So welcome to this next module.,We're very privileged to have with us here today, dr George Lenberg.,He's going to be telling you about the publication process, and also giving you some tips about how to get your paper public.,Thank you very much for having me today.,I hope we can say something that might,be useful. So I tell you a little bit about dr George Lenberg.,He spent 17 years as editor in chief of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the highest impact medical journals, as well as all of its archives.,So he was there until 1999.,After that, he was editor in chief of the Medscape Journal of Medicine, which was one of the 1st open access journals, as well as editor in chief of e medicine at WEBMD.,He is currently editor in chief of Collabax.,He is an editor at large at med Page today.,Also a consulting professor at Stanford University, serves on the board of the National Library of Medicine.,So he has just a wealth of experience in publishing that he can share with us.,I've done, I've done medical iding now for about 30 years, so I'm going to just start with the question here.,Besides good science, what key elements are journal editors looking for in a paper?,They want papers that will make their journal look good.,So one of the key points for an author is to figure out where is the best fit for the product the author is producing in the medical literature.,And that is a moderately complicated process, but a lot of authors just want to go for high impact journals, because that depends on what they're looking for.,If the author is looking for, uh sensational information, something important for the CV, something that's great to hang the next grant application onto, that's one thing.,If the author is interested in influencing the field, it might be an entirely different journal to So is the author interested in the readership?,Who does the author want to read the journal?,I mean, the readers readers read some journal, they don't read other journals.,So a lot of this has to do with a matching process between what the editor is looking for, what that journal likes to publish, and what the author is trying to accomplish by the publication. So do you, as an editor, spend a lot of time when paper comes in, sort of figuring out in your own head of is this the right fit for the science that was done?,And I think that journal, that's what one does, actually, from the very beginning.,If paper comes in, whatever editor is assigned to handle it, and the big journals are lots of editors, ,and are in chief tries to get that editor who has the most knowledge in that particular subject area to handle the paper.,And that editor, then has assigned the paper, and that editor, because of that amount of knowledge, has the authority to reject without consulting anyone.,And in the big journals, that's 50 60% of articles that get right there before they're ever seen by another pair of eyes.,There's a risk involved there. What if this editor is bias?,What if this editor is not knowledgeable in that area?,What if the editor, oh, is arrogant, or maybe it's in competition with that field, or knows somebody else who is working in that field?,There are all kinds of human things come into there, which, unfortunately, I've seen happen too often.,But the or the usual author ought to trust the editorial processes being in the best interests of science, medicine,, if it's medical science, patience, the public health, the public interest in general.,But it isn't all that hard to get an article into print, but it's very hard to get an article out of print.,That's a really good title. The authors, the authors, especially young authors, should view this issue of the review process.,The editorial process, is designed to keep egg off of their face and be thankful for help and making the manuscript better, or maybe even making it never be seen