Original research articles

Detailed structure

Writefull

- https://www.writefull.com/

- Webinar:
- https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/play/7cWU0ZV369qiKj31qw145nzvEN Wv089RH86GLAfGFFRthbkEkNvn1_xEVQvr- n_9O8kCsgi2Znyc6SQc.1K- y8U20DZ6AMpTl?continueMode=true&_x_zm_rtaid=WlaKLIsqQ Y6pNCB5r0ZHEA.1603892981444.e6b380190622cca7fd5b38fbe028fe 0a&_x_zm_rhtaid=964

Topics:

Structure in details
The most interesting part ahead of us ;-))

Introduction

Method

Results

Discussion
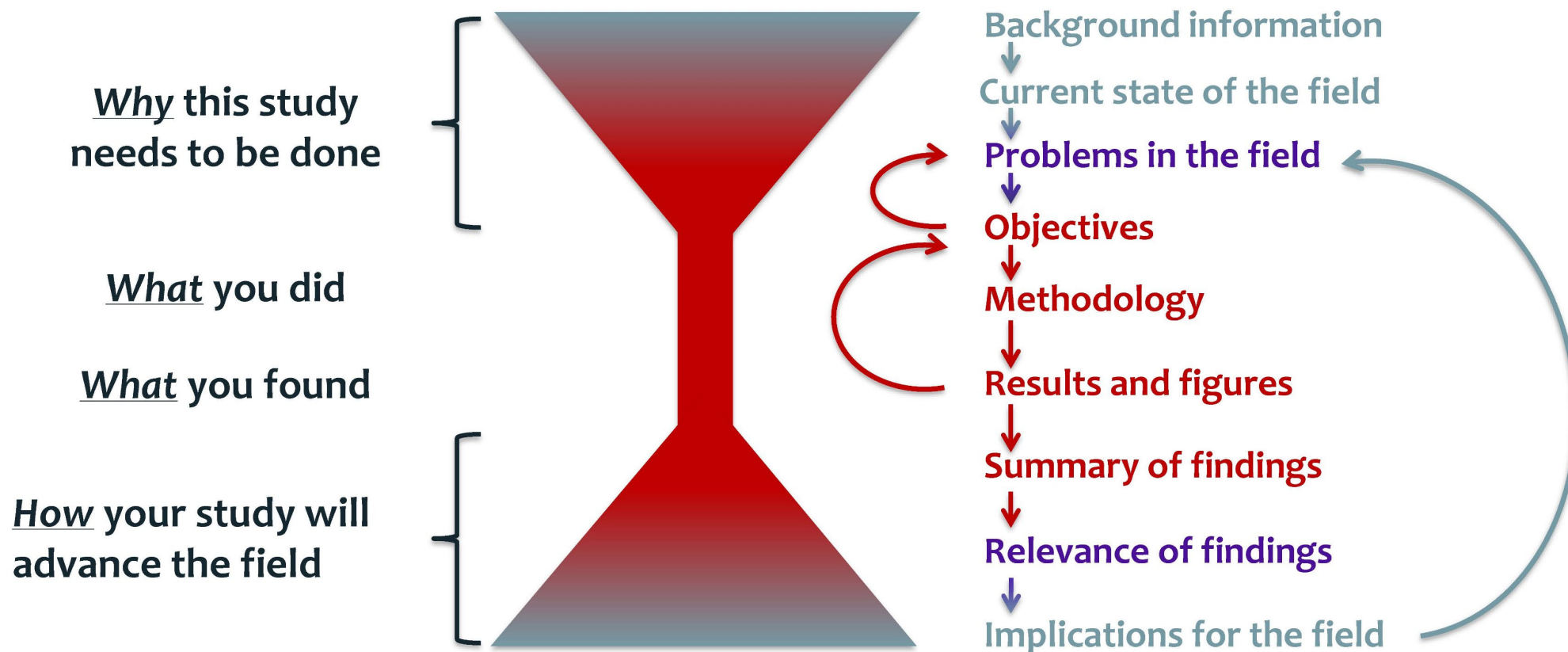
Package

Structure in details

The most interesting part ahead of us ;-))

IMRaD

- *I*ntroduction – why did your study need to be done?

