# Scientific Writing

## How to write an effective manuscript

-Title-

-Abstract-

-Keywords-

-Affiliation-

-Citations-

-Introduction-

**Presented by: Vahid Mansouri MD**

# Why should we write articles? How about you?

- Helping people
- Expanding knowledge
- Approving yourself
- Becoming famous
- Earn money

# Business or science?

**Citation - H index - G index - Impact Factor – Reputation - Acceptance**

# Is it better to have articles published in high impact journals? Why?

# Highest cited scientists of Iran

| ردیف | نام | دانشگاه علوم پزشکی/سازمان | رشته تحصیلی | رتبه علمی | مقالات | استنادات | خوداستنادی | H-Index | G-Index | استناد بازای مقاله |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ۱ | رضا ملک زاده | تهران | دکترای فوق تخصصی بالینی / بیماری‌های گوارش ... | استاد ممتاز | ۷۶۲ | ۱۰۵۰۵۶ | ۲٪ | ۱۰۶ | ۳۱۹ | ۱۳۷/۸۶ |
| ۲ | امیرحسین صاحبکار | مشهد | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) داروسازی / زیست فناور... | دانشیار | ۱۲۵۲ | ۴۰۵۲۶ | ۱۶٪ | ۹۶ | ۱۶۸ | ۳۲/۳۶ |
| ۳ | محمد عبداللهی | تهران | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) داروسازی / سم شناسی ... | استاد | ۹۲۵ | ۲۸۴۴۴ | ۱۸٪ | ۸۰ | ۱۲۴ | ۳۰/۷۵ |
| ۴ | فرشاد فرزادفر | تهران | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) / اپیدمیولوژی | استاد | ۲۹۰ | ۹۲۰۳۰ | ۱٪ | ۷۹ | ۲۹۰ | ۳۱۷/۳۴ |
| ۵ | فریدون عزیزی | شهید بهشتی | دکترای فوق تخصصی بالینی / غدد درون ریز و مت... | استاد ممتاز | ۱۳۸۴ | ۳۴۵۶۱ | ۱۶٪ | ۷۶ | ۱۵۱ | ۲۴/۹۷ |
| ۶ | صدف قاجاریه سپانلو | تهران | دکترای تخصصی پژوهشی (PhD by Research) ... | دانشیار | ۱۸۶ | ۷۳۹۸۴ | ۱٪ | ۷۴ | ۱۸۶ | ۳۹۷/۷۶ |
| ۷ | مصطفی قربانی | البرز | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) / اپیدمیولوژی | دانشیار | ۶۴۵ | ۵۹۲۲۳ | ۲٪ | ۷۳ | ۲۴۰ | ۹۱/۸۱ |
| ۸ | امیر کسائیان | تهران | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) / آمار زیستی | دانشیار | ۲۲۳ | ۵۵۸۲۹ | ۱٪ | ۷۲ | ۲۲۳ | ۲۵۰/۳۵ |
| ۹ | رویا کلیشادی | اصفهان | دکترای تخصصی پزشکی / کودکان | استاد | ۷۱۹ | ۲۴۱۰۳ | ۹٪ | ۶۷ | ۱۴۱ | ۳۳/۵۲ |
| ۱۰ | امیرحسین محوی | تهران | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) / مهندسی بهداشت محیط | دانشیار | ۵۸۴ | ۱۴۱۱۹ | ۱۶٪ | ۶۴ | ۸۵ | ۲۴/۱۷ |
| ۱۱ | علیرضا استقامتی | تهران | دکترای فوق تخصصی بالینی / غدد درون ریز و مت... | استاد | ۳۳۰ | ۵۸۳۹۱ | ۱٪ | ۶۳ | ۲۴۱ | ۱۷۶/۹۴ |
| ۱۲ | باقر لاریجانی | تهران | دکترای فوق تخصصی بالینی / غدد درون ریز و مت... | استاد ممتاز | ۱۲۳۵ | ۲۴۳۵۹ | ۹٪ | ۶۳ | ۱۱۷ | ۱۹/۷۲ |
| ۱۳ | نیما رضائی | تهران | دکترای تخصصی (PhD) / ایمنی شناسی پزشکی | استاد | ۱۰۴۰ | ۱۹۴۲۴ | ۲۰٪ | ۶۳ | ۱۰۵ | ۱۸/۶۷ |

https://isid.research.ac.ir/ (Assessed on 9 September, 2021)