by it.,I think that's a really good point, that the viewing, the whole publication process is a way to improve your article and improve for the reader and for the author.,So that's what the review process is.,Yeah, good. Good. And what do you think is the number one mistake that scientists make when they're submitting their paper? I would say that if they picked a proper journal, the best journal for it, which may be the number one mistake, not that's tournament and being rejected at that point.,But beyond that one, which we've already mentioned, I think writing it too long is a very, very common mistake.,Another very common mistake is not writing it for that journal by following the instructions for authors.,All journals have instructions for authors.,Some of them publish them every issue.,Some publish them once a year.,Now, in the age of the Internet, it's easy to find the instructions for authors, so many authors don't,find them. And if they find them, they don't follow them.,And the editor can smell,that immediately. If this person didn't follow the instructions for authors, the editor wonders, well,, if this author can't even follow the instructions for authors, why should I believe the content of the science?,Maybe they're not very careful with the science either.,So follow the instructions for authors.,As I see, try to get the right journal phone instructions for authors, don't write it too long, and don't draw conclusions that go beyond the data.,That's a very common problem. Sorry, U-S proof.,No, you are so fantastic. I want to Yeah.,And sort of along those same lines, what can authors do to increase their chances of getting published in a higher impact or, you know, even just getting published?,If you're starting out, be humble, but don't be excessively humble.,Take Be willing to take chances.,But realize if you take a chance, you may have to come back and try it again in some other place.,Shoot high. But why would you want to shoot for the moon with one of the three or four five top journals in the world if you really know that, you're isn't quite up to the level that you see published in that journal all the time.,So I think, as I've already said, try to figure out the right venue.,Well, there will be a reading audience.,That is what you're trying to reach.,It would be sympathetic to your topic and what you're doing trying to say, and then follow the instructions for others really do. And once you've done that, have tried to write it concisely.,That's pretty good. Now, if you have a lot of co authors, that's good, but it's also hard because they all have to agree on a final product.,If you don't have many, I recommend that when you think you're finished and ready to send that paper in, don't instead stick it in a drawer or on your computer.,Turn off the computer for a day or two.,I know you're really hot to drop it, let it cool, ,then go back and pretend you're the meanest editor in the world ,and see whether you the meanest editor in the world really think this is a really good paper, and if not, see how it could be made better.,And then choose your own reviewer, at least one or two whom you know, and ask them to tell you what they really think about the paper.,And then when they tell you, remember you asked them to tell you what they really think about the paper, because you want them to tell you the truth so you can make the paper better.,Those are some of the hints on the early side.,Yeah, that's great advice. I think spending that time to go back look at it.,We've been talking a lot in this course about being concise, so also going back and cutting down your work, having somebody else read it to get that outside feedback.,I was hoping to give some advice, especially to young scientists.,So since a lot of the class, our younger scientists are kind of just starting out,, having the 1st experiences with