- *M*ethods   - what did you do?

- *R*esults   - what did you find?

  *a*nd

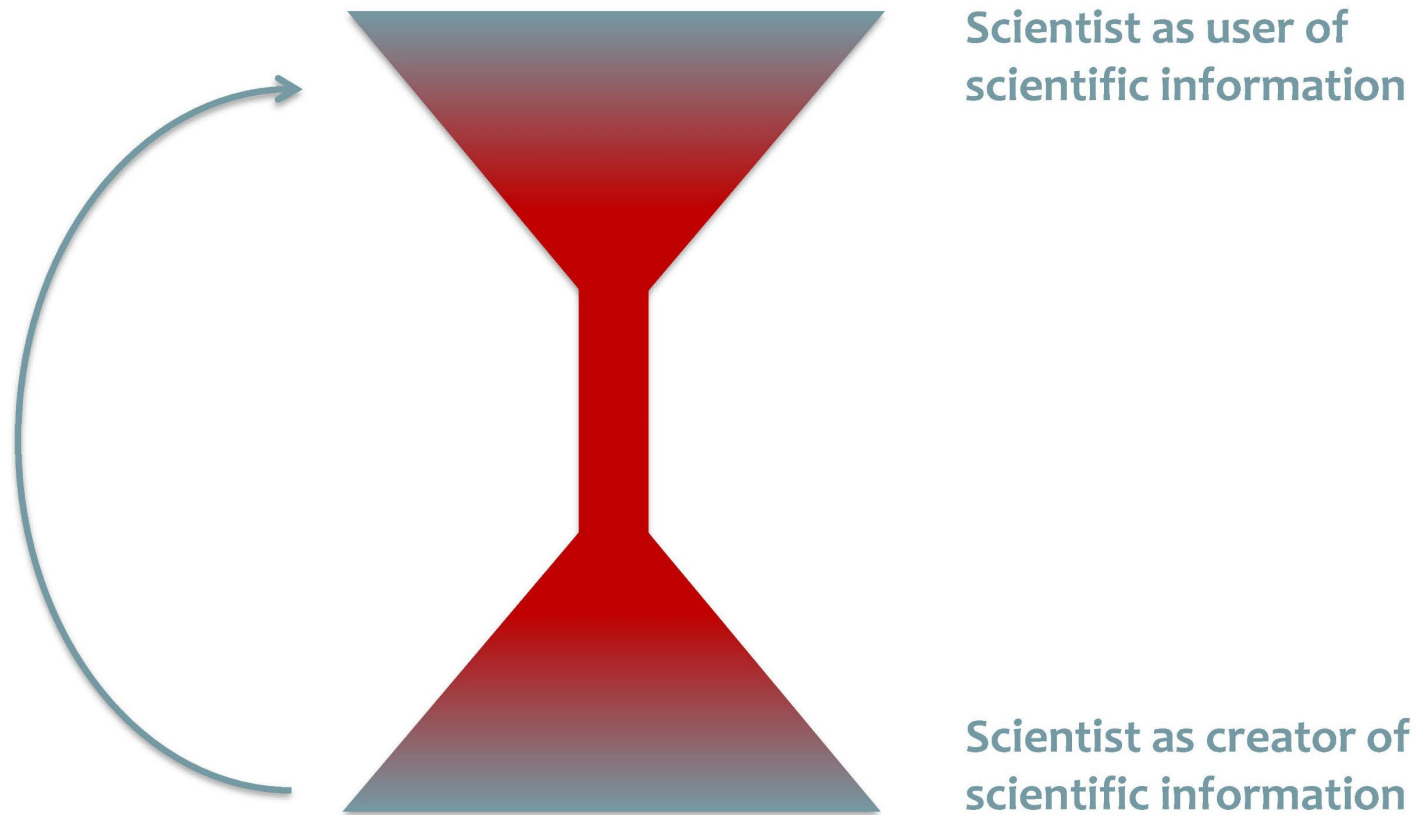- *D*iscussion   - how will your study advance the field?

