How to Prepare a Scientific Paper in English

Presented by: Park, Claire Su-Yeon
Editage Academic Publication Trainer and Consultant
A global, multilingual, learning and discussion platform for authors, journals and other scholarly publishing professionals.

- Available in **4 languages to a global audience:**
  - Korean – [www.editage.co.kr/insights](http://www.editage.co.kr/insights)
  - Simplified Chinese – [www.editage.cn/insights](http://www.editage.cn/insights)

- Provides comprehensive resources covering all topics related to the publication cycle and publication ethics in **multiple learning formats.**
- Gives **timely updates** about publication trends and global industry news.
- Enables authors to clarify all their publication-related queries through an expert-driven **Q&A forum.**
A Brief Snapshot of Editage

EDITAGE™ – the flagship brand of Cactus Communications

Editage is one of the world’s largest provider of specialist English-language editing and publication support services to researchers, publishers, institutions, libraries, and corporations worldwide.

- **600+** in-house employees
- **2,000+** publication experts worldwide
- **198,000+** authors, **750,300+** documents, **1,200+** subjects, **15+** years experience

Vision: We are Trusted Advisors who help make research more accessible, accelerating global science and human development, through a combination of Inspired People and Great Technology

- **ISO-certified** processes and information security management systems
- **106 BELS and 8 CMPP-certified** writers/editors in-house

Office locations

- Mumbai
- Tokyo
- Seoul
- Singapore
- Shanghai
- Beijing
- Philadelphia

Partnerships in São Paulo and Taipei
The Editage Ecosystem of Services

AUTHOR NEEDS
Authors have been at the core of our DNA, and all our services are designed keeping in mind the author’s needs.

Editage Insights
A comprehensive multilingual learning and discussion platform for all aspects of scholarly publishing

Workshops
Enabling scientists to communicate their research better

Webinars
Multilingual online seminars to educate authors on good publication practices

Video Summaries
2-mln custom animated videos highlighting latest discoveries

Infographics
Easy-to-understand visual summaries of complex science

Language Editing
Substantive English-language editing by subject experts

Translation
Thorough 4-step process to ensure the original meaning is retained

Artwork Preparation
Impactful artwork as per journal guidelines

Manuscript Preparation Support
Technical review, plagiarism check, and formatting for target journals

Journal Selection/Submission Support
Publication experts to manage the entire submission process

Tailored Projects
Microsite, newsletters, posters to showcase ground-breaking research

Research News Story
Science presented with journalistic flair to engage wider public

Plain-language Summaries
Non-technical explanatory summary of research paper
Global Burden of Air Pollution

Deaths from air pollution in 2013

85% of the world’s population lives in areas where WHO air quality guidelines are exceeded.

In China and India, less than 1% of the population lives in areas meeting WHO guidelines.

India: 920,000 deaths
China: 910,000 deaths

Air pollution was responsible for 5.5 million deaths in 2013

2.9 million deaths from ambient air pollution in 2013

10% of all deaths were from air pollution in 2013

Source:

(Retrieved from https://twitter.com/MrsBosanquet/status/1102468387110879232)
[INFOGRAPHIC] Profile of today's nursing informaticist. Your defining qualities? #NursesWeek #HITjobs

NURSE INFORMATICIST CAREER PROFILE

- 60% hold a post-graduate degree
- 28% hold a Master's Degree or PhD in informatics
- 81% are satisfied with their choice of career
- 12% are Advanced Practice Registered Nurses
- 58% work at a hospital
- 70% have 'informatics' in their title

Average Salary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Salary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$98K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$83K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$69K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certification

- 48% hold a certification
- 23% ANCC NI
- 6% CPHIMS

8:35 AM - 7 May 2014
누구냐, 너희? (Who Are You?)
About Me

Park, Claire Su-Yeon, ABD, RN, Nursing Decision Scientist

CEO, Center for Econometric Optimization in the Nursing Workforce: Pinpointing the Best Optimal Safe Staffing Levels maximizing Quality-Cost in the Continuum of Changes

Editor-in-Chief, Nursing Decision Science in collaboration with Springer Nature, BMC Central Ltd. (in progress)

16 sole/first/corresponding authored publications & 12 SCI-indexed publications

Peer Reviewer in 7 medicine/nursing journals: BMJ Open, Medical Decision Making, Journal of Advanced Nursing (top 5%) and Nurse Education Today (top 8%)

Translator for Korean poet Seok-Nam Jang's Lyric Poems/Prose in collaboration with American Poet Paulette E. Guerin (Bane), MA, MFA (Black Warrior Review; ICN Nurses Day)

Translator at Cactus Communications: Translating textbooks for nursing students from English to Korean

Publications


*This paper won 2017 Nursing Policy Scholarly Award from the Korean Nurses Association* (2018. 02. 21).

An IDEA image along with a caption: Park's Optimized Nurse Staffing (Sweet Spot) Estimation Theory has been featured on the front cover of the Journal of Advanced Nursing in December 2018 (Volume 74, Issue 12).

E-mail: clairesuyeonpark@gmail.com / C.P: 82-10-6284-9947 (Korea)
Thinking Outside the Box!

난 아직 학생인데... 내가 과연 할 수 있을까요?

• 학생이어도 SCI 급 단독저자 논문 출판 할 수 있습니다.
• 학생이어도 탑저널 커버에 featured 될 수 있습니다.
• 심지어 학생이 아니어도 학술상 받으실 수 있습니다.

Why not?
Prologue

Creativity vs Originality
“BE OPEN MINDED”
NEJM Peer Review Process
How many articles will be allowed from thesis?
Current Hot Medical Research Trend
Prologue

• Which is your PhD/Master track?

• Traditional Dissertation vs Publication

• Which is preferred? Why?
What would be more important for your academic success?

- **Creativity vs Originality → Novelty & Significance**

- For Top Journals, **Creativity rather than Originality**
Think out of the box

Originality
Do not try to think outside the box. That's impossible. Instead... only try to realize the truth.

There is no box.

Creativity

UK Creativity >>> USA Popularity
Prologue

“BE OPEN MINDED” : Why Not?

Outline

Abstract

Keywords

What is already known about the topic?

What this paper adds

1. Introduction
2. Framing a Debate
3. Experiencing Nursing Care
4. Evidence for Shitty Nursing
5. Cause and Effect
6. A Broken Social Contract
7. Proposals for Action
8. Conclusion

REFERENCES

International Journal of Nursing Studies

Available online 31 December 2018

In Press, Accepted Manuscript

‘Shitty Nursing’ – the new normal?