getting trying to get a paper published, is there some advice specifically for for the younger folks in the class?,Well, the young scientist who wishes to be a scientist obviously knows its publisher, perry.,Unfortunately, I people publish and they perish anyway, but that's another side of the story.,But be suitably all of the scientific enterprise, so that you're very careful, but don't be excessively put down by it.,Because if you have confidence in what you're doing, ,and others around you who have knowledge about it and who are honest also have confidence in what you're doing, don't be afraid, but also don't expect to hit the moon. Yeah, so one of the questions I wanted to ask you is to give some advice.,Let's say you're a 1st time author and you get rejected.,You know, is there some some encouraging words you can give for a 1st time author who gets the 1st thing they submit gets sent out back as an outright rejection.,No one likes rejection. Yeah, everyone.,Well, E.G. I tried to get in medical school three years in a row before I was finding accepting medical school,, and I didn't like that rejection, but I figured I really wanted to be a doctor, and I figured I had what it took, but the Visions Committee just didn't understand that yet.,So you go back and figure, what did I not do the way it is?,How can I make things better?,So, except rejection,as a real,likelihood, when you look at a journal, a high impact journal, like doing the Journal Jam or the Lancet, you're looking at rejection rates for unsolicited manuscripts on the range of 95 %.,So most likely the people who are watching us talk know a little bit,of our statistics, and they're 9090 5 %.,That means it's hard. And it is hard.,The the journals that are not that that hard to get into have much lesser rejection rates all the way up to rejection rates in the 550% range.,But mostly those journals won't tell you that, and mostly you don't have any good way to know, ,because there's, unfortunately, there's not a lot of transparency to publishing process, right, right?,But can you can assume, for even for a moderate impact journal, the rejection is going to be a majority of papers that is submitted to it in a moderate impact Yeah, ,when you talk about impact journals, ,you're coming into a very nebulous area.,What does it mean for impacters?,People like to have numbers to put on.,Things like if you're looking out in the morning and you see, what kind of days is it going to be?,A lot of times you see, well, there's a 94 chance, percent chance of rain.,On the other hand, the sun is shining.,Well, what does that really mean?,I'm not sure. But impact factor is something that Gene Garfield created a long time ago, and he wished he hadn't, because it puts a number on an article, a number on a journal that really is is not that important, but it has grown into a measuring stick for journals, for authors and for papers.,At some level. To me, an impact has to do with, does it change the field?,Not? Do A lot of people read it and quote it because it was wrong and they had to write with you again.,And stimulating and interesting. But nonetheless, there's a range of journals in terms of the level of difficulty in getting into them.,And I think it's natural for people who are naturally competitive to want to get into journalists the hardest it can be, in part because, hey, there's the big mountain I'd like to climb in.,And in part because they know their colleagues and their future potential employers are going to know, wow, it was that hard to get in there?,Uh, that person got there. I know that when I ran the jam on journals,, which include the Archives of General psychiatry, ,that journal had an acceptance rate so low and a review process so long and tedious that, it had become such that if a person in those days could get one paper published in The Archives of General Psychiatry, you