Linking your ideas

Answer the *four key questions* for your reader

Why this study needs to be done

What you did

What you found

How your study will advance the field

Background information

Current state of the field

Problems in the field

Objectives

Methodology

Results and figures

Summary of findings

Relevance of findings

Implications for the field

Logically link your ideas throughout your manuscript

Research cycle and Necessity to publish

Scientist as user of scientific information

Scientist as creator of scientific information

Source: Step-by-step guide to prepare a successful paper for publication by Dr. Nabil Khélifi – provided by SpringerNature

Introduction

Introduction – why your study need to be done?

Good opening sentence:
worldwide relevance or very general

More specialized: what is currently known?
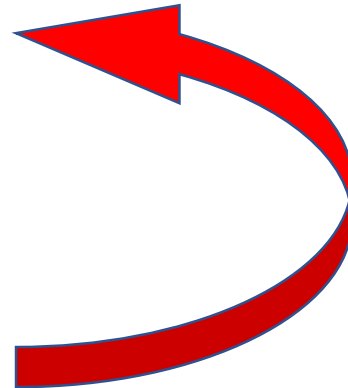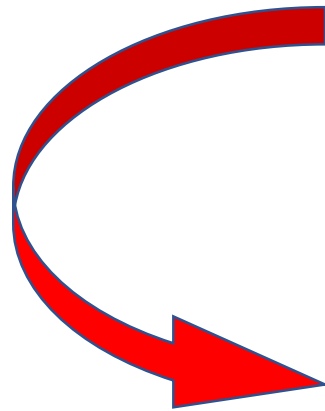- up-to-date
- -international review

Very specialized:
- Identify the gap
- Identify the problem

Formulate aims and objective
based on the problem and gaps

Aims/objectives

Method

Method - what did you do and how?

Opening	• Research design • Ethical issues
What or who did you used?	• Samples • Material • Participants (Subjects)
How it was done?	• Procedure • Tasks • Techniques • Equipment
How it was analyzed?	• Data reduction • Statistical analysis

Results

Results - what did you find?

