Presentation to Publication

Taking Your Work To The Next Level

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TTUHSC – Preston Smith Library

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02/2025

P3: Presentation to Publication Research Guide

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Learning Objectives

- Discuss differences between poster presentations and paper manuscripts
- Identify methods to develop research in manuscript form through updated literature reviews
- Understand distinctions between Open Access models and publishing formats
- Perceive available Transformative Agreements
- Determine ways to identify higher impact journals as well as predatory publishers

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What's the difference between poster and paper projects in the health sciences?

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Poster To Paper: The Manuscript

From a content standpoint, there are several issues to consider when converting a poster to a manuscript:

- Study Design
- Formatting and Structure
- Literature Review Development
- Verb tense and formal usage
- Figures and Tables
- Citation Management and Storage

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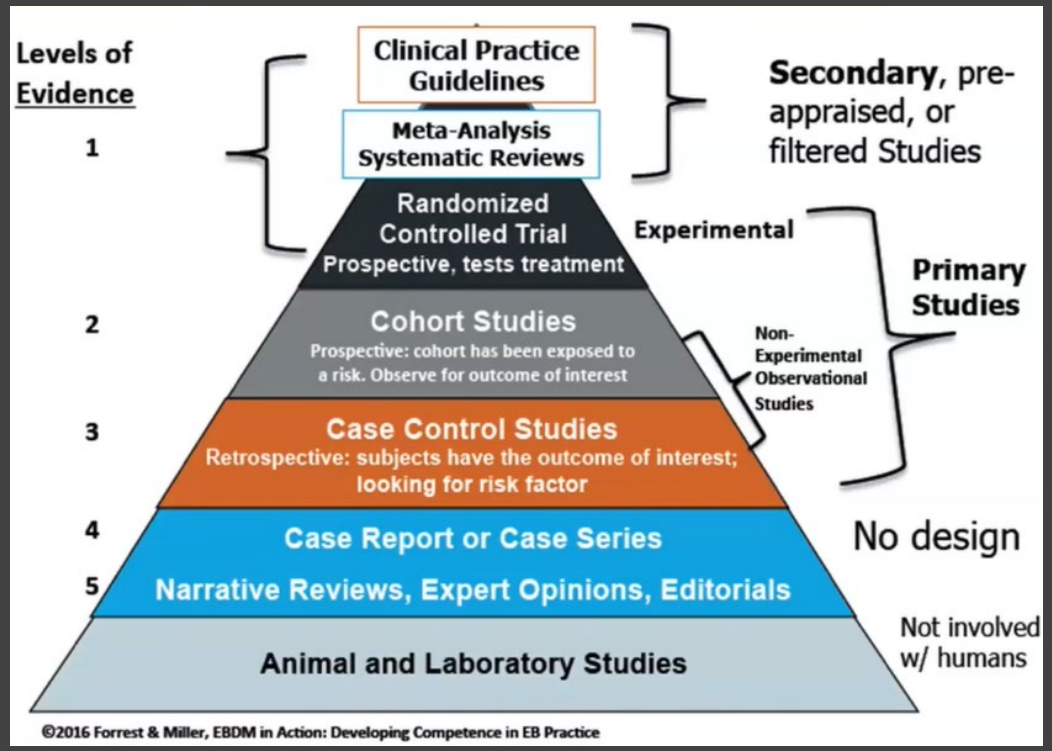
Study Design

- In the health sciences, official research can be primary, secondary, or even tertiary.
- Official, Peer-Reviewed Research Reports can be an original experiment or investigation (primary), an analysis or evaluation of primary research (secondary), or findings that compile secondary research (tertiary).
- Further classification can be divided into Observational Studies, Trials, Reviews*
- Poster content does not always acknowledge this, but journals will require study identification.



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What does IMRAD stand for?

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Formatting and Structure

Formatting

- The structure of a manuscript often depends on the study design
- Trials and Prospective Observational Studies are normally adapted to an IMRAD Format as will most Systematic Reviews/Meta-Analysis
- Basic review articles, case reports & series, and retrospective analysis may not always follow this pattern

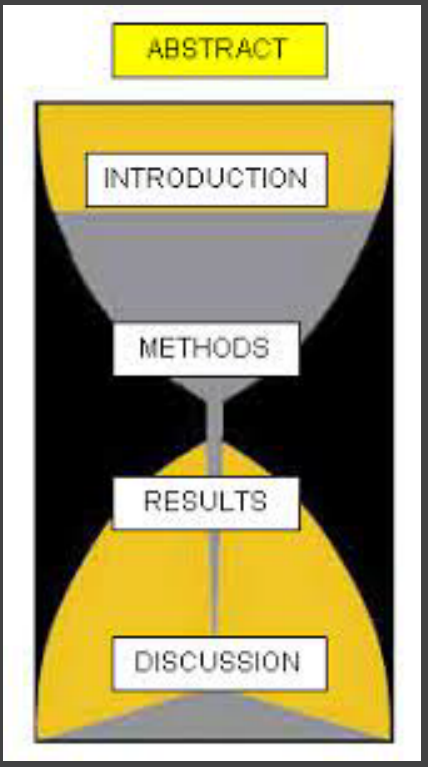
I – Introduction

M – Methods

R – Results

A – and

D - Discussion



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Formatting and Structure

Within the manuscript, there will often be a requirement for further section headings, mostly in the Methods and Results.*

Methods/Methodology

- Intervention Techniques
- Search methods
- Study-Specific Protocol
- Applied Scales and Measurements
- Endpoints
- Statistical Analysis

Results

- Baseline Data
- Clinical Examination
- Primary/Secondary Endpoints
- Scores
- Adverse Effects

***Discussions often merge with formal Conclusions**

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What other sections are generally required for a formal research report manuscript?

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The Literature Review

- A process, or a formal inquiry into a subject with special attention paid to prior research.
- A part of a document, or the background knowledge compiled about prior research on a topic
- A document in and of itself, formal research paper constituting steps undertaken after inquiring into a particular subject, identifying relevant research, and synthesizing its information.

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Lit Review Steps

Literature Review Steps

1. Identify a research question. For example: "Does the use of warfarin in elderly patients recovering from myocardial infarction help prevent stroke?"

2. Consider which databases might provide information for your topic. Often PubMed or CINAHL will cover a wide spectrum of biomedical issues. However, other databases and grey literature sources may specialize in certain disciplines. Embase is generally comprehensive but also specializes in pharmacological interventions.

3. Select the major subjects or ideas from your question. Focus in on the particular concepts involved in your research. Then brainstorm synonyms and related terminology for these topics.

4. Look for the *preferred indexing terms* for each concept in your question. This is especially important with databases such as PubMed, CINAHL, or Scopus where headings within the MeSH database or under the Emtree umbrella are present. For example, the above question's keywords such as "warfarin" or "myocardial infarction" can involve related terminology or subject headings such as "anti-coagulants" or "cardiovascular disease."

5. Build your search using boolean operators. Combine the synonyms in your database using boolean operators such as AND or OR. Sometimes it is necessary to research parts of a question rather than the whole. So you might link searches for things like the preventive effects of anti-coagulants with stroke or embolism, *then* AND these results with the therapy for patients with cardiovascular disease.

6. Filter and save your search results from the first database (do this for all databases). This may be a short list because of your topic's limitations, but it should be no longer than 15 articles for an initial search. Make sure your list is saved or archived and presents you with what's needed to access the full text.

7. Use the same process with the next databases on your list. But pay attention to how certain major headings may alter the terminology. "Stroke" may have a suggested term of "embolism" or even "cerebrovascular incident" depending on the database.

8. Read through the material for inclusion/exclusion. Based on your project's criteria and objective, consider which studies or reviews deserve to be included and which should be discarded. Make sure the information you have permits you to go forward.

https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/c.php?g=821083&p=5873483

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Lit Review Steps

9. Write the literature review. Begin by summarizing why your research is important and explain why your approach will help fill gaps in current knowledge. The incorporate how the information you've selected will help you to do this. You do not need to write about all of the included research you've chosen, only the most pertinent.

10. Select the most relevant literature for inclusion in the body of your report. Choose the articles and data sets that are most particularly relevant to your experimental approach. Consider how you might arrange these sources in the body of your draft.

- Lit Reviews as a part of larger investigations will almost always appear in the introduction.
- Further development and follow-up appear mostly in the Discussion

Introduction

The socio-economic costs of migraine are enormous due to its high prevalence and disability during attacks [1–3]. Acute pharmacological treatment is usually the first treatment option for migraine in adults. Migraineurs with frequent attacks, insufficient effect and/or contraindication to acute medication are potential candidates for prophylactic treatment.

Correspondence: A. Chaibi, Head and Neck Research Group, Research Centre, Akershus University Hospital, 1478, Lørenskog, Norway (tel.: +47 911 35 213; e-mail: aleksander.chaibi@medisin.uio.no).

Migraine prophylactic treatment is often pharmacological, but manual therapy is not unusual, especially if pharmacological treatment fails or if the patient wishes to avoid medicine [4]. Research has suggested that spinal manipulative therapy may stimulate neural inhibitory systems at different spinal cord levels because it might activate various central descending inhibitory pathways [5–10].

Pharmacological randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are usually double-blinded, but this is not possible in manual-therapy RCTs, as the interventional therapist cannot be blinded. At present there is no consensus on a sham procedure in manual-therapy RCTs that mimics placebo in pharmacological RCTs [11]. Lack of a proper sham procedure is a major limitation in all previous manual-therapy RCTs [12,13]. Recently, we developed a sham chiropractic spinal manipulative therapy (CSMT) procedure, where participants with migraine were unable to distinguish between real and sham CSMT evaluated after each of 12 individual interventions over a 3-month period [14].

The first objective of this study was to conduct a manual-therapy three-armed, single-blinded, placebo RCT for migraineurs with a methodological standard similar to that of pharmacological RCTs.

The second objective was to assess the efficacy of CSMT versus sham manipulation (placebo) and CSMT versus controls, i.e. participants who continued their usual pharmacological management.

- Intervention statement follows lit review

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Why would further research on a project be needed if you've already done a formal lit review for the poster?

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Tables & Figures

Tables & Charts

Though preliminary tables may exist in any form, formatting within a manuscript should always adhere to the submission guidelines of the proposed journal. Be sure to examine the style manual required by your publication, and adapt the tabulation quality and file format accordingly. Though tabular data sets can be compiled relatively easily within software programs such as Excel, further software may be needed to convert the files to the required file type.

Table Generating Tools

The below table generating tools are all free to use or licensed through TTU/HSC, and incorporate features which can not only construct tables but allow for conversion of HTML, CSS, and other formats.

- **MATLAB – TTU/HSC Software Downloads**
- **Google Sheets**
- **IBM SPSS –TTU/HSC Software Downloads**
- **Canva – canva.com**

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Tables & Figures

Figures

Graphic illustrations, or figures may also require lots of formatting. As with tables, figures should always be facilitated in accordance with a journal's submission guidelines and, like tables should be included within the body of the report whenever possible.

A number of graphic illustrator tools are all free to use or licensed through TTU/HSC. Note that the library's Methodology Lab can produce and digitize 3-D reproductions.

Graphic Illustrator Tools

- **Adobe Creative Cloud Suite (Illustrator, Photoshop, etc.) – TTU/HSC Software Download**
- **ChemDraw Pro – TTU/HSC Software Download**
- **TTUHSC/PSL Methodology Lab – ttuhsc.libguides.com/Services**
- **Gimp – GNU Manipulation Program - https://www.gimp.org/**

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Documentation, Citation, and Bibliographies

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Documenting the Review

- Gathering all the best available evidence requires proper documentation
- Organizing your query, harvested terms, search strategies, iterations, and hand searches is vital for accurately recording your review process
- An Excel or Word document is useful for properly managing your information. Consult a librarian for the best way to do this using Google Sheets.

	A	B	C	D
1	**PICO: How effective is sauna bathing for patients with cardiovascular disease?**			
2	**Authors: Dan Stuart, PhD, MLS; Laurie Bruns, MLS; Stephanie Stroever, PhD, MPH**			
3	**Study Approach: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**			
4	**Databases/Search Platforms: PubMed/MEDLINE, Ovid MEDLINE, CENTRAL, Embase, Google Scholar**			
5	**Population/Problem/Patient**	**Intervention**	**Comparator(s)**	**Outcome(s)**
6	**Cardiovascular Disease**	**Sauna Bathing**	***Standard Management***	**Efficacy**
7	Cardiac Events	Steam Bath	*No Comparator*	Treatment Outcome
8	Cardiometabolic Factors	Finnish Bath		Effectiveness
9	Cardiovascular Complications	Sauna		Ventricular Function
10	Cardiovascular Events	Waon Therapy		Mortality
11	Angiocardiopathy	Infrared Sauna		Blood Pressure
12	Heart Failure			Ejection Fraction
13	Heart Disease			Quality of Life
14				
15				
16	**Study Limits: Human, Adult, Controlled Studies, Trials, Observational Studies w/ Analytics, <10 Years**			
17				
18	**Excluders/Confounders: Animal**			
19				
20	**Endpoints: Hypertension Measures, Blood Pressure Readings, Cholesterol Readings, Atrial Measures**			
21				
22	**Effects Measures/Evaluation Metrics:**			
23				
24	**Foundational Studies**			
25	Lee, E., Kolunsarka, I., Kostensalo, J., Ahtiainen, J. P., Haapala, E. A., Willeit, P., Kunutsor, S. K., & Laukkanen, J. A. (2022). Effects of regular sauna bathing in conjunction with exercise on cardiovascular function: a multi-arm, randomized controlled trial. American journal of physiology. Regulatory, integrative and comparative physiology, 323(3), R289–R299. https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpregu.00076.2022			
26	Källström, M., Soveri, I., Oldgren, J., Laukkanen, J., Ichiki, T., Tei, C., Timmerman, M., Berglund, L., & Hägglund, H. (2018). Effects of sauna bath on heart failure: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clinical cardiology, 41(11), 1491–1501. https://doi.org/10.1002/clc.23077			
27	Debray, A., Gravel, H., Garceau, L., Bartlett, A. A., Chaseling, G. K., Barry, H., Behzadi, P., Ravanelli, N., Iglesies-Grau, J., Nigam, A., Juneau, M., & Gagnon, D. (2023). Finnish sauna bathing and vascular health of adults with coronary artery disease: a randomized controlled trial. Journal of applied physiology (Bethesda, Md. : 1985), 135(4), 795–804. https://doi.org/10.1152/japplphysiol.00322.2023			
28				