could probably get tenured.,So that was a mistake, but there were also data to support it, because everybody knew in the heart it happened that way because it was so hard.,But that was in part because Danny Friedman, the editor for a very long time, commonly would have twelve to 15 peer reviewers per very unusual manager.,And yeah, on the flip side of that, just so you know, people are just starting out understands what you've mentioned, the rejection rates and a lot of journals are very high.,How often does something just get accepted outright?,Just to give people a sense of what they're looking at, about the only time an article gets accepted a good job outright, as if it was solicited by high editor.,So you're usually looking at one of these reject about resamit?,I know you're beyond that. You're looking at one Well, what an author is going to get, by and large, is a If the author's lucky, they're going to get a list of of suggestions. And criticisms would say that this paper is important.,This paper is interesting. This paper seems have valid data.,This paper seems to have conclusions.,If you not go beyond the data, the subject matter is timeless.,It's subject matter of interest to the readers of the journal.,I'm the editor speaking of that now, and it's timely, so we'll give it a priority, ,and that's the process the editor goes, and with the reviewers to help decide whether this paper gets rejected instantly or accepted with minor revision, which does happen, but not often decide.,Heavy scientific papers rarely get accepted with minor revision.,Is usually rather a lot of revision.,Commentaries, viewpoints, opinion pieces, invited editorials, things like that, can get accepted with very little change sometimes.,But I don't think I ever wrote an editorial for Jamma myself that got accepted without revision.,So that's continue to remember that.,Yeah, I was there, but I generally intelligent enough and imble enough to let somebody else look at my stuff before I publish it.,Because, uh, I want somebody else to see it.,And fortunately, that kept gang off my face most of the time, right off the foot.,and maybe it hasn't been, you know, rejected, but with the chance of resa mission, what is an author or journal editor looking for when they get a paper back?,I mean, what's the, you know, how, what are some tips for how to respond to reviewers?,And is there some kind of bar that you have in terms of, like, what does it What do the others have to achieve?,1st off, the authors should be very pleased if the journal that they want their paper published in comes back and says, ,we're interested in this paper, and if you will do this, this, this, this and this, we will be happy to look at it again.,But it is subject to additional reasons.,Many authors think they make the jump the assumption that if they do what they're told to do, it will be accepted like that.,No, it's always subject to additional review, ,but it's encouraged if an editor sends back such a review and has two, three, four reviewers, all of whom anonymously usually have listed what they think about the journal, about the article, and how it can be made better.,And the editor has decided that these things can be encountered, they can be dealt with.,Now, the author doesn't have to do everything the reviewers say, ,because the author may disagree strongly with some point,, but the author either has to do everything the reviewers say, ,or has to argue effectively as to why they did not do what the reviewer said, ,and then that's OK But to do this, all of the authors,, if there are many, although hopefully there would be one who would take the lead, ,need to go through the reviewer comments, and in the process of making the revision, write a cover letter for the revision that takes every reviewer and indicates how it was dealt with.,E.g., we did this page two, or