# Nobel Prize Winners

| Noble Prize Winner's Name | Year | Research field | Web of Science | Scopus | Google Scholar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serge Haroche | 2012 | Physics | 21 | 34 | 35 |
| David J. Wineland | 2012 | Physics | 20 | 47 | 23 |
| Saul Perlmutter | 2011 | Physics | 35 | 38 | 32 |
| Brian P. Schmidt | 2011 | Physics | 21 | 46 | 62 |
| Robert J. Lefkowitz | 2012 | Chemistry | 31 | 106 | 167 |
| Brian K. Kobilka | 2012 | Chemistry | 24 | 63 | 70 |
| Dan Shechtman | 2011 | Chemistry | 11 | 5 | 13 |
| Akira Suzuki | 2010 | Chemistry | 85 | 56 | 79 |
| Alvin E. Roth | 2012 | Economic Sciences | 4 | 28 | 68 |
| Thomas J. Sargent | 2011 | Economic Sciences | 11 | 21 | 77 |
| Christopher A. Sims | 2011 | Economic Sciences | 13 | 13 | 64 |
| Peter A. Diamond | 2010 | Economic Sciences | 6 | 14 | 61 |

Ale Ebrahim, Nader & Farhadi, Hadi & Salehi, Hadi & Yunus, Melor & aghaei chadegani, Arezoo & Farhadi, Maryam & Fooladi, Masood. (2013). Does it Matter Which Citation Tool is Used to Compare the H-Index of a Group of Highly Cited Researchers?.

# Journal with highest bibliographic indexes

| No. | Title | | Subject Category | Publisher/ Holder | IF | IF Quartile | CiteScore | CiteScore Quartile | H-Index | Indexed in | Details |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians<br>ISSN/ISBN: 0007-9235, 1542-4863 | 1% | Hematology Oncology | Wiley, ProQuest | 508.702 | Q1 | 463.20 | Q1 | 168 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 2 | Nature Reviews. Molecular Cell Biology<br>ISSN/ISBN: 1471-0072, 1471-0080 | 1% | Biology Cell Biology | Nature, ProQuest | 94.444 | Q1 | 99.70 | Q1 | 431 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 3 | New England Journal of Medicine<br>ISSN/ISBN: 0028-4793, 1533-4406 | 1% | General Medicine | ProQuest | 91.245 | Q1 | 80.59 | Q1 | 1,030 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 4 | Nature Reviews. Drug Discovery<br>ISSN/ISBN: 1474-1776, 1474-1784 | 1% | General Medicine Pharmacology | Nature, ProQuest | 84.694 | Q1 | 48.80 | Q1 | 328 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 5 | The Lancet<br>ISSN/ISBN: 0140-6736, 1474-547X | 1% | General Medicine | ClinicalKey, Elsevier, ProQuest | 79.321 | Q1 | 91.50 | Q1 | 762 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 6 | Nature Reviews. Clinical Oncology<br>ISSN/ISBN: 1759-4774, 1759-4782 | 5% | Oncology | Nature, ProQuest | 66.675 | Q1 | 51.60 | Q1 | 155 | ISI, Scopus, PubMed, Embase | |
| 7 | Nature Reviews Materials<br>ISSN/ISBN: 2058-8437 | 1% | | Nature | 66.308 | Q1 | 115.70 | Q1 | 108 | ISI, Scopus | |

https://rsf.research.ac.ir/ (Assessed on 9 September, 2021)

# Definitions

## Impact Factor: (2-year or 5-year)

The **impact factor (IF)** or **journal impact factor** (**JIF**) of an academic journal is a scientometric index calculated by Clarivate that reflects the yearly mean number of citations of articles published in the last two years in a given journal, as indexed by Clarivate's Web of Science. As a journal-level metric, it is frequently used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field; journals with higher impact factor values are given status of being more important, or carry more prestige in their respective fields, than those with lower values.

$$\mathrm{IF}_y = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_y}{\mathrm{Publications}_{y-1} + \mathrm{Publications}_{y-2}}$$

For example, *Nature* had an impact factor of 41.577 in 2017:[8]

$$\mathrm{IF}_{2017} = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_{2017}}{\mathrm{Publications}_{2016} + \mathrm{Publications}_{2015}} = \frac{74090}{880 + 902} = 41.577$$

# Definitions

## Cite score

CiteScore (CS) of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal. This journal evaluation metric was launched in December 2016 by Elsevier as an alternative to the generally used JCR impact factors (calculated by Clarivate). CiteScore is based on the citations recorded in the Scopus database rather than in JCR, and those citations are collected for articles published in the preceding four years instead of two or five.