PICO/TermHarvest | PubMed | Ovid MEDLINE | Embase | CENTRAL | Google Scholar & Supplemental | Grey Literature & Citation Searching

PubMed Reproducible

((((((((((cardiovascular diseases) OR (cardiovascular disease)) OR (cardiac events)) OR (cardiometabolic factors)) OR (cardiovascular complications)) OR (cardiovascular events)) OR (angiocardiopathy)) OR (angio cardiopathy)) OR (heart failure)) OR (heart disease)) AND ((((((sauna bathing) OR (steam bath)) OR (sauna)) OR (finnish bath)) OR (waon therapy)) OR (infrared sauna))) AND (((((((efficacy) OR (effectiveness)) OR (treatment outcome)) OR (ventricular function)) OR (mortality)) OR (blood pressure)) OR (ejection fraction)) OR (quality of life))

Results 2-3-2025 --> 221 (No Limits)

CITATION MATCHING & BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Lee, E., Kolunsarka, I., Kostensalo, J., Ahtiainen, J. P., Haapala, E. A., Willeit, P., Kunutsor, S. K., & Laukkanen, J. A. (2022). Effects of regular sauna bathing in conjunction with exercise on cardiovascular function: a multi-arm, randomized controlled trial. American journal of physiology. Regulatory, integrative and comparative physiology, 323(3), R289–R299. https://doi.org/10.1152/ajpregu.00076.2022

Källström, M., Soveri, I., Oldgren, J., Laukkanen, J., Ichiki, T., Tei, C., Timmerman, M., Berglund, L., & Hägglund, H. (2018). Effects of sauna bath on heart failure: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clinical cardiology, 41(11), 1491–1501. https://doi.org/10.1002/clc.23077

Results 02-3-2025 --> 187 Total (Cited-Bys & Refs; Limits as needed: Article & Reviews)

GREY LITERATURE

ClinicalTrials.gov

sauna cardiovascular disease

Results 02-3-2025 --> 3

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Reporting Guidelines

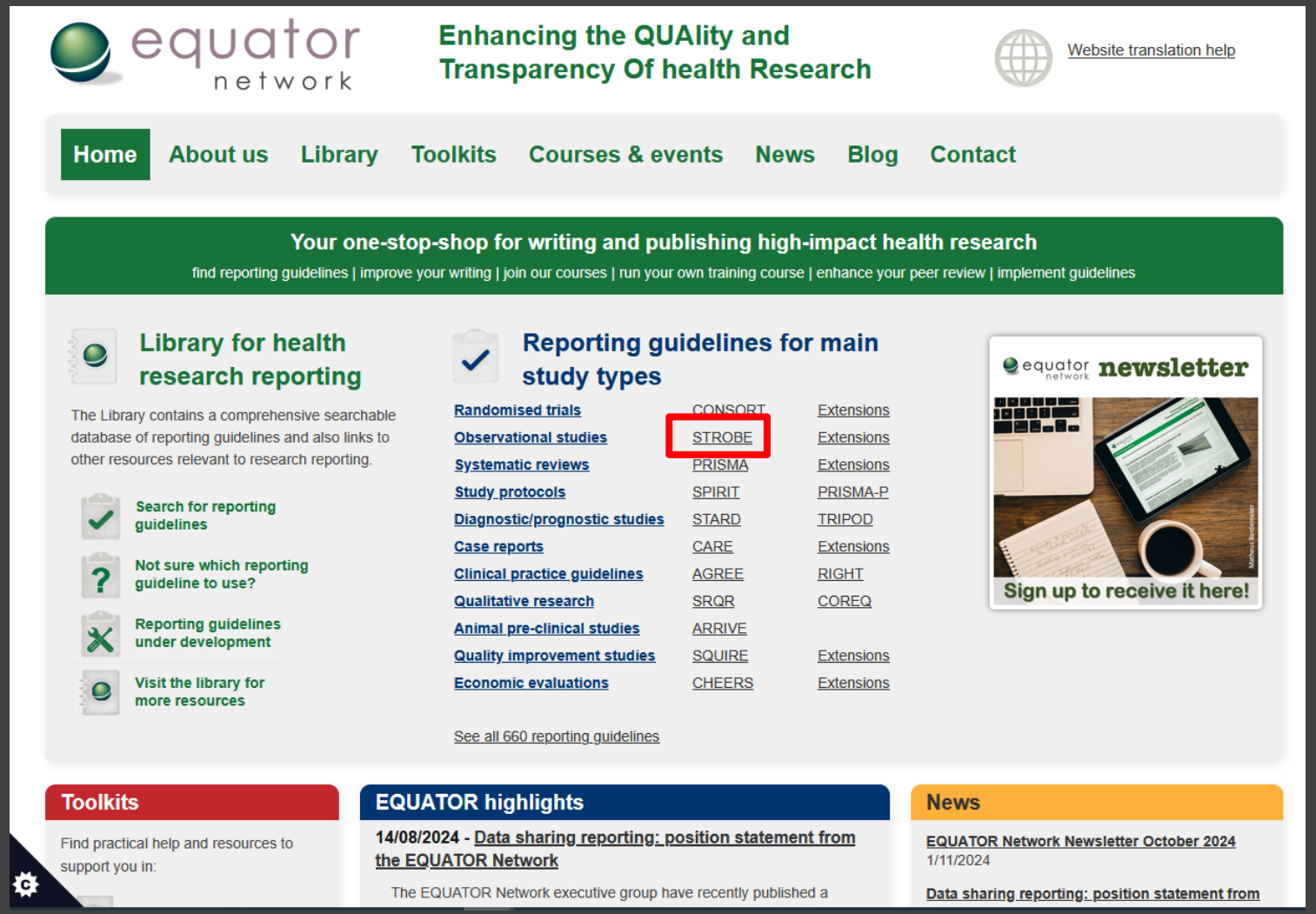
To ensure that your manuscript abides by all needed standards, you will likely want to confirm your methodology and reporting items with an official reporting guideline.

Such guidelines, often itemized checklists organized by official advisory boards, will outline all the needed criteria for select studies.

The best possible place to find these reporting guidelines will be on organizational websites such as the “Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research,” or EQUATOR.

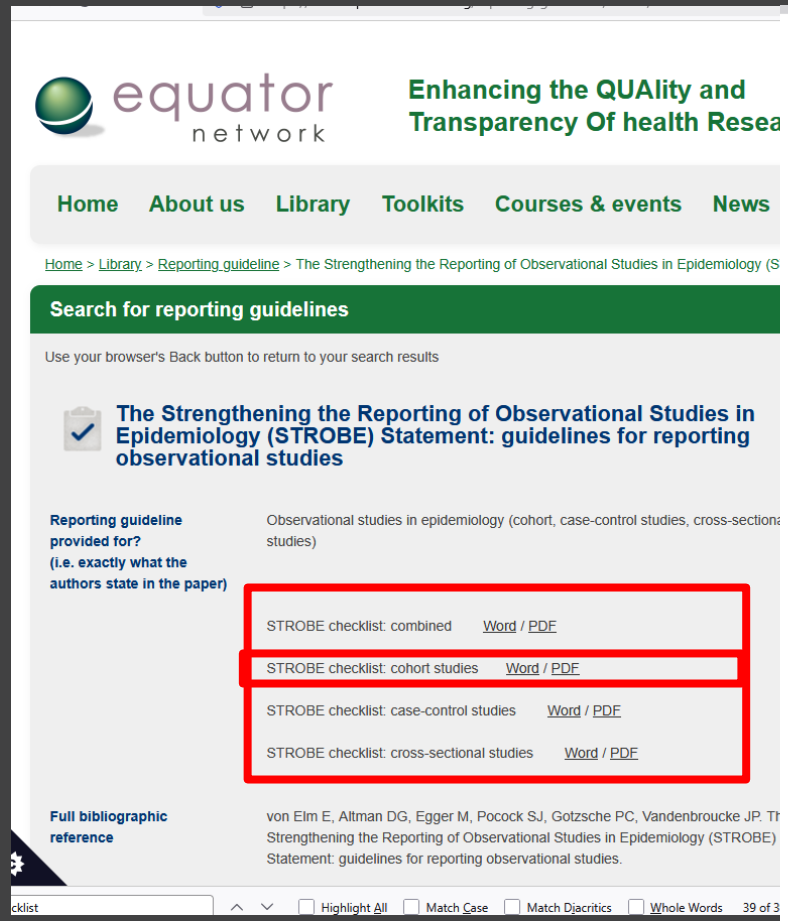
EQUATOR Network

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



EQUATOR Network

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



equator network

Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Resea

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Home > Library > Reporting guideline > The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (S

Search for reporting guidelines

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

The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies

Reporting guideline provided for? (i.e. exactly what the authors state in the paper)

Observational studies in epidemiology (cohort, case-control studies, cross-sectiona studies)

STROBE checklist: combined Word / PDF

STROBE checklist: cohort studies Word / PDF

STROBE checklist: case-control studies Word / PDF

STROBE checklist: cross-sectional studies Word / PDF

Full bibliographic reference

von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gotzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP. Th Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.

cklist Highlight All Match Case Match Diacritics Whole Words 39 of 3

STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports

	Item No	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used te
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced and what was found
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the i
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hyp
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, inclu exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(*a*) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and met participants. Describe methods of follow-up
		(*b*) For matched studies, give matching criteria and num unexposed
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, pote modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and d assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of a more than one group
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the describe which groupings were chosen and why
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those use
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups a
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed
		(*d*) If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was add
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses
Results		
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest
		(c) Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses
Discussion		
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results
Other information		
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

1

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at http://www.strobe-statement.org.

Citation Management

You can save time citing your references by using a citation manager software. If you are wanting to merely collect and organize your reviewed literature, EndNote and Refworks can help you to do this with several platforms as can several other resources.

- **EndNote @ TTUHSC -** https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/endnote
- **RefWorks -** https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/refworks

Other Citation Management Software

- **Mendeley -** desktop-based reference management tool with multiple interactive features allowing for scholarly collaboration and integrated research.
- **Zotero -** can organize multiple media formats including A/V and other non-text-based platforms.

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What further applications do citation managers possess?

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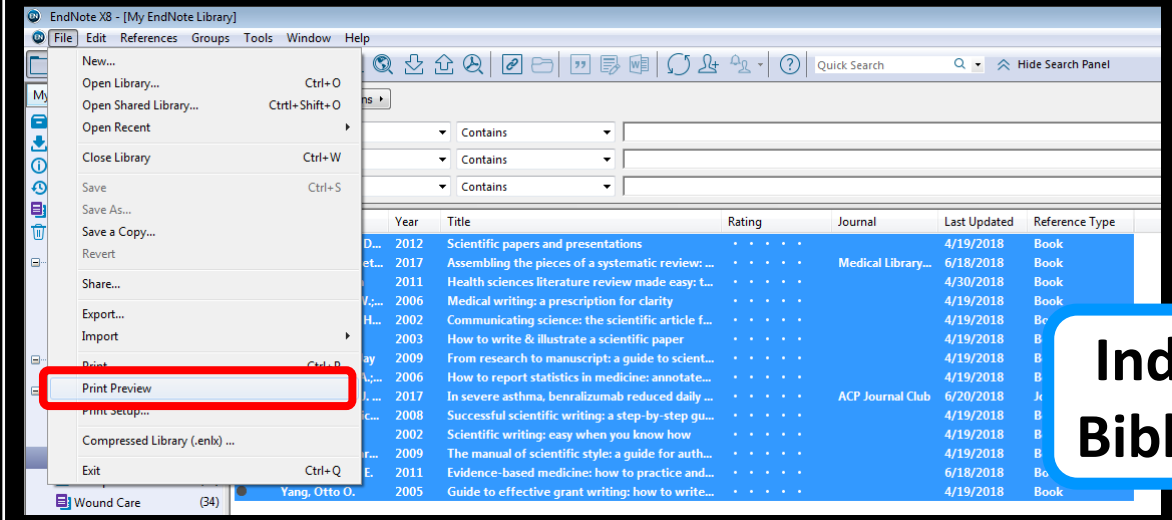
EndNote Essentials

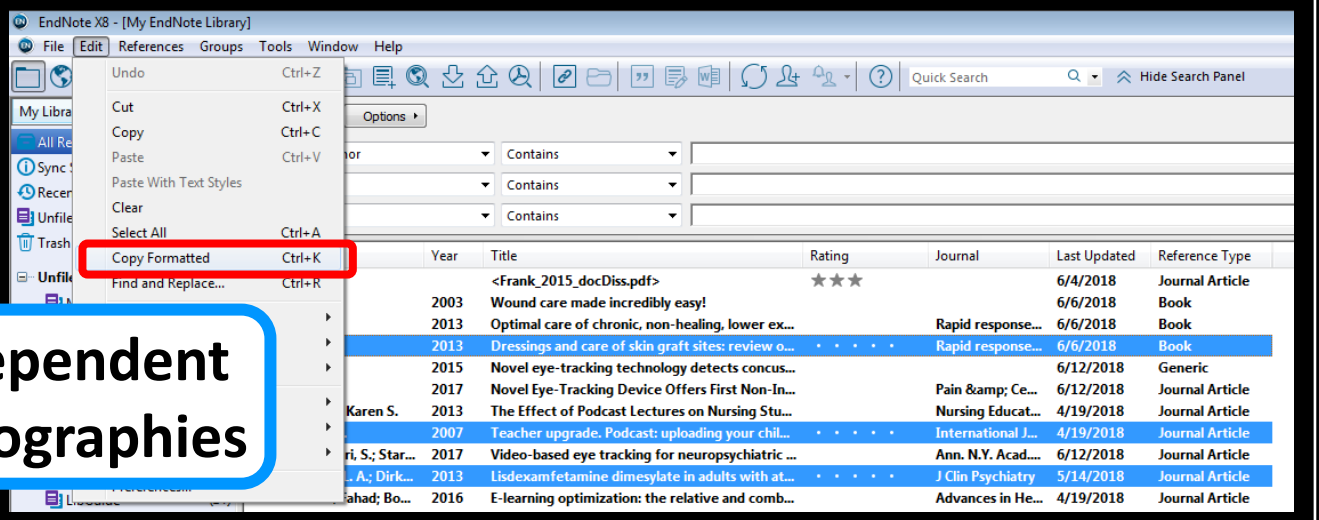
EndNote is a reference management software designed to help create, store, organize, and share references. For collaborative studies, it is most useful for:

- Storing references in one place synced across multiple platforms
- Batch citation import and export from multiple databases
- *Automatically formatting manuscripts in Word documents*

Currently EndNote's the only product licensed through TTUHSC offering a fully integrated manuscript citation tool!