we didn't do this ,because this review really doesn't understand the science is different from whatever you would think see this reference, ,or something like that, item by item, so that the cover letter could become as long as a manuscript.,But the editor is going to look at that and going to see, who This was Well done.,But you better do what you say you did, because the editor is going to go back and see how did you say you did.,I have to tell you, christian, sometimes authors don't.,They said they did it, but if you check it for you, they really didn't do it.,Now, the stupidest thing that author or group of authors can do, in my view, is to take a manuscript that's been rejected but has been encouraged to revised.,Get angry, get on your high horse and say, I ain't no better reviewers.,I don't want to go there Anyway, we'll send it to another journal.,And there's so much trouble to go through all those revisions, we're just going to send it on to another journal and see how it goes there.,It's really stupid for a lot of reasons, because most likely those reviewer comments are useful and can make the paper better.,And 2nd, it's entirely possible that that 2nd journal is going to send the article. Did a single viewer who saw it the 1st time, and I've had articles come back me.,The editor from reviewer said, I already review this paper for the whatever, whatever journal, and I recommend that it'd be right revised in a value.,But there having to be a lot of changes, and I can't, ,it looks to me like they haven't done anything that editor kills that paper so fast, ,no chance over So you have to be if you're not going to make revision on it, ,you're going to have to be awfully lucky about where you spend the time around, and you're really stupid if you do.,That's very good, too. And what key changes do we anticipate are going to occur in the publication process over the next decade?,I think we are sort of in an era where a lot of things are changing.,Hoping to get, for me, what you think is going to look like.,Dylan is going to be in San Francisco later this month.,Dylan, bob, not Dylan. The Secret Wills pollute on the time.,They are changing, oh yeah, changes everywhere, and most people are caught up in it and trying to figure out what's happening in the publication process, the futures.,I mean, predictions are hard to make, it especially about the future, but it's going to change.,We know that for sure. Our 2nd and my view, is that open access publishing in science and medicine will be the rule, not the exception.,If you gave me a ten year timeframe, I'd say by ten for sure, perhaps even earlier than that.,The recent rebellion by people, especially in UK and Harvard faculty and others,,against those four profit publishers that have been charging libraries so much money to keep their subscriptions going.,Has shaken the publishing industry, while they've tried to ignore it for a long time.,So open access publishing, which I'm pleased to been a pioneer a long time ago, 19, oh, 99, actually, early on, before the ploss was even a dream in her own, one was his mine.,And that it's coming, coming, coming, coming.,Now, there are costs involved in publishing.,You have to understand that, and they're real. But you don't have to make a huge profit like shareholders.,It required from some of those publishing houses.,Some are publicly held, privately held.,But that's going to shake down.,The costs will have to be there'll have to be a way to find the money they keep the journals going.,Because there are real costs the period process has cost Editors need to get paid, even though pure reviewers generally don't the publishing process.,However, in medical scientific journals, the biggest cost of all we've been paper and printing and postage issue.,And with open access publishing on the Internet, uh, you don't have paper, uh and, uh, there