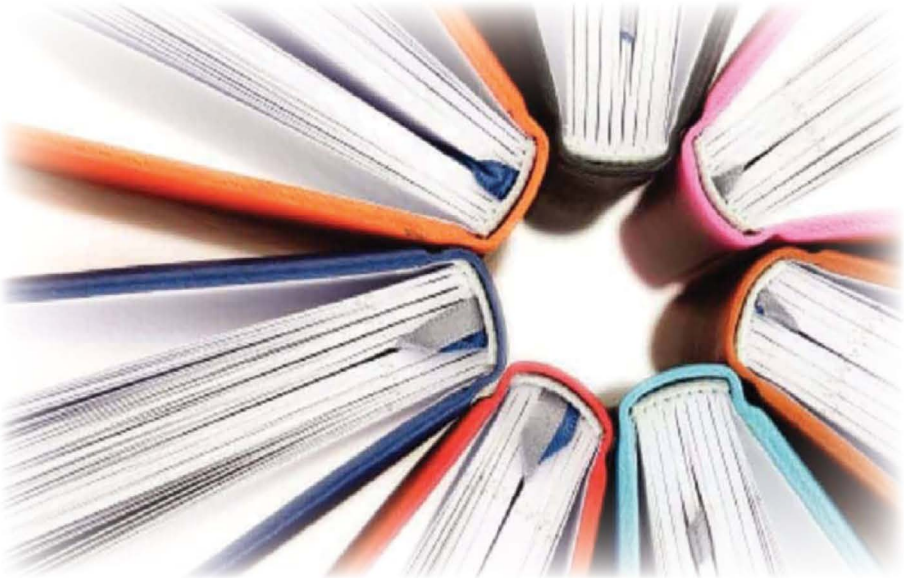
rothers.com, for detailed information on medicine books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on medicine books

*Indian College of Physicians*
*An Academic Wing of the*
*Association of Physicians of India*

# The Art of Scientific Publication

## Do's and Don'ts for Beginners



*Editor-in-Chief*
**Nandini Chatterjee**

JAYPEE

# CONTENTS


## Section 1: Introduction

1. **Why Do We Need to Publish?** 3
   *Nandini Chatterjee*
2. **What are the Various Types of Publications?** 5
   *Nandini Chatterjee*

## Section 2: Manuscript Preparation

3. **Choosing a Suitable Title and the Art of Abstract Writing** 11
   *Prakas Kumar Mandal, Ankit Jitani*
4. **How to Write a Case Report?** 21
   *Nandini Chatterjee*
5. **How to Write an Original Article?** 28
   *Sujoy Ghosh*
6. **How to Write a Review Article?** 36
   *Shambo Samrat Samajdar, Sanjay Bandyopadhyay*
7. **Clinical Images: Spot the Diagnosis** 48
   *Atanu Chandra*
8. **Letter to the Editor** 54
   *Arnab Bhattacharyya*
9. **Citation Principles** 58
   *Nandini Chatterjee*
10. **Overview of Guidelines for Publication** 65
    *Avijit Hazra*

## Section 3: Manuscript Submission

11. **An Overview of Manuscript Preparation** 79
    *Mangesh Tiwaskar, Agam Vora, Rakesh Bhadade*
12. **How to Choose a Journal?** 87
    *Jyotirmoy Pal, Nandini Chatterjee, Mangesh Tiwaskar*


JAYPEE BROTHERS

**13. Journal Metrics Made Easy** **91**
*Shambo Samrat Samajdar, Santanu K Tripathi, Shreyashi Dasgupta*

**14. How to Submit a Manuscript?** **104**
*Shambo Samrat Samajdar*

**15. Fee Structure** **116**
*Shambo Samrat Samajdar*

**Section 4: Communication with the Journal**

**16. How to Compose a Cover Letter and What are the Documents to be Uploaded along with the Manuscript?** **133**
*Saibal Das*

**17. How to Respond to Reviewer Queries?** **136**
*Saibal Das*

**Section 5: Publication Ethics**

**18. Plagiarism and Copyright Issues** **141**
*Chiranjib Bagchi*

**19. Authorship** **149**
*Nandini Chatterjee*

**20. Disclosures, Conflict of Interest, Scientific Misconduct, and Retraction in Scientific Writing** **154**
*Shreyashi Dasgupta, Santanu K Tripathi, Shambo Samrat Samajdar*