Formatting Bibliographies with EndNote

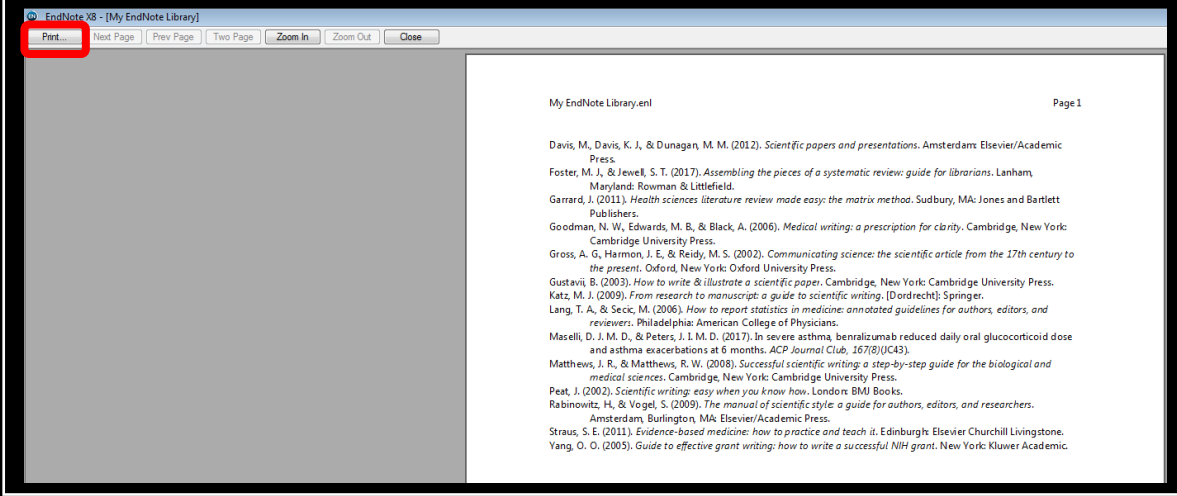


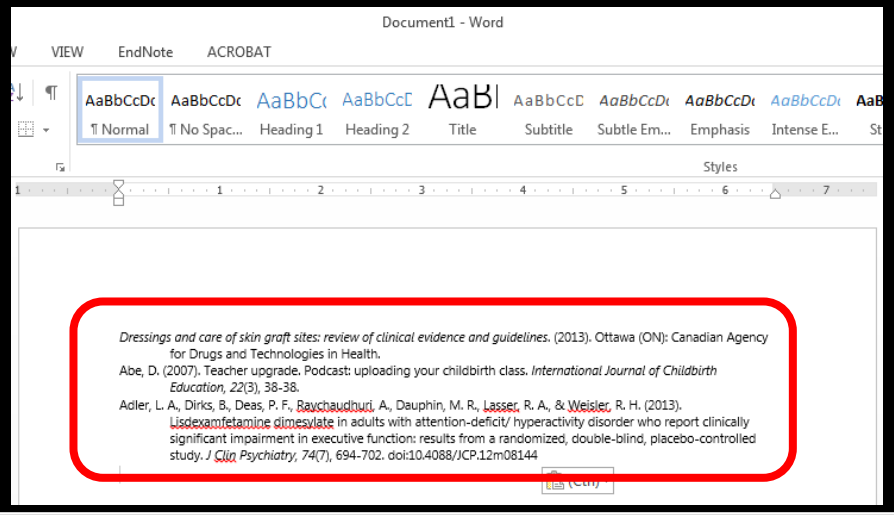


Independent Bibliographies

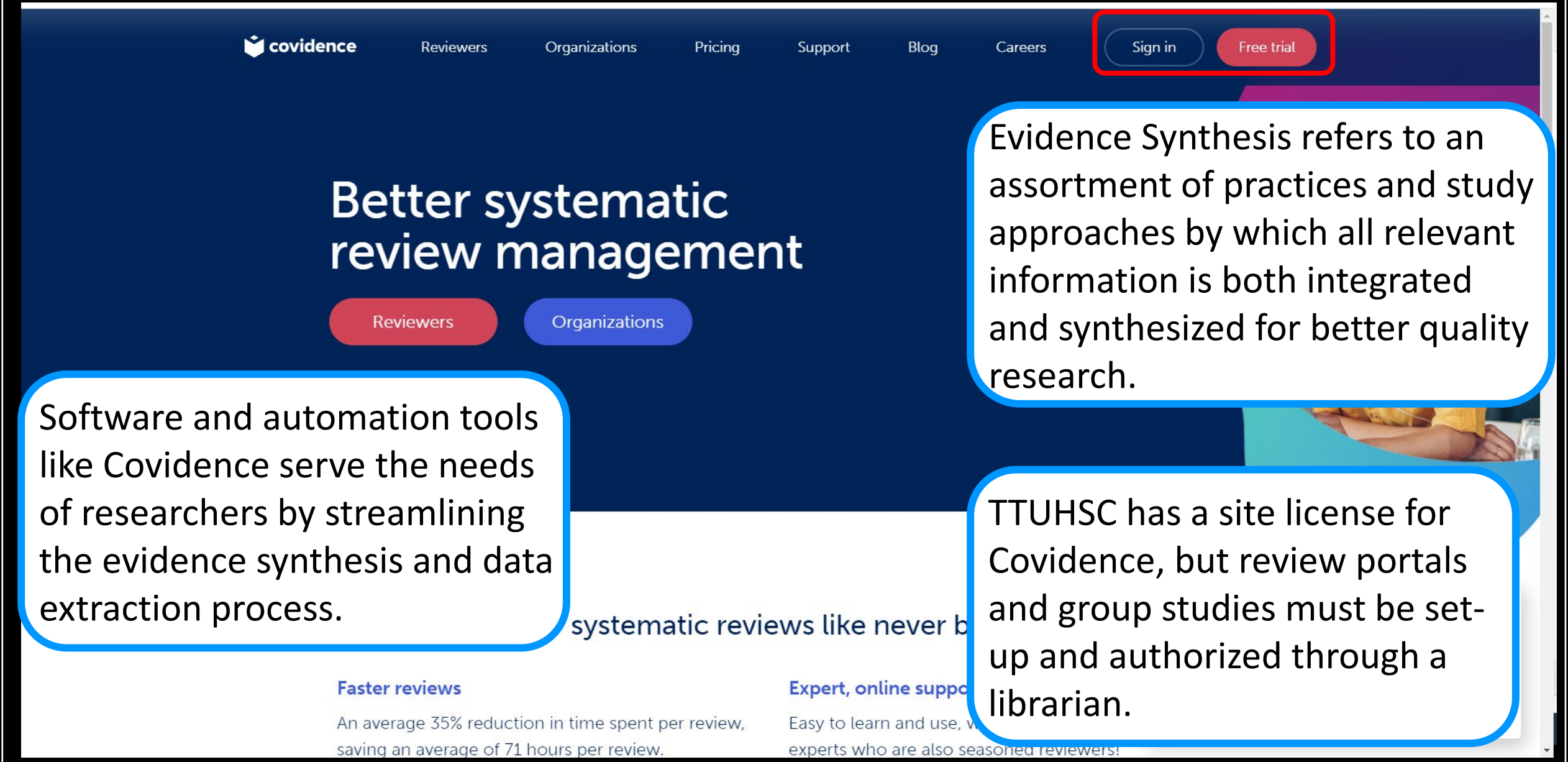
Select “Print Preview” from the File tab to preview and print selected bibliographies.

Select “Copy Formatted” from the Edit tab and paste the selected references into Word.





Covidence & Evidence Synthesis Tools

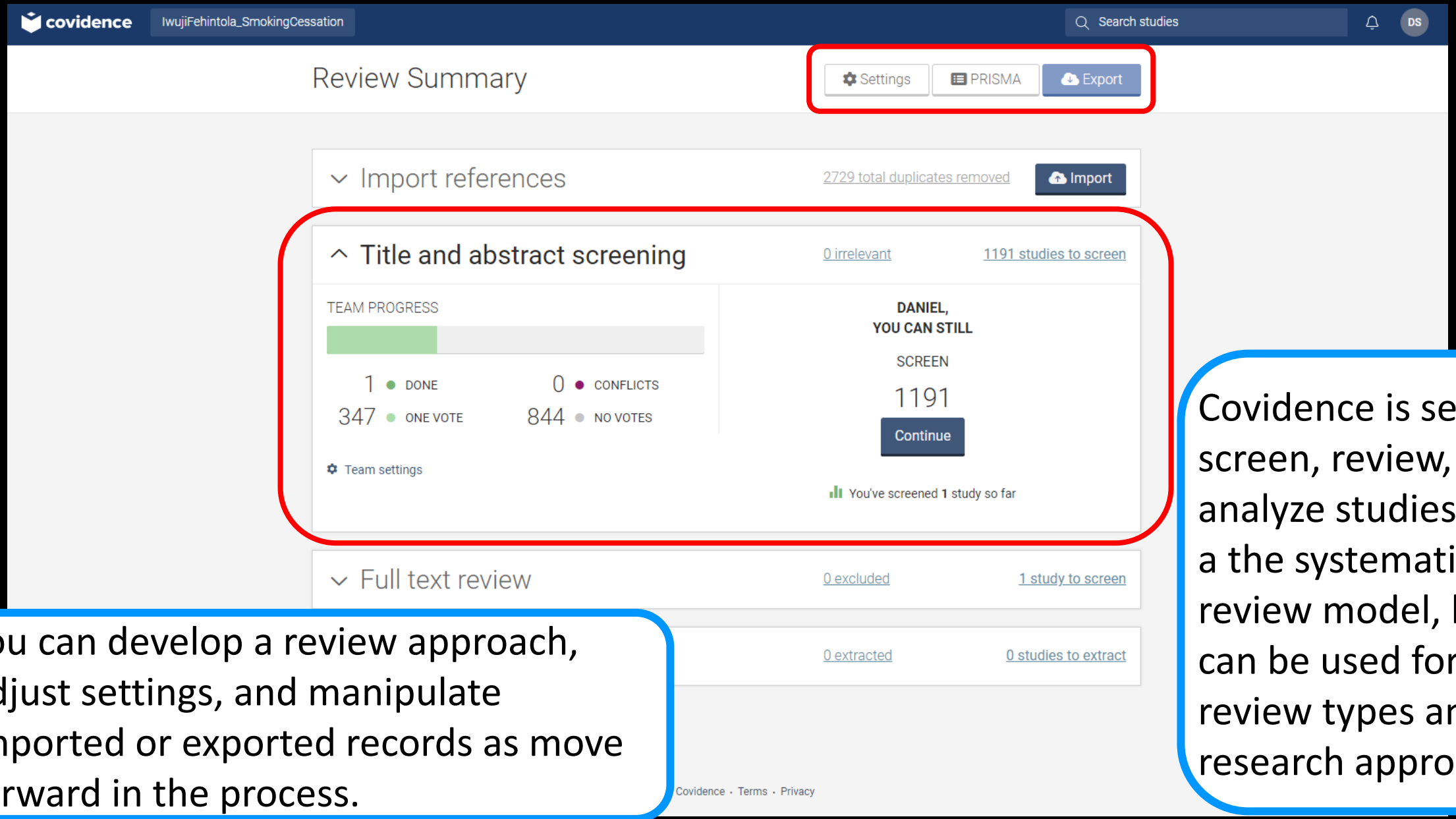


Evidence Synthesis refers to an assortment of practices and study approaches by which all relevant information is both integrated and synthesized for better quality research.

Software and automation tools like Covidence serve the needs of researchers by streamlining the evidence synthesis and data extraction process.

TTUHSC has a site license for Covidence, but review portals and group studies must be set-up and authorized through a librarian.

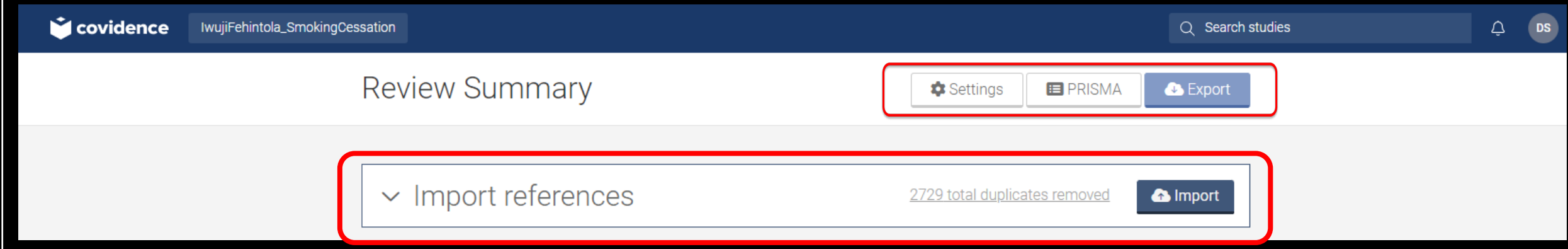
Covidence & Evidence Synthesis Tools

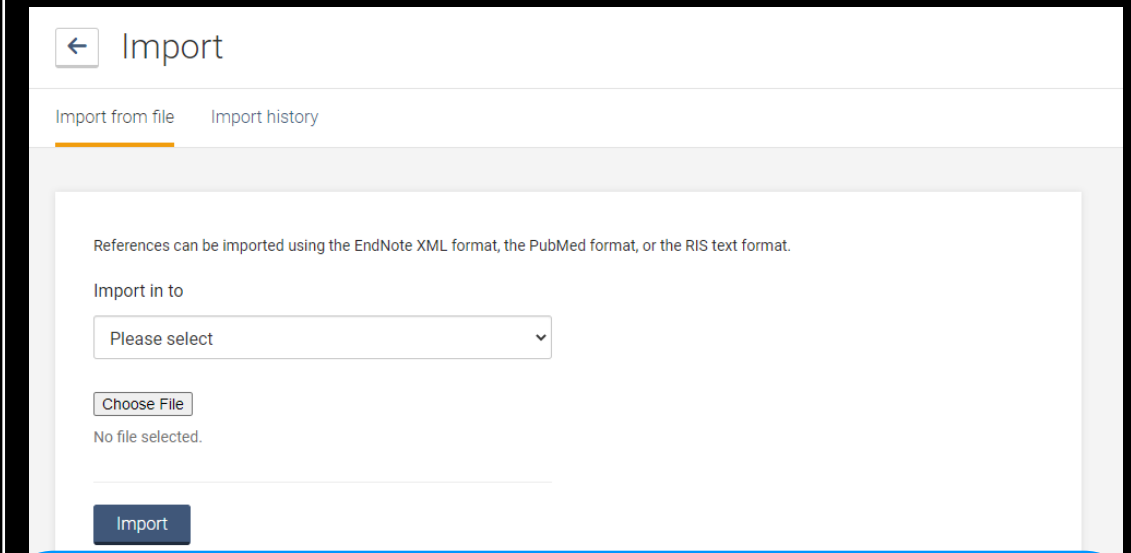


You can develop a review approach, adjust settings, and manipulate imported or exported records as move forward in the process.