are production costs, because you have to get it up there.,And there are any costs, but there are usually not as high as they are in a print publication.,So fortunately, if you're going for grants now, you can ask the granting agency to fund the opportunity for open access publishing if you're paying page costs yourself.,It goes way back to the days when authors were asked to pay to a journal in order for a journal to consider a paper, and that it was sometimes just for pictures.,Uh, I don't like authors. I'm going to pay because I always worry, well, if they pay a lot, maybe there's a better chance they're going to get published.,And the vanity press concept is there, you'd have to be very careful about the ethics and the transparency of that process.,It's going to be open access, and it's not going to be a hold of six months to the National Labor Medicine before people have access to it.,Because that's not fair. If public funds funded the research, the public owns the data, and to have to pay again to get a subscription of something I have said is wrong.,Since 1999, I made that point at Harvard 99, and the point is the same.,But now people are coming around that point of view.,That's the biggest shape. And with that speed, speed, speed.,And in the process of speed, we don't want to lose quality, right?,And if you could change one thing about the publication process, make it open access, but not self publishing, there are people who like the idea self publishing, and I can understand that. Say post publication, peer review is always the most important peer review anyway.,So people could say, well, why don't we just publish anything and let the post publication process take And I think there's a place for journals to try that.,But there should be a due process to the reader front.,The reader knows this is self published and nobody seen it, except the author.,And the author wants to have the post publication review process.,And then how do you do that in an organized manner?,Who's the owner, who's from assurance or one is?,I mean, blogging, I predicted that blogging would be the end of the world in terms of of any kind of trust in anything, ,because blogger is the author, the copy editor, the peer reviewer, the final editor, the advertiser, the public relations director.,All of it sings all at the same time.,And how can you trust that?,I couldn't believe that would ever be possible.,And yet the market is shaking it down so that their bloggers you can trust, and their bloggers you can't.,And that's from post publication, peer review.,You look at something like the health care blog, and the stuff that appears in the health care blog, by and large,, has been written by people, reviewed by nobody except the editor, who does agree or disagree or not agree, to publish it.,But it can be published very quickly, and then it stands on its own merit with the name of the author.,If the author hasn't fate that, that's the other problem.,You can fake it, and if there's not an inter shaking down the real author is, how do you even know it's that person?,It faked the whole thing. So I but I was wrong.,A lot of blogging has worked very well, and so I don't know, as I say,,the futures not that it's gonna change.,And it will change a lot.,If you can give any last tips to the class, again, a lot of people trying to get published for the 1st to 1st time, or all the instructions.,Try to choose a journal that fits your study your paper, try to do the editor wants you to do before the editor is even ask you. And that's the instructions for authors.,And then have a couple of your colleagues, or your friends who want to remain your friends, tell you what they think before you actually send, and then wait and see.,I had the amazing good fortune to send my 1st paper with three co authors, to the New England Journal Medicine 1st ever, and it was accepted with very little revision.,But it was a spectacular paper based on cases.,The cases were remarkable cases, and the editor understood that.,But that's not what the average author is going to be likely to experience.,Thank you so much, dr George Lenberg, from being here with us today, I appreciate that very much.,And thank you for bearing with us.

