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Journal of Critical Care

Editor's Report

12th Congress World Federation of Societies of Intensive and Critical Care Medicine

Seoul, Korea

WORLD FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF INTENSIVE AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE

SCAI

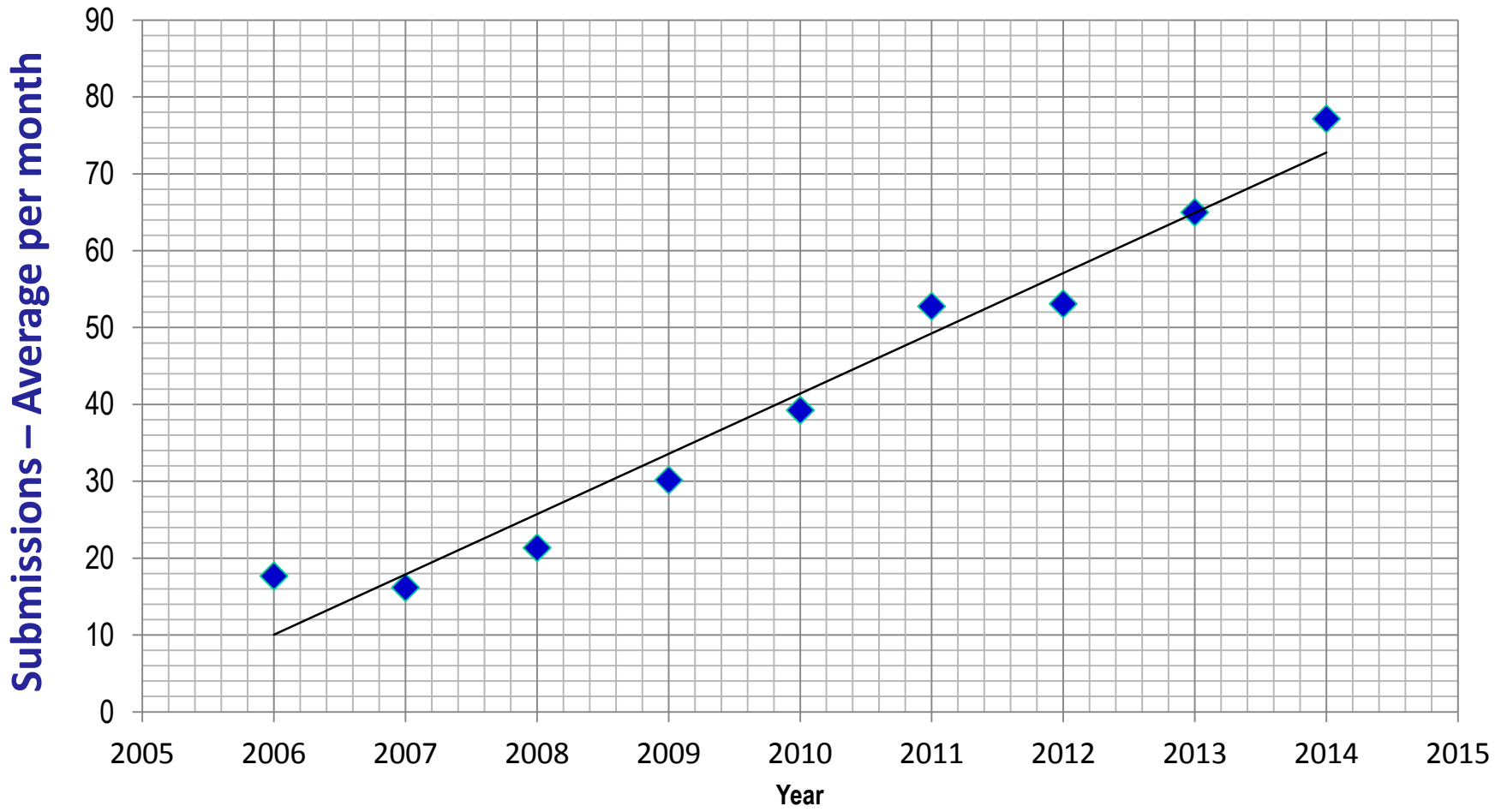
Highlights

- 924 new submissions in 2014 from 54 countries (using country of corresponding author)
- 34 days average from submission to first editor's decision (was 37 days in 2013)