David A. Richards a,⁎, b, Gunilla Berglin b

https://doi.org/10.1016/jijnurstu.2018.12.018

Abstract

In this article we ask our profession to consider whether something is rotten at the core of modern nursing. We will use our own experiences as patients, together with published literature, to ask questions of our profession in perpetrating what one of our colleagues recently, and with great embarrassment, referred to as “shitty nursing”.

Our intention is most certainly not to offend any readers, for this term has been used in literature for more than one hundred years to describe bad situations, including those where events or people’s behaviour are of a low standard. Our intention instead, is to challenge ourselves, the profession and you the reader by raising a measured debate which seems at present to be missing within the profession.

We examine the potential idea that poor nursing care may not be the exception, but horrifyingly, may be the new normal. We are particularly concerned that patients’ fundamental care needs may be falling into an ever widening gap between assistant and registered nurses. Whilst we acknowledge the potential causes of poor nursing care, causes that are often cited by nurses themselves; we come to the conclusion that a mature profession including clinicians, educators, administrators, researchers and regulators cannot continually blame contextual factors for its failings. A mature profession with an intact contract between itself and society must shoulder some of the responsibility for its own problems.
“BE OPEN MINDED”
= Intellectual Humility

“내가 알고 있는 것 중에 가장 큰 것이
내가 모르고 있는 것 중에 가장 작은 것 보다 작다.”
존 스튜어트 밀, 자유론
If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.

— John Stuart Mill
About 10% of papers are rejected at this stage. Assigned manuscripts are sent to the Associate Editors.

Academic journals are highly selective in what they publish:

Commonly Acceptance Rate: below 10%

NEJM: below 5%

About 20% of papers fail at this stage.
Assigning the Manuscripts

About 10% of papers are rejected at this stage. Assigned manuscripts are sent to the Associate Editors.

Editors are looking for work that is....

- Important
- Informative
- Novel
- Ethical

Relevance

Things I Look At And Consider

- Title
- Cover Letter
- Abstract
  - Problem
  - Type of Study
  - Size of Study
  - Definitiveness of Results (sometimes)
  - Tables/Figures
  - Impact on Topic (Biology, Clinical Practice)

Funding Information

NEJM은 저널 홈페이지에 논문의 Accept유무를 결정하는 것은 에디터 리뷰어가 아니라고 명시되어 있습니다. 리뷰어의 의견은 참고 사항인 것이지요. 에디터의 결정이 중요합니다.

Reference
석박사논문에서 몇 개의 논문을 출판할 수 있을까요? Only one? No!

Watcast: Roger Watson’s Podcasts

Academic Publishing Myth 3 - myths surrounding publishing from MSc dissertations and PhD theses

I often hear that you cannot publish from a masters dissertation, that you can only publish three papers from your PhD and that you cannot publish from either if they are deposited online by your university. All wrong and I explain why.

Retrieved from
https://www.podbean.com/site/EpisodeDownload/PB6BA4E8C8T8S
Prologue: Current Hot Medical Research Trend

• (Individualized) Precise Medicine
• Informed Shared Decision Making Rationales: Demands ↑
• Patient Reported Outcome Measures: Demands ↑
• Lean thinking → Creating Shared Value (NEJM Catalyst)
• Statistics → Mathematical Forecasting & Simulations
• Data Science-driven Decision Science is getting more & more important: https://chds.hsph.harvard.edu/approaches/what-is-decision-science/
• Transdisciplinary collaborative works (SSCI journal publications) is more valued by incentives.
• Higher JIF is preferred regardless of discipline.
자, 이제 시작해볼까요?
Workshop outline

- SCI, IF 4.358, High Quality Peer-reviewed Open Access Journal
- The **editors** want to make sure that **the paper is significant**, and the **reviewers** want to determine **whether the conclusions are justified by the results**.
- The **readers** want to **quickly understand the conceptual conclusions of the paper** before deciding whether to dig into the details.

Ten simple rules for structuring papers

- SCI, IF 4.358, High Quality Peer-reviewed Open Access Journal
- The **editors** want to make sure that **the paper is significant**, and the **reviewers** want to determine **whether the conclusions are justified by the results**.
- The **readers** want to **quickly understand the conceptual conclusions of the paper** before deciding whether to dig into the details.
Workshop outline

Fig 1. Summary of a paper’s structural elements at three spatial scales: Across sections, across paragraphs, and within paragraphs. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.g001
Fig 1. Summary of a paper’s structural elements at three spatial scales: Across sections, across paragraphs, and within paragraphs. 
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.g001
General phases within an Introduction

1. **Establish an area to research** by:
   - Highlighting the importance of the topic, and/or
   - Making general statements about the topic, and/or
   - Presenting an overview on current research on the subject, and/or
   - Defining key terms.

2. **Identify a research niche** by:
   - Opposing an existing assumption, and/or
   - Revealing a gap in existing research, and/or
   - Formulating a research question or problem, and/or
   - Continuing a disciplinary tradition.

3. **Place your research within the research niche** by:
   - Stating the intent of your study,
   - Outlining the key characteristics/differences of your study, and/or
   - Introducing basic methodology used, and/or
   - Describing important results, and/or
   - Giving a brief overview of the structure of the paper.
What’s In a Name?: The Difference Between a Systematic Review and a Literature Review and Why It Matters

Lynn Kysh, MLIS • Information Services Librarian • University of Southern California, Norris Medical Library

Librarians expertly understand information needs and are able to connect questions to the appropriate publications. However, faculty, students, and clinicians often do not have as much practice in this set of skills. The common confusion between systematic reviews and literature reviews exemplifies this disconnect. True, both systematic reviews and literatures combat information overload in the health sciences by providing summaries of the literature published on a topic. However, they vary significantly in terms of goals, components, and value in research, publication, and evidence-based practice. Librarians can work against this disconnect by educating their library patrons of these key differences and thereby support research and evidence-based practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Systematic Review</th>
<th>Literature Review</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>High-level overview of primary research on a focused question that identifies, selects, synthesizes, and appraises all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.</td>
<td>Qualitatively summarizes evidence on a topic using informal or subjective methods to collect and interpret studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals</strong></td>
<td>Answer a focused clinical question</td>
<td>Provide summary or overview of topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eliminate bias</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Question</strong></td>
<td>Clearly defined and answerable clinical question</td>
<td>Can be a general topic or a specific question</td>
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<td>Recommend using PICO as a guide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Components</strong></td>
<td>Pre-specified eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Systematic search strategy</td>
<td>Methods</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Assessment of the validity of findings</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation and presentation of results</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference list</td>
<td>Reference list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Authors</strong></td>
<td>Three or more</td>
<td>One or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timeline</strong></td>
<td>Months to years</td>
<td>Weeks to months</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Average eighteen months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requirements</strong></td>
<td>Thorough knowledge of topic</td>
<td>Understanding of topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perform searches of all relevant databases</td>
<td>Perform searches of one or more databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistical analysis resources (for meta-analysis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
<td>Connects practicing clinicians to high quality evidence</td>
<td>Provides summary of literature on a topic</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Supports evidence-based practice</td>
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</table>
Three principles of “original” literature review

ORIGINALITY: How?