因此，欢迎来到下一个模块。今天有乔治·伦德伯格博士来到这里，我们感到非常荣幸。他将向你介绍出版过程，并给你一些关于如何发表论文的小贴士。所以谢谢，乔治。非常感谢你今天邀请我。是的，我希望我们能说些可能有用的话。所以我想告诉你一些关于乔治·伦德伯格博士的信息。他曾担任《美国医学会杂志》及其所有档案的主编17年，该杂志是影响力最高的医学期刊之一。所以他一直待到1999年。之后，他担任了最早的开放获取期刊之一《Medscape医学杂志》的主编，也是WebMD的电子医学主编。他目前是CollaBrx的主编。他是《今日医学专页》的总编辑，也是斯坦福大学的咨询教授，在国家医学图书馆董事会任职。所以，他在出版方面有丰富的经验，可以和我们分享，所以再次感谢你和我们在一起。是的，我已经做到了，我全职从事医学编辑已有大约30年了。所以我要从这里开始一个问题，除了好的科学之外，期刊编辑在论文中寻找哪些关键要素？他们想要能让他们的日记看起来不错的论文。因此，作者的关键点之一就是弄清楚，在医学文献中，作者正在制作的产品最适合哪里？这是一个相当复杂的过程。但是很多作者只想选择具有高影响力的期刊，因为，但这取决于他们在寻找什么。如果作者正在寻找耸人听闻的信息或对简历很重要的东西，那么下一份补助金申请挂在上面很棒的东西，那就是一回事。如果作者有兴趣影响该领域，那可能是一本完全不同的期刊可供选择。是的。那么读者群中的作者吗？作者想让谁读这本日记？我的意思是读者读一些期刊，他们不读其他期刊。因此，这在很大程度上与编辑在寻找什么、该期刊喜欢发表的内容以及作者想要通过出版物实现的目标之间的匹配过程有关。那么，作为一名编辑，当论文出现时，你是否会花很多时间在自己的脑海里弄清楚这是否适合已经完成的科学，是否适合期刊？我认为从一开始就是这样做的。一篇论文进来，无论分配给什么编辑来处理，大型期刊上都有很多编辑。主编试图让在该特定学科领域知识最多的编辑来处理这篇论文。然后那个编辑被分配了报纸。而且，由于知识渊博，那位编辑有权在不咨询任何人的情况下拒绝。在大型期刊中，有50、60％的文章在另一双眼睛看见之前就知道了。这涉及风险，如果这位编辑有偏见怎么办？如果这位编辑对某个领域不了解怎么办？如果编辑很傲慢怎么办？或者可能正在与该领域竞争，或者认识其他在该领域工作的人。那里有各种各样的人类事物，不幸的是，我看到这种情况发生得太频繁了。但是，普通的作者应该相信编辑过程符合科学、医学（如果是医学）、患者、公共卫生、整个公共利益的最大利益。但是，要将一篇文章付诸印刷并不难，但是要让一篇文章绝版却非常困难。这是一个非常好的观点。因此，作者，尤其是年轻的作家，应该看一下这个评论过程，即编辑过程，它旨在掩盖他们的面孔。也要感谢你们的帮助，使手稿变得更好。或者甚至可能让它永远不会被其他人看见。这是一个非常好的观点，即观看、整个出版过程都是改进文章和改进论文的一种方式。供读者和作者使用。是的。这就是审核过程的全部内容。很好，很好。你认为科学家在提交论文发表时犯的头号错误是什么？我想说，如果他们选择一本合适的期刊，那就是最适合它的期刊，这可能是头号错误，而不是选择，是的，好吧。最好的期刊，当时被拒绝了。但是除了我们已经提到的那个错误之外，我认为写得太长是一个非常非常常见的错误。另一个非常常见的错误是没有按照作者的说明为该期刊撰写这篇文章。所有期刊都有作者须知。他们中的一些人每期都出版一次，有些则每年出版一次。如今，在互联网时代，可以很容易地找到作者的说明。如此多的作者找不到它们，如果他们找到了它们，他们也不会关注它们。然后编辑可以立即闻到它的味道。如果这个人没有遵循作者的指示，编辑很想知道这个作者是否连作者的指示都听不懂，我为什么要相信科学的内容？也许他们对科学也不是很谨慎，所以请按照作者的说明进行操作。正如我在这里所说，尽量获得正确的期刊，按照作者的说明进行操作，不要写得太长。而且不要得出超出数据范围的结论。很好的观点。这是一个非常常见的问题。很好。对不起，你要了一个。不，这些都是很棒的小贴士。我给了你几个，他们都在争夺，是的。第一。是的，太棒了，不，那些真的很棒。有点像同样的思路，作者能做些什么来增加他们在影响力更高的期刊上发表文章的机会，或者如果你刚起步的话，甚至只是被发表的机会？要谦虚，但不要过于谦虚。愿意冒险，但要意识到如果你抓住机会，你可能得回来在其他地方再试一次。向高处射击，但是，如果你真的知道自己的论文还没有达到你一直在该期刊上看到的水平，那么你为什么要用世界上三本、四本或五本顶级期刊中的一本为月球射击。因此，我认为，正如我已经说过的那样，试着找出合适的地点，那里会有你想要接触的读者，他们会同情你的话题和你想说的话。然后按照作者的说明进行操作。确实如此。是的，很高兴听见。而且，一旦你这样做了，并试图写得简洁明了，那就太棒了。现在，如果你有很多合著者，那很好，但也很难，因为他们都必须就最终产品达成共识。如果你没有很多合著者，我建议当你认为自己已经完成并准备好寄出那篇论文时，不要这样做。取而代之的是，把它放在抽屉里或电脑上，关掉电脑一两天。我知道你真的很想小跑。是的。但是冷静下来，然后回去假装你是世界上最卑鄙的编辑，世界上最卑鄙的编辑，看看你，世界上最卑鄙的编辑，是否真的认为这是报纸。如果没有，那就看看如何才能做得更好。然后选择你自己的审稿人，至少有一两个你认识的人，让他们告诉你他们对这篇论文的真实看法。然后当他们告诉你的时候，记得你让他们告诉你。是的。他们对报纸的真实看法，因为你想让他们告诉你真相，这样你就可以把报纸做得更好。这些是早期的一些提示。是的，这是很好的建议。我认为它是在花那段时间回过头来看看。在本课程中，我们一直在谈论简洁的问题，所以也要回过头来减少你的工作，让其他人阅读以获得外界的反馈。对，对，这是真的。我希望你能给出一些建议，特别是给年轻的科学家。因此，既然班上的许多人都是年轻的科学家，他们刚刚起步，所以他们有第一次尝试发表论文的经历，有没有一些专门针对班上的年轻人的建议。好吧，这位希望成为科学家的年轻科学家显然知道它要么出版，要么灭亡。不幸的是，很多人发表，无论如何他们都会灭亡。但这是故事的另一面。但是要适当敬畏科学企业，这样你才能非常小心。但是不要被它过分压制，因为如果你对自己的所作所为有信心，周围的人对此有所了解和诚实，也对自己的所作所为充满信心，那就不要害怕。但你也不会指望第一次登上月球。是的，所以我想问你的一个问题就是给你一些建议，假设你是第一次写作者，但你会被拒绝。对于一些作者来说，你能说一些鼓舞人心的话吗？他们提交了第一件东西，然后被当作彻头彻尾的拒绝被发回去？没有人喜欢拒绝。是的。每个人都经历过。好吧，举个例子，在我最终被医学院录取之前，我连续三年试图进入医学院。而且我不喜欢这种拒绝，但我想，我真的很想成为一名医生。我以为我有能力但招生委员会还不明白。所以你回过头来弄清楚我没有照原样做什么，我怎样才能让事情变得更好，所以接受拒绝是真正的可能性。当你看期刊、像New England Journal Journal Jam或《柳叶刀》这样的高影响力期刊时，你看到的是未经请求的手稿的拒绝率在95％、>95％之间，嗯，是的。所以，那些关注股票水平的人很可能会告诉你，他们是99％至5％，这意味着很难，也很难。不难进入的期刊的拒绝率要低得多，慢慢达到拒绝率在5、10或15％之间。但是大多数情况下，这些期刊不会告诉你这一点，而且大多数情况下，你没有任何好的方法可以知道。对，对。因为不幸的是，发布过程的透明度不高。对，对，但即使是影响力适中的期刊，你也可以假设，拒绝率也可能相当高。拒绝率将是已提交的论文的大多数。好的。受到中度影响。认为让人们知道自己正在进入什么领域会很有帮助。是的，当你谈论影响力期刊时，你会进入一个非常模糊的领域。是的。它对冲击意味着什么？人们喜欢用数字来写东西。是的。比如你早上向外看，那么你就会明白今天会是什么样子？很多时候你会看到，好吧，今天下雨的几率为94％。另一方面，阳光明媚。那到底意味着什么？我不确定。但是影响因子是吉恩·加菲尔德很久以前创造的东西。对。而且他希望自己没有，因为它在文章上加了一个数字，在日记上加了一个数字，这其实没那么重要。但在某种程度上，它已发展成为期刊、作者和论文的衡量标准。那么，对我来说，影响与它会改变领域有关吗？对，对。不是很多人读过它并引用它是因为它错了吗？既刺激又有趣。所以，但尽管如此，就进入期刊的难度而言，还是有一系列的，我认为对于那些天生具有竞争力、想进入新闻界的人来说，这是很自然的。