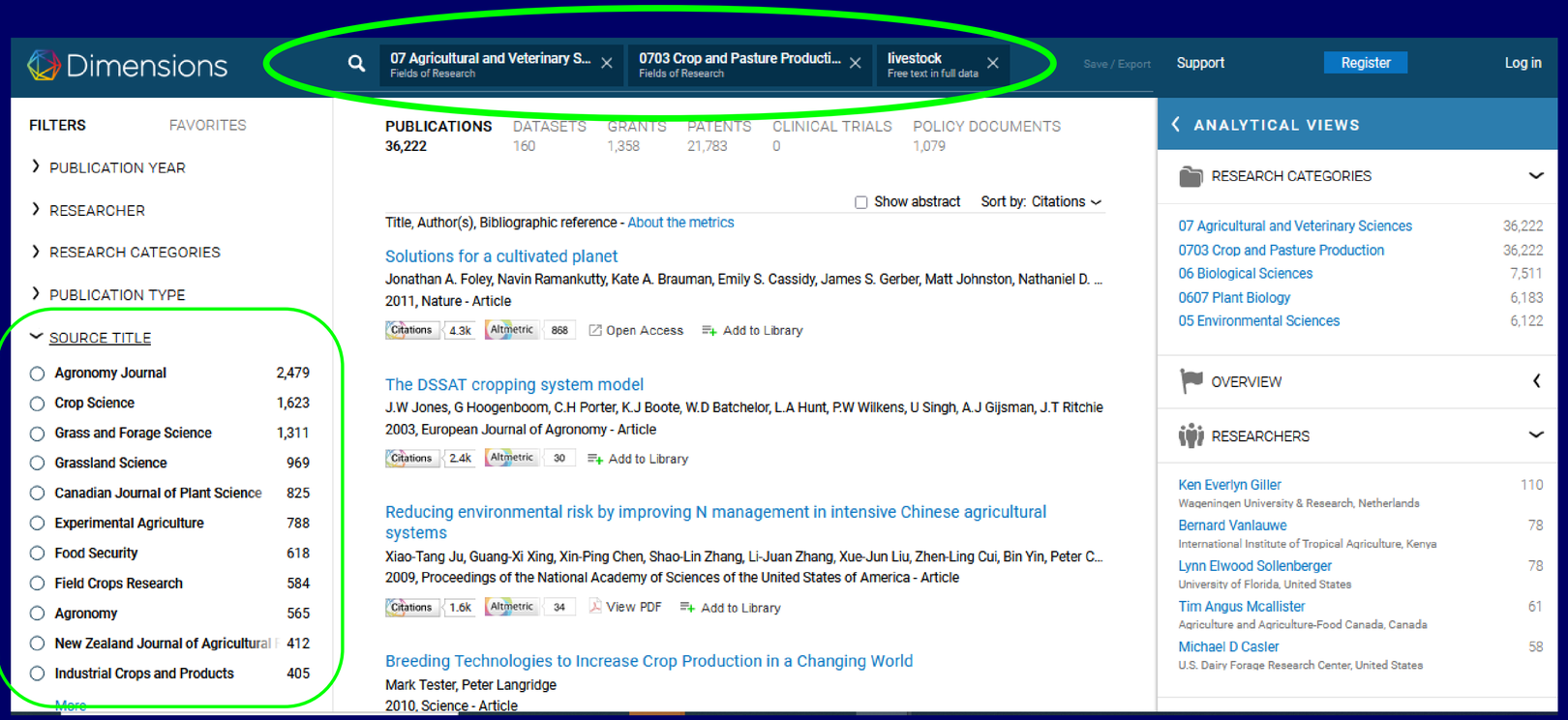


https://www.dimensions.ai/

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**

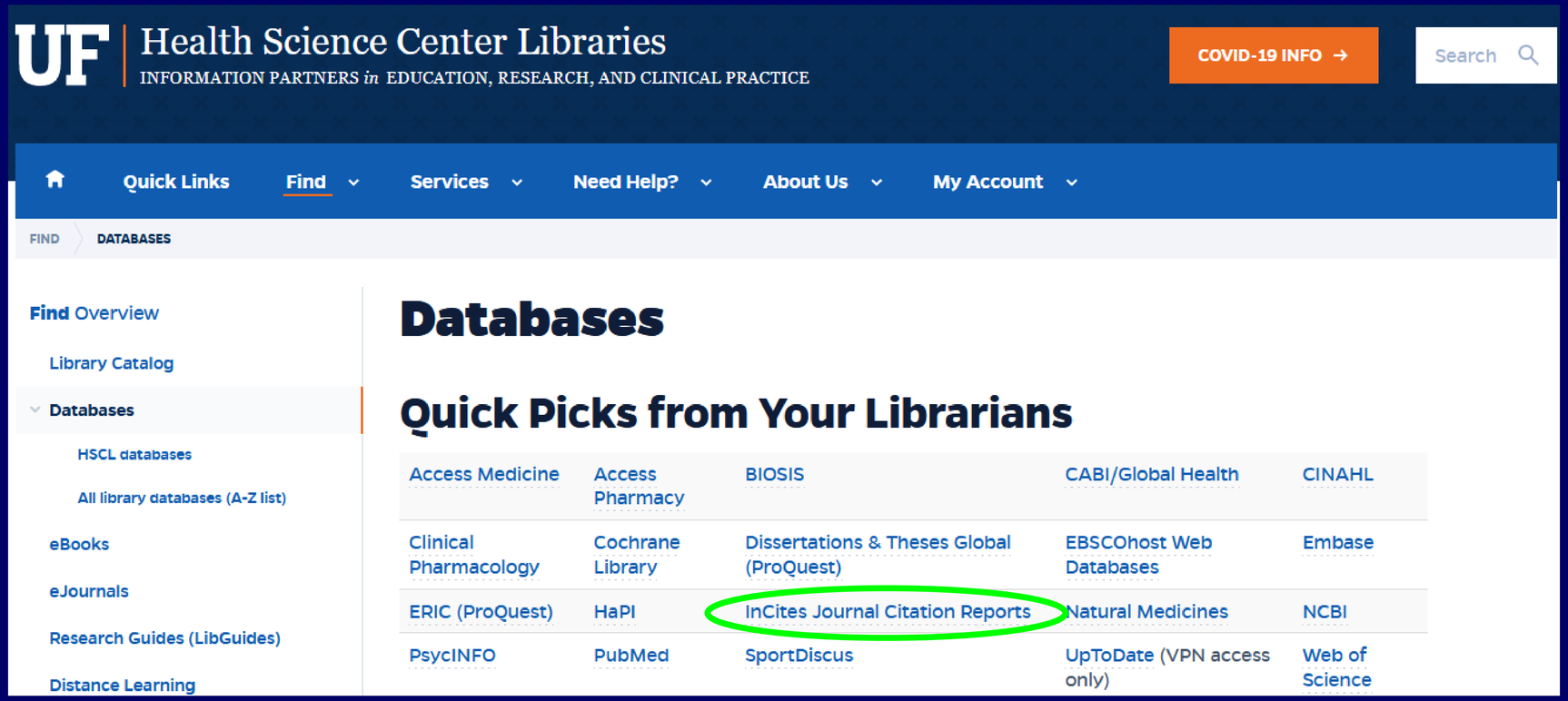


https://www.dimensions.ai/

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**

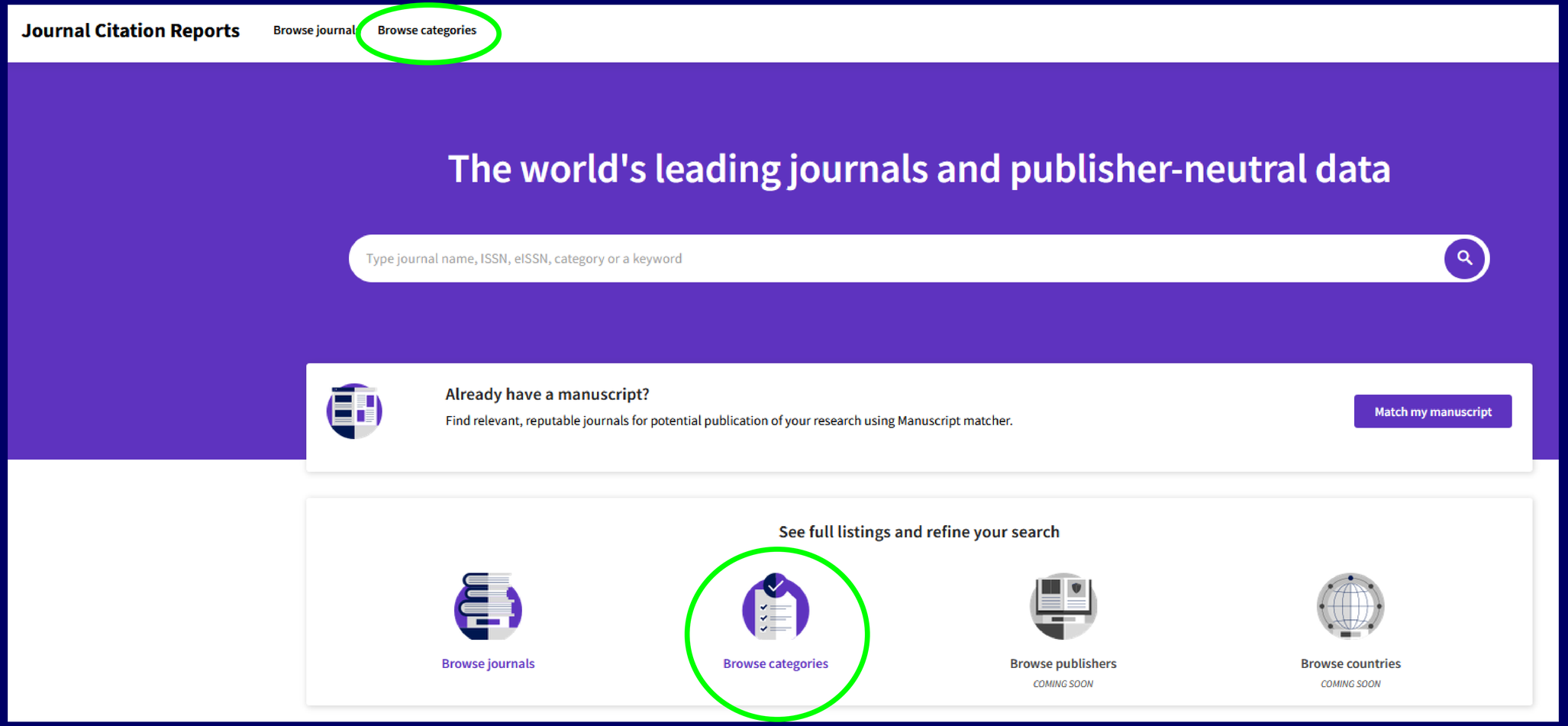