시간의 전후, 공간의 역치, 부분과 전체 비교와 대조
Workshop outline

Fig 1. Summary of a paper’s structural elements at three spatial scales: Across sections, across paragraphs, and within paragraphs. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.g001
Structure of the Methods section (Recommended)

1. Method 섹션 아래에

(1) **Participants** (Inclusion Criteria, Exclusion Criteria, Sampling Method, so on)

(2) **Response Variable** (종속변수, 도구를 사용하였다면, 누가 개발하고, 누가 번역하였고, 신뢰도 타당도 내용을 사실만 정리하여 작성)

(3) **Explainable Variables** (독립변수, 도구를 사용하였다면, 누가 개발하고, 누가 번역하였고, 신뢰도 타당도 내용을 사실만 정리하여 작성)

(4) **Statistical Analyses** (사용하신 통계기법, 통계패키지, 결측치 처리방법)

(5) **Ethical Consideration** (IRB 승인여부, IRB 일련번호, 사전 동의서, 자발적 참여, confidentiality—”개인정보 보호, 자료수집 후 1년 보관 5년 후 폐기”, beneficence—”대략 $10 정도의 gift를 주었다”, maleficence 금지—”연구과정 중 어떠한 이유에서든 연구에의 참여를 중단할 수 있다고 알려주었다”)
However, our study outweighs in that we made an effort to make up the limitation. Unlike previous literature, we found that our approach is useful for the difference made.

Implication for Nursing:
Nursing Research, Education, Science

Fig 1. Summary of a paper’s structural elements at three spatial scales: Across sections, across paragraphs, and within paragraphs. 
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.g001
Content of the Discussion section (Annals of Internal Medicine)

• **Explanation of results**: (1) comment on whether or not the results were expected and (2) present explanations for the results; (3) go into greater depth when explaining findings that were unexpected or especially profound

• **Comparisons with previous research**: compare your results with the findings from other studies, or use the studies to support a claim

• **Deduction for Implications**: a claim for how the results can be applied more generally

• **Hypothesis**: a more general claim or possible conclusion arising from the results [which may be proved or disproved in subsequent research]: e.g., Further study to ~~ is warranted (required).
Do you want to get credit for reviewing this manuscript on Publons? [what’s this?] Publons provides verified credit for peer review without compromising your anonymity or infringing upon journal policies. By selecting “yes” you are opting in to the Publons service and data about this review (including your name and the review itself) will be transferred to Publons. The content of the review will not be publicly displayed, and only the year of the review and the journal title will be shown on your profile. You may opt-out of the service at any time. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the paper have any fatal flaws? (If so, please outline in the comments box and do not proceed with the rest of this review)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the title suitably informative? (제목 잘 지어야 합니다: 짧은 제목이 좋은: Terrific Titles (Lancet/NEJM)-다음 강의시간에 다룰 예정)</td>
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<td>For original papers and reviews, is there a clear research question?</td>
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<td>Is the design clearly stated?</td>
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<td>Are the methods clearly described?</td>
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<td>Are the results concisely presented?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do the data presented support the conclusions?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are the data clearly presented by means of appropriate tables, graphs, or diagrams?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Has relevant, up-to-date international literature been covered?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the paper provide anything new, either in the way of evidence or interpretation to what is already known in the field?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does the paper have an international context and focus – even if reporting a national study?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is the paper well written?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have the appropriate EQUATOR guidelines been followed?</td>
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<tr>
<td>For papers reporting randomized trials – does the CONSORT checklist indicate that the study has been correctly reported?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact Statement – if you have any comments regarding the paper’s potential impact in terms of patients, clinical practice, education, or wider social and economic issues, please include these in the comment boxes below. (Research 가 없어요, JAN 은 출판된 논문의 applicability to real situations 을 중요하게 볼니다. 그것이 Scholarly merit 을 더 중정적으로 보는 Journal of Nursing Scholarship 과의 결정적인 차이로 보임)
Please note that papers containing statistical analysis will receive a separate statistical review.

Do you want to get credit for reviewing this manuscript on Publons? [what’s this?]
Publons provides verified credit for peer review without compromising your anonymity or infringing upon journal policies. By selecting “yes” you are opting in to the Publons service and data about this review (including your name and the review itself) will be transferred to Publons. The content of the review will not be publicly displayed, and only the year of the review and the journal title will be shown on your profile. You may opt-out of the service at any time.

This journal is participating in a pilot on Peer Review Transparency. By reviewing for this journal, you agree that your finished report will be linked from the published article to where it appears on Publons, along with the author’s response and the editor’s decision letter. Should the author agree to transparent peer review and the article be accepted, in case you have any concerns about participating in the Peer Review Transparency pilot, please reach out to the journal’s editorial office at jan@wiley.com.

Please indicate whether you would like your name to appear with your report on Publons by indicating yes or no.
An assessment of staffing needs for physicians and nurses at Upazila Health Complexes in Bangladesh using WHO workload indicators of staffing need (WISN) method

Do you want to get credit for reviewing this manuscript on Publons? what's this?
By selecting "Yes" you are opting in to the Publons service and data about this review (including your name and the review itself) will be transferred to Publons. You may opt-out of the service at any time.