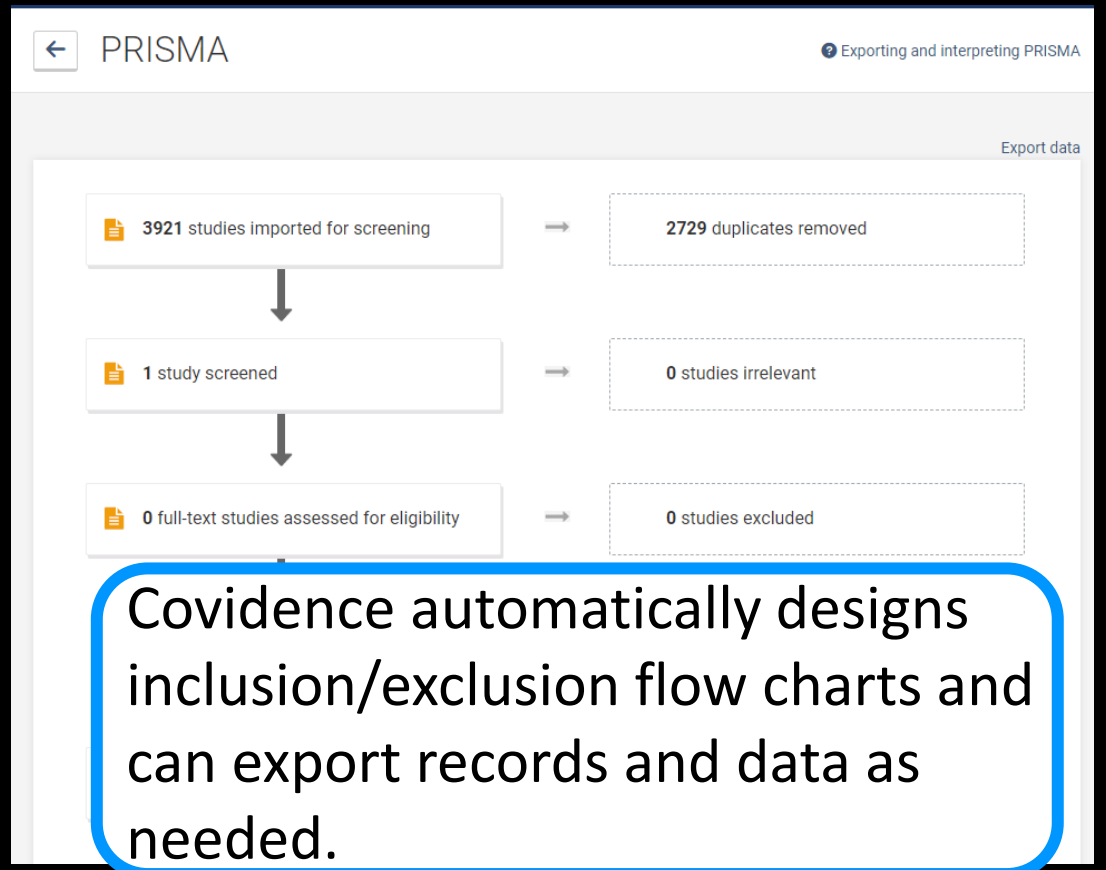
Covidence is set up to screen, review, and analyze studies based a the systematic review model, but can be used for other review types and research approaches.

Covidence & Evidence Synthesis Tools





Note that Covidence can import records to any segment of the review, but imported files must be a select number of file types (xml, txt, etc.)

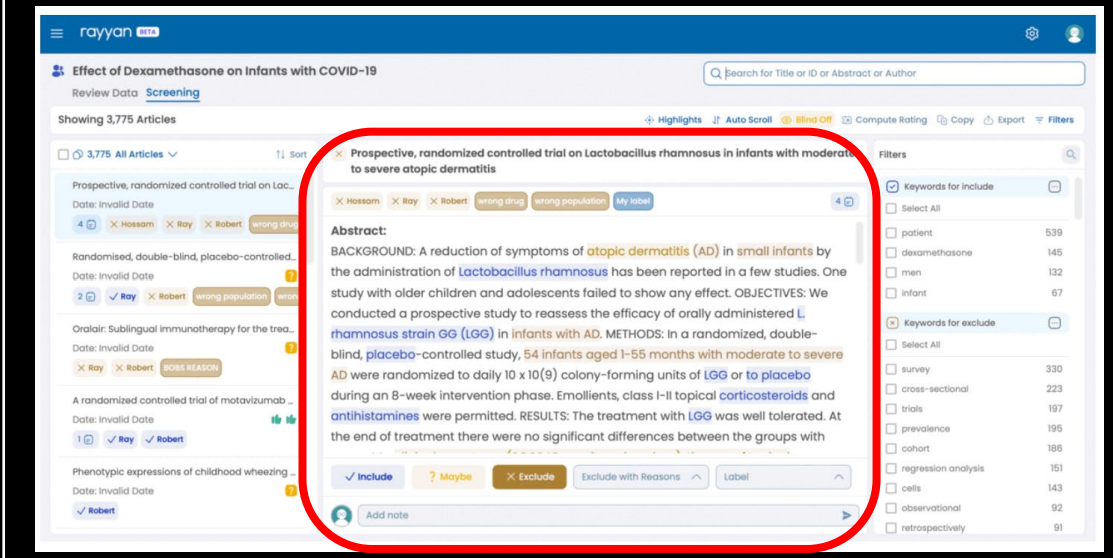


Covidence automatically designs inclusion/exclusion flow charts and can export records and data as needed.

Covidence & Evidence Synthesis Tools

rayyan
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

covidence



Import references

100 total duplicates removed
0 auto-marked as ineligible

Import

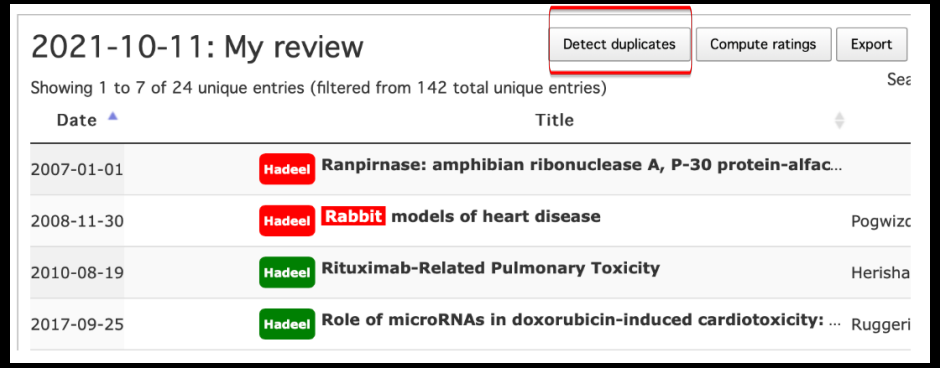
IMPORT HISTORY

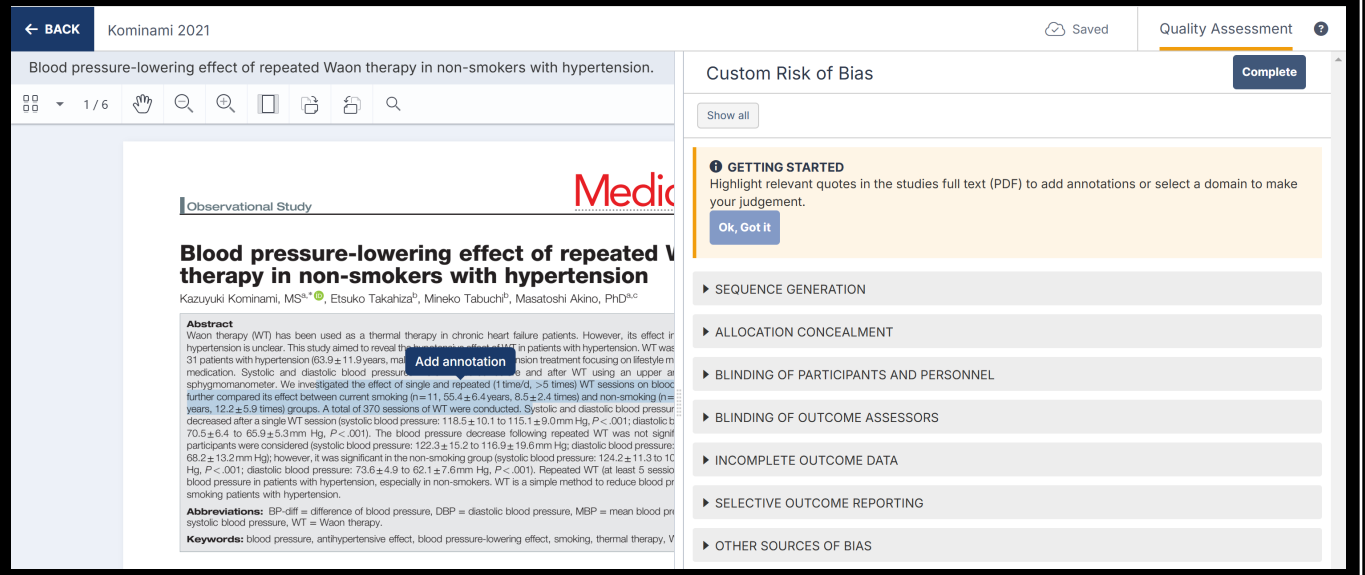
11 DEC 2024	0 studies added to Title and abstract screening	8 duplicates were removed
11 DEC 2024	0 studies added to Title and abstract screening	3 duplicates were removed
11 DEC 2024	3 studies added to Title and abstract screening	3 duplicates were removed
11 DEC 2024	1 studies added to Title and abstract screening	7 duplicates were removed
11 DEC 2024	3 studies added to Title and abstract screening	14 duplicates were removed

VIEW DETAILS

Covidence's interface incorporates similar capabilities and user-friendly organization.

Rayyan also specializes in evidence synthesis and deduplication of relevant records imported from external sources.





Where To Publish

FINDING A JOURNAL FOR YOUR WORK

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Where To Publish

- Finding a place to publish your research can be difficult. This is not just because of the many varieties of publishers there are available or the threat of **predatory publishers**.
- Locating an appropriate place for your work often requires a great deal of research in itself because in choosing a publication, one is trying to match their work to a reputable journal that also provides significant exposure.
- A journal's prestige or quality may be determined by its citation index and bibliometrics, but also by other critical standards within the field or discipline.

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Where To Publish

Consider the following when submitting your work:

- **Submission Guidelines:** Consult a journal's submission criteria to adapt your manuscript accordingly
- **Publishing Model –** Perceive whether a journal uses the traditional model or is open access. If open access, consider whether the publication is fee-charging or non-fee-charging (eg, “green” or “gold”)
- **Cover Letter:** Prepare a cover letter that not only says what you are submitting, but describes the original finding and why it would be appropriate.
- **Follow-Up:** Make sure to get an acknowledgment that your work has been received. Journals can receive thousands of submissions and can't always keep track of things.