https://library.health.ufl.edu/find/databases/

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

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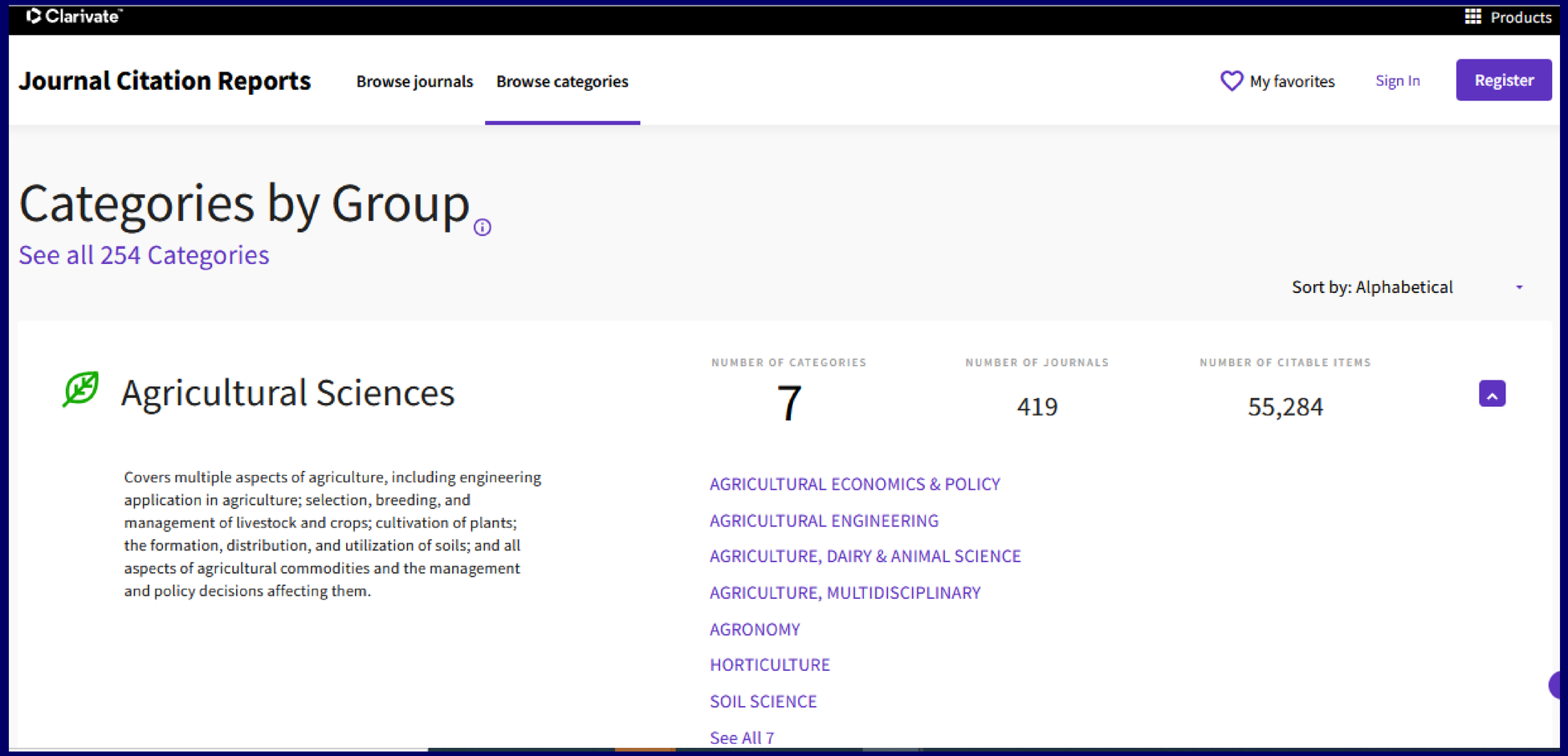
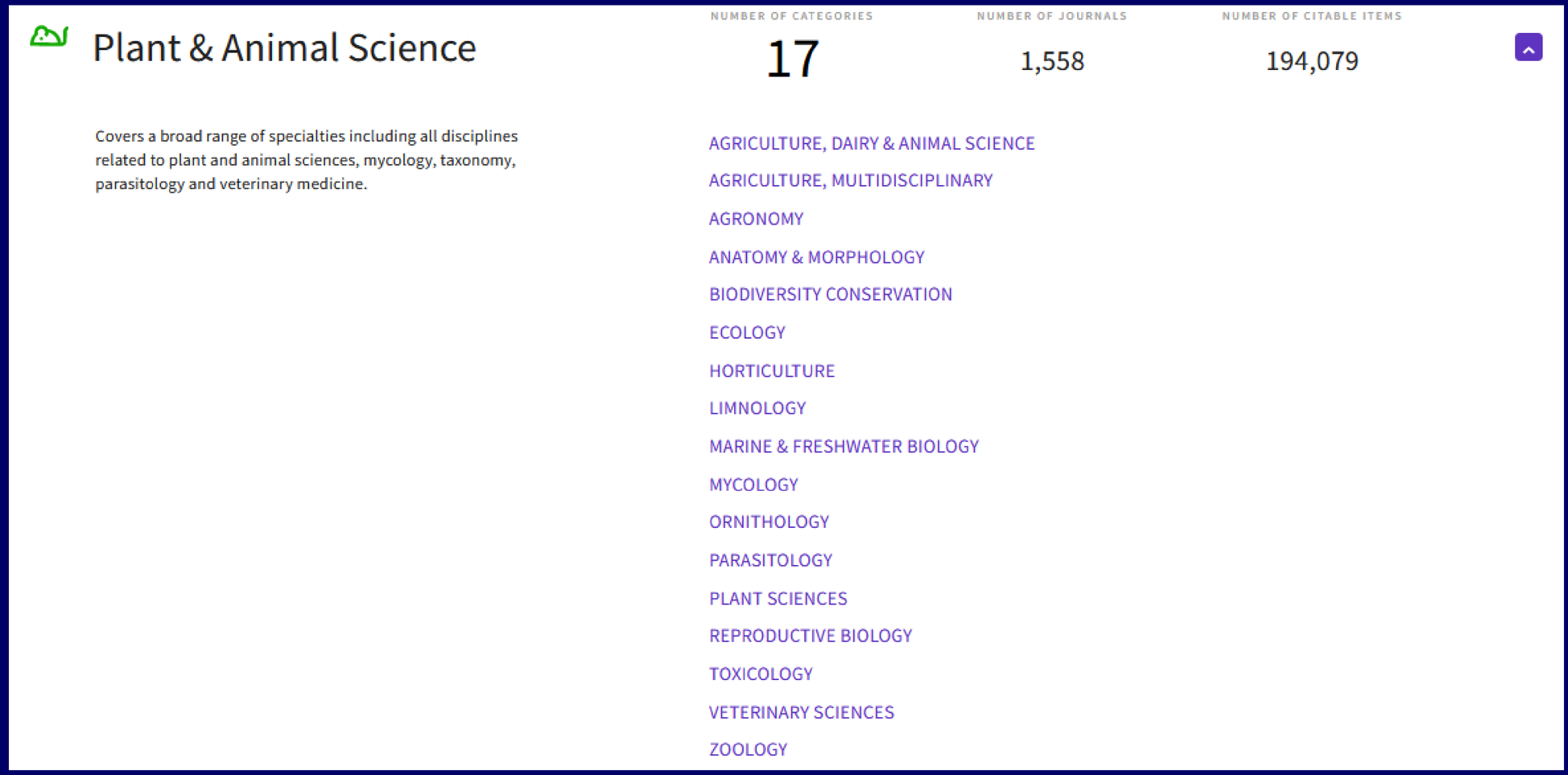
- **To generate a list in JCR: Browse by category**



Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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

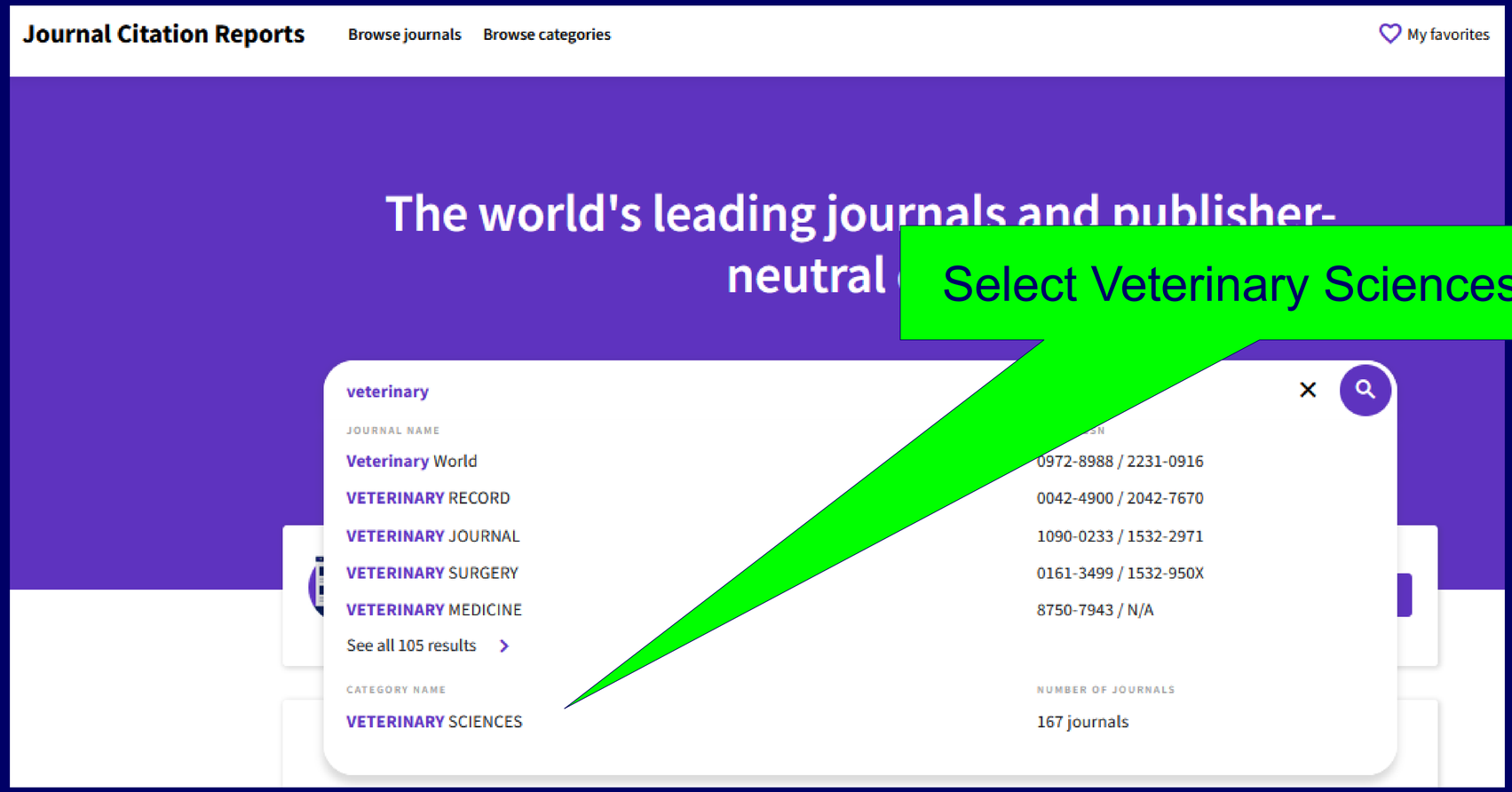
- **To generate a list in JCR: Browse by category**



Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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

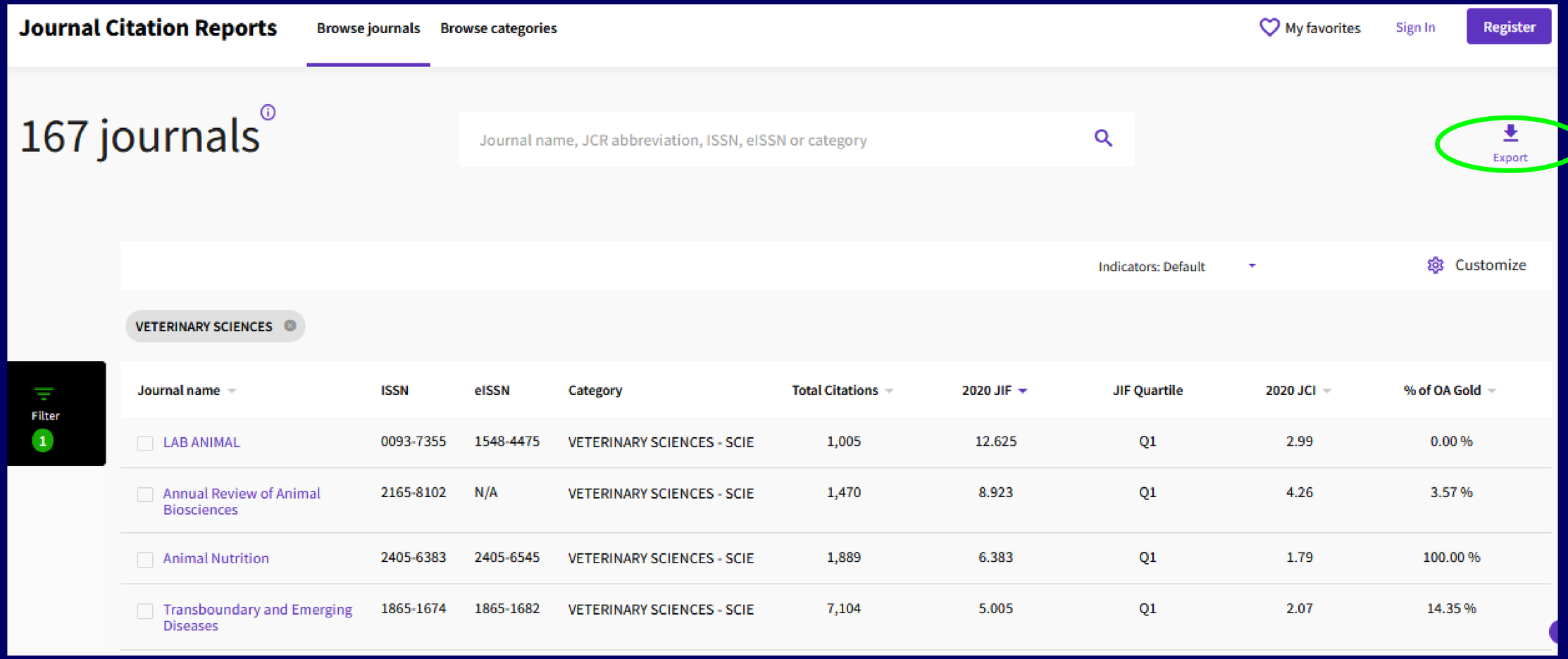
- **To generate a list in JCR: Type word in search bar**