$$\mathrm{CS}_y = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_y + \mathrm{Citations}_{y-1} + \mathrm{Citations}_{y-2} + \mathrm{Citations}_{y-3}}{\mathrm{Publications}_y + \mathrm{Publications}_{y-1} + \mathrm{Publications}_{y-2} + \mathrm{Publications}_{y-3}}$$

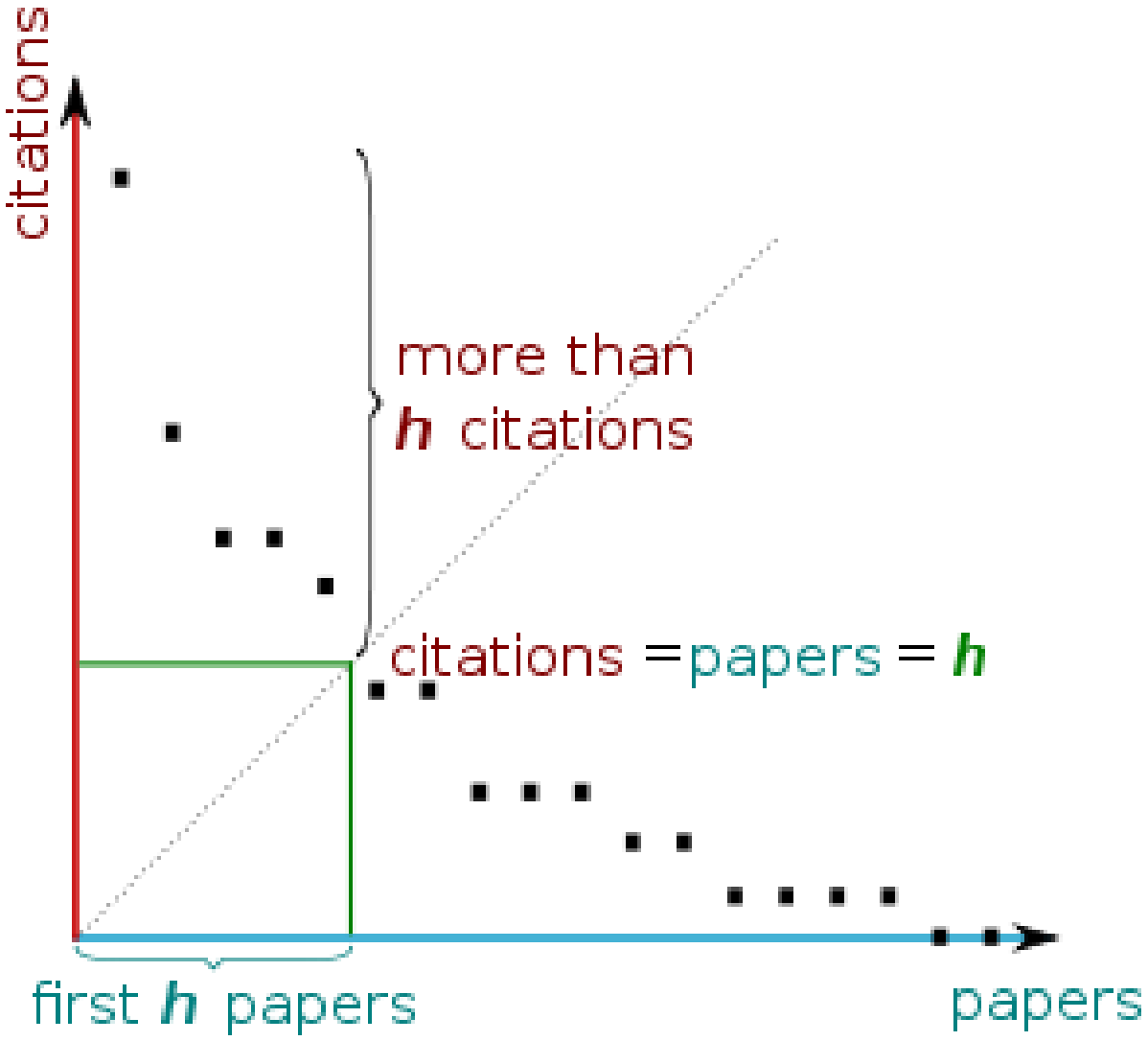
For example, *Nature* had a CiteScore 2019[2] of 51.0

$$\mathrm{CS}_{2019} = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_{2019} + \mathrm{Citations}_{2018} + \mathrm{Citations}_{2017} + \mathrm{Citations}_{2016}}{\mathrm{Publications}_{2019} + \mathrm{Publications}_{2018} + \mathrm{Publications}_{2017} + \mathrm{Publications}_{2016}} = \frac{243894}{4786} = 51.0$$

