#### THE NITTY GRITTY: How to get writing done for biomedical journals



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#### NIDUSJoin NIDUS to connect to Delirium Research

#### What is NIDUS?

• NIA-funded research network dedicated to advancing the study of delirium through development of research resources, career development opportunities, and dissemination of delirium science.

#### How to be involved:

- Apply to attend the Delirium Boot Camp 2-day workshop on delirium research, Oct. 29-30 2020, Remote meeting
  - Applications due July 17: <u>deliriumnetwork.org/career-development/boot-camp-application/</u> Small grant application for mock review
- Join a Junior Faculty Working Group—email us!
- Participate in the American Delirium Society Meeting, March 2021
- Register for website <u>deliriumnetwork.org</u> to access our blog, resources and receive NIDUS newsletter and announcements.

#### Follow NIDUS online!

Twitter: @nidus\_delirium • Facebook: NIDUSDelirium • Email: <u>nidus@hsl.harvard.edu</u> @sharon\_inouye

#### Expert by a Different Definition

Definition: A person who has made every possible mistake in his/her field that there is to make

#### **TRUE CONFESSION**

#### ...I HATE TO WRITE

#### ...Lessons learned from >300 articles

#### NOT THE CONTENT, BUT THE PROCESS

- Today, we will discuss the process of getting writing done.
- For the content of the paper: ideas, analyses—work with your mentor or writing group (NIDUS junior faculty working group!).
- This talk is focused on HOW to get the writing done.



### Paper Timeline

- Setting your paper-writing timeline is key.
- Set deadline to identify key steps and establish benchmark dates; work with your mentor
  - Make it realistic
  - Consider other factors
- Put them on your calendar as hard deadlines (like abstracts/grants) and stay on track!!



## WRITING THE PAPER



#### WRITING THE PAPER

- Lay out your tables and figures
- Create a detailed outline
  - Start with Specific Aims
  - Then Methods and Results
  - Finally end with key points for Introduction and Discussion



#### <u>OUTLINE</u>

- SPECIFIC AIMS/HYPOTHESES
- BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION
  - Pertinent review of background literature
  - Key points (2-3) about your topic
  - Lay the groundwork for the importance of your topic:
    - How common is the problem?
    - How bad is the problem? Dollars spent on problem?
  - Justify why this new study is needed
    - Limitations in previous work
    - What it will add to the existing work



## <u>METHODS</u>

- Setting and subjects. Include IRB statement at end of this section.
- Study design
- Intervention (if applicable)
- Assessments
- Outcome(s)
- Statistical analyses (include software used)



## <u>RESULTS</u>

- Line this up according to tables and figures
- Highlight key results
- Stress important points which will not be in tables or figures.



## **DISCUSSION**

- Summary of key points
  - Do not reiterate results
  - Emphasize key points: take home messages
- Strengths of the study
  - Emphasize 2-3 key strengths
- Limitations of this study
  - Despite strengths, some caveats deserve mention
  - For each caveat, indicate why it does NOT invalidate the study
- Conclusions, implications, future work
  - Key take home messages and implications
  - Future work needed



## <u>WRITING</u>

- Start writing; one section at a time
- Set goals to write so many paragraphs/sections per day
- Break each section down into more components, creating a more detailed outline that you will fill in
- Break it down to make it doable and feasible, and not overwhelming



## **REVIEWING AND REVISING**

- First draft should be reviewed by coauthors and mentors for feedback
- Revised draft: two external reviewers
- Once all advice incorporated, ready to send out
- Adhere to all guidelines in journal's "Information for Authors"



# There is no such thing as great writing, only great rewriting

--Louis D. Brandeis



More than a half, maybe as much as two-thirds of my life as a writer is rewriting. I wouldn't say I have a talent that's special. It strikes me that I have an unusual kind of stamina.

--John Irving



## **IMPROVING STYLE OF WRITING**

- Read through articles, papers or grants
- Adopt patterns/wording that are highly effective
- Be succinct and clear
- Have experienced mentors carefully review your manuscripts



## **CLEAR SCIENTIFIC WRITING**

 Cut out the ornamentation, extra words that are not needed

### "Write it as straight as you Can" - Ernest Hemingway

## HOW TO GET WRITING DONE

- Block off time
- Defend the time-keep it uninterrupted!
- Set your goals; be disciplined
- Set appointments for reviews or other motivators



#### In academic medicine

- Why is writing important?
- Writing is our job—it's also the *main* currency for promotion
- Nothing else matters as much as the papers
- Get it done!



#### **SELECTING YOUR JOURNAL**



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- Target your manuscript toward the audience you want to reach:
- Search on your topic
- Put abstract into "JANE" website <<u>https://jane.biosemantics.org/</u>>
- Speak to experts in the field
- Pull past issues of potential journals and review



## **ONCE JOURNAL SELECTED**

Once you have narrowed down to the journal:

- Get that journal's guidelines (Information for Authors)
- Review Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals

www.nejm.com/general/text/requirements/1.htm



## Writing during COVID-19

- So many competing pulls and demands on our time during this unprecedented pandemic
- Create focus: 2-3 essential things to get done each day—break it down
- Lessen expectations, but keep yourself accountable
- Prioritize to what's most important



#### Get it done....

## "Things may come to those who wait,

## but only the things left by those who hustle."

#### ~ Abraham Lincoln

#### Don't be afraid to make mistakes

"It is a mistake to suppose that men succeed through success; they much oftener succeed through failures. Precept, study, advice, and example could never have taught them so well as failure has done".

#### ~ Samuel Smiles

#### Never give up...

- After it took Thomas Edison 2000 tries to invent the light bulb, a young reporter asked him how it felt to fail so many times. Edison said:
- "I never failed once. It just happened to be a 2000-step process"



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