当然。这是最难完成的事情，部分原因是嘿，有一座大山我想爬它。是的。部分原因是他们知道同事和未来的潜在雇主会知道哇。是的。进去太难了，那个人到了那里。我知道，当我管理包括普通精神病学档案在内的期刊时，那本期刊的录取率如此之低，审阅过程如此漫长而乏味，以至于如果当时一个人能在普通精神病学档案中发表一篇论文，你可能会得到满足。哇。所以这是一个神秘感，但也有数据可以支持它，因为每个人都知道。很难得到它，是的。之所以这样发生，是因为太难了，但这很重要，因为担任编辑很长时间的丹尼·弗里曼，通常会有12到15名同行评议者。哇，这很不寻常。每份手稿。是的。而且是的。另一方面，只是为了让刚起步的人明白。所以你提到了拒绝率，而且很多期刊的拒绝率都很高。某件事多久会被直接接受一次？只是为了让人们了解他们在看什么。只有一篇文章是由编辑征求的，才会被一本好的期刊所接受。好吧，所以你通常会看到其中一个被拒绝但要重新提交，有点像你现在的位置-除此之外，因为你在看作者会得到什么，好吧，不，作者会得到什么，如果作者幸运的话，他们会得到一份建议和批评清单，上面写着这篇论文很重要，这篇论文很有趣，这篇论文似乎有有效的数据。这篇论文的结论似乎没有超出数据的范围。主题很及时，是期刊读者感兴趣的主题。我现在是编辑在谈这个问题，现在很及时。所以我们会优先考虑它，这就是编辑器要经历的过程-Okay。由审稿人帮助决定这篇论文是立即被拒绝，还是稍作修改后才被接受，这种情况确实会发生，但并不常见。大量的科学论文很少被接受，但稍作修改。通常会有相当多的修订。评论、观点、观点文章、特邀社论，诸如此类的内容有时几乎没有变化就能被接受。但我想我自己从来没有为Jama写过一篇未经修改就被接受的社论。所以很高兴知道。请记住这一点。是的我是编辑。但是我通常足够聪明，也足够谦虚，可以在我出版之前让别人来看我的东西，因为我想让别人看看。是的。幸运的是，我大部分时间都把鸡蛋从脸上拒之门外，但并非总是如此。对，对。因此，就你是否收回其中一个而言，你需要进行很多修改，也许它没有被拒绝，但有机会重新提交。作者或期刊编辑在收到论文回复时会寻找什么，我的意思是什么，怎么回应审稿人有哪些小贴士？而且，就其他人必须达到的目标而言，你有某种门槛吗？好吧，首先，如果他们想要发表论文的期刊回来说，我们对这篇论文感兴趣，作者应该会非常高兴。而且，如果你要这样做、这个、这个、这个和这个，我们很乐意再看一遍，但还有待进一步的审查。许多作者认为，他们跳了起来，这样的假设是，如果他们按照要求去做，那样就会被接受。不，它总是需要接受额外的审查，但这令人鼓舞。是的。如果编辑发回了这样的评论，并且有二、三、四位审稿人，他们通常都是匿名的，他们列出了他们对期刊或文章的看法，说明如何改进该期刊或文章，而编辑决定可以遇到这些问题，则可以处理这些问题。现在，作者不必照审稿人所说的去做。因为作者可能强烈不同意某些观点。但是作者要么必须按照审稿人所说的去做，要么必须有效地争论为什么他们没有按照审稿人所说的去做。然后没关系。但是，要做到这一点，所有作者都需要仔细阅读审稿人的评论，尽管希望有许多人能带头。在进行修订的过程中，为修订写一封求职信，记录每位审稿人的评论并说明是如何处理的。例如，我们在第二页这样做，或者我们之所以没有这样做，是因为这位审稿人真的不明白，科学与你想的任何东西都不一样，请参阅此参考文献。是的。或者类似的东西。非常具体。逐项填写，这样求职信就可以像手稿一样长，对吧？编辑要看看然后看看哇，这做得很好。但是你最好照你说的去做，因为编辑会回去看看你是否真的做到了。这是一个很好的观点，是的。告诉你。当然，有时候作者不会。他们说他们做到了，但如果你检查一下。我已经审阅了有这种情况的论文，对。现在，在我看来，一个作者或一群作者能做的最愚蠢的事情就是拿一份被拒绝但被鼓励修改的手稿。生气吧，自鸣得意地说我比那些评论者更了解，无论如何我都不想去那里。我们会把它发送到另一本期刊，要仔细阅读所有这些修订版非常麻烦，我们只想把它发送到另一本期刊看看进展如何。这真的很愚蠢，原因有很多，因为很可能，那些审稿人的评论很有用，可以让论文变得更好。其次，第二本期刊完全有可能将这篇文章发给第一次看到文章的同一位审稿人，而我的文章又回来了。审稿人的编辑说，无论什么期刊，我已经审阅了这篇论文。我建议对其进行修改，它有价值，但必须进行很多改动。在我看来，他们什么也没做。那个编辑杀掉那篇报纸的速度太快了，绝对不可能。好的。所以你必须这样如果你不打算对其进行修改，那么你还必须对下次发送的内容感到幸运。如果你那样做，你真的很愚蠢。这是非常好的小贴士而且。您预计未来十年出版过程将发生哪些关键变化？我认为我们正处在一个很多事情都在变化的时代，有点值得一看，从你那里得到你想象的样子。Dylan将在本月晚些时候前往旧金山。DylanBog，不是DylanTom。而且，时代在变化，是的。变化无处不在，大多数人都陷入其中，试图弄清楚发生了什么。在出版过程中，我的意思是很难对未来做出预测，尤其是对未来的预测。但情况将会改变。我们肯定知道这一点。其次，我的观点是，科学和医学领域的开放获取出版将成为规则，而不是例外。对。如果你给我一个十年的期限，我会说肯定要买十年。好的。可能比这更早。最近，人们，尤其是英国人士，以及哈佛大学的教职员工和其他人对那些向图书馆收取高额费用以维持订阅的营利性出版商的反抗震惊了出版业，而他们却长期以来一直试图忽视它。因此，我很高兴很久以前就成为了开放获取出版的先驱。是的。1999实际上是在达成偶数协议之前的早期[听不清]。而且它来了、来了、来了、来了。现在，出版涉及成本。你必须明白。而且它们是真实的，但你不必像股东所要求的那样从其中一些出版社那里获得丰厚的利润。有些是公开持有的，有些是私人持有的，但这将动摇。但是必须付出代价，必须有办法找到钱，才能维持日记账的运转。因为有实际成本。有成本，编辑需要获得报酬，尽管同行评审者通常不这样做。发布过程。但是，在医学科学期刊中，最大的成本一直是纸张以及印刷和邮资。有了互联网上的开放存取出版，你就没有纸张了，还有制作成本，因为你必须把它拿出来。有些编辑费用通常不如印刷出版物那么高。因此，幸运的是，如果你现在要申请补助金，你可以要求拨款机构为开放获取出版的机会提供资金。如果你自己支付页面成本，那可以追溯到作者被要求向期刊付费才能让期刊考虑一篇论文的时代，而这有时只是为了拍照。我不喜欢作者必须付钱，因为我总是担心，好吧，如果他们付很多钱，他们出版的可能性就会更大。虚荣新闻的概念是你必须非常谨慎地对待该过程的道德和透明度的领域。它将是开放获取的，而且国家医学图书馆不会等六个月到一年的时间人们才能访问它，因为这不公平。如果公共资金资助研究，则公众拥有数据。而且，自1999年以来，不得不再次付费才能订阅我所说的东西是不对的。我是在1999年在哈佛大学提出的。观点是一样的，但现在人们开始接受这种观点。这是最大的变化。是的。有了这个，速度、速度，在速度的过程中，我们不想降低质量。对，对。这很重要。如果你能改变未来出版过程中的一件事，那会是什么？开启开放访问权限。开放访问，是的。但不是自行出版。好的，还有同行评议。有些人喜欢理想的自助出版，我能理解。假设无论如何，出版后的同行评审始终是最重要的同行评审。对。所以人们可以说得好，为什么我们不直接发布任何东西然后让出版后的流程接管它。而且我认为记者可以尝试一下，但应该事先为读者制定正当程序。因此，读者知道这是自己出版的，除了作者之外没人看过。作者希望有出版后的同行评审程序。那你是如何有组织地做到这一点的呢？谁是所有者，谁是出版商还是有出版商？写博客，我预计，就对任何事物的信任而言，博客都将是世界末日。因为博客作者是作者、文案编辑、同行评审者、最终编辑、广告商、公共关系总监。所有这些都是同时发生的。你怎么能相信呢？我简直不敢相信这是可能的。然而，市场已经动摇了局面，因此有些博客作者是你可以信任的，有些博客作者是你无法信任的。那来自出版后的同行评审。你看的是医疗保健博客之类的东西，总的来说，医疗博客中出现的内容是由人们撰写的，除了同意或不同意或不同意发表的编辑之外，没有人对其进行审查。但是它可以很快出版，然后以作者的名字作为自己的优点。如果作者没有伪造它，那是唯一的问题，你可以伪造它。而且，如果没有编辑确定真正的作者是谁，你怎么知道是那个人？对对。你伪造了整件事。但我错了，很多博客都效果很好。因此，我不知道，正如我所说，未来并不那么容易。是的，太棒了。但它会改变，而且会有很大的变化。是的，如果你能再给全班同学提供最后的提示，那么很多人都在努力第一次发表。按照作者的说明进行操作。尽量选择一本适合你的研究和论文的期刊，在编辑问你之前尽量做编辑想让你做的事情，这就是对作者的指示。然后让你的几个同事是你的朋友，他们想成为你的朋友，在你真正发信之前告诉你他们的想法。然后拭目以待。我很幸运能将我的第一篇论文和三位合著者一起寄给《新英格兰医学杂志》。有史以来第一次，它被接受了。哇。几乎没有修改，但这是一篇基于案例的精彩论文。而且这些案例是非凡的案例。编辑明白了这一点，但这不是普通作者可能经历的。太棒了，非常感谢乔治·伦德伯格博士今天和我们在一起。谢谢，我非常感激，也感谢你对我们的支持。