BMJ Open uses compulsory open peer review. Your name and institution will be returned to the authors and will be published with this review if the article is accepted. Therefore please sign your review in the box below. Include your name, position, institution and country. Please also include a statement of competing interests. If you have filled out an ICMJE Conflicts of Interests form - please attach this using the box beneath instead.
# BMJ Open (SCIE, IF 2.413)

## Review Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is the research question or study objective clearly defined?</td>
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<td>2. Is the abstract accurate, balanced and complete?</td>
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<td>3. Is the study design appropriate to answer the research question?</td>
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<td>4. Are the methods described sufficiently to allow the study to be repeated?</td>
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<td>5. Are research ethics (e.g. participant consent, ethics approval) addressed appropriately?</td>
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<td>6. Are the outcomes clearly defined?</td>
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<td>7. If statistics are used are they appropriate and described fully?</td>
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<td>8. Are the references up-to-date and appropriate?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Do the results address the research question or objective?</td>
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<td>10. Are they presented clearly?</td>
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<td>11. Are the discussion and conclusions justified by the results</td>
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<td>12. Are the study limitations discussed adequately?</td>
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<td>13. Is the supplementary reporting complete (e.g. trial registration; funding details; CONSORT, STROBE or PRISMA checklist)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. To the best of your knowledge is the paper free from concerns over publication ethics (e.g. plagiarism, redundant publication, undeclared conflicts of interest)?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Is the standard of written English acceptable for publication?</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

## Statistics

* 1. Does this paper require specialist statistical review?
   - Yes
   - Yes and I have performed this review
   - No

## Would you be willing to review a revision of this manuscript?

- Yes
- No

## Recommendation

- Accept
- Minor Revision
- Major Revision
- Reject

## Please leave your comments for the authors below

Enter your comments here.

## Attach Files

Drop files here or click to begin. (Max of 10 at a time)
## Workshop outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Sign it is violated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Focus on one big idea</td>
<td>Readers cannot give 1-sentence summary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Write for naive humans</td>
<td>Readers do not “get” the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Use context, content, conclusion structure</td>
<td>Readers ask why something matters or what it means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Optimize logical flow</td>
<td>Readers stumble on a small section of the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: Abstract: Compact summary of paper</td>
<td>Readers cannot give the “elevator pitch” of your work after reading it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: Introduction: Why the paper matters</td>
<td>Readers show little interest in the paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: Results: Why the conclusion is justified</td>
<td>Readers do not agree with your conclusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: Discussion: Preempt criticism, give future impact</td>
<td>Readers are left with unanswered criticisms and/or questions on their mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9: Allocate time wisely</td>
<td>Readers struggle to understand your central contribution despite your having worked hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10: Iterate the story</td>
<td>The paper’s contribution is rejected by test readers, editors, or reviewers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.t001

Table 1. A summary of the ten rules and how to tell if they are being violated.  
https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619.t001
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

• **Focus on a single message**

• Papers that simultaneously focus on multiple contributions tend to be less convincing about each and are therefore less memorable.
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

- The most important element of a paper is the title.

- Not only transmits the paper’s central contribution but can also serve as a constant reminder to focus the text on transmitting that idea.
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

- The “one contribution” that is multifaceted.

- As simple, optimal, balanced as possible
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

Tips for a Terrific Title

Always write a clever — but not overly cute — title that includes:
- Your topic
- The author
- The text’s title

For your title, consider...
- Alliteration (repeated first sounds in a series of words: dark, deep, dread)
- Consonance (repeated consonant sounds: fleet, sheep, sweep, geek)
- Assonance (repeated vowel sounds: fleet, sheep, sweep, geek)
- Oxymoron (putting two contradictory words together: Prejudice, Paternalism, and Pride)
- Irony
- Metaphor
- Simile

An Example...
- *Prejudice, Paternalism, and Pride* in Shakespeare’s *The Merchant of Venice*
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

- **Implementation and aspiration gaps:** Whose view counts?
- Balancing **the benefits and risks** of choice

- **Act now:** A call to action for gender equality in global health
- Quality maternity care for every woman, everywhere: **A call to action**
- Maternal health: **Time for** a radical reappraisal

- **Diversity and divergence:** The dynamic burden of poor maternal health
- Beyond **too little, too late and too much, too soon:** A pathway towards evidence-based, respectful maternity care worldwide
- The **scale, scope, coverage, and capability** of childbirth care
- **Quality, equity, and dignity** for women and babies
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

- Please mainly refer to the titles of the top journals in your area (NEJM, Lancet, Value in Health, Journal of Advanced Nursing)

- Table of Content (TOC) service
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

(1) 논문 제목이 짧을수록 더 많이 인용된다: 고급학술지일수록 논문 제목의 길이에 제한을 둔다. High-impact journals might restrict the length of their papers' titles to do receive greater numbers of citations. (The advantage of short paper titles, written by Letchford et al. (2015): Retrieved from http://rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/2/8/150266)

(2) 초록이 짧을수록 더 많이 인용된다

(3) 자주 사용되는 용어 (Familiar Words)로 쓰인 초록이 더 많이 인용된다
Journals which publish abstracts with more frequently used words tend to receive slightly more citations per paper. (The advantage of simple paper abstracts, written by Letchford et al. (2015): Retrieved from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1751157715300766)

(4) 단어의 반복 사용은 인용 횟수를 단지 0.7% 올리는데 불과하다
Doubling the word frequency of an abstract may increase citations by only 0.7%. (The advantage of simple paper abstracts, written by Letchford et al. (2015): Retrieved from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1751157715300766) (Papers with simpler abstracts are cited more, study suggests: Retrieved from http://retractionwatch.com/2016/03/10/papers-with-simpler-abstracts-are-cited-more-study-suggests/)

(5) 초록에 5글자 단어를 추가할수록 인용횟수가 감소한다 (예. "Sorry")
**Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.**

가능한 IF가 높은 탑 저널에 논문을 내세요. 이건 No. 0 Rule 입니다.

(1) 논문의 제목은 "짧고 호소력 있게" 작성하세요. 독자 입장에서 호기심을 불러일으키는 제목 이어야 합니다.

(2) 초록은 가능한 "짧고 명료하게" 작성하세요. 저널마다 초록 길이에 대한 규정이 있습니다.

(3) 가능한 "Technical Language은 적게" 포함하도록 하세요. 독자들은 그러한 technical language에 별로 관심이 없습니다.

(4) 여러분의 연구정책성을 대변하는 "독특한 단어"는 꼭 포함하세요. "Novelty"나 "Significance"라는 단어를 사용하여, 연구결과에서 해당 연구결과의 essence를 그 "독특한 단어"와 연관 지어 서술적으로 설명하세요 (연구결과). 예. Nursing Decision Science

(5) 그 "독특한 단어"에 대한 긍정적이고, 능동적이며, 쉽게 연상되는 서술 (statement) 를 하세요 (함의점).

독자로 하여금 여러분이 사용한 그 "독특한 단어"의 의미를 쉽고 빠르게 이해할 수 있도록 돕기 위함입니다.
Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title.

My Tips

논문 제목과 초록을 읽고 나서, 독자의 머리 속에
“이 연구는 왜 했고, 결과는 어떠했으며, 함의점은 무엇이구나”라는 것이 한 문장으로 정리되도록 해야 합니다.

한걸음 더 나아가
독자의 기억 속에 여러분만의 "독특한 단어"를 (전략적으로) 남기세요.