**21. Artificial Intelligence-assisted Technology in Publication** **166**
*Bidita Khandelwal, Aryan Prasad*

**Self-Assessment** **175**

***Index*** **181**

JAYPEE BROTHERS

# 2

SECTION

# Manuscript Preparation


**CHAPTER 3:** Choosing a Suitable Title and the Art of Abstract Writing

**CHAPTER 4:** How to Write a Case Report?

**CHAPTER 5:** How to Write an Original Article?

**CHAPTER 6:** How to Write a Review Article?

**CHAPTER 7:** Clinical Images: Spot the Diagnosis

**CHAPTER 8:** Letter to the Editor

**CHAPTER 9:** Citation Principles

**CHAPTER 10:** Overview of Guidelines for Publication


JAYPEE BROTHERS

CHAPTER 3

# Choosing a Suitable Title and the Art of Abstract Writing

*Prakas Kumar Mandal, Ankit Jitani*

JAYPEE BROTHERS

## KEY POINTS

- Check the "Instructions to Authors" of the journal you wish to submit your research.
- The first impression that ignites interest in any reader to read a paper is its title, followed by abstract.
- The title of the scientific paper serves the purpose of a movie poster, and the abstract serves as the purpose of a trailer.
- The abstract helps the reader to understand the basic content of any research work.
- Keep a watch on the word limit.
- It must be read, reviewed, and revised by all the authors.

## INTRODUCTION

"What's in a name?". This famous quote by William Shakespeare does seem to be true. The beauty of a valley, the amazing depth of the ocean and as quoted by the author, the sweet smell of a rose would remain the same, whatever term we use to call them. This appears to be seemingly true, as the actual merit does not lie in a name. Same should stand true for scientific papers where the merit lies in the scientific content and not the title of the paper. However, just like movies where posters, teasers, or trailers are required to attract an audience, the title of the scientific paper serves the purpose of a movie poster, and the abstract serves as the purpose of a trailer. The first impression that ignites interest in any reader to read a paper is its title, followed by abstract. It is sad but true that many of the readers will stop at the level of the abstract. However, a few who continue and read the whole paper, do so if they are intrigued by the title and abstract. So, I say, the abstract is the trailer of the movie.

# PART I: CHOOSING A SUITABLE TITLE

## WHY IS THE TITLE IMPORTANT?

The Title of the article not only develops interest in the reader but is also important for the journal editor and reviewer. The editor, based on these entities, decides whether to further process the paper or not. During the review process, it creates the much required first impression. While a reader browses through the content of the journal, the title develops interest to read the abstract and the article. Additionally, the search engine optimization searches an article based on the title and keywords. So not just for interest but to get better coverage and attract more citations it is essential to have an appropriate title for the research work.[1-5]

## WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TITLES?[6]

- *Descriptive or neutral or intervention-based title*: This type of title covers the study design, methodology, and the outcome. The results and conclusions are not, however, completely revealed. It gives a glimpse of the research work to its readers and has the maximum probability of appearing in search engines and hence to be cited.[7]
  *Example*: *The effect of posttransplant cyclophosphamide as a graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) prophylaxis in haploidentical stem cell transplant: A randomized phase 3 clinical trial.*
- *Declarative or outcome-based title*: In this type of title, the author declares the result of the article in the title itself. This is not considered the best title as it may indicate a bias toward the author. It may also create a bias in the mind of the reader whether to browse through the abstract or not.
  *Example*: *Posttransplant cyclophosphamide reduces the incidence of graft-versus-host disease in haploidentical stem cell transplant.*
- *Hypothesis based or interrogative title*: This type of title reveals the research question of the articles in brief. This type of title ends with a query or a question and may be interrogative.
  *Example*: *Does posttransplant cyclophosphamide reduce the incidence of GvHD in haploidentical stem cell transplant?*
- *Comparative titles*: When two types of interventions are being compared, these titles can be used for the article. It gives a good glimpse of the study design and method without revealing the result.
  *Example*: *Comparative study on the efficacy of posttransplant cyclophosphamide versus methotrexate in reducing the incidence of GvHD in haploidentical stem cell transplant.*

JAYPEE BROTHERS

## HOW TO APPROACH A TITLE?

Writing the title of the paper seems easy, but it takes some effort to write a perfect title. A title should be accurate and appropriate and at the same time interesting and representative of the work being discussed in the article. The same must be meticulously written, which needs both time and energy. There are five steps to create a good title for your research article. Let's discuss the approach in a nutshell with the same example as discussed earlier.