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**



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**

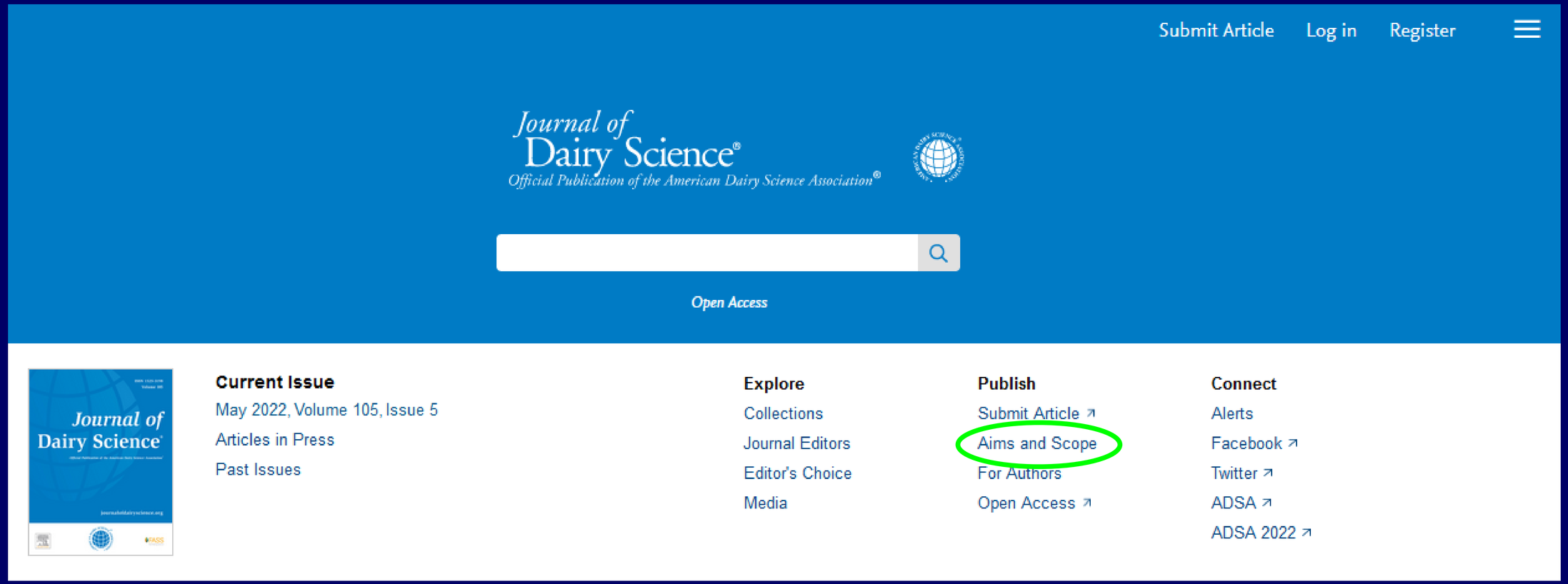
Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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



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®

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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**

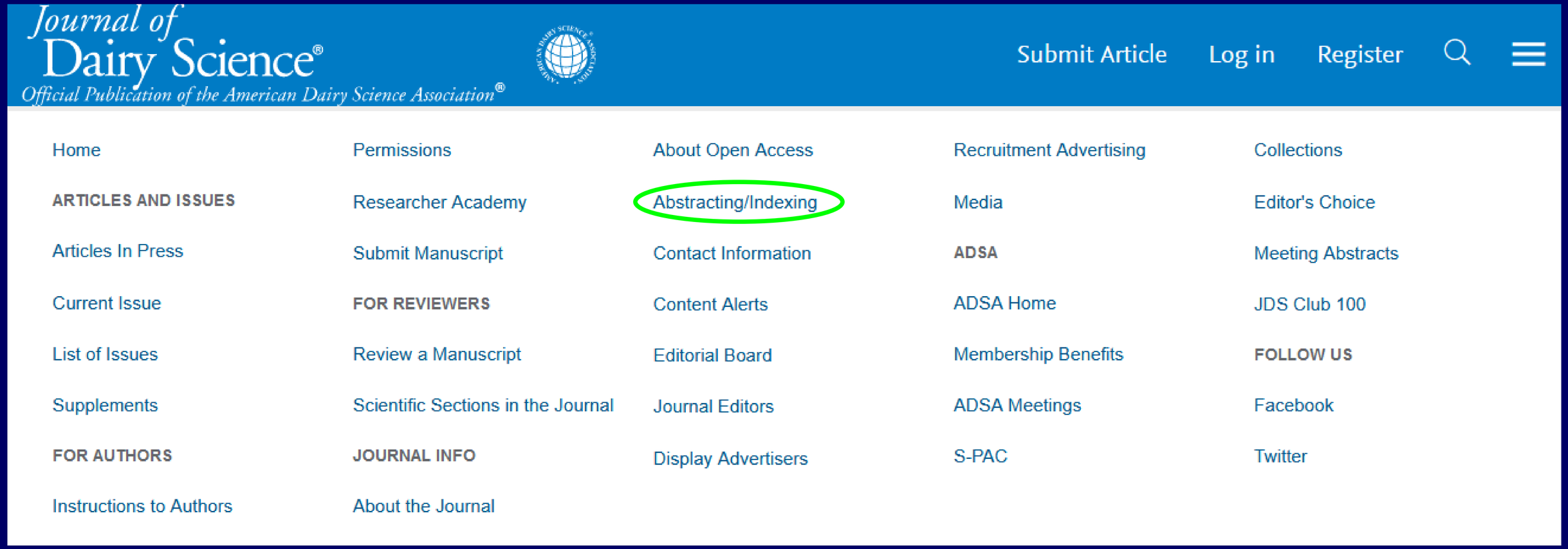
Journal Impact Factor
Rank in categories

https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Home page**



https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Where is the journal indexed?

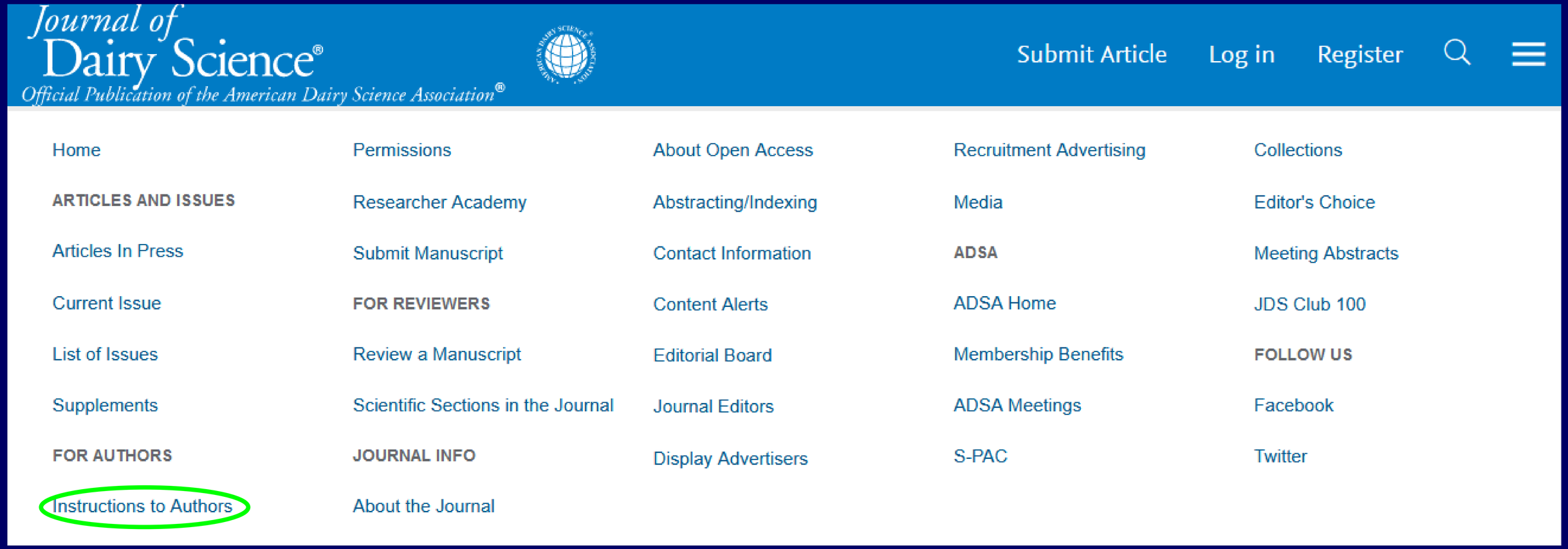
- **Does it appear in databases that:**
  1. **Are used by your audience**
  2. **Track your metrics of interest**