- "New" countries with submissions in 2014:
  - Cuba
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Ecuador
  - Vietnam

Submissions by Country (2009-2013)

http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0883-9441/audience



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total New Submissions	212	194	256	362	467	637	641	780	**924**
Average per Month	**18**	**16**	**21**	**30**	**39**	**53**	**53**	**65**	**77**

Journal Performance

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
#Manuscripts received	214	212	269	364	467	637	641	780	***924***
# reviewers invited	602	502	813	1176	1517	2024	2285	3837	***4382***
# of completed reviews	321	251	419	592	761	964	1105	1706	***1695***
Manuscript Acceptance rate	n/a	n/a	49%	36%	33%	30%	29%	34%	**24%** (84 still outstanding)
Impact Factor	n/a	1.69	1.75	2.127	2.077	2.134	2.498	2.191	??

Journal Performance - Other metrics (2013)

5 year Impact Factor =	2.510
SNIP =	1.203
SJR =	1.239
Article influence =	0.831

SNIP = Source Normalized Impact per Paper: measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.
SJR = SCImago Journal Rank: # times an average paper in a particular journal is cited…but assigns each citation a value greater or less than 1.00 based on the *rank* of the citing journal. (Uses three-year window of measurement.)
Article influence = calculated by dividing the Eigenfactor® score by the percentage of all articles recorded in the Journal Citation Reports that were published in a specific journal.
The Eigenfactor® score is a rating of the total importance of a specific journal. 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. (Article influence and Eigenfactor® exclude self-citations.)

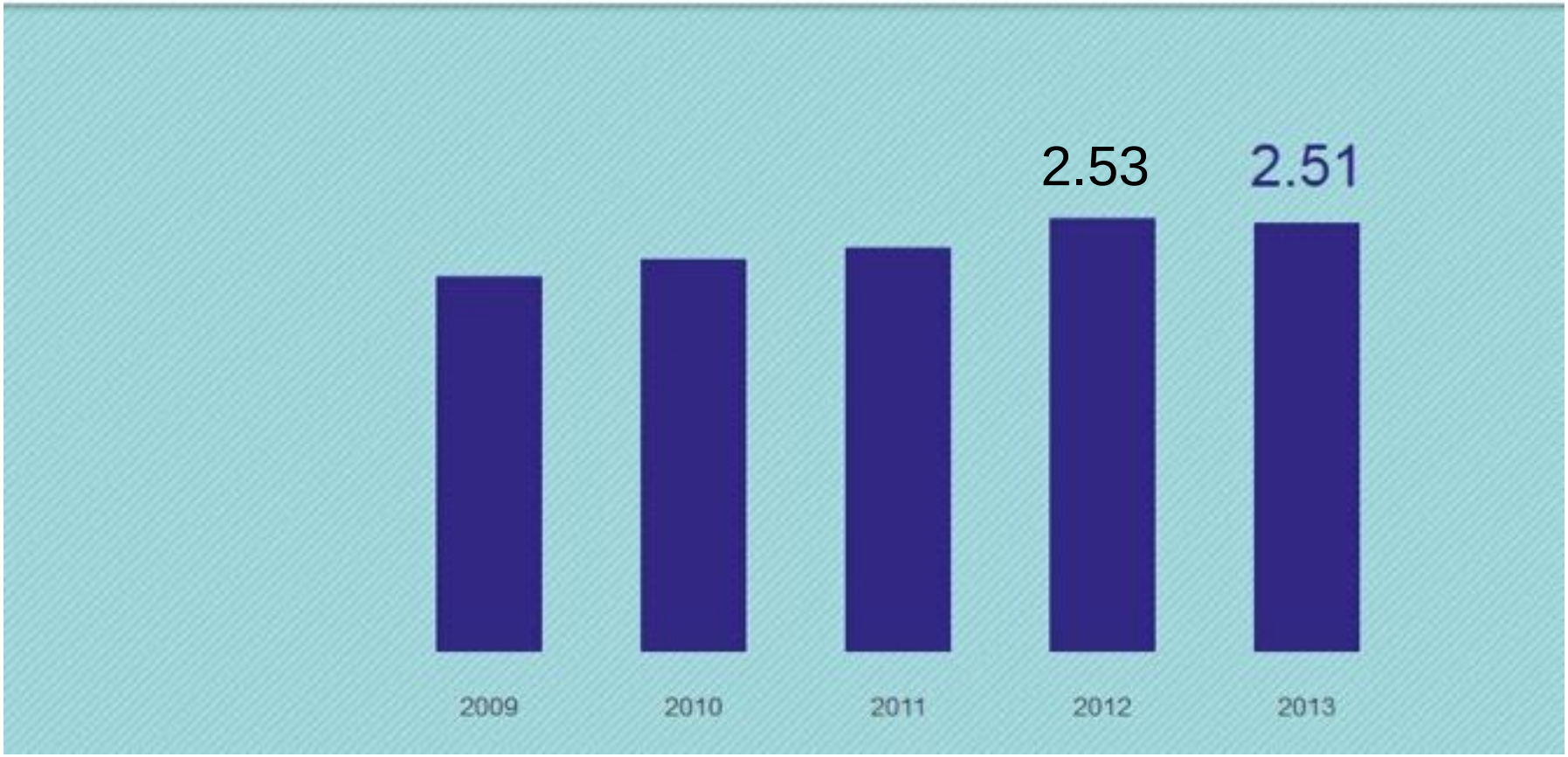
More info? Go to *http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0883-9441/impact*