*Step 1*: *Laydown the key questions of your scientific research paper*: You must be clear on the hypothesis of your paper and what you were trying to achieve. The answer to these questions lies in your manuscript **(Table 1)**. It is still better if you have written down the abstract and answer these questions based on your abstract.

*Step 2*: *Identify the keywords*: The answers to the above questions are reasonably long. They need to be concise. From the answers to each of the above questions, select a few most important words **(Table 2)**. This is a very important step as these are the words that a search engine looks for when it shows results to its clients. Therefore, the selection must be meticulous. You may take the help from previous similar studies done on the same topic, which appear on the search results when you browse. There is usually a limit of 3–8 keywords that most of the journals allow, and this has to be well kept in mind.

*Step 3: Use these keywords to frame a title*: We conducted a randomized clinical trial of 200 patients between 18 and 65 years of age who received posttransplant cyclophosphamide for prevention of GvHD in haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies; results show reduction in the incidence of GvHD.

**TABLE 1: Framing key questions and most appropriate answers to those.**

| Question | Answer(s) |
|---|---|
| What was your hypothesis? | My research studies the impact of posttransplant cyclophosphamide in prevention of graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) in haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies |
| What was the study methodology? | It was a randomized clinical trial |
| Who were included in the study population? | I studied 200 patients between 18 and 65 years age who underwent haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies |
| What were the results? | My study showed reduction in the incidence of GvHD in patients receiving posttransplant cyclophosphamide |

JAYPEE BROTHERS

**TABLE 2: Identifying the keywords based on the answers given to framed questions.**

| Answers | (Important) keywords |
|---|---|
| My research studies the impact of posttransplant cyclophosphamide in prevention of graft-versus-host disease (GvHD) in haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies | • Posttransplant cyclophosphamide<br>• Prevention of GvHD<br>• Haploidentical stem cell transplant<br>• Hematological malignancies |
| It was a randomized clinical trial | • Randomized clinical trial |
| I studied 200 patients between 18 and 65 years age who underwent haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies | • 200 patients<br>• 18–65 years age |
| My study showed reduction in the incidence of GvHD in patients receiving posttransplant cyclophosphamide | • Reduction in the incidence of GvHD |

The above sentence captures the essence of the paper, but it definitely is too long to be accepted as the title. The average number of words in a research title is 16.[4,6] The above sentence needs to be polished.

*Step 4*: *Trim the above sentence and create a working title*: In this step, all unnecessary words must be removed, the necessary words must be rephrased to create a title which will be within the permissible word limit and find more acceptance. Also, the number of patients and age of the cohort are not essential components of the title and can be safely removed. None of the important keywords should be removed. This would result in the inability of the search engines to find the article when a reader uses certain keywords to search an article.

A randomized clinical trial of posttransplant cyclophosphamide for prevention of GvHD in haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies; results show reduction in the incidence of GvHD.

*Step 5: Rephrase the above sentence*: We can now rephrase the above sentence, remove a few more words, which seem unnecessary, to make a more meaningful sentence. The methodology does not seem important.

*"Posttransplant cyclophosphamide reduces the incidence of graft versus host disease in haploidentical stem cell transplant for hematological malignancies."*

The result of this exercise gives us a title which is relatively short and captures all essential keywords of the research. This may increase the probability of an article being found in search engines and thus enhancing the possibility of a citation.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

### Writing a Subtitle

In some journal papers, a subtitle may be asked for and required. The same may be added after a colon. It is wise to have a word limit for 5–6 words for the subtitle.
*Example*: *Posttransplant cyclophosphamide reduces GvHD*

## TIPS AND TRICKS FOR WRITING A TITLE[8,9]

After this discussion on how to approach the title, let us now outline some tips and tricks which may be helpful.