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

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at journal to determine fit

- **Home page**

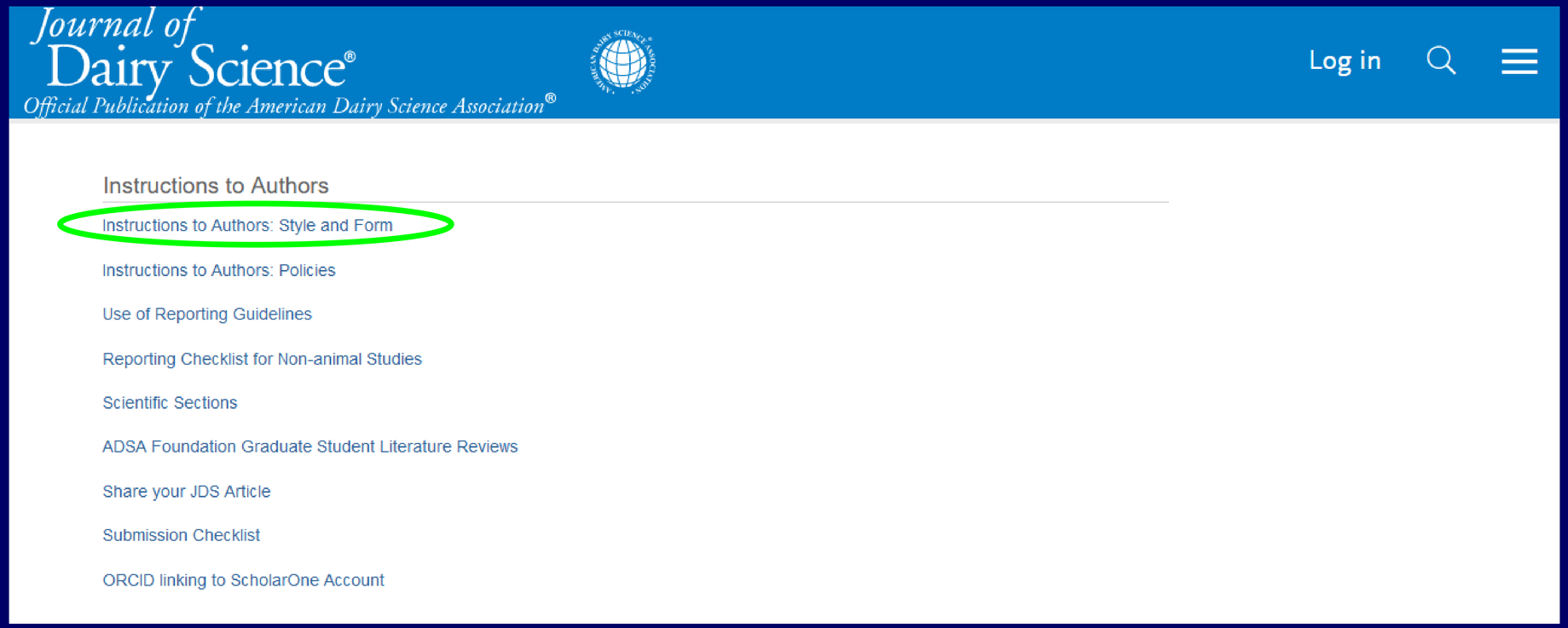


https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at Instructions to Authors

- **Style and form for word counts, etc**
- **Policies for publication charges**
- **Reporting requirements**



https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/content/inst-auth

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look to see what they require

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

JDS Instructions for Authors: Table of Contents

https://els-jbs-prod-cdn.jbs.elsevierhealth.com/pb/assets/raw/Health%20Advance/journals/jods/JDS_Instruct_for_Contributors_SF.pdf

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

JAMA Instructions for Authors

JAMA

Home | New Online | Issues | For Authors

Categories of Articles

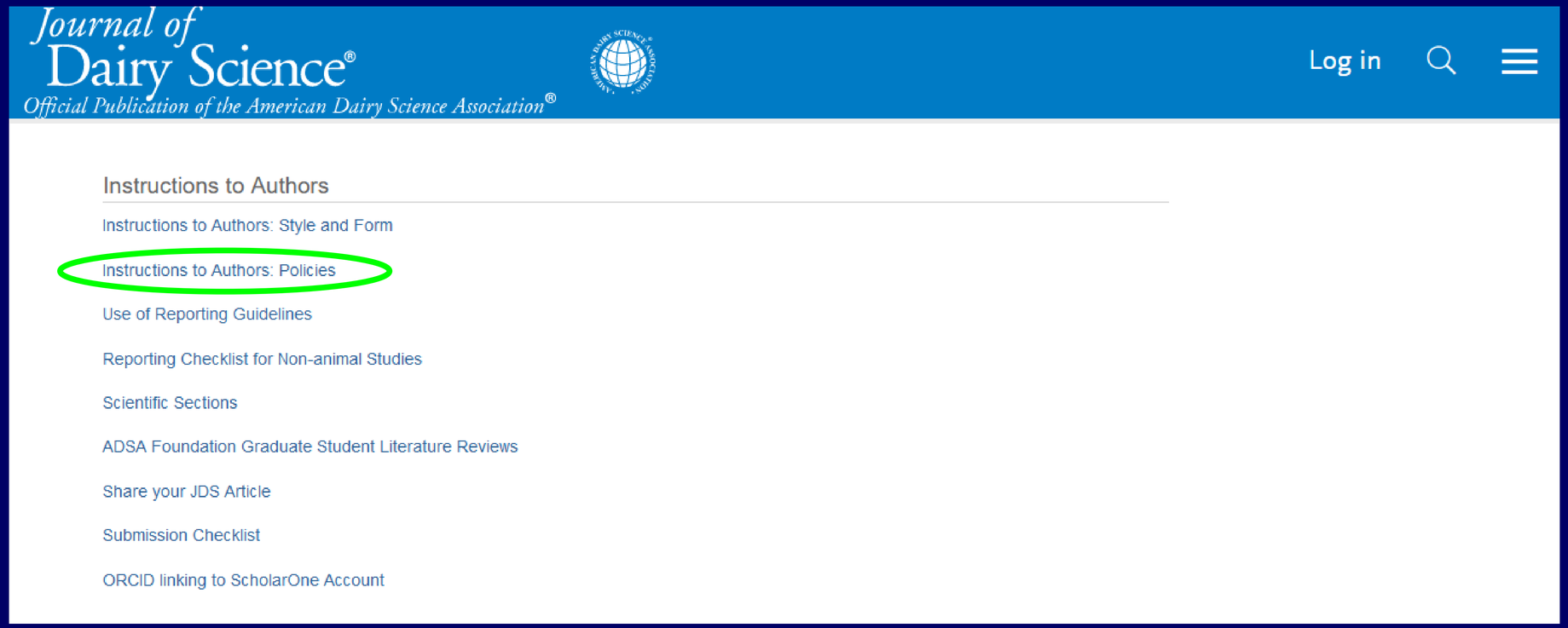
Research

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

Look at Instructions to Authors

- **Style and form for word counts, etc**
- **Policies for publication charges**
- **Reporting requirements**



https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/content/inst-auth

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look to see what it will cost to publish in this journal

Publication Costs

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.journalofdairyscience.org/ and https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-dairy-science) at the time of publication.