# Definitions

## H index

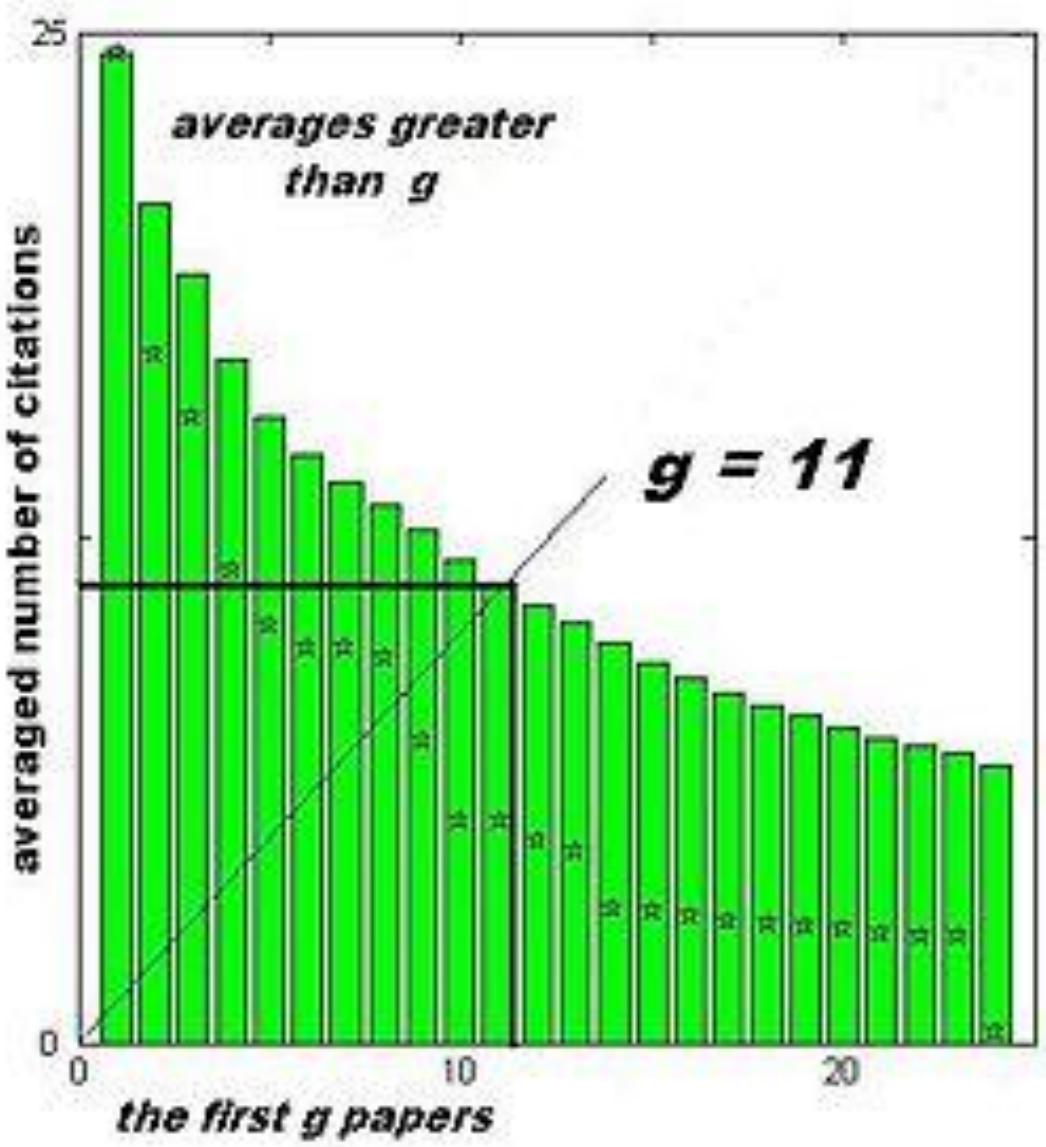
The ***h*-index** is an author-level metric that measures both the productivity and citation impact of the publications, initially used for an individual scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications.



# Definitions

## *g*-index

The ***g*-index** is an author-level metric suggested in 2006 by Leo Egghe.[1] The index is calculated based on the distribution of citations received by a given researcher's publications, such that given a set of articles ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the *g*-index is the unique largest number such that the top *g* articles received together at least $g^2$ citations. Hence, a g-index of 10 indicates that the top 10 publications of an author have been cited at least 100 times ($10^2$), a g-index of 20 indicates that the top 20 publications of an author have been cited 400 times ($20^2$).



