



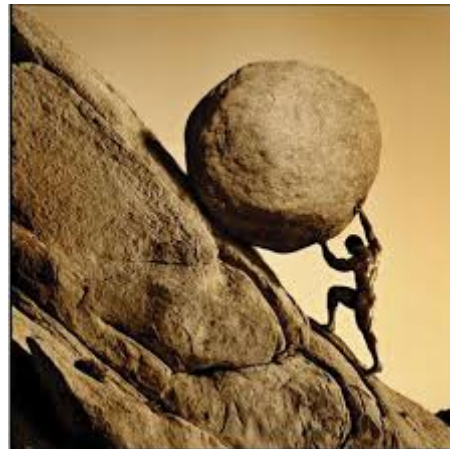
Developing Resilience in Publishing Papers

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Sisyphus was an academic.....

Getting published requires:

- persistence and
- resilience





Paper – rejected

- Move on and find time to work on your paper
 - the longer you leave a paper the more effort it is to resubmit, to update references etc
 - if you are a RHD PhD student - this needs to be a very quick turnaround period
- Frame rejection as using the comments made by the reviewers to make the next version better/different

Reviewers are providing feedback about your paper

- Reviewers are making suggestions to improve papers ... you might not agree with their comments but if you revise you need to accept the changes and move on
- Unless it is a fundamental change disguised as a minor revision: You can refute it
 - this usually relates to remarks about methodologies.
 - you can point out that you did mention the criteria on Page 6 – line 54 etc
- It's not about you: *you are not your paper*

Seek inspiration from the internet

Everyone feels the same

- You are not alone ...All academics have at least one rejected paper in their filing system

Top tips for resubmitting to a new/different journal...

- Read author guidelines and change the paper to match the new journal requirements
- Do not send exactly the same paper with no changes – reviewers can tell
- Remember to add citations from the ‘new target journal’

Top tips (cont')

- Change the headings/ referencing style/tables/formatting to match the new journal's author guidelines: Author guidelines: e.g. provide 3 key findings3 clinical implications...And you have not...
- If you change the paper, change the abstract...and sometimes the title to reflect the new content
- Typos and grammar errors ...if possible ask someone else to reread the last copy because on version 20 you may not notice



Paper accepted - with minor revision

- This is a good result
- Make the changes within the set time, do not leave it – set diary time to do these changes. Do not leave until the day before the deadline
- Make changes unless the minor changes required are really fundamental changes
- This usually relates to remarks about methodology
- Or things that they missed: you can point out that you did mention the criteria on Page 6 – line 54 etc.



Write a re-recovery letter

Dear {Editor Name} not subeditor

Thank you for the opportunity to resubmit the paper AOTJ-2015-016 "An exploratory study into the application of psychological theories and therapies in Australian mental health occupational therapy practice: Challenges to occupation-based practice".

We welcomed the reviewers' comments and edited the paper based on their suggestions. For ease the changes have been highlighted in the text and have also been detailed below.

To reconfirm the manuscript has not been submitted to another journal and all authors have contributed to the writing process. Human Ethics Committee Approval was sought from the University of Newcastle and approved received prior to the commencement of the study.



Writing responses to reviewers

- Avoid negative responses and thank them for the opportunity to revise the manuscript.

Make it clear where you have made changes

Reviewer 2 comments	Response	Specific change in paper – highlight in the manuscript
1, 44 – what does “occupation-focused codified” mean? 1, 53 – preposition should be with as in “competing assumptions with”	I have added an explanation of codified knowledge from Eraut 2007 which hopefully makes the meaning of this sentence clearer for readers	Highlight in yellow Thus, scholars argue that to strengthen practice discipline-specific codified knowledge , such as occupation-focused theoretical knowledge should form the basis of occupational therapy because it is central to the professional role (<u>Whiteford & Wilcock, 2001</u>).

Major revision – what to do?

- Decide if you want to get published in that journal...sometimes it's easier to deal with the reviewers than send to another...and its been 'accepted with major revisions'
- Depends on
 1. Your time frames – is it for your PhD – it's been reviewed stick with it? Ask your supervisor...is it worth it?

Major revision – what to do? (con't)

2. Your confidence that they were wrong and the next journal reviewers won't agree
3. Do you have time to rewrite? If they have asked for a completely different paper e.g. you submit a research paper and they ask for a lit review.

Before resending

- Always ask someone else to review your responses
- Recheck that the tables are in the right format...look at previous papers
- Recheck that the headings are in the 'house style' – best to look at previous papers
 - APA 1 Bold
 - APA 3 Bold Italic Indented etc
- Check there are no mistakes in the reference lists. If you have used Endnote and then plain texted the version make sure to keep the old version clearly labelled.