- *Describe rather than ask*: Titles that describe the hypothesis well are viewed more than those posted as a question.
- *Include all the key elements*: All keywords that are pertinent to the topic should be included in the title to enable better optimization in the search engine.
- *Avoid technical and difficult to understand terms*: Articles with a simple title may be searched by people beyond your field and newcomers. Remember that researchers may use languages other than English, and simple titles may show up in other language searches as well.
- *Be concise and specific*: Articles with shorter titles have higher probability of citations.
- *Make the title more searchable*: Using all the essential keywords does the trick.
- Avoid unnecessary abbreviations and acronyms.
- *Use important keywords at the beginning*: This also helps in better article search and attracts more reads.
- *Write title at the end*: It is important to have multiple versions of the title. These versions are preferably written at the end after formulating the abstract. Take help from your peers to select the best title.
- *Do not end your title with a full stop*: Your title is not a sentence, so do not use period at the end.

# PART II: THE ART OF ABSTRACT WRITING

- *"If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough."*— Albert Einstein
- *"In writing science, the abstract is poetry, the paper is prose".*[10]

## WHAT IS AN ABSTRACT?

An abstract is a concise version of a longer piece of write-up that highlights the cardinal points about the content and scope of the research work. Thus, an abstract may be considered as the preview of the research.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

## PURPOSE OF AN ABSTRACT

An abstract helps the reader to quickly and accurately understand the basic content of any research work.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT AN ABSTRACT

- The word count of an abstract varies from 100 to 350 words.
- It may accompany the publication (e.g., papers, articles, and reports) of any kind of research work
- It may sometimes be used for presentation at symposia and conferences.

## WHEN AND WHERE AN ABSTRACT IS REQUIRED?

- One may start writing an abstract prior to having a paper that serves as a proposal for any project, panels, or even articles.
- Abstract can be written after someone has finished writing the paper.

## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO WRITE AN ABSTRACT?

By writing an abstract the author(s) is/are able to answer certain key questions pertinent to the research work; for example:

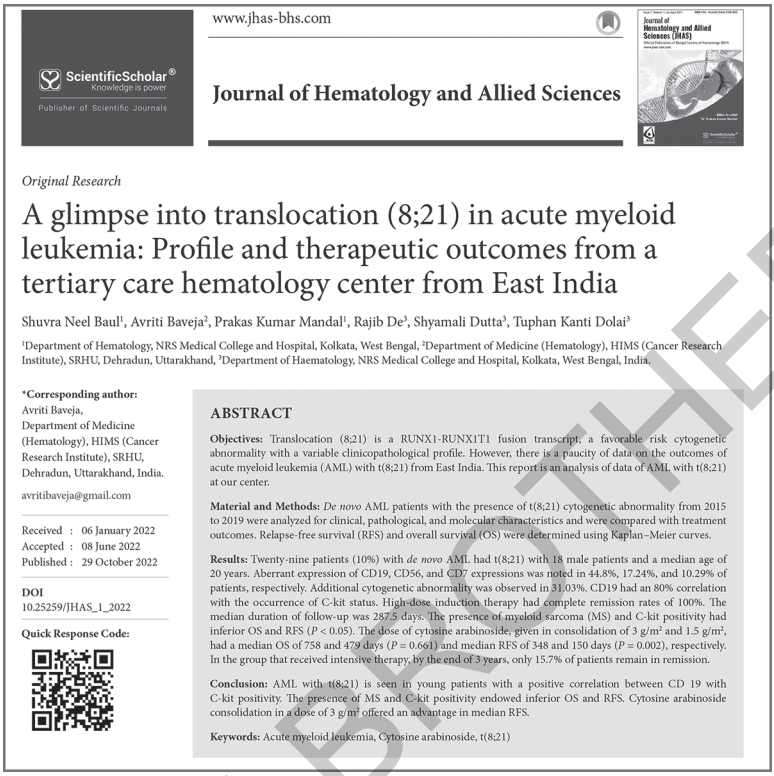
- What was done (problem statement)?
- Why was it done (objective)?
- How was it done (methodology)?
- What did you find (observations/results)?
- What does it mean to others/readers (conclusion)?