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Where To Publish: Journal Finders

Journal Finders & Abstract Matchers

Journal finding tools, or journal finders support authors and researchers by matching a manuscript to a potential journal. Often this is done by uploading an abstract and tracking what the search tool finds as a potential journal match. These include:

Journal/Author Name Estimator (JANE) - https://jane.biosemantics.org/

Edanz Journal Selector - https://www.edanzediting.com/journal-selector

Elsevier Journal Finder - https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/

Scopus Journal Comparison Tool - https://www.scopus.com/source/eval.uri

Journal Guide Paper Match - https://www.journalguide.com/

Wiley Journal Finder - https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match

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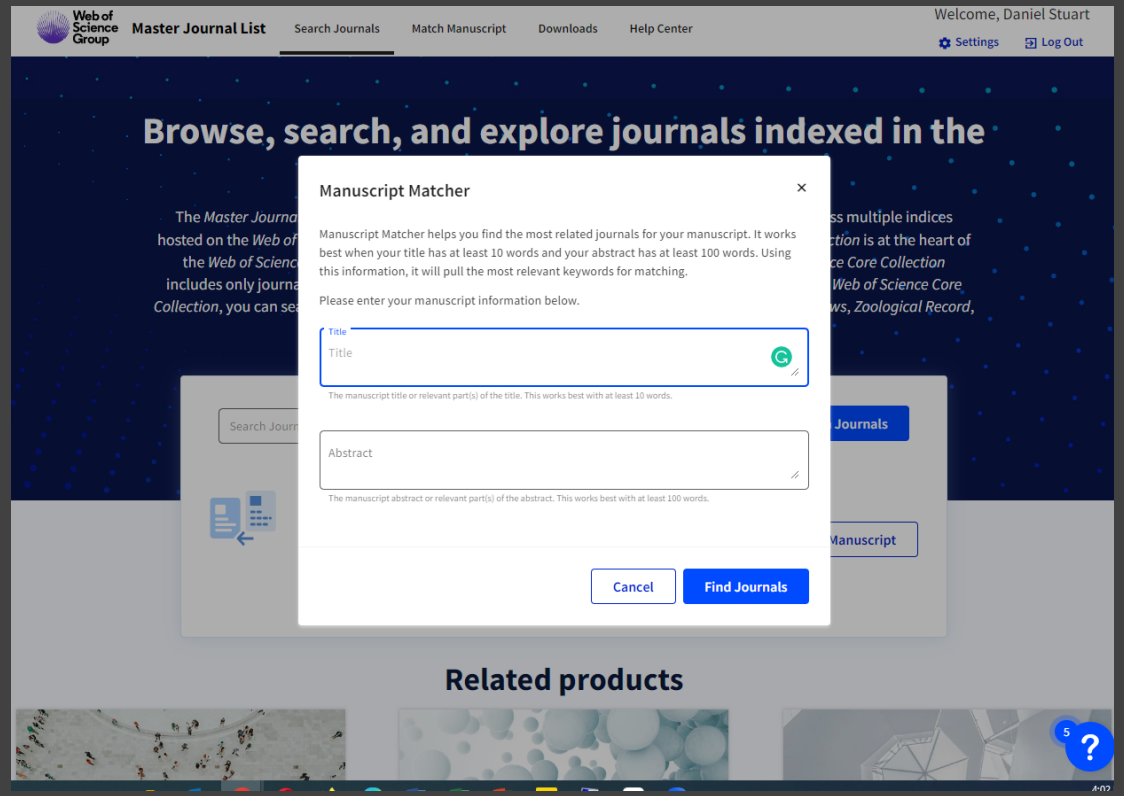
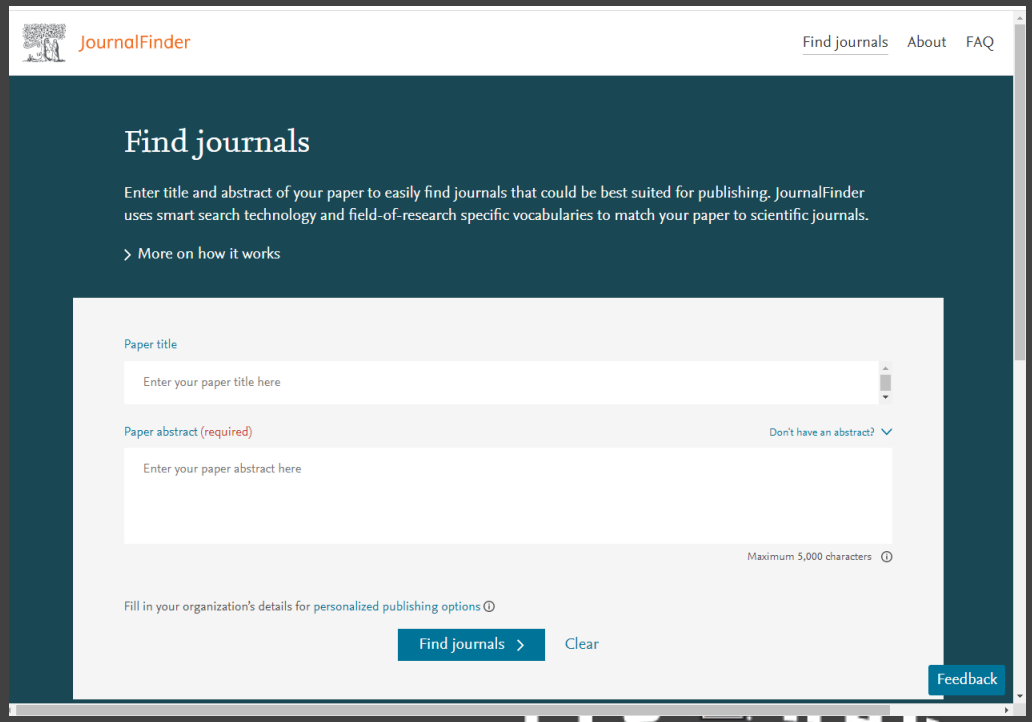
Where To Publish: Journal Finders

Journal Finders & Abstract Matchers

Web of Science Journal Reports & Manuscript Matcher - https://mjl.clarivate.com/home?mm=



Elsevier Journal Finder - https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/



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Where To Publish: Journal Finders

Journal Finders & Abstract Matchers

Sample Trial: Topiramate versus Depakote for the Prevention of Migraine Disorders in Adults: A Randomised, Double-Blind, Active-Controlled Phase 4 Trial

Abstract

Introduction: Valproic acid is an anticonvulsant medication used to treat migraine headaches. It is believed to work by increasing the levels of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the brain, which can aid in the reduction of neurons associated with migraine. Several studies have shown that valproic acid can be an effective treatment for migraine. In fact, it has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the prevention of migraine headaches in adults. This study monitored the effects of valproic acid drugs Topiramate and Depakote on an adult cohort of migraine sufferers in a rural population. **Methods:** A 24-week, randomised, double-blind, double-dummy, controlled trial conducted in 11 sites. Patients with ≥8 migraine days per month were randomly assigned (1:1) to either subcutaneous Topiramate (70 or 140 mg/month) or oral Depakote at the individual dose with optimal efficacy (50-100 mg/day). The primary endpoint was reduction of migraine or migraine aura episodes. **Results:** Two hundred and seventy-seven patients were randomized (from 20 February 2017 to 1 July, 2018) and 87.1% completed the study. In the Topiramate group, 12.6% experienced increased frequency between migraine episodes including aura-related complications compared to 27.9% in the Depakote group (odds ratio, 0.16; 95% confidence interval 0.09-0.21; $p < 0.001$). Significantly more patients also achieved a ≥50% reduction in monthly migraine days from baseline with Topiramate (55.4% vs. 31.2%; odds ratio 2.76; 95% confidence interval 2.06-3.71; $p < 0.001$). **Conclusions**: Topiramate demonstrated a better overall tolerability and effectiveness profile compared to Depakote.

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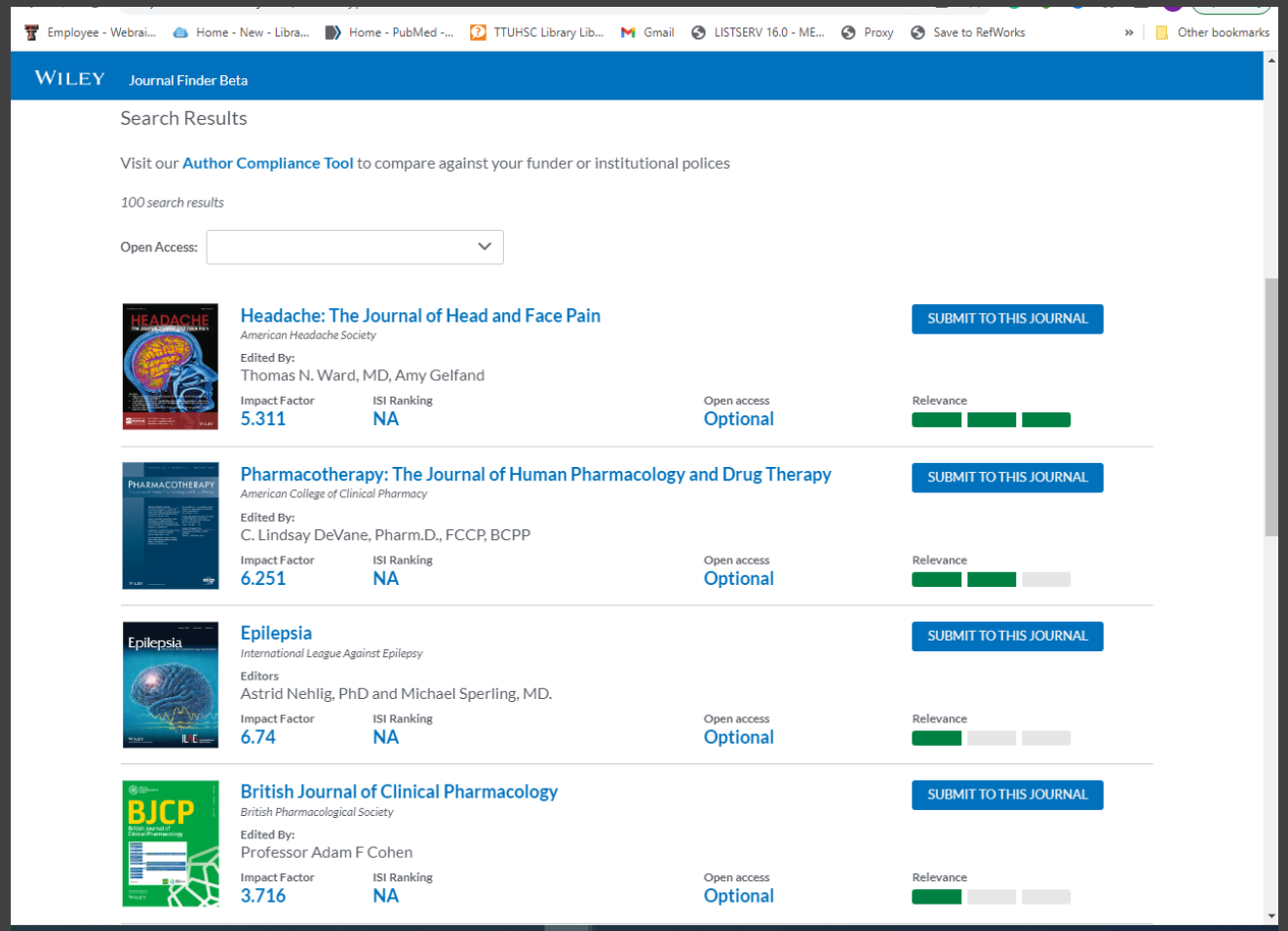

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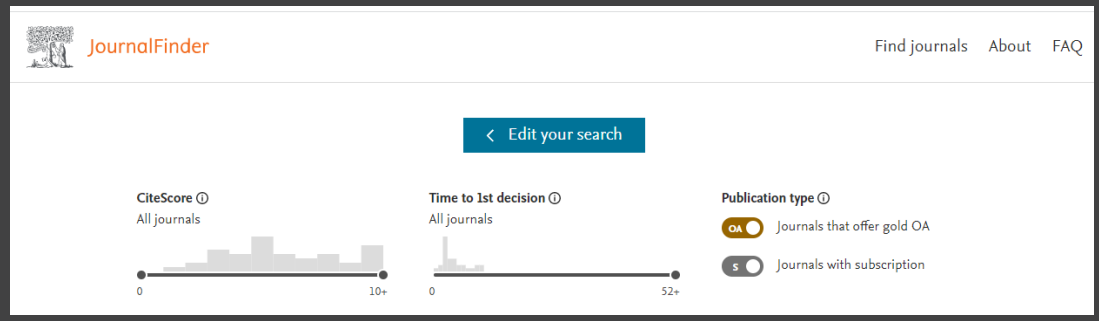