시간이 지나면 해당 초록의 내용은 생각이 나지 않아요. 
저자도 아주 유명한 사람이 아니면 기억이 나지 않죠.

하지만 "독특한 단어"는 남습니다.
독자의 뇌리 속에는 생경한 단어였고, 그것을 이해하기위한 노력을 했기 때문에, 그 흔적이 남는 거예요.

이는 여러분의 논문에 재방문율을 높이게 됩니다.
아울러 그 "독특한 단어"를 키워드로 데이터베이스에서 검색하도록 이끌죠.
그러면 독자들은 여러분의 연구 목록 앞에 자발적으로 스스로를 노출하게 되는 샘이 됩니다.
Rule 2: Write for flesh-and-blood human beings who do not know your work
Rule 2: Write for flesh-and-blood human beings who do not know your work

- **For a naïve reader** who must first be made to care about the problem you are addressing (see Rule 6)
- Readers want to understand your answer **with minimal effort**.
- Define technical terms clearly
- Avoid abbreviations (가올?) and acronyms (AIDS)
- People have working memory constraints: they can only remember a small number of items and are better at remembering the beginning and the end of a list than the middle. → 처음과 끝을 잘 써라. 핵심 포인트 대략 3개.

• 제목 → 초록 → 연구목적 → 연구결과 (표/그림) → 논의 → 서론 (첫 문장 대박 중요. 최신 논문 인용 필수)
Rule 3: Stick to the context-content-conclusion (C-C-C) scheme
Rule 3: Stick to the context-content-conclusion (C-C-C) scheme

• “Why was I told that?” (if the context is missing)
• “So what?” (if the conclusion is missing)

- Introduction sets the context, the results are the content, and the discussion brings home the conclusion.

- The first sentence defines the topic or context, the body hosts the novel content put forth for the reader’s consideration, and the last sentence provides the conclusion to be remembered.

- The readers just care about the ultimate claim and the logic supporting it (see Rule 7).
The logical flow is much more important than a word or sentence.
English is ‘top-loaded’

**Key points** are stated:

- *early in paragraph or early sentence*
- then explained further
  
  - first reason (supporting detail 1)
  
  - second reason (supporting detail 2)

- *conclude, summary, or restate*
Elements of good writing

• **Know what you want to say.**

• Be clear. Be concise. Use good grammar.

• Effective communication requires
  • **Plain English**
  • **Concise sentences**
  • Everyday words
강원국 교수의
〈좋은 글을 쓰기 위한 10가지 팀〉

위 글은 오마이뉴스 노지현 기자님의 정리한 내용을 옮긴 것임을 밝힙니다.

1. 시간에 의지하라

시간을 정해놓고 쓰면 못 쓰는 사람이 없다. 왜냐하면, 이는 것만 쓰기 때문이다.
시계를 안 보면 시간이 후가지지만, 시간을 보면서 해야 시간에 맞춰 글을 쓸 수 있게 된다.

이렇게 하면 육심을 내려놓게 된다.
'글을 못 쓰고 있다'는 것은 육심을 부리는 것을 뜻한다는 걸 명심해야 한다.

무엇이든지 조금씩 조금씩 쓰는 게 중요하다.
한 꿈지를 못 쓰다고 염려하지 말고,
다른 일을 하다가 돌아와서 조금씩 보태는 글쓰기를 하는 것도 좋다.

다른 일을 하면서 되는 그 생각을 발효시켜 더 좋은 아이디어를 떠올리게 된다.

http://ingsta.tistory.com/499?category=727139
2. 자료를 활용하라

글을 덜 쓰고 있다고 한다면 자료를 덜 찾았다는 점 뜻한다. 글을 쓰는 데에 필요한 자료를 찾을 때 흔히 TV를 아무 생각 없이 보는 자세로 자료를 흘러보는 게 아니라 내가 흥미와 경각심을 가지고 보아야 한다.

그렇게 해야 자료를 보면서 내 생각을 정리할 수 있다.

그리고 내가 보는 것에 반드시 답이 있다고 생각해야 더 많은 답을 생각해볼 수 있다.

만약 칼럼 한 개를 읽는다고 한다면, 이 칼럼 하나만 읽고 글을 써야 한다고 생각할 필요가 있다.

그럼에도 칼럼 한 개를 통해서 작은 답을 얻을 수 있다. 자료 유품을 내서 몽땅 읽는다고 해도 내 생각이 정리되지 않는다.

3. 말하기를 하라

글을 쓰기 전에 자신이 쓰야 할 내용에 대해 먼저 친구에게 말해보는 일이 굉장히 도움된다.

노무현 전 대통령은 임기 5년 동안 내내 그런 방식으로 글을 썼다. 수시로 나를 불러놓고 계속 나에게 어떤 이야기를 했다.

그 이야기가 정리되어 하는 것이 아니라 생각을 정리하기 위해서 이야기하는 거였다.

어느 수업에서 어떤 학생에게 지금 글로 쓴 걸 없 사람에게 말해보라고 하고, 들은 글로 써보라고 한 적이 있다. 후자는 들은 내용을 쓴 글이 이해도가 떨어지고, 글이 좋았다.

말로 한 번 이야기했다가 글로 표현하면 하기도 쉽고, 글도 쉬우진다.

말하는 걸 통해서 생각은 정리되고, 발전할 수 있다.
4. 독자에 의지하라

내 골의 독자를 구체적으로 정할 필요가 있다.
목표 독자를 두루뭉술하게 하지 말고,
구체적으로 정하는 게 필요하다.
연애편지가 글을 못 쓰는 사람이 써도 읽는 이에게 감동을 주는 이유는 독자를 면밀히 생각하면서 글을 쓰기 때문이다.

독자를 생각해야 글을 잘 쓰고, 독자가 쉽게 읽는 글을 쓸 수 있다.

마치 독자와 대화하듯 쓰는 것이 잘 쓰진다.
시나리오 작가와 소설가는 대체로 그런 글쓰기를 한다.
작가는 독자의 소리에 들어야 하고,
'독자가 결론은 무엇이냐?' 한다면 결론을 말하고,
자신한 설명을 요구하면 그런 설명을 해야 한다.

내 글을 읽을 사람을 상상하며 소리를 들으며 써야 좋은 글이 된다.

5. 자신에게 의지하라

우리는 나를 믿는 자녀가 필요하지만 우리는 대부분 자신을 믿지 못한다. 진짜 닭은 눈 내 안에서 얻게 된다.
자존감이 높은 사람과 낫은 사람이 있는데,
글을 잘 쓰기 위해서는 자존감이 기본적으로 높아야 한다.