## DIFFERENT TYPES OF ABSTRACT?[4,6,9,11]

Depending on the discipline and research area, there are two main types of abstract:

1. *Descriptive abstract*: They are usually used for humanities and social science papers and are usually very short (50–100 words). The descriptive abstracts have some key parts: (A) Background, (B) Purpose, (C) Particular interest/focus of paper, and (D) Overview of contents (not always included).
2. *Informative abstract*: The most abstracts are written for science or psychology reports, usually in about 200 words (may vary from 150 to 350 words). These abstracts are mostly structured (divided into different parts) or may be unstructured also (as may be asked for by certain journal). Most of the structured informative abstracts have few key parts in common; each part generally consists of 1–2 sentences. The parts include: (A) Background, (B) aim or purpose of research, (C) material

JAYPEE BROTHERS



ScientificScholar®
Knowledge is power
Publisher of Scientific Journals

www.jhas-bhs.com

Journal of Hematology and Allied Sciences

*Original Research*

A glimpse into translocation (8;21) in acute myeloid leukemia: Profile and therapeutic outcomes from a tertiary care hematology center from East India

Shuvra Neel Baul[1], Avriti Baveja[2], Prakas Kumar Mandal[1], Rajib De[3], Shyamali Dutta[3], Tuphan Kanti Dolai[3]

[1]Department of Hematology, NRS Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, [2]Department of Medicine (Hematology), HIMS (Cancer Research Institute), SRHU, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, [3]Department of Haematology, NRS Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

***Corresponding author:**
Avriti Baveja,
Department of Medicine (Hematology), HIMS (Cancer Research Institute), SRHU, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.

avritibaveja@gmail.com

Received : 06 January 2022
Accepted : 08 June 2022
Published : 29 October 2022

**DOI**
10.25259/JHAS_1_2022

**Quick Response Code:**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objectives:** Translocation (8;21) is a RUNX1-RUNX1T1 fusion transcript, a favorable risk cytogenetic abnormality with a variable clinicopathological profile. However, there is a paucity of data on the outcomes of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with t(8;21) from East India. This report is an analysis of data of AML with t(8;21) at our center.

**Material and Methods:** *De novo* AML patients with the presence of t(8;21) cytogenetic abnormality from 2015 to 2019 were analyzed for clinical, pathological, and molecular characteristics and were compared with treatment outcomes. Relapse-free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) were determined using Kaplan–Meier curves.

**Results:** Twenty-nine patients (10%) with *de novo* AML had t(8;21) with 18 male patients and a median age of 20 years. Aberrant expression of CD19, CD56, and CD7 expressions was noted in 44.8%, 17.24%, and 10.29% of patients, respectively. Additional cytogenetic abnormality was observed in 31.03%. CD19 had an 80% correlation with the occurrence of C-kit status. High-dose induction therapy had complete remission rates of 100%. The median duration of follow-up was 287.5 days. The presence of myeloid sarcoma (MS) and C-kit positivity had inferior OS and RFS ($P < 0.05$). The dose of cytosine arabinoside, given in consolidation of 3 g/m$^2$ and 1.5 g/m$^2$, had a median OS of 758 and 479 days ($P = 0.661$) and median RFS of 348 and 150 days ($P = 0.002$), respectively. In the group that received intensive therapy, by the end of 3 years, only 15.7% of patients remain in remission.

**Conclusion:** AML with t(8;21) is seen in young patients with a positive correlation between CD 19 with C-kit positivity. The presence of MS and C-kit positivity endowed inferior OS and RFS. Cytosine arabinoside consolidation in a dose of 3 g/m$^2$ offered an advantage in median RFS.

**Keywords:** Acute myeloid leukemia, Cytosine arabinoside, t(8;21)

**FIG. 1:** Example of a structured informative abstract from an original article.
*Source*: Reproduced with permission from Baul SN et al.(2022)[12]

and method (methodology), (D) findings/results, (E) conclusion, and (F) recommendations (or "implications", may not be relevant; thus not necessary in all cases). In some journals, both "A" and "B" are combined together and written as "Objective(s)" as shown in **Figure 1**.

## PARTS OF THE ABSTRACT (FIG. 1)

*Purpose or statement of problem*: Try to state the primary objectives, aims, and scope of the study or, as in review papers, briefly state the reason as to why you have written the manuscript.

*Materials and Methods (approach/methodology)*: Clearly mention the techniques used in your research. In case of nonexperimental works (e.g., review papers), briefly describe the sources and how you used them.

*Results (findings)*: Briefly describe the results (original research/case series) or the interpretation of sources (review articles). Mention the limitations of your research study.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

## CONCLUSION

How do you relate your study results to the purpose of your investigations? Also mention its future implication, if any. And, sometimes may be associated with some suggestions and/or recommendations based on your results and conclusion.

