



Disseminating Your Work: How to Get it Published

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Congratulations!

Now what!?





Writing is a lot easier if you have something to say
- Sholem Asch



LDI Project

- Purpose
- Process
 - Lessons learned along the way
- Outcomes
 - What difference is it making?



LDI Project Themes

- Nursing education
 - NP
 - Oncologic emergencies
 - Complementary therapies
- Patient education
- Chapter activities
- Practice
 - Survivorship
 - Navigators
 - Symptom management



Dissemination Questions

- What do you have to say about your topic?
- Who needs to know about this topic? Who is your audience?
- What is the best way to reach your audience?
- Is it a topic that has not been published/presented before? If it has, what's new or different about what you did?



Methods of Dissemination

- Meetings
 - National/Regional/Local
 - Presentations/Posters
- Other
 - Institutional policy/practice
 - Health policy
 - Public/lay press
- Publications
 - ONF
 - CJON
 - ONS Connect
 - Chapter/SIG newsletters
 - Health system publications
 - Advocacy groups
 - Lay press



- Selecting the right vehicle
 - Is it research?
 - Think ONF
 - Is it addressing a clinical topic?
 - Think CJON
 - Is it about a Chapter?
 - Think Chapter Newsletter, ONS Connect



Selecting Journal

- Know the audience
- Know what they have published
- Follow instructions for authors



Writing Manuscript

- Work with health science librarian if possible
- Outline paper
- Write easiest section first (usually methods)
- Rewrite, Revise, Edit, Edit, Edit
- Have someone else read it



Manuscript Parts

- Title page
- Abstract (key words)
- Text
 - Introduction
 - **M**ethods
 - **R**esults and
 - **D**iscussion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Tables
- Figures



Authorship

- Who can be listed as author?
- Contribute substantially to:
 - Conception and design of study or to analysis of data, **AND**
 - Drafting manuscript or revising it, **AND**
 - Approving final version
- Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals
<http://www.icmje.org/>



Group Writing

- Decide who meets criteria for authorship
 - Must meet *all 3 criteria*
- Identify roles and responsibilities of authors
 - Each co-author responsible for own section of manuscript and intellectual content of entire paper



Group Writing

- Determine order of authors' names
- Plan time frame
 - To complete each part of manuscript and final version
 - Due dates for each co-author
 - Actions if co-authors do not complete their parts
 - Written contract



What Happens After You Submit?

- Editor
- Editorial and Review Boards
- Peer review process
 - 2-3 reviewers
 - USE critiques for revision
 - 3 months; then call





Peer Review: Double Blinding

- Reviewers anonymous to author
- Editor “blinds” reviewers by concealing authorship of manuscript





Types of Editorial Decisions

- Accept without revisions
- Accept with revisions
- Revise and resubmit
- Reject with comments





Criteria for Acceptance

- Relevance of paper to journal’s scope and audience
- Importance of paper to readers
- Newness of content
- Scientific validity of evidence
- Usefulness to journal in publishing a range of topics





Revising Manuscript

- Accept with revisions/Revise and resubmit
 - Revise ASAP and send back
- Develop summary sheet





Rejections

- Revise ASAP and submit elsewhere
 - ✓ list of possible journals
 - New author guidelines
- Reframe if needed





Acceptance to Print

- Expect copyediting
- Be prepared to answer queries
- Must return in required time period (e.g., 2 days)
 - Keep copy



Proofread

Proofread carefully—you are ultimately responsible for your paper!



Make the Most of your Work (AKA 'Two-for')

- Research study
 - Databased paper
 - “Leftover” variables for another paper?
 - Clinical implications
- Manuscript then presentations
- Lectures then manuscript



Resources

- *CJON* writing supplement (2001)
<http://www.ons.org/publications/journals/CJON/Volume5/Issue3supp/0503supp.asp>
- *CJON* Mentor Program
- Graf C , Wager E, Bowman A et al. (2007) Best Practice Guidelines on Publication Ethics: A Publisher's Perspective
<http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/117980901/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>
- Tornquist, E. (2009) Introduction to scholarly writing.
- Webb, C. (2008). Writing for publication. Wiley-Blackwell



ONCOLOGY NURSING SOCIETY
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A Meaningful Investment in You

- Numerous publishing opportunities are available to nurses in more than 150 nursing journals and include articles, columns, and letters to the editor.
- Nurses knowledgeable about a particular topic and interested in learning more about that topic are well prepared to become published authors.
- Narrowing a topic** is critical to the writing process; the author should be able to summarize the article's purpose in one sentence.
- A recent, thorough **literature review** will support the content of an article.
- An **outline provides a framework** for information flow and will help to identify missing gaps of information.
- Attention to detail** is important; accurate references and correct spelling, grammar, and sentence structure increase the likelihood that a manuscript will be published.

•From Goebel, B. 'Getting Started' CJON Writing Supplement



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Now what?

- Get started.
- Create a timetable.
- Realize it will take more time and effort than you thought.
- And know when it is done there will be tremendous satisfaction!



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“The act of putting pen to paper encourages pause for thought, this in turn makes us think more deeply about life, which helps us regain our equilibrium.” ~Norbet Platt