Logical presentation

- Initial observation
- Characterization
- Aplication

Subsections

Paragraph or subsections correspond to one figure or one table

Factual description

You describe <u>FACTS</u> not what they <u>MEAN</u>

Discussion

Discussion – how your study advance the field

Summary of findings:
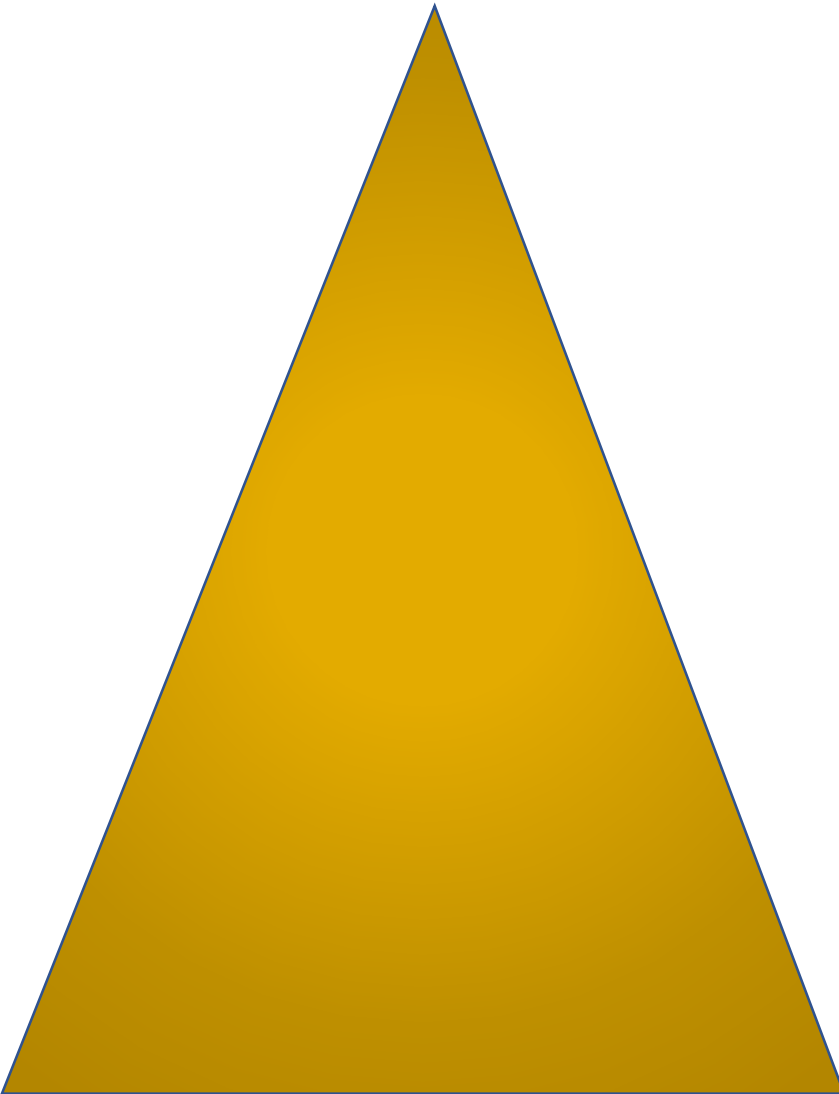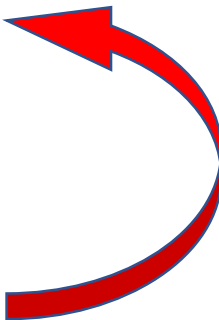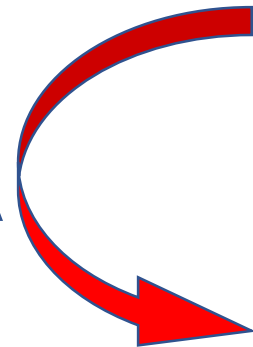Repeat your aims/objectives (literally)

Relevance

- Similarities/differences to other studies
- Unexpected results
- Speculations and hypothesis about the possible reasons of your findings
- Strengths and limitations of the study

Implications

Future directions

Discussion

Strong conclusions... *What do you want your readers to remember about your study?*

In conclusion, polymeric nanoparticles could be used as a generic carrier of hydrophobic drugs for efficient delivery. Compared with drug administration alone, these nanoparticles mediated a **higher and more rapid uptake** of the encapsulated drug by nanoparticle-cell contact-mediated transfer. A contact-mediated mechanism of delivery into the cytosol **could enable effective delivery of anticancer drugs** directly to the intracellular molecular targets. **Further understanding** of this contact-based transfer mechanism will be important to exploit this novel delivery system for the administration of hydrophobic chemotherapeutic drugs **to improve cancer therapy.**

Conclusion

Key finding

Implications

Future directions

Modified from: Snipstad et al. Cancer Nanotech. 2014; 5: 8.

Source: Step-by-step guide to prepare a successful paper for publication by Dr. Nabil Khélifi – provided by SpringerNature

Discussion according to CONSORT – randomized trials (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials)

- Suggested structure for discussion of scientific papers

- •Statement of principal findings

- •Strengths and weaknesses of the study

- •Strengths and weaknesses in relation to other studies, discussing particularly any differences in results

- •Meaning of the study: possible mechanisms and implications for clinicians or policymakers

- •Unanswered questions and future research

Package

Selling your paper

If you can't make it good, at least make it look good

Bill Gates

It is all about Windows Vista. When Vista was designed, some excitement was created. But it failed to raise to the expectation. But its appearance was attractive. In this context Bill quoted "If you can't make it good, at least make it look good."

Title and abstract

Title – summary of your study

Abstract – concise summary of your paper

BOTH OF THEM MAKE THE FIRST IMPRESSION!

Abstract

- Aims   Importance of your topic

- Results   Significance of your study

- Conclusions   Relevance of your study

Abstract

Background	Why the study was done
Aims	Aim and/or objectives of the study
Methods	Techniques
Results	Most important findings
Conclusion	Conclusions/ implications