Other metrics (2009-2013)

Journal of Critical Care » Impact » 5 year Impact Factor

5 Year Impact Factor & Ranking

Impact Factor based on 5 years of history. Copyright Thomson Reuters.

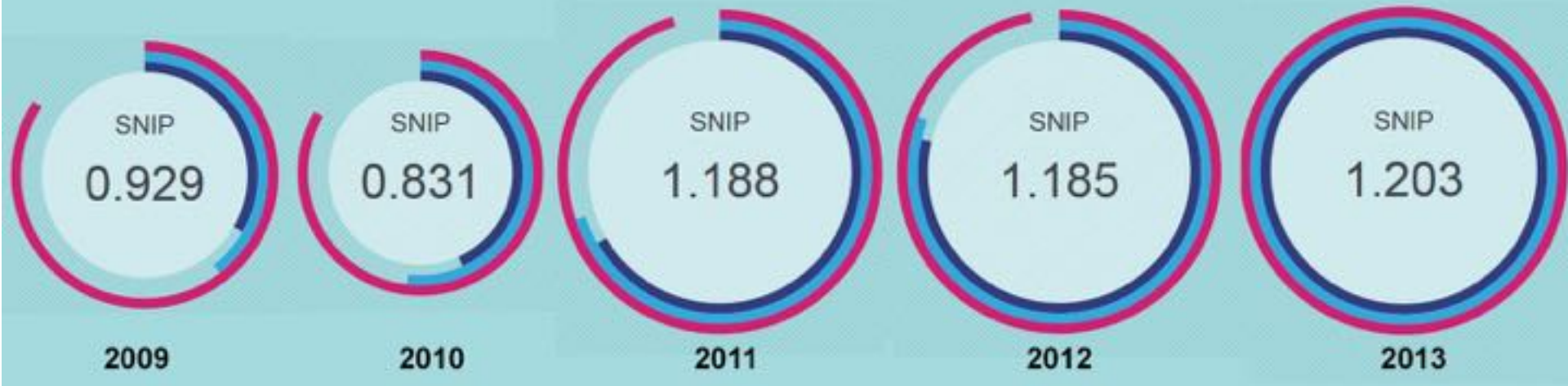


http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0883-9441/impact

Journal of Critical Care » Impact » SNIP/IPP

SNIP/IPP

Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures the impact of a paper within a subject field. Impact Per Publication (IPP) is the average number of citations received in a particular year by papers published in the journal during the three preceding years.