# Definitions

## Eigenfactor score

The Eigenfactor score, developed by Jevin West and Carl Bergstrom at the University of Washington, is a rating of the total importance of a scientific journal.[1] Journals are rated according to the number of incoming citations, with citations from highly ranked journals weighted to make a larger contribution to the eigenfactor than those from poorly ranked journals. As a measure of importance, the Eigenfactor score scales with the total impact of a journal. All else equal, journals generating higher impact to the field have larger Eigenfactor scores.

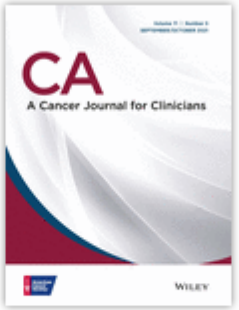
# Where to check for journal impact factor/ cite score/ ….?

- **Rsf.research**
- **SJR database**
- **Bioxbio**
- **Scopus**
- **Journal website:**

## CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians

Editor-in-Chief: William G. Cance, MD
Editor: Ted Gansler, MD, MBA, MPH
Impact factor: 508.702
2020 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics): 1/242 (Oncology)
Online ISSN: 1542-4863
© American Cancer Society

508.702!!

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Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy
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9.3 CiteScore | 6.529 Impact Factor

# Overview

The article structure:

6 1. Title
5 2. Abstract
4 3. Introduction
2 4. Methods
1 5. Results
3 6. Discussion

Article | Published: 12 August 2020

**Phase I/II study of COVID-19 RNA vaccine BNT162b1 in adults**

# The title, abstract, and keywords: Why it is important to get them right

The title, abstract, and keywords play a pivotal role in the communication of research. Without them, most papers may never be read or even found by interested readers[1-4]. Here's why:

1. Most electronic search engines, databases, or journal websites will use the words found in your title and abstract, and your list of keywords to decide whether and when to display your paper to interested readers.[1,2,5-8]Thus, these 3 elements enable the dissemination of your research; without them, readers would not be able to find or cite your paper.
2. The title and abstract are often the only parts of a paper that are freely available online.[1,9] Hence, once readers find your paper, they will read through the title and abstract to determine whether or not to purchase a full copy of your paper/continue reading.[2-4]
3. Finally, the abstract is the first section of your paper that journal editors and reviewers read. While busy journal editors may use the abstract to decide whether to send a paper for peer review or reject it outright, reviewers will form their first impression about your paper on reading it.[10]

Given the critical role that these 3 elements play in helping readers access your research, we offer a set of guidelines (compiled from instructions and resources on journals' websites and academic writing guidelines, listed in the references) on writing effective titles and abstracts and choosing the right keywords.

# Title

Article | Published: 12 August 2020

## Phase I/II study of COVID-19 RNA vaccine BNT162b1 in adults

Mark J. Mulligan, Kirsten E. Lyke, Nicholas Kitchin, Judith Absalon, Alejandra Gurtman, Stephen Lockhart, Kathleen Neuzil, Vanessa Raabe, Ruth Bailey, Kena A. Swanson, Ping Li, Kenneth Koury, Warren Kalina, David Cooper, Camila Fontes-Garfias, Pei-Yong Shi, Özlem Türeci, Kristin R. Tompkins, Edward E. Walsh, Robert Frenck, Ann R. Falsey, Philip R. Dormitzer, William C. Gruber, Uğur Şahin & Kathrin U. Jansen

*Nature* **586**, 589–593 (2020) | Cite this article



Mulligan, M.J., Lyke, K.E., Kitchin, N. *et al.* Phase I/II study of COVID-19 RNA vaccine BNT162b1 in adults. *Nature* **586,** 589–593 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2639-4

# Writing the Title

Journal websites and search engines will use the words in your title to categorize and display your article to interested readers, while readers will use your title as the first step to determining whether or not to read your article. This is why a good title (typically 10–12 words long) will use descriptive terms and phrases that accurately highlight the core content of the paper (e.g., the species studied, the literary work evaluated, or the technology discussed).