우리도 글을 잘 쓰다고 생각하고 좋아하는 자녀를 가지고 있어야 한다.
상상이 의지를 이긴다는 뜻이 있듯이, 내 골에 남들은 내가 생각하는 것만큼 관심이 없다는 걸 깨달을 필요가 있다.

나는 글쓰기 전에 주문 같은 걸 외운다.
'지난번에도 썼으니 이번에도 쓰겠지.'

글쓰기의 자존감을 높이기 위해서는 자기 주변에 자신의 글에 칭찬해주하는 한 사람이 있으면 된다.
그러한 사람이 있는 것과 없는 것은 천지 차이이다.
6. 어휘에 의존하라

글쓰기의 가장 기본 단위는 어휘다. 유사한 작가도 어휘력이 좋아야 글을 잘 쓰다고 말했었다. 어휘의 양에 따라 생각의 깊이가 달라지기 때문이다. 어램게 하면 어휘력을 기를 수 있을까?

나는 노무현 전 대통령 담화문을 적을 때 '말했다' 자리는 나오면 짧은 말이 무엇인지 생각했다. '말했다'를 '설명했다', '강요했다' 등의 말로 바꾸었다. 짧 것만으로도 글이 나쁘지 않았다.
네이버 국어사전을 열어놓고 글을 쓰면서 단어 하나에 몇 개의 단어가 있는지 찾아보아야 한다.

글을 쓰면서 담은 단어를 대체하는 걸 연습해보는 게 중요하다. 우리가 사용할 수 있는 어휘가 늘어나게 되면 글도 좋아지고, 스스로 만족감도 생기고, 어휘력도 늘어나게 된다.

7. 문장은 단문으로 써라

최대한 문장은 짧게 짧게 써야 한다. 처음 생각난 것이 길게 나온다면 토크를 내보면 된다. 토크를 내면 문장의 주술 관계가 맞지 않게 될 확률이 줄어든다. 단문으로 글을 쓰게 되면 읽는 사람이 쉽다. 짧게 고수는 단문으로만 써며, 읽는 사람의 호흡이 가볍게지기 때문에 장단의 조화를 갖추게 된다.

학교 다닐 때는 대구법, 비유법, 은유법을 분석했다. 우리가 배우는 이유는 그러한 문법을 구사해보기 위해서였다. 유년 시절은 배운 걸 활용해보기 전에 외우기만 하다가 끝났다. 56개의 수사법이 다 필요하지는 않다.
대구, 대조, 비유, 은유 등이 사용된 명문장을 외우면 문장 구사력이 좋아진다.
8. 개요에 의존하라

모든 글은 기본적인 구성이 있다.
사실과 느낌으로 구성되는 글이 많다.
앞에 사실을 쓰고 그 뒤에 나의 관점이나 해석을 쓰는 것이다.

예를 들어, 칼럼은 행상(사실관계 진영) 진단, 해설 순서로 쓴다.
만약 자기소개를 쓰거나 제품 홍보도
1번은 특징, 2번 장점, 3번 이익과 혜택 순으로 쓴다.

내가 기본 구조를 알게 된 것은
대통령 연설문을 보면서 기본 곡절을 보았던 계기가 되었다.
글쓰기는 기본 틀을 알고 다양하게 가졌는지의 심하다.

기본 틀을 알기 위해서 참고하기 좋은 것은 책의 목차다.
인터넷 서점에서 찾아서
책의 목차만 쪽 살펴보는 것만으로도 공부가 될 수 있다.

9. 생각에 의지하라

하루에 1분 정도 임의의 주제를 정해서 생각해보자.
누군가 나에게 우리나라 교육에 관해 묻는다고 생각하고,
그 문제에 대해 토론해보자.
한 번이라도 둘러본 사람은 나중에 이견을 말할 때
확실한 차이가 난다. 평소 그런 생각을 하지 않다가 막상
그 순간에 맞닥뜨리면 아무런 말도 하지 못하게 된다.

김대중 대통령과 노무현 대통령은
들 사전에 준비하는 모습을 볼 수 있었다.
우리는 보통 써야 할 일이 있을 때부터 만들고 생각한다.
하지만 주제를 미리 생각하고, 글을 만들어 놓으면 평생
써먹을 수 있다.
하루에 한 번 정도 이런 일을 반복하면 글쓰기 실력이 늘게 된다.

계속 생각하고 메모하는 습관이 필요하다.
자기 생각이 있어야 나의 주인이자.
자기 생각과 해석이 있고, 그것을 누군가한테 말할 때
비로소 나가 될 수 있다.
10. 퇴고에 의지하라

글은 하나를 써놓고 계속 고치면 된다.

유명한 작가 헤밍웨이는 '내 초고는 쓰러미였다'고 말한다.
우리는 헤밍웨이와 유명한 작가들이 몇백 번이나 고친 것을 본다.

우리는 그들의 마지막 글만 보고 재능이 없음을 좌절하지만,
뒷수를 늘려가면서
혹은 환경을 바꾸면서
글을 멋있게 살피는 게 필요하다.

http://ingsta.tistory.com/499?category=727139
### Literature Review: How to avoid Plagiarism

#### Categorization → Synthesis: How?
Verbalization and then ...
Verbalization and then ...
Not strongly recommended; however...

• **Verbalization helps you avoid possible plagiarisms.**

• Such a translator sometimes help you find better expression or structure that you did not expect before.

• **Do not depend such a translator too much:** a grammar or a structure is not perfect and also may not be academic.
Rule 4: Optimize your logical flow by avoiding zig-zag and using parallelism
Rule 4: Optimize your logical flow by avoiding zig-zag and using parallelism

• **Avoiding zig-zag:** Similar ideas → one immediately after the other

• **Using parallelism:** Using the same word to refer to the same concept (반복되는 용어는 일관되게 사용하세요: e.g., affect vs influence)

  1) Multiple times ? – No problem.
  2) First, Second, Third, ...
Rule 5: Tell a complete story in the abstract
Rule 5: Tell a complete story in the abstract

• Convey the entire message of the paper effectively using CCC

• **Context:** The first sentence introduces
  
  1) the research setting
  2) what is missing in the literature (i.e., the specific gap)
  3) why that matters

• **Content:**
  
  1) the novel method or approach that you used to fill the gap or question
  2) executive summary of the results

• **Conclusion**
  
  1) interprets the results to answer your research question
  2) highlights how this conclusion moves the broader field forward
Rule 6: Communicate why the paper matters in the introduction
Rule 6: Communicate why the paper matters in the introduction

- The introduction highlights
  1) the gap that exists in current knowledge or methods
  2) why it is important
  3) what your paper does to fill that gap

- Each paragraph (1) first orients the reader to the topic (a context sentence or two) and then (2) explains the “knowns” in the relevant literature (content) before landing on (3) the critical “unknown” (conclusion) that makes the paper matter.