	SNIP	Citations	Papers
2013	1.20300	1177	472
2012	1.18500	926	382
2011	1.18800	784	330
2010	0.83100	509	245
2009	0.92900	393	187

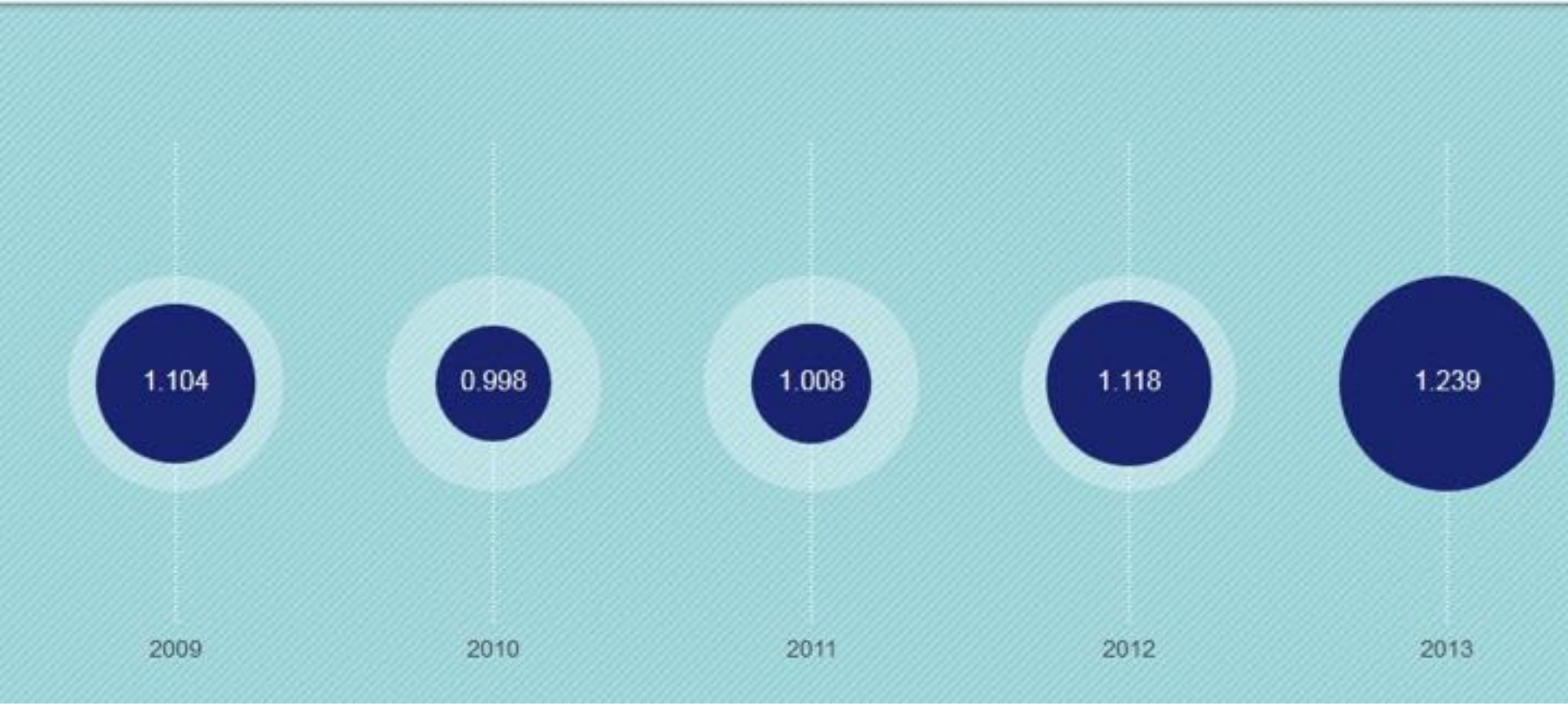
Colour
- #Citations by papers past 3 years
- #Papers past 3 years
- Impact Per Publication

http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0883-9441/impact

Journal of Critical Care » Impact » SJR

SJR

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'.