# Article Title

- It is the first thing a reader will see
- Studies have shown that shorter titles receive more citations; most recommend 10 to 15 words
- Commas and colons have been shown to increase citations
- Articles with question marks or exclamation points are cited less frequently
- make sure that your title accurately reflects the key concepts of your article
- Avoid abbreviations or jargon
- Title should be formal
- check and double check that the title is grammatical and everything is spelled and punctuated correctly

# Elements of a good title for a scholarly publication

| Element | Good title | Poor title |
|---|---|---|
| Length | 10 to 15 words or 31 to 40 characters | Longer than 15 words |
| Punctuation | Commas, colons, or semicolons | Question marks and exclamation points |
| Keyword use | Yes | No |
| Abbreviations | No | Yes |
| Jargon | No | Yes |
| Humor | No | Yes |
| Geographic location | No | Yes |
| Correct grammar and spelling | Yes | No |
| Follows journal guidelines | Yes | No |
| Clearly states the point of the article | Yes | No |

# The best way to structure your title is to look at your hypothesis and experimental variables

Structure: *The Effects of [Independent Variable] on [Dependent Variable]*
Example: *Effect of cystatin C on NK and bactericidal activity*

## Titles can be of two types:

- **Descriptive (e.g., The effect of AB antibody on CD virus) stating the main focus of the study**
- **Conclusive (e.g., AB antibody inhibits CD virus) stating the main conclusion of the study.**

**In some cases, a journal's Instructions to Authors will specify which style of title to use (e.g., descriptive or conclusive).**

# Don't …!!

1. Avoid using dashes or periods
2. Avoid using abbreviations
3. Commercial names
4. Omit nonspecific openings such as "*Studies of…*"
5. Omit ambiguous terms such as "with." This can be replaced with specific terms such as "induced by" or "-mediated"

e.g., *Pulmonary changes in rats with bleomycin*

can be revised to

"*Pulmonary changes induced by bleomycin*" or "*Bleomycin-mediated pulmonary changes in rats*"

6. Avoid making the titles unnecessarily lengthy. Keep it concise.

   For example

   "Report on a case of specific developmental delay in an autistic child"

   can be written as

   "Specific Developmental Delay in Autism: A case report"

# Writing the title

Here are some steps (with examples) you can follow to write an effective title:

1. *Answer the questions: What is my paper about? What techniques/ designs were used? Who/what is studied? What were the results?*
   - My paper studies whether X therapy improves the cognitive function of patients suffering from dementia.
   - It was a randomized trial.
   - I studied 40 cases from six cities in Japan.
   - There was an improvement in the cognitive function of patients.

2. *Use your answers to list key words.*
   - X therapy
   - Randomized trial
   - Dementia
   - 6 Japanese cities
   - 40 cases
   - Improved cognitive function

# Writing the title

3. *Build a sentence with these key words.*
   This study is a randomized trial that investigates whether X therapy improved cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan; it reports improved cognitive function. (28 words)

4. *Delete all waste words (e.g., study of, investigates) and repetitive words; link the remaining.*
   ~~This study is a~~ randomized trial ~~that investigates whether~~ X therapy improved cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan; ~~it reports~~ ~~improved cognitive function~~
   Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients from 6 cities in Japan (18 words)

# Writing the title

5. *Delete non-essential information and reword.*
   Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients ~~from 6 cities in Japan reports improved cognitive function~~ Randomized trial of X therapy for improving cognitive function in 40 dementia patients (13 words)
   OR (reworded with subtitle and a focus on the results)
   X therapy improves cognitive function in 40 dementia patients: A randomized trial (12 words)

# Now write the title for these studies of:

- First phase of clinical trial regarding the use of Adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector for treatment of retinitis pigmentosa
- Study of the adverse events after vaccination with Barekat Covid-19 vaccine
- A review article on the best available vaccines for pregnant women
- A retrospective cohort study about the prophylactic effect of convalescent plasma therapy on health care workers
- A multicenter cohort study on the inequality of anti-depression drug prescription across different districts of Iran
- A unique case of cancer unknown origin with abrupt presentation of cerebrovascular accident
- Using inflammatory blood indices for predicting appendicitis through validation of a novel scoring system

# Keywords

- To facilitate online article searches
- Instructions for authors
- 4-8 keywords
- MeSH terms
- Google Scholar / Google Trends
- Title
- Target audience

# Examples

1. Vitamin D Controls Tumor Growth and CD8+ T Cell Infiltration in Breast Cancer

Immunonutrition, Vitamin D, breast cancer, CD8+ T cells, inflammation

2. Acute aerobic exercise effects on cognitive function in breast cancer survivors: a randomized crossover trial

Breast cancer, Acute exercise, Cognitive function, Survivorship

3. The effect of vitamin D administration on serum leptin and adiponectin levels in end-stage renal disease patients on hemodialysis with vitamin D deficiency: A placebo-controlled double-blind clinical trial

Adiponectin, chronic kidney disease (CKD), end-stage renal disease (ESRD), leptin, vitamin D deficiency

# Choosing your keywords

Journals, search engines, and indexing and abstracting services classify papers using keywords. Thus, an accurate list of keywords will ensure correct indexing and help showcase your research to interested groups. This in turn will increase the chances of your paper being cited.