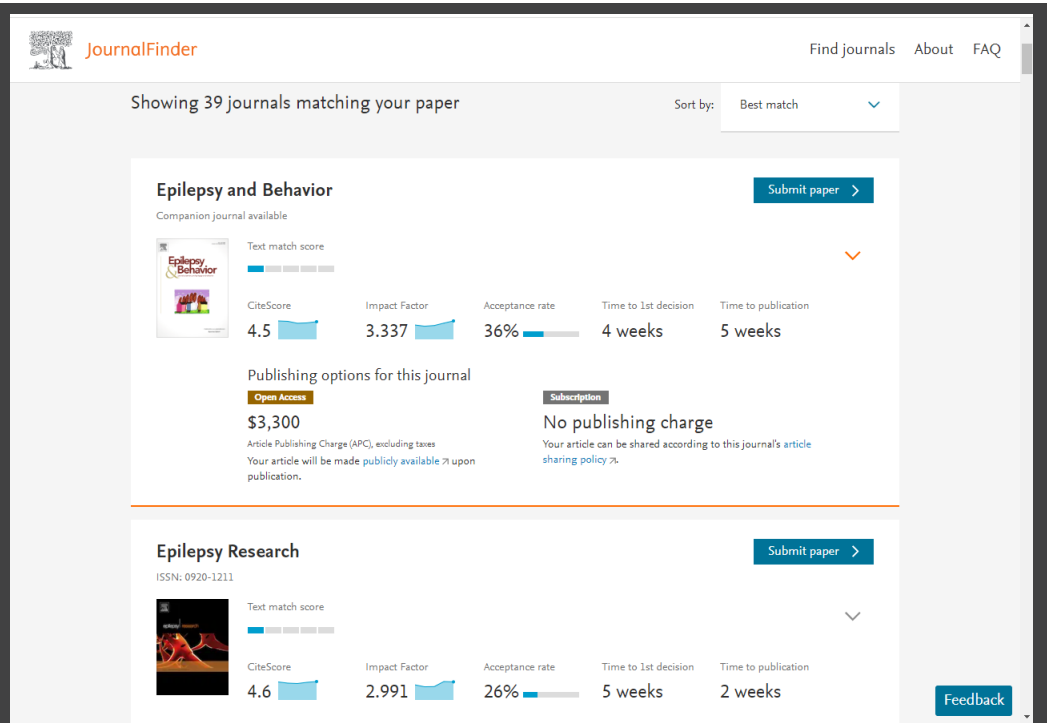

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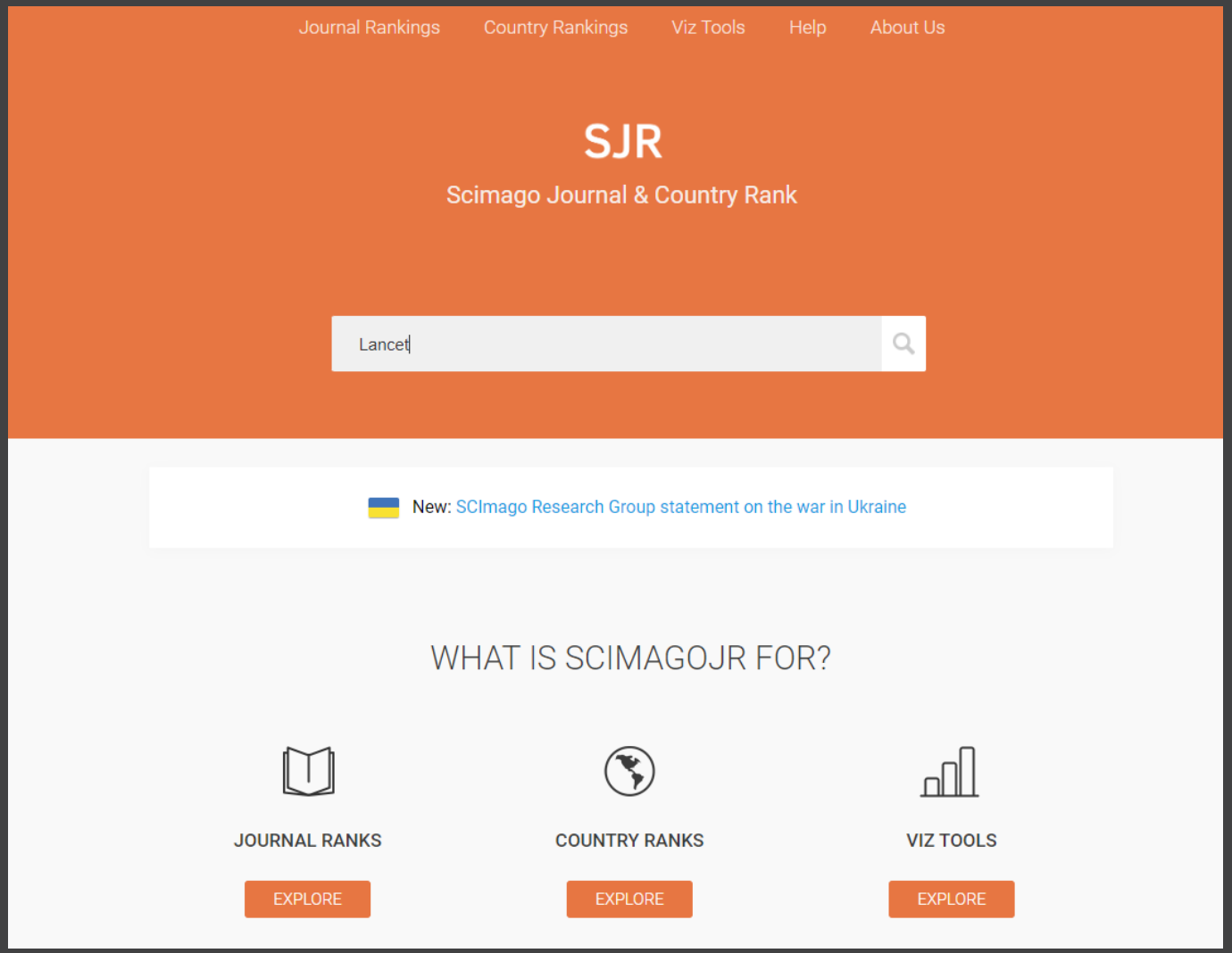
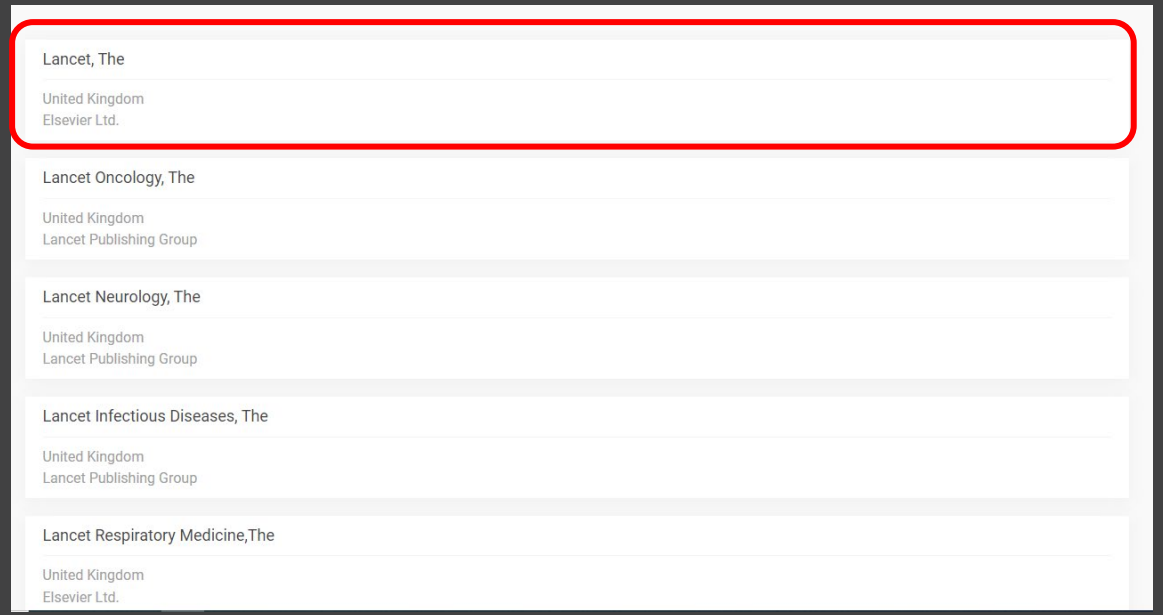
Scimago – www.scimago.com





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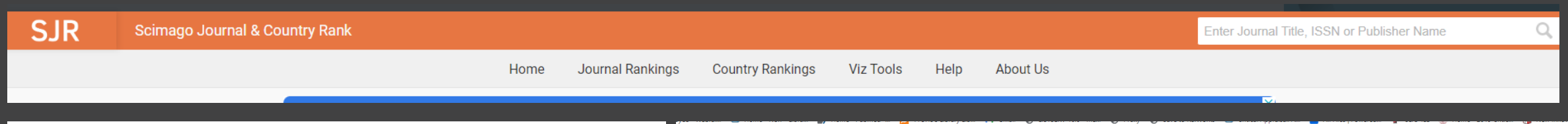
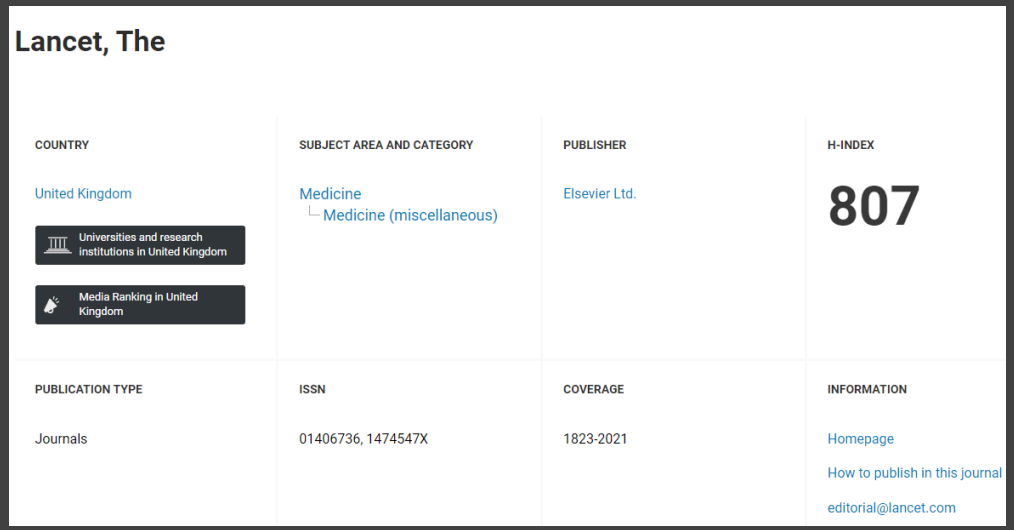
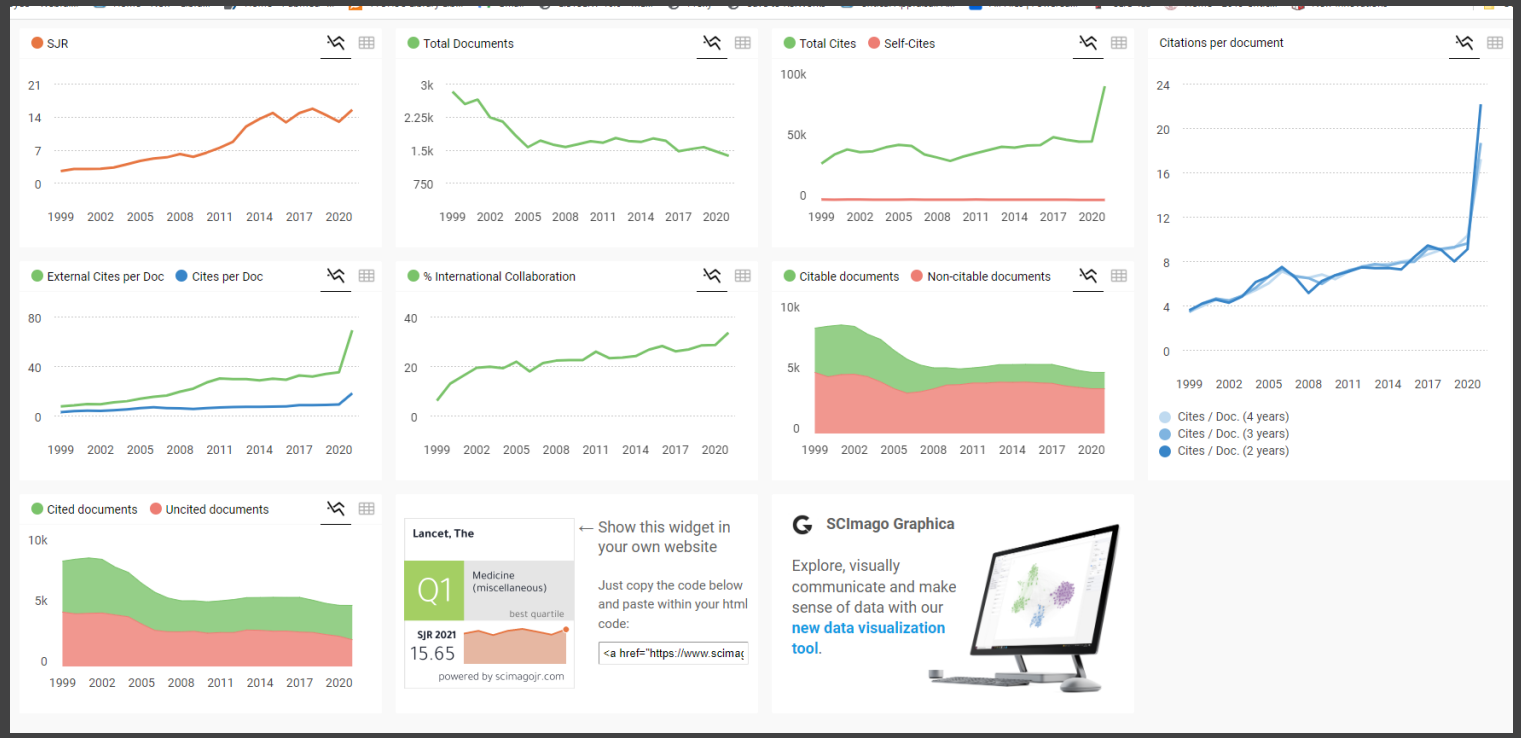
Where To Publish: Scimago

Scimago Journal & Country Rank
– www.scimago.com







What Is Open Access?

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Where To Publish: TTUHSC Open Access Transformative Agreements

Open Access (OA) "is the free, immediate, online availability of research articles coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment" ("**SPARC**," 2017). It represents the new model of scholarly publishing (particularly within the sciences) that has been developed to free researchers from the limitations by the cost of access to peer-reviewed journals. Its aim is to help ensure that published material can be accessed by anyone without these usual obstacles.

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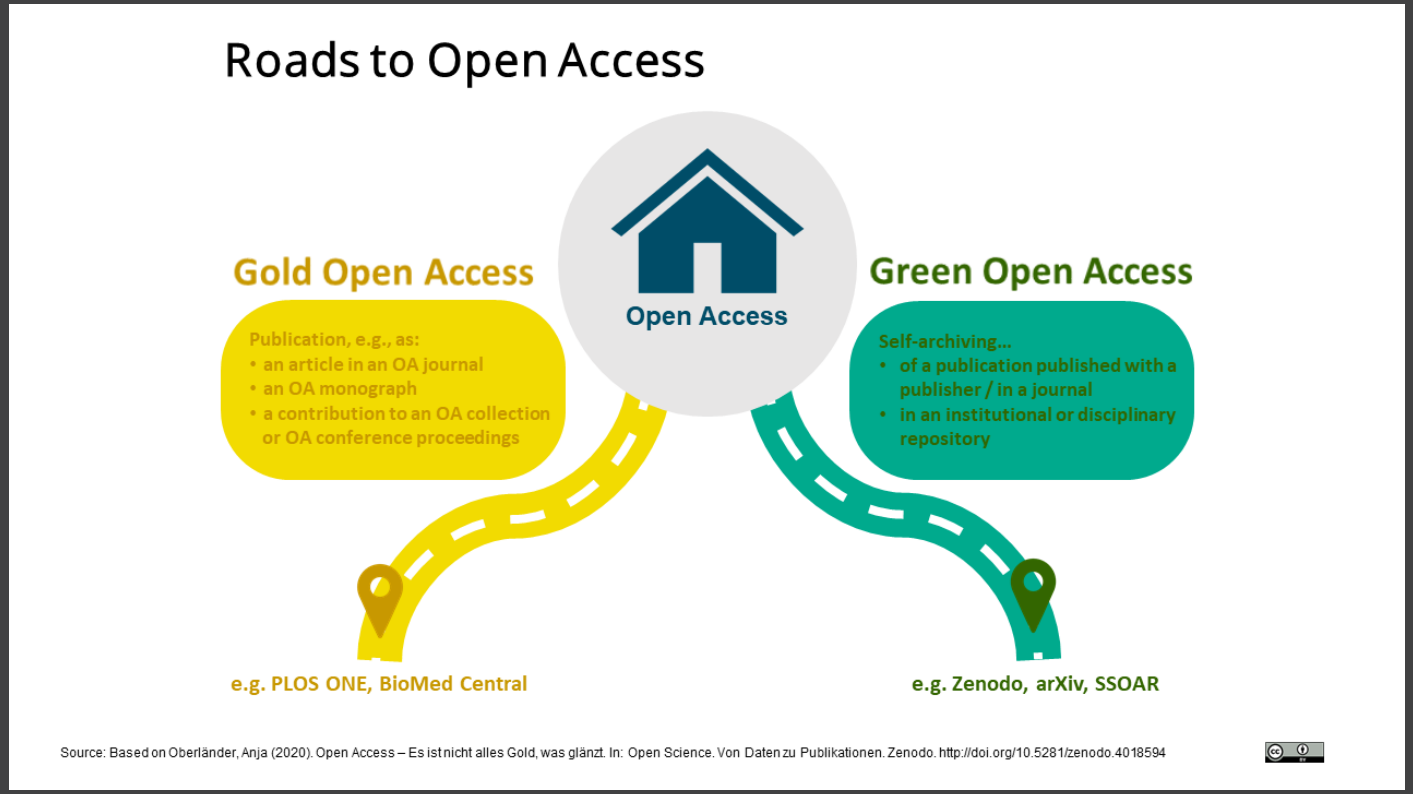
Where To Publish: TTUHSC Open Access Transformative Agreements