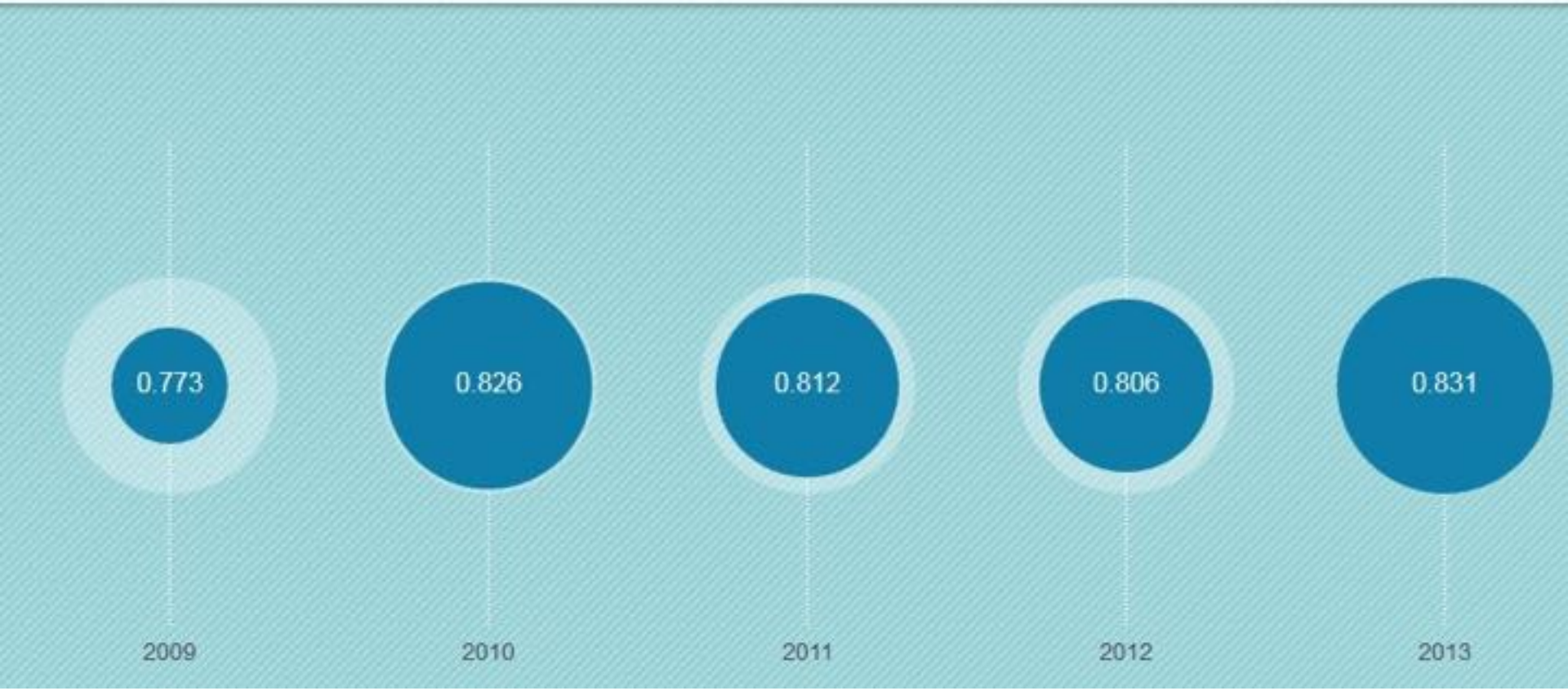


http://journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals/0883-9441/impact

Journal of Critical Care » Impact » Article Influence & Eigenfactor

Article Influence & Eigenfactor

Citations from highly ranked journals are more important and influential than those from lowly ranked journal.



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Publishing and Patient Care Requirements are Similar

- Hypothesis = Diagnosis
- Experimental Method = Therapeutic Trial
- Data Analysis = Quality Improvement
- Discussion = Peer Review/Enhancement
- Conclusions = Outcome

Process

- To publish or not to publish…
- Writing a quality manuscript
  - Preparations
  - Article construction
  - Language
  - Technical details
- Revisions and response to reviewers
- Ethical issues
- Conclusions: getting accepted

Why publish?

- Scientists publish to **share** with the **research community** findings that **advance knowledge and understanding**
  - To present new, original results or methods
  - To rationalize published results
  - To present a review of the field or to summarize a particular topic

Publishers do not want zero-cited articles

Editors now regularly analyze citations per article

"The statistic that 27% of our papers were not cited in 5 years was disconcerting. It certainly indicates that **it is important to maintain high standards when accepting papers**... nothing would have been lost except the CV's of those authors would have been shorter…"
– Marv Bauer, Editor, *Remote Sensing of Environment*

Publishers *do* want quality

WANTED

- Originality
- Significant advances in field
- Readability

NOT WANTED

- Duplications
- Reports of no scientific interest
- Work out of date
- Unreadable

"Just because it has not been done before is no justification for doing it now."

– Peter Attiwill, Editor-in-Chief, *Forest Ecology and Management*

Can I publish this?