- EICs rapidly evaluates the potential importance of a paper while reading the introduction.

- The last paragraph of the introduction (1) compactly summarizes the review results and (2) what your paper fills the gap.
Rule 7: Deliver the results as a sequence of statements, supported by figures, that connect logically to support the central contribution.
Rule 7: Deliver the results as a sequence of statements, supported by figures, that connect logically to support the central contribution

- The results section needs to convince the reader that the central claim is supported by data and logic.
- 연구방법에 따라 기술 방법이 달라진다. 기억할 것은 논리적으로, 쉽게 구분되는 구조화된 형식으로 작성
- Figures & Tables show the most objective support data and/or steps that culminate in the paper’s claim.
- 특히, 그림 잘 그려야 합니다. Figures/Tables are often viewed by readers who skip directly from the abstract in order to save time (because they show the structure and/or results of the analysis).
- The first results paragraph typically summarizes the overall approach to the problem outlined in the introduction, along with any key innovative methods. Most readers do not read the methods.
Rule 8: Discuss how the gap was filled, the limitations of the interpretation, and the relevance to the field
Rule 8: Discuss how the gap was filled, the limitations of the interpretation, and the relevance to the field

- The discussion section explains
  1. how the results have filled the gap,
  2. limitations (TIP: Strengths를 강조 or Weakness를 보완하기 위한 노력 강조)

  e.g., This paper limits generalizability because of convenient sampling; however, we believe that our paper outweighs the limitations in that ~~~.

  3. how the paper advances the field by providing new opportunities.

- The first discussion paragraph generally summarizes the important findings from the results section because some readers skip over substantial parts of the results.
Rule 9: Allocate time where it matters: Title, abstract, figures, and outlining
Rule 9: Allocate time where it matters: Title, abstract, figures, and outlining

- Allocate your time according to the importance of each section.
- **Title, abstract, and figures** are viewed by far more people than the rest of the paper, and **the methods section** is read least of all.
- 하지만, 방법론에 문제가 발견되면 rejection of 100%
- Make an outline. 각 문단마다 첫 문장을 써놓고 논문 작성하기.
Rule 10: Get feedback to reduce, reuse, and recycle the story
Rule 10: Get feedback to reduce, reuse, and recycle the story

• Reviewers are also extremely useful.
• It is vital to accept this feedback in a positive way.
• 그러나 리뷰 받기가 힘들다. 교수님은 바쁘고, 돌보아야 할 학생도 많다.
• 연구분야가 특이한 경우에는 더더욱 리뷰 받기가 힘들다.
• 그럴 때는 저널에 논문을 투고해서 리뷰어의 공식 커멘트를 받아라.

이제 막 연구를 시작하신 분이라면

JAN 권장: 동료평가가 가장 in-depth하고 deliberate하며 logical 하고 harsh 했음. 자신의 마지노선을 정하고 그 위의 저널로 옮겨가면서 투고하기를 권장
Cover Letter – Brief Tips
Cover Letter

Cover letter: Submitted to ecycle

Authorship Contributions

I, the author, declare that I am the sole contributor to the study and meet the criteria for sole authorship. I have approved the final article and confirm that I have been listed as the sole author.

Originality of article

I, the author, declare that this article is original and has been submitted solely to ecycle. 이 논문에서 다른 핵심 이슈와 내용, Significance, 해당 문제를 해결하는 데 본 논문이 (다른 선행 논문과 달리) 어떻게 기여하는지 등등

I declare that there are no other publications related to this article, either in whole or in part, nor have the findings been posted online. I also confirm full access to all aspects of this paper and writing process, and will take final responsibility for the paper. If this article is accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the copyright holder.

Timeliness (해당 논문이 현재 중요 이슈를 다루고 있음을 강조)
Cover Letter

Suitability for the scope of *******
(저널의 aim, scope, mission 등을 꼼꼼하게 읽어보고 출판된 논문을 읽으며 흐름을 파악한 다음 작성)

Special Notes
(저작권/특허 관련 정보, 서면허락유무/ favorable or unfavorable reviewers 등)

Successful Approval of Institutional Review Board
This paper did not utilize any data related to human subjects.

Conflict of Interest Statement
No conflict of interest has been declared by the author.

Funding Statement
This paper received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

English Language
As the final step, I have hired an American professional editor to polish the final version of this manuscript. The editorial services were paid for by the author.

References
Journal Selection – Brief Tips
Journal Finder

• You can choose the journal according to your work from the below links

• https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/
• https://journalsuggester.springer.com/
• Editage PuMa: ‘Publication Mate’ (paid service)
• Refer to a leading scholar’s publication record: Research Gate or PubMed Search
Find the perfect journal for your article

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Simply insert your title and abstract and select the appropriate field-of-research for the best results.

**Paper title**

Artificial Intelligence in the Nursing Workforce: Beyond the Icarus Paradox

**Paper abstract**

A paradigm shift in healthcare research is currently under way for evidence-based, better informed shared decision-making in healthcare practice: from a volume-based, cross-sectional way of thinking, and a traditional statistics-based approach to research to a value-based, increasingly advanced longitudinal analytical reflection, and a synthesis of technology and mathematical modeling into omnidirectional science encompassing research, practice, education, and policy-making. In response to this call for innovation, as a pioneer devoted to creating a new specialization in nursing science, entitled “Nursing Decision Science” (more specifically, Operations Research on Econometric Optimization in the Nursing Workforce), I assert that the demand for an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven nursing decision-making support system and future forecasting simulation will soon skyrocket and accordingly create a dramatic change in the community’s view of the nature of nursing, leading to (to use a term by Aristotle) peripeteia (reversal)—that is, a whole new level of nursing science.