# Choosing your keywords

1. Read through your paper and list down the terms/phrases that are used repeatedly in the text.
2. Ensure that this list includes all your main key terms/phrases and a few additional key phrases.
3. Include variants of a term/phrase (e.g., kidney and renal), drug names, procedures, etc. (Google trends)
4. Include common abbreviations of terms (e.g., HIV).
5. Now, refer to a common vocabulary/term list or indexing standard in your discipline (e.g., GeoRef, ERIC Thesaurus, PsycInfo, ChemWeb, BIOSIS Search Guide, MeSH Thesaurus) and ensure that the terms you have used match those used in these resources.
6. Finally, before you submit your article, type your keywords into a search engine and check if the results that show up match the subject of your paper. This will help you determine whether your keywords are appropriate for the topic of your paper.

# Authorship Criteria

## *Who Is an Author?*

The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:

- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
- Final approval of the version to be published; AND
- 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.

http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html

# Affiliations

- Ensure that the units within each affiliation are in hierarchical order from smallest to largest.
- If authors have multiple affiliations, all affiliations must be entered (as separate entries). This includes multiple departments within the same university/institution/.
- Do not use short forms or acronyms. Do not abbreviate "Dep." or "Dept.". An affiliation like "Nursing" should be changed into "Department of Nursing", and acronyms like "UHN" should be expanded to "University Health Network".

# Affiliations

- Affiliations are usually in title case (which means that all words except minor words like "of" or "on" are capitalized. Do not enter information in ALL CAPS or all lower case.

  "Department of Nursing" = correct

  "department of nursing" = incorrect

- There should be only one affiliation footnote for identical affiliations (if the metadata form is completed correctly, this should occur automatically)
- Do not include the postal code (postal code only entered for corresponding author)
- Do not include author's position (e.g., director, professor)

These authors contributed equally: Mark J. Mulligan, Kirsten E. Lyke, Nicholas Kitchin

## Affiliations

**New York University Langone Vaccine Center, New York, NY, USA**
Mark J. Mulligan & Vanessa Raabe

**New York University Grossman School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA**
Mark J. Mulligan & Vanessa Raabe

**University of Maryland School of Medicine, Center for Vaccine Development and Global Health, Baltimore, MD, USA**
Kirsten E. Lyke & Kathleen Neuzil

**Vaccine Research and Development, Pfizer Inc, Hurley, UK**
Nicholas Kitchin, Stephen Lockhart & Ruth Bailey

# Path Analysis on Determinants of Childhood Obesity and Associated Risk Factors of Cardiovascular, Renal, and Hepatic Diseases: The CASPIAN-V Study

**Vahid Mansouri**
[1] *Department of Pediatrics, Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

**Marjan Mansourian**
[2] *Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

**Mostafa Qorbani**
[3] *Department of Epidemiology, Non-communicable Diseases Research Center, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran*
[4] *Department of Epidemiology, Non-communicable Diseases Research Center, Endocrinology, and Metabolism Population Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

**Roya Riahi**
[1] *Department of Pediatrics, Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

**Rahele Karimi**
[5] *Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Health, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

**Mohammad Esmaeil Motlagh**
[6] *Department of Pediatrics, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran*

**Ramin Heshmat**
[7] *Department of Epidemiology, Chronic Diseases Research Center, Endocrinology and Metabolism Population Sciences Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

**Roya Kelishadi**
[1] *Department of Pediatrics, Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

# Corresponding Author information

- Include corresponding author's name, degree(s), group/school/department, institution, mailing address (including postal or zip code), phone number, fax number, and email address
- Include "+" before the country code in telephone and fax numbers

(e.g., for Iran +98)

- Do not use brackets or hyphens in telephone and fax numbers

# Examples:

Corresponding Author: John Smith, MD
Department of Oncology
University Health Network
555 Elm Street
Toronto, ON M5A 1Z6
Canada
Phone: +1 416 987 2323
Fax: +1 416 345 7890
Email: name@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: Daniel G O'Shea, PhD
Medical Informatics Group
School of Biotechnology
Dublin City University
Dublin 9
Ireland
Phone: +353 1 700 5584 ext 123
Fax: +353 1 700 5412
Email: name@gmail.com

**Address for correspondence** Roya Kelishadi, MD, Department of Pediatrics, Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Hezar-Jerib Avenue, Isfahan 81676-36954, Iran (e-mail: kelishadi@med.mui.ac.ir).

