

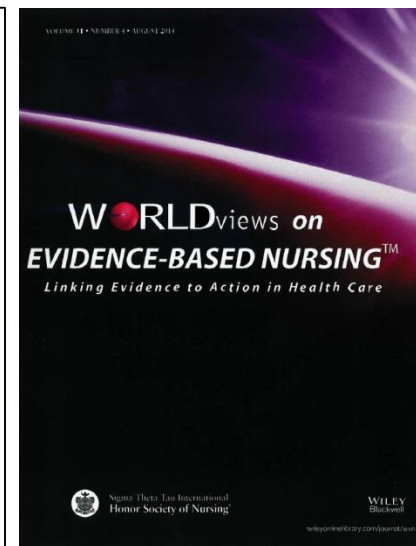
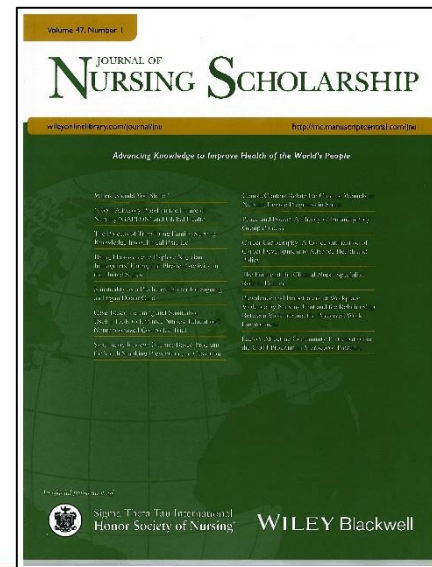
Publishing – A career road for you?

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27TH INTERNATIONAL NURSING RESEARCH CONGRESS

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Roles for Nurse Scientists in Publication



How do you
pick a path in
publishing?



Benefits of a career path in publishing:

- 1) Get to read cutting edge information
- 2) Meet researchers in your area
- 3) Meet well known methodologists
- 4) Consultation



Becoming a manuscript reviewer?

- Qualifications
 - For JNS being a published author is the sole criterion
 - For WVN being a published author is the sole criterion
- What does editor look for in a manuscript review?



Great reviews:

- Do not worry about grammar
- Address the significance of a topic
- Provide thorough information about the strengths and weakness of the methodology
- Ensure that the study logic is not flawed
- Be attentive to ethical dilemmas



What is the workload of a manuscript reviewer?

- Can let us know how many times a year you can review
 - Norm six reviews a year
 - When are you available (can block out times that are bad)
 - What is your area of expertise (so don't get articles you won't find of interest)



Resources for learning how to be a manuscript reviewer

- Nurse-Author Editor
- Nursing Research website
- Other resources?



Associate Editor

- Roles really differ across journals
- Manuscript solicitation often part of role
- May be specialty function (columns etc.)
- Setting strategic directions



How to become an Associate Editor

- Develop working relationship with editors
- Let people know of your interest
- Speak with publishers as well as editors
- Attend meetings such as INANE



Role of editorial board



- Assist the editor with the vision, mission and goals for the Journal
- Provide innovative ideas for the journal
- Contribute to editorials
- Promote the journal and solicit high quality papers
- Review papers
- Actively participate in conference calls/meetings



Role of the editor

- Provide visionary leadership for the journal
- Promote the journal and ensure its visibility
- Develop an active outstanding editorial board and work collaboratively with them on the vision, mission and goals
- Solicit high quality relevant papers
- Ensure journal quality and impact
- Answer potential author queries



Role of the editor

- Develop, implement and evaluate the editorial plan
- Prepare regular reports with action tactics
- Review incoming papers for journal “fit”
- Ensure timely and constructive review of papers
- Provide helpful feedback to authors
- Work collaboratively with the publisher and staff



Qualifications of an editor

- Usually a recognized authority in the field
- Well published in leading peer-reviewed nursing and healthcare journals
- Solid editorial and peer review experience
- Keen understanding of the current state of the science and future directions in the substantive area
- Established relationships with nursing and healthcare leaders



Benefits of being an editor or associate editor

- The opportunity to create and implement an exciting vision and plan for a journal
- The opportunity to impact the science and/or positively affect practice and policy
- Mentoring others to successful publication
- Networking and creating new valuable relationships
- Boost in your career profile
- Continual learning
- The provision of an honorarium



Major “character-builders” of being an editor or associate editor

- Time and other career responsibilities
- Deadlines
- Ensuring enough high quality papers
- Keeping the editorial board highly engaged



Career Pathways

- Author—Manuscript reviewer—editorial board member—Associate Editor—Editor
- Other roles: Columnist, publisher



Bottom line for a publishing career is dissemination!

- All the career choices we have been discussing are to help in the dissemination of science/evidence
- Other ways to disseminate (presentations, webinars, podcasts etc.)

People won't learn about your work unless you disseminate!