## DIFFERENT STRATEGIES OF WRITING ABSTRACT FROM THE MAIN TEXT[2,4,6,9,11]

- *Option A (cut and paste approach)*: Read your draft and highlight very carefully the salient points. Cut and paste these highlighted areas, rearrange by adding or removing alphabets/word(s), and organize as per the criteria of any journal you have in your mind.
- *Option B (write afresh a complete and concise account of the whole research/work)*: Highlight the key areas to be kept and remove/delete the unimportant parts selectively. Edit and revise it repeatedly, then divide it into parts (structures) to the specifications of the call.
- *Option C (component outline approach)*: *Very useful in writing structured abstracts. From the very beginning, start writing the different parts of the* abstract. Revise and edit to make it a cohesive account of the whole work. Select words to make the abstract flow and flawless.

## FORMATION OF AN UNSTRUCTURED ABSTRACT (FIG. 2)

In all sense, the same or similar steps are followed as in case of writing a structured abstract; the only/major difference is, it is not divided into parts. The easiest way to write is, first follow the structured approach, then delete/

**Title: Hematuria in a young severe hemophilia patient – A case report on a rare radiological finding**

**ABSTRACT**

Renal ectopia or ectopic kidney is one of the common renal anomalies in which there is faulty migration of the fetal pelvis during the embryonic period. Hemophilia is an inherited coagulation disorder characterized by recurrent and spontaneous bleeding due to a deficiency of clotting factor VIII or IX. Clotting factor concentrates are used as standard therapy for the management of bleeding episodes. Hematuria is the presence of blood in urine that is either visible to the naked eye (macroscopic) or nonvisible (microscopic). Common etiologies of hematuria include congenital anomalies, calculus, inflammation, and infectious and malignancy of the renal and urogenital tract. Here, we present a 14-year-old male with severe hemophilia A who presented with severe pain abdomen and hematuria. On evaluation, he was found to have a left-sided ectopic kidney. In addition to the overdue discovery of the left-sided ectopic kidney, there is the coexistence of a bleeding disorder which may pose a challenge in the patient's management.

**Keywords:** Severe hemophilia; Hematuria; Renal ectopia

**FIG. 2:** Example of an unstructured informative abstract from a case report.[13]

*Source*: Reproduced with permission from Roy S et al.(2023)[13]

JAYPEE BROTHERS

remove the subheadings and assemble the sentences accordingly. However, it must essentially have all same theme as a structured abstract and bear the same meaning. These types of abstracts are mostly required for the case reports and review articles of few journals.

## HOW DOES AN ABSTRACT DIFFER FROM AN INTRODUCTION?[6,11]

Authors, especially the beginners, are many a time get confused about the difference between an abstract and an introduction. **Table 3** briefly describes the salient features that differentiate these two in a research paper.

## 4-C'S OF ABSTRACT WRITING[2,6,11]

1. *Complete*—the abstract must cover all major parts of the research/study
2. *Concise*—it must be very precise; avoid unnecessary information
3. *Clear*—clearly readable; avoid jargons
4. *Cohesive*—should flow smoothly and precisely flawless

One should always try to satisfy all 4-C's to get one of the best write-ups.

## 3-'R' RULE (REREAD, REVIEW, AND REVISE)[2,6,11]

1. *Read*—the main points of the manuscript repeatedly and write it in such a way that it is clearly understandable even to an educated nonexpert.
2. *Review*—the abstract for accuracy, especially the result section about the data and statistics.
3. *Revise*—it to make it flawless.

**TABLE 3: Differences between abstract and introduction of the main text in the manuscript.**

| Abstract | Introduction |
|---|---|
| An abstract is the essence of the whole paper/manuscript | As the name indicates, it introduces the scientific paper/manuscript |
| It covers the following academic elements:<br>• Background<br>• Aim or purpose of research<br>• Material and method (methodology)<br>• Findings/results<br>• Conclusion<br>• Recommendations (or "implications"; may not be relevant, thus not necessary in all cases) | It covers the following elements:<br>• Background<br>• Purpose<br>• Proposition (also called "point of view")<br>• Outline of key issues<br>• Scope ("not" always relevant) |
| Summarizes briefly the whole manuscript/paper including the conclusions | Introduces the paper and open up the key issues for discussion |

JAYPEE BROTHERS

## DO'S AND DON'TS OF WRITING AN ABSTRACT

- Check the "Instructions to Authors" of the journal you wish to submit your research.
- Use complete sentences
- Use active voice (rather than passive voice)
- Try to avoid contractions (couldn't, didn't, etc.)
- Try to avoid personal opinions.