# چگونگی تقسیم بندی امتیازات بین نویسندگان مقالات علمی

| تعداد نویسندگان | سهم هر نفر از امتیاز محاسبه شده در مقاله | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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# Now
# Write down your own
# Affiliation

**Address for correspondence** Roya Kelishadi, MD, Department of Pediatrics, Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-communicable Disease, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Hezar-Jerib Avenue, Isfahan 81676-36954, Iran (e-mail: kelishadi@med.mui.ac.ir).

# Introduction (Original article)

- **Introductions should be short and arresting and tell the reader why you undertook the study.**
- **After reading the introduction, your readers should be convinced that your research is the next logical scientific step, and be keen to read on.**
- **The best introductions fit on one page or even less.**
  - **Do not get stuck on the introduction;** writing the introduction at last means that you are less likely to make it too long.
  - **Limit the length of the introduction;** 400-500 words is a good guide.
  - **Do not overinflate the introduction at the expense of the discussion;** in the discussion you'll have the opportunity to compare the findings of your study with others.

# Introduction (Cont.)

- **Use the present tense for generalizations, and a past/present combination for specific findings that are now established fact. For example:**
  1. Generalization: 'Repetitive strain injury (RSI) is [present tense] one of the commonest complications of writing a thesis.
  2. Specific finding: "The Postgraduate Writers' Trial has shown [past tense] that use of a wrist rest reduces [present tense] the risk of RSI.

- **The introduction tells a story - make sure it has a logical flow. Underline the logic with signaling words and phrases such as:**
  1. 'Thus, it appears that ...';
  2. 'It was previously believed that ...';
  3. 'However, recent studies have shown ...'
- **Do not be afraid to say what is new and important about the study;** 'Placebo-controlled pilot studies have shown grottomycin to be effective in acute sinusitis, but so far no comparisons with other agents have been reported. We therefore conducted a multicentre, double-blind randomized trial to compare the efficacy of grottomycin with that of the standard treatment, scabicillin

# Introduction Structure

**First paragraph:**

-A very short summary of the current knowledge of your research area-

**Second Paragraph:**

-What other people have done-

-What limitations have been encountered-

-What questions still need to be answered-

**Last paragraph:**

-Should clearly state what you did and why- (with signaling phrases…)

# Introduction last paragraph

**Use "signaling" words and phrases to highlight the question;**

1. 'However, it is not known whether ...'
2. 'To answer this question we ...'
3. 'To clarify the role of A in B, we ...'
4. 'To determine whether ...'
5. 'To compare the efficacy of X and Y in Z, we ...'

- **Very briefly, state how you set out to answer the question;** Mention the experimental method and the species, material or patient group as appropriate.
- **The question and what was done to answer it can often be combined;** 'To compare the efficacy of grottomycin with scabicillin in sinusitis, we conducted a multicentre, double-blind randomized trial in adults'.
- **Always state the question in the present tense and what was done to answer it in the past tense;** 'To determine whether X is effective in Y, we conducted a double-blind, placebo-controlled study in ...'
- **Clearly separate minor questions from the main question;** 'We also investigated the effects of C on D'.

# Title page

1. Article title
2. Author names
3. Author affiliations
4. Corresponding author information

**(Optional depending on Journals Guidelines)**

1. Headers – Running title, First Author name
2. Footnotes – Grant support, Conflict of Interest
3. Keywords
4. List of Abbreviations
5. Miscellaneous (Word count, article type)

## Example:

**Full title**: Injection of Paraquat in the neck; A rare complicated case report

Running title: Paraquat poisoning

Manuscript type: case report

**Authors:**

Vahid Mansouri

1 School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, IR Iran

2 Clinical Toxicology Department, Noor Hospital, Isfahan, IR Iran,

…….

**Corresponding author:**

Vahid Mansouri, MD

1 School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, IR Iran

2 Clinical Toxicology Department, Noor Hospital, Isfahan, IR Iran,

Postal code: 8174673461, Email: mansoury.vahid@gmail.com

Total word count (abstract only): 128
Total word count (text only): 918
the number of pages: 7
the number of tables: 0
the number of figures: 2
number of attachments: 0

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.


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# Any questions?