- Have you done something new and interesting?
- Have you provided solutions to any difficult problems?
- Have you checked the latest results in the field?
- Is the result interesting or useful for others in the field?
- Do your findings tell a nice story or is the story incomplete?

If all answers are “yes”, then start preparing your manuscript.

DO NOT gamble by scattering your manuscript to many journals

Only submit once!

International ethics standards prohibit multiple simultaneous submissions, and editors DO find out!

- Consult and apply the list of guidelines in the “Guide for Authors”
- Ensure that you use the correct:
  - Length and page margins (stick to word and page limits)
  - Reference format (LaTex can do this automatically)
  - LaTex template if appropriate:

The article should preferably be written using Elsevier's document class 'elsart', or alternatively the standard document class 'article'. The Elsevier LaTex package (including detailed instructions for LaTex preparation) can be obtained from the Author Gateway's Getting Published with Elsevier: http://www.elsevier.com/latex

Consulting the Guide for Authors will save your time and the editor's

All editors hate wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts

It is a sign of disrespect

A good title should contain the fewest possible words that adequately describe the contents of a paper

DO	DON'T
Convey main findings of research	Use unnecessary jargon
Be specific	Use uncommon abbreviations
Be concise	Use ambiguous terms
Be complete	Use unnecessary detail
Attract readers	Focus on part of the content only

The quality of an abstract will strongly influence the editor's decision

A good abstract:

- Is precise and honest
- Can stand alone
- Uses little to no technical jargon
- Is brief and specific
- Cites no references

Use the abstract to "sell" your article

Provide the necessary background information to put your work into context

It should be clear from the introduction:

- Why the current work was performed
  - aims
  - significance
- What has been done before
- What was done (in brief terms)
- What was achieved (in brief terms)

Introduction

DO

- Consult the Guide to Authors for word/page limit
- "Set the scene"
- Outline the problem and describe the results
- Ensure that the literature cited is balanced, up to date and relevant

DON'T

- Write an extensive review of the field
- Cite your own studies or those of colleagues disproportionately while ignoring contradictory studies or those of competitors
- Minimize or dismiss contributions made by others

- For theoretical papers, experiments should illustrate and complement the main results

DO

- Cite source of data
- Use figures and tables to summarize results
- Explain setup clearly

DON'T

- Duplicate data among tables, figures and text
- Use graphics to illustrate data that can easily be summarized with text

Conclusion

Put your results into **CONTEXT**

Summarize concisely

Describe how it represents an advance in the field

Suggest future directions and open problems

BUT

Avoid repetition with other sections

Avoid being overly speculative

Don’t over-emphasize the impact of your work

"Journal editors, overloaded with quality manuscripts, are looking for any reason to reject even good science"

Thus, both the science and the language need to be sound

Checklist Requirements

- SIMPLICITY
- APPLICABILITY
- MEASURABILITY
  - www.who.int/patientsafety/challenge/safe.surgery

Good writing possesses the following three “C”s:

- **Clarity**
- **Conciseness**
- **Correctness (accuracy)**

The key is to be as brief and specific as possible without omitting essential detail

Know the enemy

Good writing avoids the following traps:

- **Repetition**
- **Redundancy**
- **Ambiguity**
- **Exaggeration**

These are common bugbears for editors

Final checks

Revision before submission can prevent early rejection

What can I do to ensure my paper is in the best possible state prior to submission?

- Ask colleagues to take a look and be critical
- Check that everything meets the requirements set out in the Guide for Authors – again!
- Check that the scope of the paper is appropriate for the selected journal – change journal rather than submit inappropriately

Accepting rejection

Don’t take it personally!

- Try to understand why the paper has been rejected
- Evaluate honestly – will your paper meet the journal’s requirements with the addition of more material or is another journal more appropriate?
- Don’t resubmit elsewhere without significant revisions addressing the reasons for rejection and checking the new Guide for Authors

What gets you accepted?

Attention to details

Check and double check your work

Consider the reviews

English must be as good as possible

Presentation is important

Take your time with revision

Acknowledge those who have helped you

New, original and previously unpublished

Critically evaluate your own manuscript

Ethical rules must be obeyed

– Nigel John Cook, Editor-in-Chief, *Ore Geology Reviews*

World Congress of the Intensive and Critical Care Medicine

Hi Seoul

SOUL OF ASIA

August 29 – September 1, 2015

Seoul, Korea

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