Where to disseminate

- Research journals vs. clinical journals
- Presentation vs. publications
 - A good rule of thumb: turn a presentation into a publication in **90 days!**
- Interdisciplinary journals vs. nursing journals
- The media



Beyond publication—changing practice and policy

- Dissemination alone does not typically result in practice or policy changes
- It still takes several years to translate research findings into practice or policy to improve quality of healthcare and patient outcomes

To know but not to do is not to know!



Beyond publication—changing practice and policy

- When you begin to design an intervention study, be sure to involve clinicians or administrators who can advise you on the feasibility, acceptability and adoption potential of your intervention if findings are positive
- Always include a “so-what outcome” in your studies
- After your findings are published, work with real world practice leaders/clinicians or policy makers to put the evidence into action
- Work with your communications unit to disseminate your findings in the media



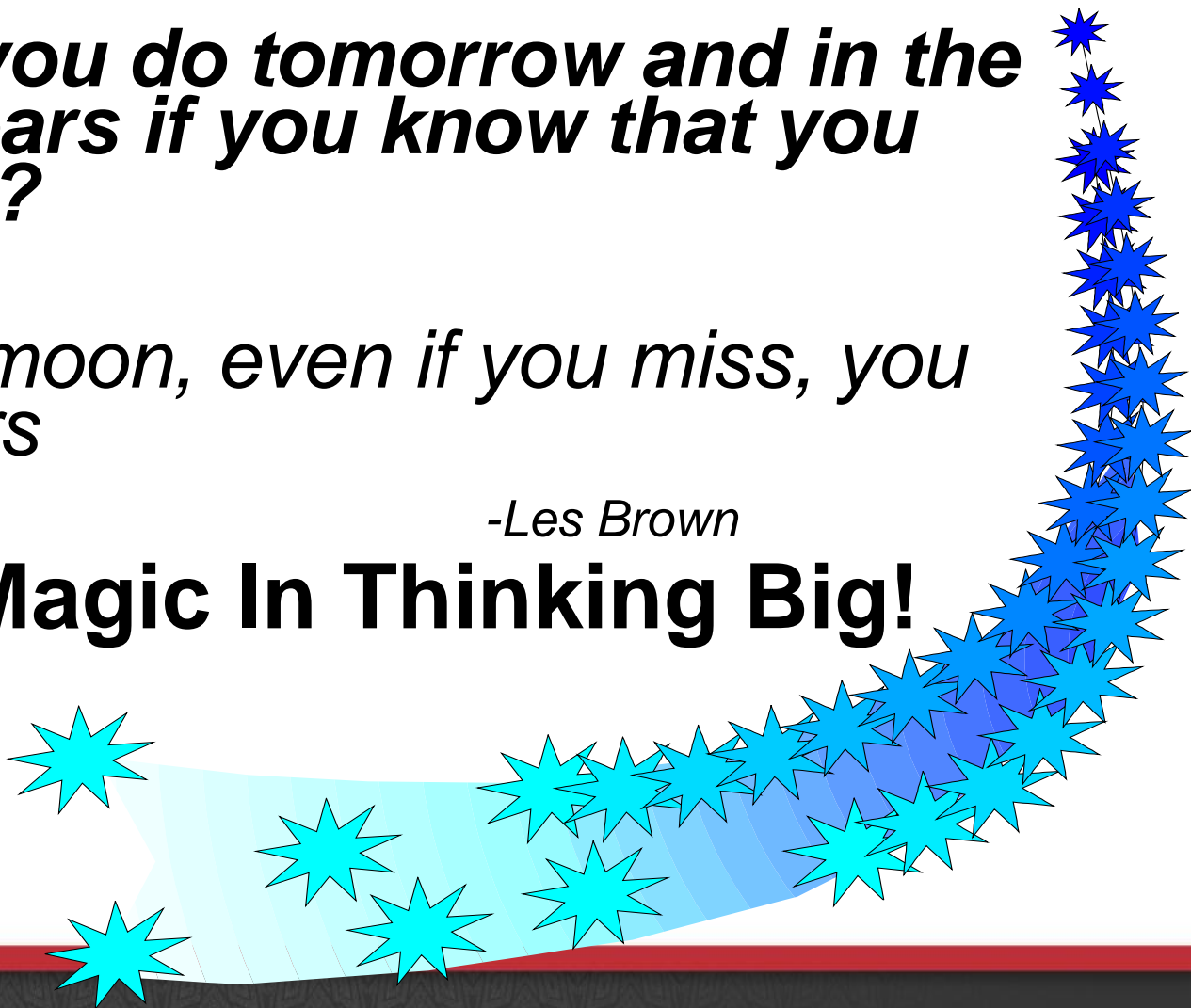
The Next 2-5 Years

What would you do tomorrow and in the next 2 to 5 years if you know that you could not fail?

Shoot for the moon, even if you miss, you will hit the stars

-Les Brown

There Is A Magic In Thinking Big!



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Questions?



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