## CHECKLIST BEFORE SUBMISSION

- Make sure it is within the word limit.
- Language is understandable by a nonspecialist
- It is read, reviewed, and revised by all the authors.

## REFERENCES

1. Nair LB, Gibbert M. What makes a good title and how does it matter for citations? A review and general model of article title attributes in management science. Scientometrics. 2016;107(3):1331-59.
2. Dewan P, Gupta P. Writing the title, abstract and introduction: Looks matter! Indian Pediatr. 2016;53:235-41.
3. Bavdekar SB. Formulating the right title for a research article. J Assoc Physicians India. 2016;64:53-6.
4. Badri T. Writing the title, abstract, and keywords for a medical article: to be concise and accurate. Tunis Med. 2019;97(7):865-9.
5. Grant MJ. What makes a good title? Health Info Libr J. 2013;30(4):259-60.
6. Tullu MS. Writing the title and abstract for a research paper: Being concise, precise, and meticulous is the key. Saudi J Anaesth. 2019;13:S12-S17.
7. Njire Braticevic M, Babic I, Abramovic I, Jokic A, Horvat M. Title does matter: a cross-sectional study of 30 journals in the Medical Laboratory Technology category. Biochem Med (Zagreb). 2020;30(1):010708.
8. Annesley TM. The title says it all. Clin Chem. 2010;56:357-60.
9. Bahadoran Z, Mirmiran P, Kashfi K, Ghasemi A. The Principles of Biomedical Scientific Writing: Title. Int J Endocrinol Metab. 2019;17(4):e98326.
10. Weissmann G. Writing science: the abstract is poetry, the paper is prose. FASEB J. 2008;22:2601-4.
11. Writing an abstract. Writing center learning guide. Copyright: The University of Adelaide 2014. [online] Available from http://writingcenter.unlv.edu/writing/abstract.html [Last accessed January, 2024].
12. Baul SN, Baveja A, Mandal PK, De R, Dutta S, Dolai TK. A glimpse into translocation (8;21) in acute myeloid leukemia: Profile and therapeutic outcomes from a tertiary care hematology center from East India. J Hematol Allied Sci. 2022;2:85-90.
13. Roy S, Ghosh K, Mandal PK. Hematuria in a young severe hemophilia patient – A case report on a rare radiological finding. J Hematol Allied Sci. 2023. [Article in press].

JAYPEE BROTHERS

for detailed information on medicine books, visit our website www.jaypeebrothers.com, for detailed information on medicine books, visit our w

# The Art of Scientific Publication

## Do's and Don'ts for Beginners

*Salient Features*

- Practical tips about manuscript writing
- Guidelines for manuscript submission
- Overview of publication ethics
- Self-assessment sheets

**Nandini Chatterjee** MD FRCP(Glasgow, London) FICP is working as a Professor, Department of Medicine at the Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (IPGMER) and SSKM Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. She has 20 years of teaching experience and her field of interest is Tropical Diseases. She has published over 70 research articles in different national and international indexed journals. She has previously served as an Editor for the Journal of the Indian Medical Association (JIMA) and presently serves as the Editor-in-Chief of the Bengal Physician Journal (Association of Physicians of India). She has been an invited author of different books—API Textbook of Medicine, Medicine Update, Eye in Systemic Diseases, 100 Best Cases in India, COVID 2nd Wave, etc. She is also the Editor of Mucormycosis and co-Editor-in-Chief of McMaster Textbook of Internal Medicine, South-Asian edition, Tropical Fever, and Dengue, 3rd edition.

*Printed in India*

**Available at all medical bookstores or buy online at www.jaypeebrothers.com**

**JAYPEE BROTHERS**
**Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.**
**EMCA House, 23/23-B, Ansari Road,**
**Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110 002, INDIA**
**www.jaypeebrothers.com**

Join us on facebook.com/JaypeeMedicalPublishers

Shelving Recommendation
**MEDICINE**

ISBN 978-93-5696-780-9