**Fields of research**

Optional: refine your search by selecting up to three research fields:

- Agriculture
- Economics
- Materials Science and Engineering
- GeoSciences
- Humanities and Arts
- Life and Health Sciences
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Social Sciences

**Filter**

- Limit to journals with Open access options

**Search results (10)**

https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/
### Search results (10)

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<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>CiteScore</th>
<th>Open access</th>
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<th>Production speed</th>
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**Manuscript title**

Artificial Intelligence in the Nursing Workforce: Beyond the Icarus Paradox

**Manuscript text**

A paradigm shift in healthcare research is currently under way for evidence-based, better informed shared decision-making in healthcare practice. From a volume-based, cross-sectional way of thinking, and a traditional statistics-based approach to research to a value-based, increasingly advanced longitudinal analytical intellect, and a synthesis of technology and mathematical modeling into omnidirectional science encompassing research, practice, education, and policy-making. In response to this call for innovation, as a pioneer devoted to creating a new specialization in nursing science, entitled "Nursing Decision Science" (more specifically, Operations Research on Econometric Optimization in the Nursing Workforce), I assert that the demand for an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven nursing decision-making support system and future forecasting simulation will soon skyrocket and accordingly create a dramatic change in the community's view of the nature of nursing, leading to (to use a term by Aristotle) peripeteia (reversal) — that is, a whole new level of nursing science.

**Subject area**

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<td>78 days</td>
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Figure 1

Citations per year of NEJM, The Lancet, JAMA and The BMJ in 22 newspapers in 14 countries and 4 world regions: the USA, the UK, Western World (Germany, DE; France, FR; Italy, IT; Spain, ES; Australia, AT; Canada, CA; New Zealand, NZ) and the Rest of the World (Argentina, AR; Brazil, BR; Israel, IL; Mexico, MX; South Africa, ZA) (2008–2015).
Casino G, Rius R, Cobo E
National citation patterns of NEJM, The Lancet, JAMA and The BMJ in the lay press: a quantitative content analysis
Figure 3 Correspondence analysis plot of citations of NEJM, The Lancet, JAMA and The BMJ in 22 newspapers of 14 countries and 4 world regions: the USA, the UK, Western World and the Rest of the World (2008–2015). The closer the journals, newspapers and regions are, the higher the number of citations that correlate to them. Dimension 1, labelled as the national dimension, retains 85.42% of the full information contained in the four original variables while the vertical dimension 2 retains only 13.13% of the original variability and has no specific label. (Journals: as used in table 1). WW, Western World; RoW, Rest of the World.
Epilogue
2020년 OECD 회원국들의 평균 고령자 수는 생산인구(15~64세) 1000명당 약 275명에 달할 것으로 전망된다. 2020년 한국의 고령자 수는 1000명당 약 221명에 달할 것으로 전망된다. 한국의 고령화 속도는 2020년 이후 가파르게 상승해 2030년에는 고령자 비중이 OECD 평균 수준을 초과할 것으로 보인다. 더욱이 고령화가 가장 먼저 진전된 일본과 이탈리아를 각각 2050년, 2060년에 추월해 고령자 비중이 가장 높은 나라가 될 전망이다.

OECD 주요국 고령자 비중 추이

A. Estimates 1965-2015
B. Projections (medium fertility variant) 2015-2065

주 1) 생산인구(만 15~64세) 천명당 고령자(만 65세 이상)가 차지하는 비중.
2) 전망치는 중간 출산율 변량(the medium fertility variant)에 기초해 전망.

(https://blog.naver.com/businessinsight/221466421888)
OECI 회원국들의 생산가능인구 비중을 비교해 보면, 한국의 노동력 문제가 심각해 질 것임지를 이해할 수 있다. 2050년 20~64세 인구 혹은 20~69세 인구를 기준으로 OECD 회원국들과 비교해 보면, 한국은 노동력이 가장 부족한 나라들 중의 하나로 손꼽힌다. 한국의 생산가능인구 비중은 OECD 회원국 중 라트비아(Latvia, LVA) 다음으로 가장 높고, OECD 평균수준에 크게 못 미친다.

2050년 OECD 생산가능인구 비교

A. Population of working age in 2050 (population age 20-64 in 2015=100)


(https://blog.naver.com/businessinsight/221466421888)
2017년은 15~64세 생산가능인구가 줄어들기 시작한 원년이다. 노년층 인구가 증가하는 가운데, 생산가능인구는 빠른 속도로 줄어들고 있어 향후 국가경제의 노년부양부담이 가중될 것으로 전망된다. 즉, 생산가능인구 혹은 취업자 한 명 당 부담해야 할 노년층 인구가 증가하면서, 사회적인 부담이 가중될 것이다. 예를 들어, 국민연금, 기초노령연금, 기초생활보장, 고령층 대중교통지원 등 다양한 영역에 걸쳐 노년부양부담이 늘고, 잠재성장률이 하락할 것으로 전망된다.

(https://blog.naver.com/businessinsight/221466421888)
OECD 국가별 노인 빈곤율 현황

자료: OECD(2017)
주: OECD에서 제공하는 노인 빈곤율은 66세 이상을 기준으로 합니다.

(https://blog.naver.com/businessinsight/221466421888)
OECD 국가별 GDP 대비 사회복지지출 현황 비교

주: OECD는 35개국의 단순평균치입니다
per capita was pretty high in 2000. Practising nurses per 1,000 population has increased rapidly since 2000 in Denmark and Switzerland, but most growth has been in the lower-qualified category of “associate professional” nurses.

![Figure 2.2. Practising nurses per 1,000 population, 2000 and 2016 (or nearest year)](image)

1. Data include not only nurses providing care for patients, but also those working as managers, educators, etc. (adding another 8-10% on nurses on average).
2. Austria and Greece report only nurses employed in hospital (resulting in an under-estimation).
3. Data in Chile refer to all nurses licensed to practice.

*Source: OECD Health Statistics and Eurostat Database (based on OECD/Eurostat/WHO-Europe Joint Questionnaire).*

(Retrieved from [https://twitter.com/AdelaidaZabale1/status/1102197424813195264](https://twitter.com/AdelaidaZabale1/status/1102197424813195264))
7. Invest and provide international support to Africa Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC) to improve surveillance, emergency response, and prevention of infectious deadly diseases.

8. Implement the WHO IPC core components at the national and facility levels, in synergy with other programs (e.g. AMR, Sepsis, WASH and others).

9. Establish national evidence-based healthcare workforce staffing ratios and skill mix (ICN®-SPSC White Paper) to ensure safe provision of care for patients and healthcare professionals (Second Victim Programs).
How to ensure "optimal safety"? What on earth would be "safety"? No matter how many I tried to read, we seem to be using the word indiscriminately without a clear standard. @alisonleary1 @MRadford_DONi
Oops; spotted three typos in my @jadvnursing editorial here but they’ll be fixed at proof stage. The message remains the same @MarkHayter1 @GiuseppeAleo66 @livinginhope @FacHealthHull @Wiley_Nursing @DrAlexMClark @PDarbyshire @PeterDraper3 @YeonClaire @milkozanini @Kristinamikkon
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Contact Details

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