Responsibility for Payment

APC Waivers

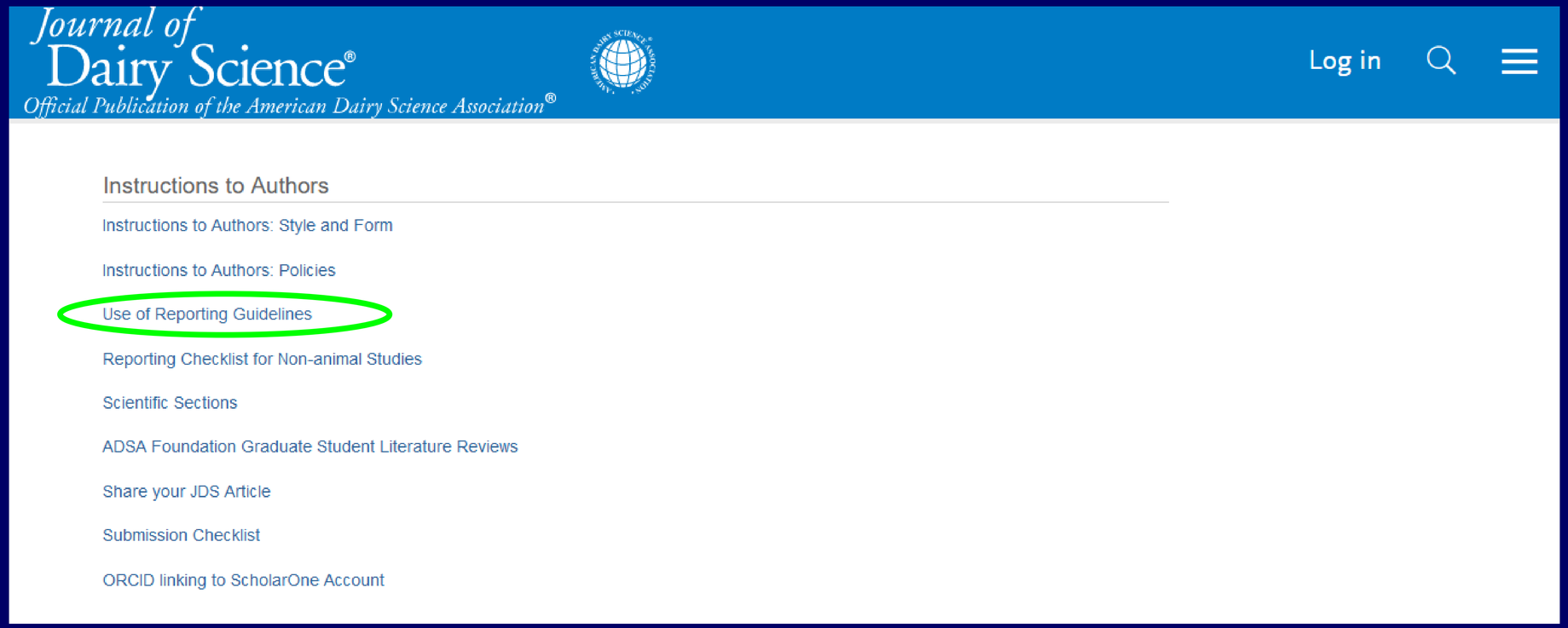
The journal participates in the Research4Life program (https://www.elsevier.com/authors/open-access/choice) to make publishing in JDS accessible to all authors. Full (100%) waivers will be granted when *all* authors of an article reside in Research4Life Group A countries; partial (50%) waivers are granted when *all* authors reside in Group B countries or when authors are from a mix of Group A and Group B countries (https://www.research4life.org/access/eligibility/). Research4Life waivers will be automatically applied when the corresponding author completes the payment process through Elsevier's OACS system.

https://els-jbs-prod-cdn.jbs.elsevierhealth.com/pb/assets/raw/Health%20Advance/journals/jods/JDS_Instruct_for_Contributors_Policies.pdf

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

Look at Instructions to Authors

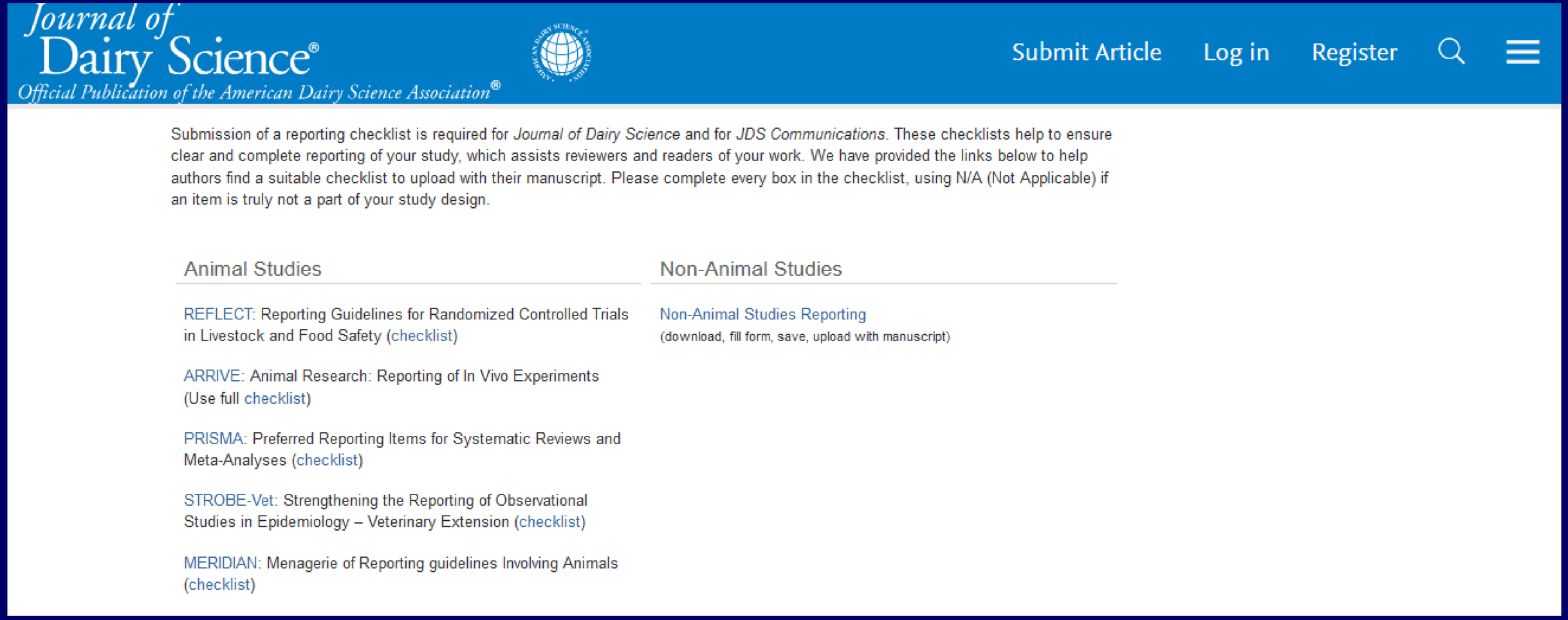
- **Style and form for word counts, etc**
- **Policies for publication charges**
- **Reporting requirements**



https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/content/inst-auth

Choosing an Appropriate Journal

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

REFLECT: Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials in Livestock and Food Safety (checklist)

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)

Non-Animal Studies

Non-Animal Studies Reporting
(download, fill form, save, upload with manuscript)