TWO TYPES OF OPEN ACCESS

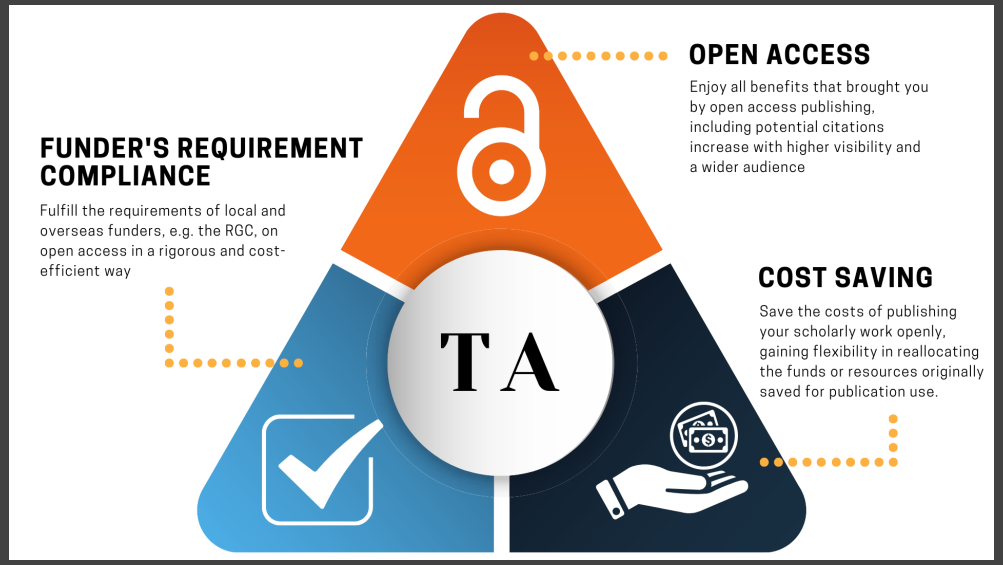
GOLD Open Access: Fee-based open access journals which charge authors a fee for publication. These fees cover the costs of providing free public access and typically guarantee that the author's work will be licensed and copyrighted. Authors may pay for open access publication out of their own pocket or employ funding from their institution, employer, or other research grants. In many cases, fees only apply if an article is accepted for publication.

GREEN Open Access: The second type of open access journal is one where no fee is required. These publications typically receive funding from universities or advertising directly and exempt researchers from paying.



Where To Publish: TTUHSC Open Access Transformative Agreements

- A **transformative agreement** with a publisher looks to shift the contracted payment from a library or group of libraries to a publisher away from subscription-based reading and toward open access publishing.
- To this end, institutions (like TTUHSC) often sponsor transformative agreements with certain publishers and open access consortiums.



TTUHSC Publishing Agreements & Contracts @ TTUHSC

- BMJ Case Reports Fellowship
- Cambridge Press Read & Publish
- The Company of Biologists Read & Publish
- Elsevier Open Access Pilot
- Portland Press Read and Publish
- Wiley Open Access Agreement

Open Access Transformative Agreements @ TTUHSC

https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/transformative-agreements

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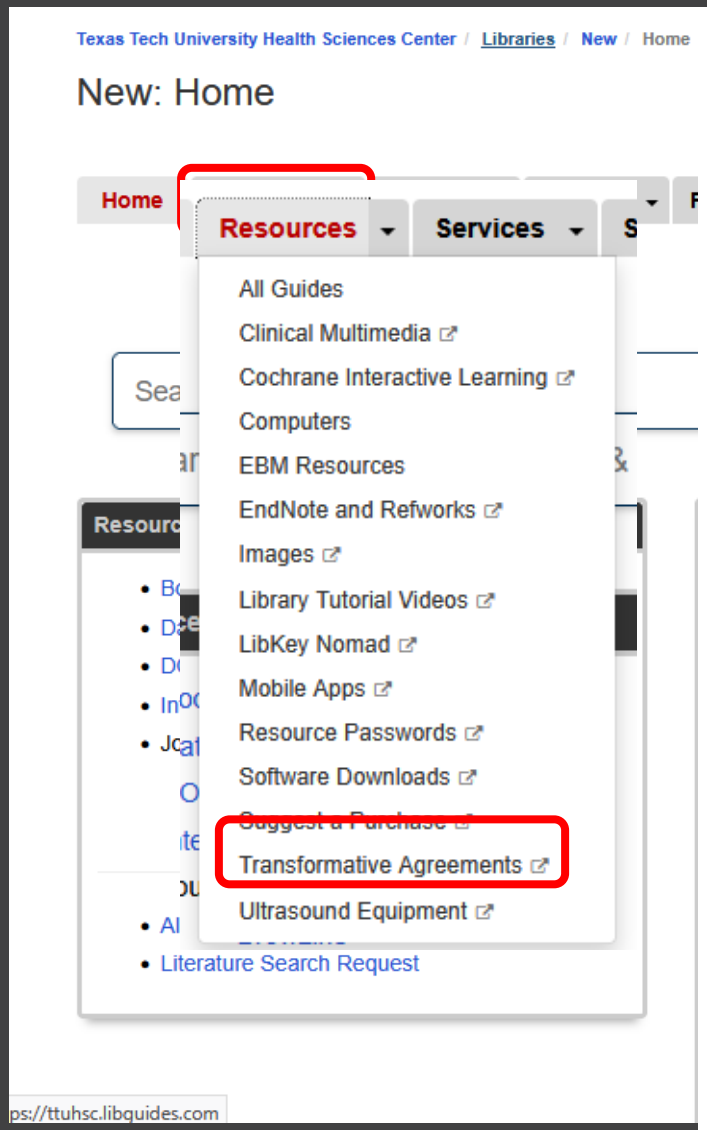

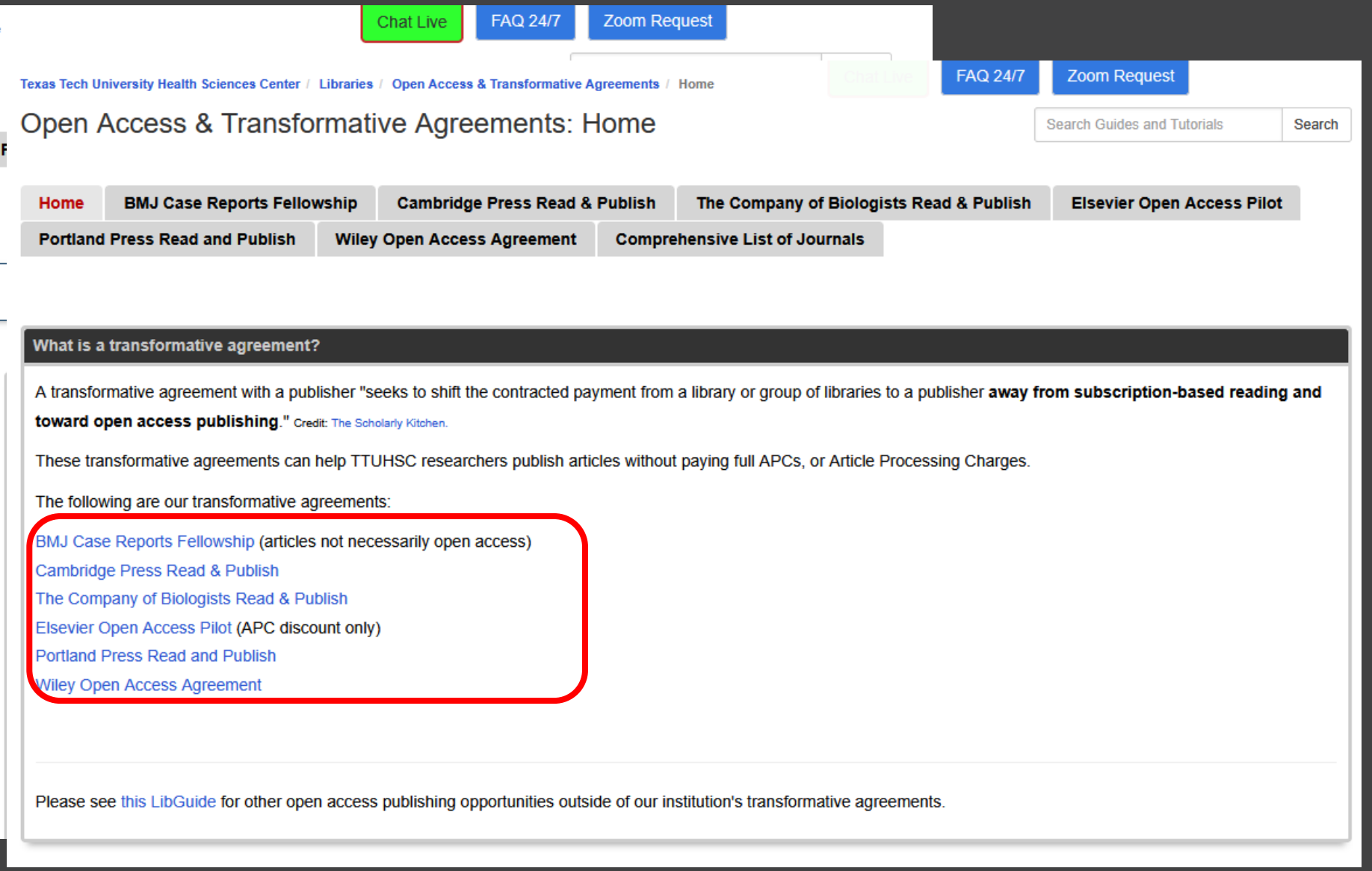

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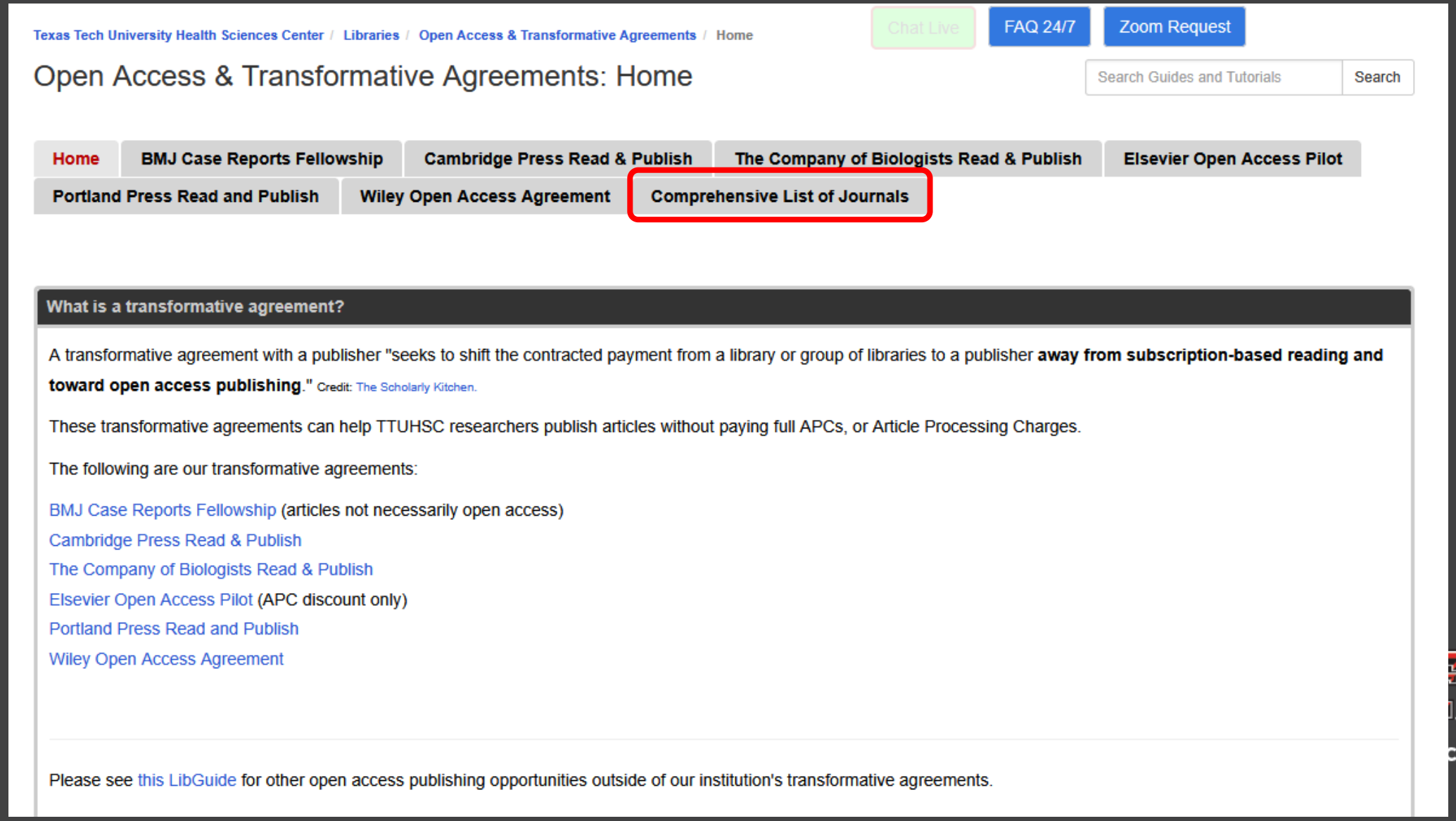

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What is a transformative agreement?