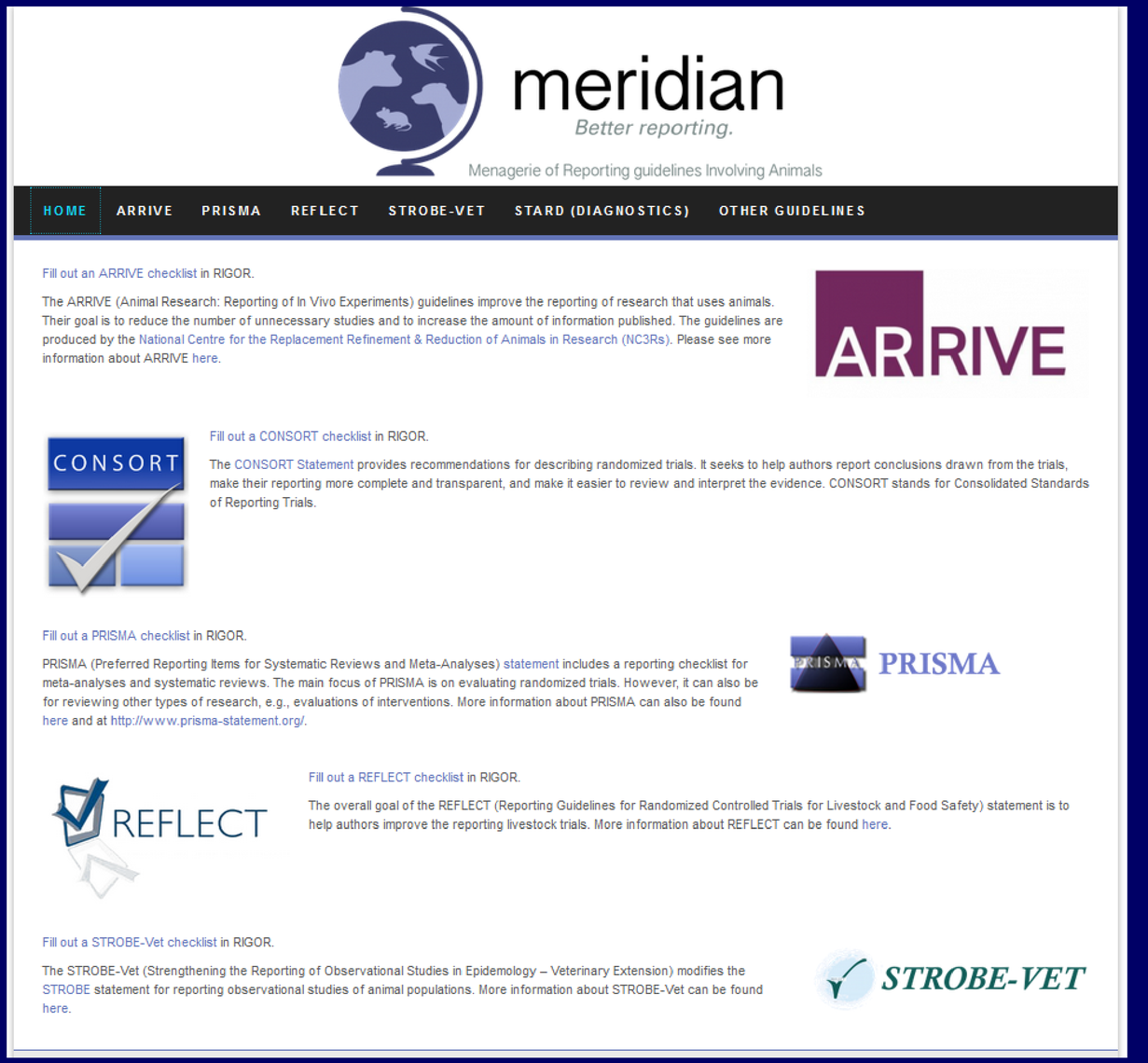
https://www.journalofdairyscience.org/reportingguidelines

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



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

Find Reporting Standards

equator network

Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research

EQUATOR resources in German | Portuguese | Spanish

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Your one-stop-shop for writing and publishing high-impact health research

find reporting guidelines | improve your writing | join our courses | run your own training course | enhance your peer review | implement guidelines

Library for health research reporting

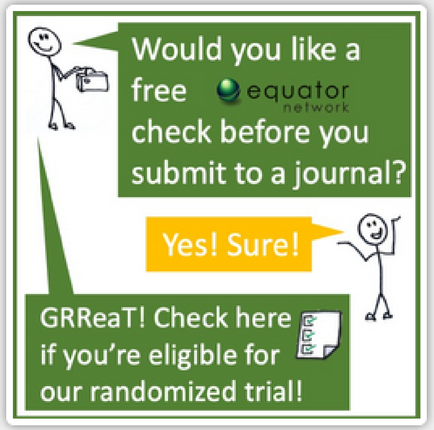
The Library contains a comprehensive searchable database of reporting guidelines and also links to other resources relevant to research reporting.

- Search for reporting guidelines
- Not sure which reporting guideline to use?
- Reporting guidelines under development
- Visit the library for more resources

Reporting guidelines for main study types

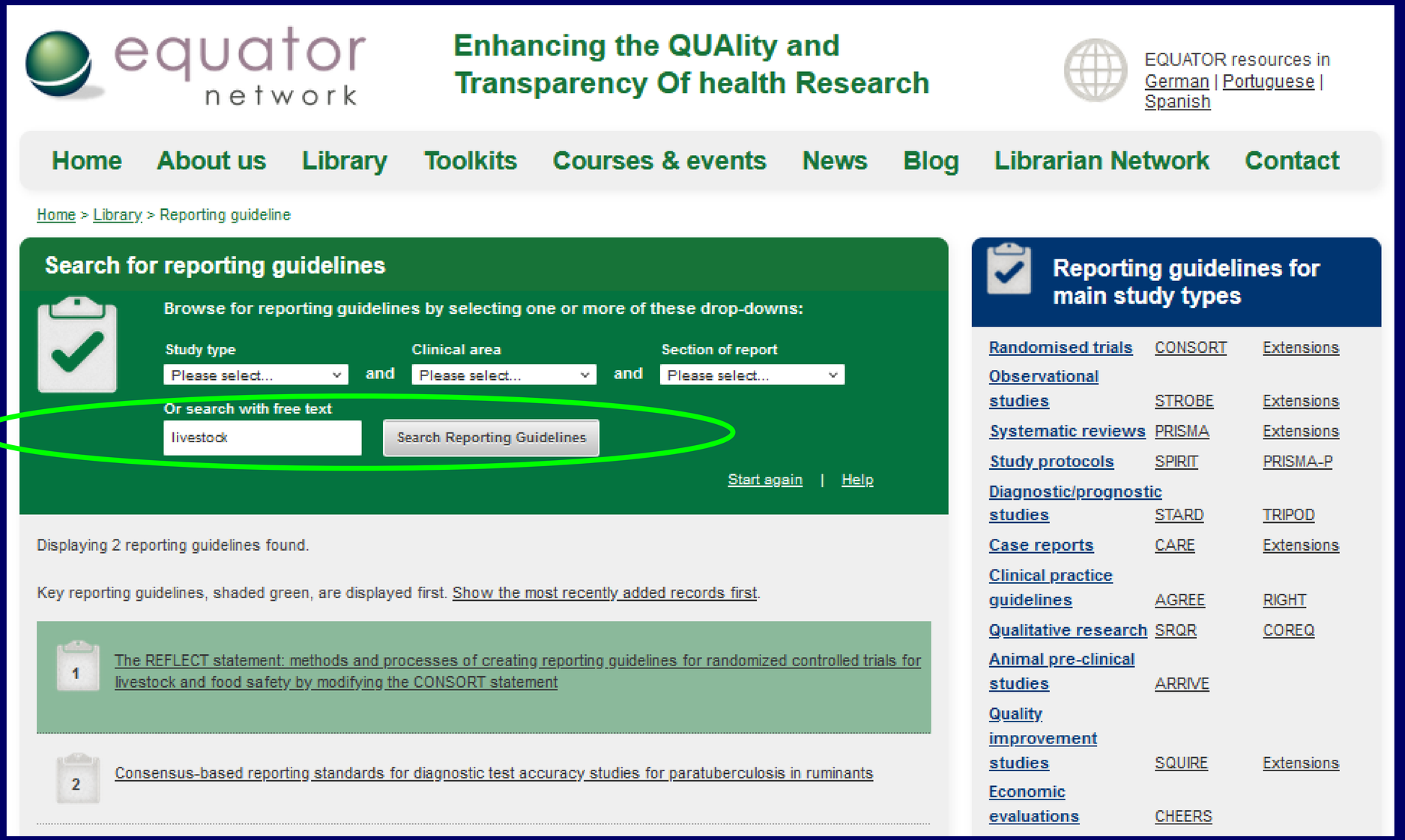
Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical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

See all 500 reporting guidelines



http://www.equator-network.org/

Find Reporting Standards



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Find Reporting Standards

equator network

Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research

EQUATOR resources in German | Portuguese | Spanish

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Home > Library > Reporting guideline > The REFLECT statement: methods and processes of creating reporting guidelines for randomized controlled trials for livestock and food safety by modifying the CONSORT statement

Search for reporting guidelines

Use your browser's Back button to return to your search results

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	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, Sischo 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. This guideline was published simultaneously in 4 journals. You can read the guideline in any of these journals using the links below. Zoonoses Public Health. 2010;57(2):95-104. PMID: 20070653 J Food Prot. 2010;73(1):132-139. PMID: 20051216 J Vet Intern Med. 2010;24(1):57-64. PMID: 20002546 Prev Vet Med. 2010;93(1):11-18. PMID: 19926151

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

Some reporting guidelines are also available in

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/

Find Reporting Standards

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

[1]Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA
[2]Centre for Statistics in Medicine, University of Oxford, Wolfson College, Oxford
[3]Ottawa Methods Centre, Clinical Epidemiology Program, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada
Correspondence to: K F Schulz
kschulz@fhi.org

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 1996[5] 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.