A transformative agreement with a publisher "seeks to shift the contracted payment from a library or group of libraries to a publisher **away from subscription-based reading and toward open access publishing**." Credit: The Scholarly Kitchen.

These transformative agreements can help TTUHSC researchers publish articles without paying full APCs, or Article Processing Charges.

The following are our transformative agreements:

BMJ Case Reports Fellowship (articles not necessarily open access)
Cambridge Press Read & Publish
The Company of Biologists Read & Publish
Elsevier Open Access Pilot (APC discount only)
Portland Press Read and Publish
Wiley Open Access Agreement

Please see this LibGuide for other open access publishing opportunities outside of our institution's transformative agreements.

Where To Publish

Open Access & Transformative Agreements: Comprehensive List of Journals

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List of Journals

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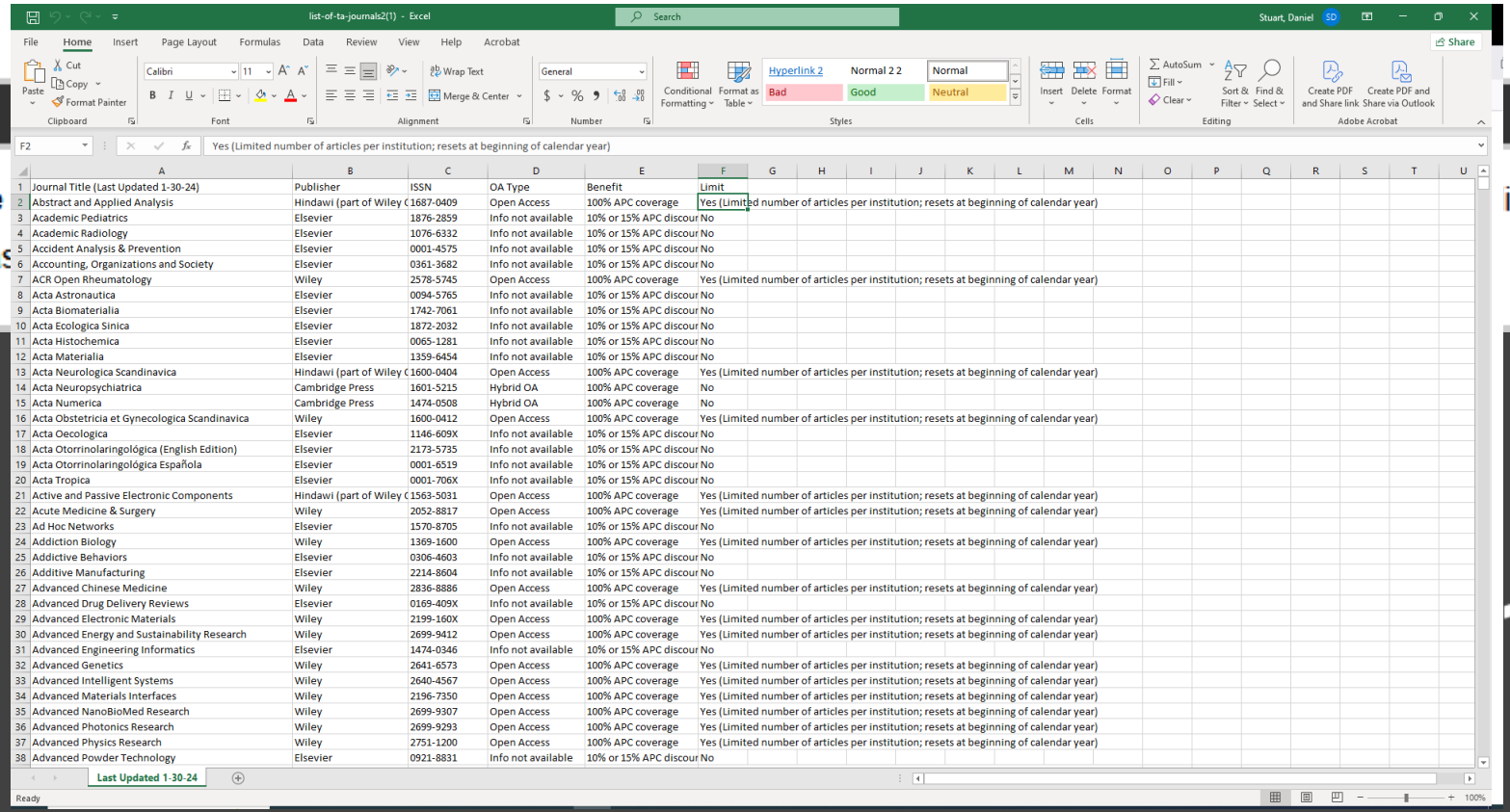

list-of-ta-journals2(1) - Excel

Journal Title (Last Updated 1-30-24)	Publisher	ISSN	OA Type	Benefit	Limit
Abstract and Applied Analysis	Hindawi (part of Wiley C	1687-0409	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Academic Pediatrics	Elsevier	1876-2859	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Academic Radiology	Elsevier	1076-6332	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Accident Analysis & Prevention	Elsevier	0001-4575	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Accounting, Organizations and Society	Elsevier	0361-3682	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
ACR Open Rheumatology	Wiley	2578-5745	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Acta Astronautica	Elsevier	0094-5765	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Biomaterialia	Elsevier	1742-7061	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Ecologica Sinica	Elsevier	1872-2032	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Histochemica	Elsevier	0065-1281	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Materialia	Elsevier	1359-6454	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Neurologica Scandinavica	Hindawi (part of Wiley C	1600-0404	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Acta Neuropsychiatrica	Cambridge Press	1601-5215	Hybrid OA	100% APC coverage	No
Acta Numerica	Cambridge Press	1474-0508	Hybrid OA	100% APC coverage	No
Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica	Wiley	1600-0412	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Acta Oecologica	Elsevier	1146-609X	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Otorrinolaringológica (English Edition)	Elsevier	2173-5735	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Otorrinolaringológica Española	Elsevier	0001-6519	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Acta Tropica	Elsevier	0001-706X	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Active and Passive Electronic Components	Hindawi (part of Wiley C	1563-5031	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Acute Medicine & Surgery	Wiley	2052-8817	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Ad Hoc Networks	Elsevier	1570-8705	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Addiction Biology	Wiley	1369-1600	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Addictive Behaviors	Elsevier	0306-4603	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Additive Manufacturing	Elsevier	2214-8604	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Advanced Chinese Medicine	Wiley	2836-8886	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews	Elsevier	0169-409X	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Advanced Electronic Materials	Wiley	2199-160X	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Energy and Sustainability Research	Wiley	2699-9412	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Engineering Informatics	Elsevier	1474-0346	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No
Advanced Genetics	Wiley	2641-6573	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Intelligent Systems	Wiley	2640-4567	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Materials Interfaces	Wiley	2196-7350	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced NanoBioMed Research	Wiley	2699-9307	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Photonics Research	Wiley	2699-9293	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Physics Research	Wiley	2751-1200	Open Access	100% APC coverage	Yes (Limited number of articles per institution; resets at beginning of calendar year)
Advanced Powder Technology	Elsevier	0921-8831	Info not available	10% or 15% APC discour	No

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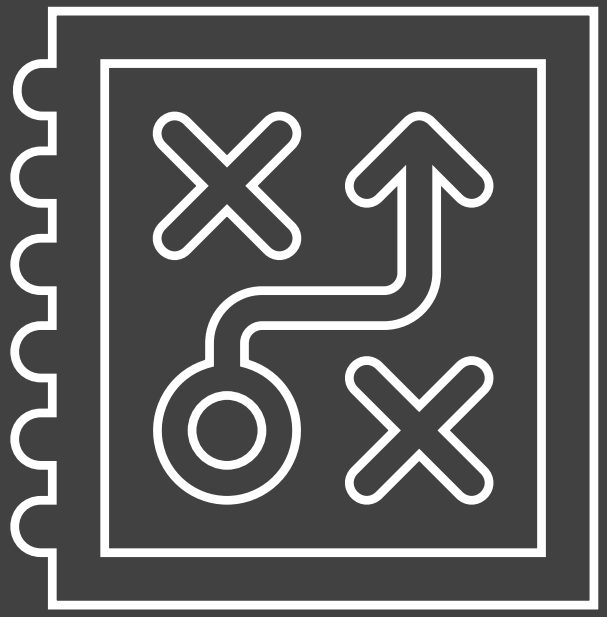
SOME PRACTICE



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Where To Publish: Journal Finders

Journal Finders & Abstract Matchers

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What Is Predatory Publishing?

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Predatory Publishing

- Because open access relies so much on authors to finance their own work, certain publishers can often take advantage of the situation. Intending to profit from faculty and researchers needing to publish, "predatory publishers" that are often little more than scam outfits solicit articles from faculty and researchers.

- Most predatory publishers are in the business to make money, but much of the problem involves quality control and how the information is processed. After an article is submitted and received--frequently after high fees have been extracted from authors--little or no peer-review process is applied.

- Works which often do not meet the scholarly standards required for publication are then disseminated into the public domain.

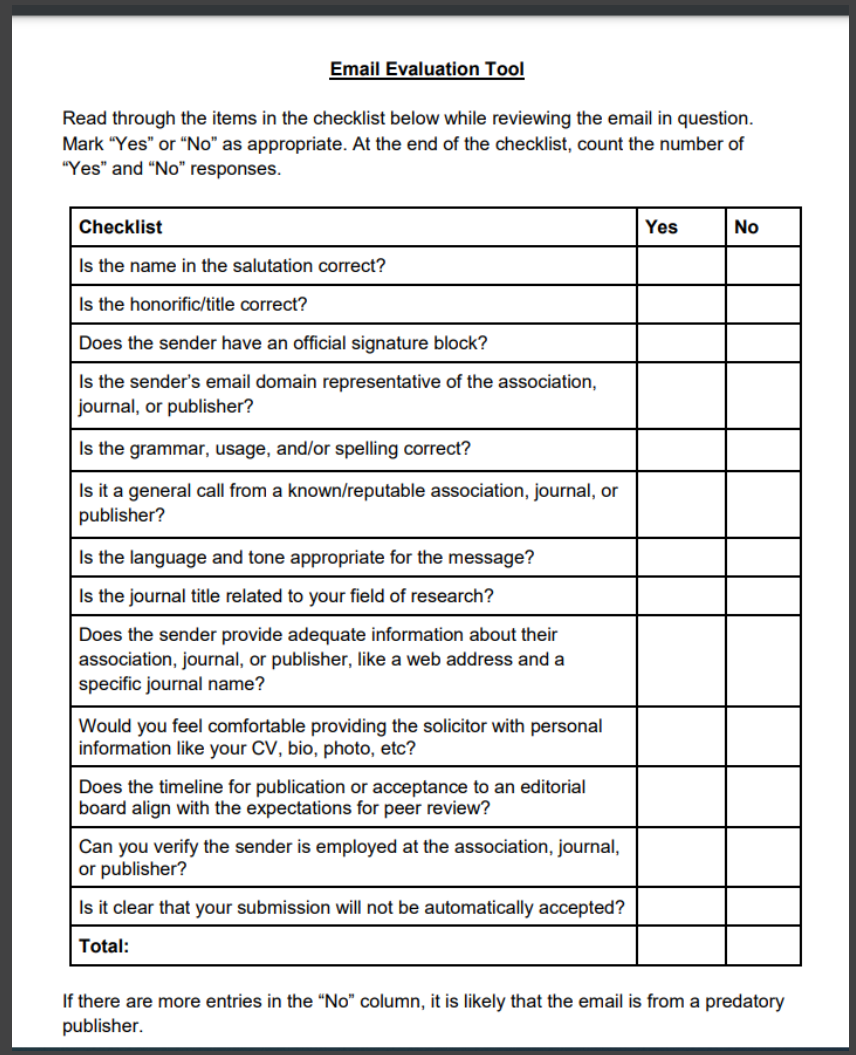
Predatory Publishing

Predatory Publishing Research Guide - https://ttuhsc.libguides.com/PredatoryPublishing

Predatory Publishing Links & Resources

- Retraction Watch - https://retractionwatch.com/
- Beall's List - https://beallslist.net/
- ICMJE Accredited and Recommended Journals - http://www.icmje.org/journals-following-the-icmje-recommendations/

Evaluation Tools



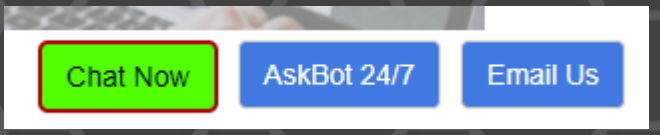
Email Evaluation Tool

Read through the items in the checklist below while reviewing the email in question. Mark "Yes" or "No" as appropriate. At the end of the checklist, count the number of "Yes" and "No" responses.

Checklist	Yes	No
Is the name in the salutation correct?		
Is the honorific/title correct?		
Does the sender have an official signature block?		
Is the sender's email domain representative of the association, journal, or publisher?		
Is the grammar, usage, and/or spelling correct?		
Is it a general call from a known/reputable association, journal, or publisher?		
Is the language and tone appropriate for the message?		
Is the journal title related to your field of research?		
Does the sender provide adequate information about their association, journal, or publisher, like a web address and a specific journal name?		
Would you feel comfortable providing the solicitor with personal information like your CV, bio, photo, etc?		
Does the timeline for publication or acceptance to an editorial board align with the expectations for peer review?		
Can you verify the sender is employed at the association, journal, or publisher?		
Is it clear that your submission will not be automatically accepted?		
Total:		

If there are more entries in the "No" column, it is likely that the email is from a predatory publisher.

Contacts



For Questions, contact . . .

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