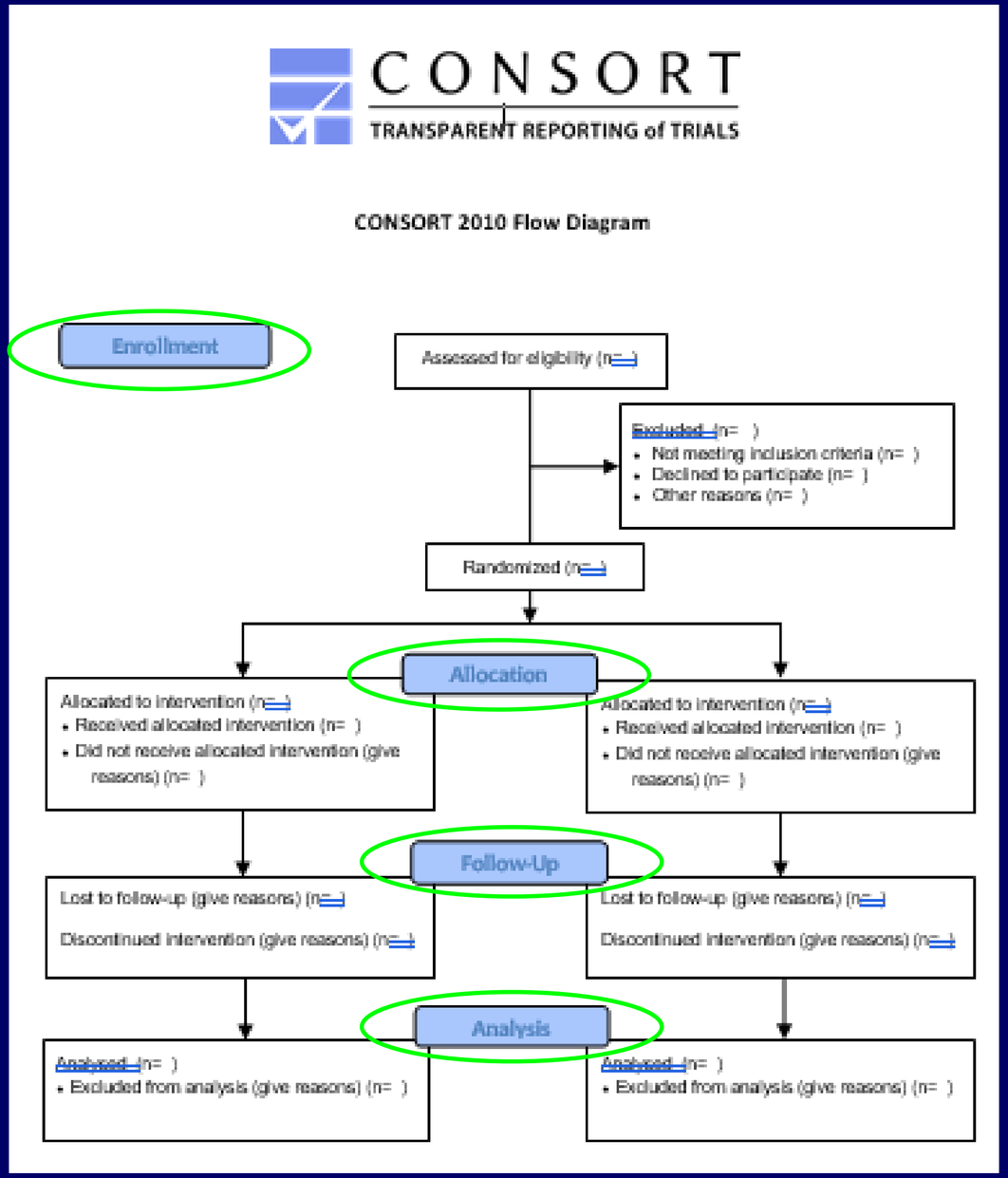
Intent of CONSORT 2010

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

http://www.consort-statement.org/Media/Default/Downloads/CONSORT%202010%20Statement/CONSORT%202010%20Statement%20(BMJ).pdf

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:			

http://www.consort-statement.org/download/Media/Default/Downloads/CONSORT%202010%20Checklist.doc

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	

		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	

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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.

http://www.consort-statement.org/download/Media/Default/Downloads/CONSORT%202010%20Checklist.doc

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.	

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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.

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Drafting the manuscript

Organizing

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

http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf

Drafting the manuscript

Organizing

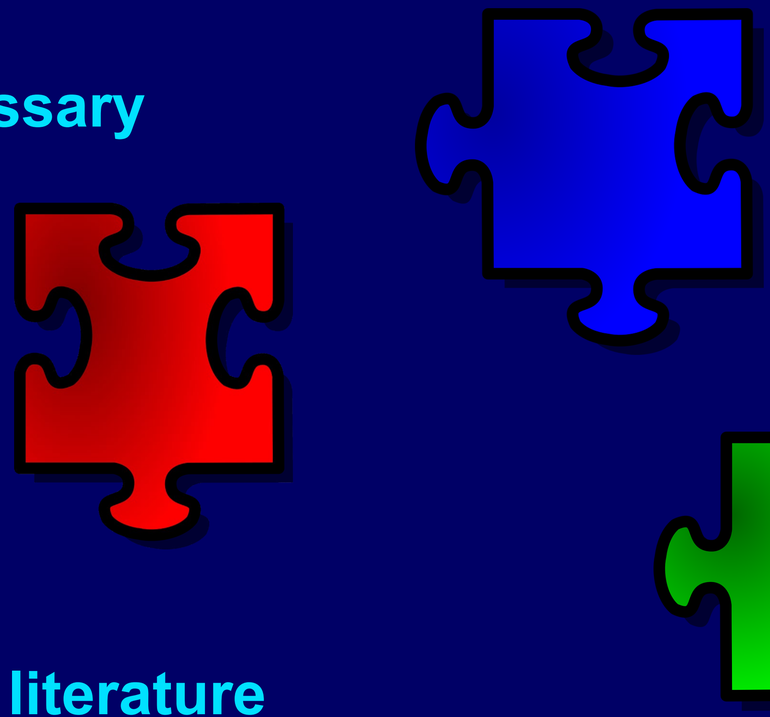
- **Manuscript Sections**
  http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf

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**

REFLECT

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 #
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Introduction Background	2	Scientific background and explanation of rationale.	

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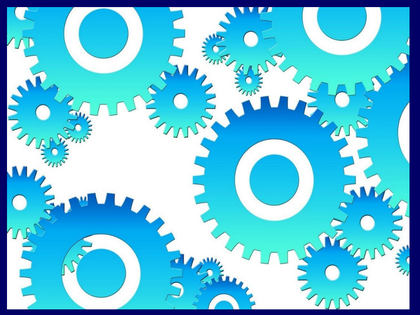
Drafting the manuscript: Methods



How it was done

- **REFLECT**

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.
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.

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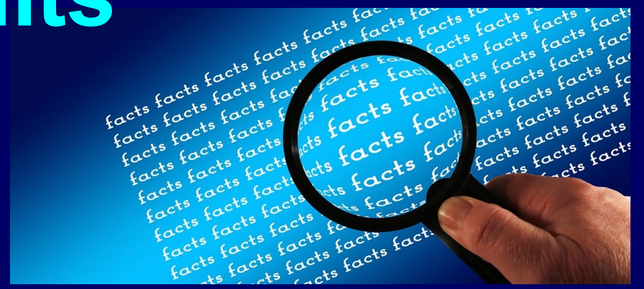
Drafting the manuscript: Results



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.

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Drafting the manuscript: Discussion

What it means

- **REFLECT**

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.	

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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.

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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

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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Next session on May 13th

From First Draft to Published Article: Navigating the publishing process

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

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