
JPGM Gold Con: 50 years of Medical Writing

International Conference on Writing, Editing and Publishing
23rd - 26th September 2004, Mumbai, India

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of
Journal of Postgraduate Medicine,
Official publication of the Staff Society of
Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital, Mumbai, India.

CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Messages	4
Staff Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital	10
From the Editors' Desk	11
The Journal	
Fifty years of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine: A journey in time	12
Staff Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital	16
Editorial Team of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine	16
Faculty of JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing	17
Organising Committee of JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing	18
Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital: 1926-1988	19
Some proud moments in the History of Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital	23
The Conference	
JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing - Scientific Program	24
Resource Material	30
Abstracts of Papers for Award Session	47
Acknowledgements	49
The Post-Conference Report	52

Foreword

The twin institutions of the Seth GS Medical College & KEM Hospital established in 1926 have completed 78 glorious years. During this period, they have been torch bearers of medical excellence. Apart from being in the forefront of patient care and research, one of the pioneering achievements of the staff society of these institutions has been the Journal of Postgraduate medicine which completes 50 glorious years.

This remarkable journey of the Journal has been marked by trials and tribulations. This multidisciplinary journal was started in 1955. It was the vision of Dr. RG Dhayagude that a journal be brought out where the work done at the institutions could be disseminated and shared with a wider audience. During the silver jubilee celebration in 1951, Dr. Dhayagude raised sufficient funds to set up a research society, which in turn funded a quarterly journal. The sad demise of Dr. Dhayagude in 1954, did not enable him to see his dream reach fruition and the first issue of the journal was then dedicated to his memory. Over the last few decades, several editors have helped make the journal what it is- Dr. NM Purandare, Dr. UK Sheth, Dr. RS Satoskar, Dr. SD Bhandarkar and Dr. Alan Almeida and Dr. K Radhakrishna Murthy. Apart from the chief editors, many associate, assistant, consulting and managing editors have contributed to the phenomenal success of the journal.

The journal has many firsts to its credit. It was the first journal in India to start a web based article submission and tracking system, the first in India to adopt an on-line manuscript management system, and the first

society-run journal in India to provide a CD with every issue. Today, the journal receives submissions from all over the world, has an international panel of reviewers with over 1100 experts, and is indexed with a large number of bibliographic databases. Accolades have also poured in including a 7 point rating by Google, Excellent Medical site and Golden web award.

Writing, editing and publishing are the heart and soul of research. For the benefit of society at large, information from a study should be made available to it and be accessible by it easily. Dissemination of research work is imperative for it to become knowledge. With this view in mind, the editorial board has organized an International conference on medical writing, editing and publishing from 23rd-26th September 2004. The conference is the first of its kind in a developing country and has drawn faculty from far and wide. The topics and the faculty has been aptly chosen to navigate the medical community through the ocean of scientific communication.

From here on, the journal embarks upon a journey that will lead to its centenary and I do hope that this will be marked by many more laurels and milestones. I also wish this conference a grand success.

With best wishes,

Dr. Nilima Kshirsagar

Dean

Professor and Head

Department of Clinical Pharmacology
Patron of the Golden Jubilee Conference

Johny Joseph
Municipal Commissioner



Office of the Municipal
Commissioner
Mahanagarpalika Marg,
Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel No. : 2262 05 25 (P)
 : 2262 02 51 Ext. 3109 (O)
Fax No. : 2265 59 27

I am glad to know that the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) published by the staff of the Seth G. S. Medical College and KEM Hospital is celebrating its Golden Jubilee and that an International Conference on Medical Writing, Editing and Publishing has been organised from 23rd to 26th September 2004 to observe this achievement in a befitting manner. The conference has drawn distinguished speakers from India and abroad including the World Health Organisation and the British Medical Journal.

I send my best wishes for the success of the Conference and continued succes of the Journal.

Johny Joseph
Municipal Commissioner

Prof. S. G. Damle

Joint Municipal Commissioner
NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, MUMBAI
Exec. Comm. Member
Dental Council of India, New Delhi.



Nair Hospital Dental College,
Dr. A. L. Nair Road,
Mumbai Central, Mumbai - 400 008
Tel No. (PBX) : 23082714/17
Personal : 23083884
Fax No. : 23080655

I am glad to know that the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine is celebrating its Golden Jubilee. It is heartening to note that a journal published by the staff society of a medical college has grown by leaps and bounds is among the best in Asia. The theme of the conference is commendable as the journal seeks to promote open access.

I wish the organisers the very best and the journal many more laurels in the years to come.

Prof. S. G. Damle

Jt. Municipal Commissioner



VIJAYSINH PATANKAR
Additional Municipal Commissioner



Office of the Addl. Municipal
Commissioner,
Municipal Head Office, Annex Building,
3rd Floor, Mahapalika Marg,
Mumbai - 400 001.
Phones
Office : 22620433
Resi. : 24952029

I am very happy to know that the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine is celebrating its Golden Jubilee and an International Conference on Medical Writing, Editing and Publishing has been organised on this proud occasion.

It gives me pleasure to note that the Journal of the Postgraduate Medicine is indexed in many national and international indexing agencies like Medline and Pubmed. It is very important to remember us that the fruits of the medical research are made available to all without any discrimination.

I wish the conference grand success and wish the journal a long successful life.

Vijaysinh Patankar
Addl. Municipal Commissioner

Message from the President of U.S. National Academy of Sciences

I write to offer congratulations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) and JPGM Gold Con, the celebratory international conference on journal writing and editing.

Your history of non-profit publishing in print and the open access policies of JPGM can serve as a model for others in both the developing and industrialized world. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences takes pleasure in recognizing the valuable contribution of JPGM and sends its best wishes for continued success.

Bruce Alberts

President

U.S. National Academy of Sciences

Message from the Chairman of International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications

I am very happy to see that the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) is completing and now celebrating fifty years of continuous existence and publication service to the medical research community. This is really commendable keeping in mind the many practical difficulties we face in India in quality STM publication activity. It is also a happy circumstance that several international bodies including OSI, INASP and WAME are supporting the Conference being organised on this occasion. This implies recognition of quality from the concerned professionals.

I hope JPGM continues to do well and succeeds in achieving three things: get a good fraction of the best research papers from India into its pages; ensure that Indian work is easily noticed worldwide and cited frequently; and attract good quality papers from other countries for publication in its pages. These indeed are the aims of all good quality STM publication activity in India.

With best wishes for your Conference and regards,
Sincerely

N. Mukunda
Chairman
International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications

Message from the President of Indian National Science Academy

The Golden Jubilee of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) is a significant event because the Journal is unique in being owned and managed by the Staff Society of the KEM Hospital and has succeeded in maintaining high quality over the years. Its pricing policy and its advocacy and practice of open access are in keeping with the liberal and noble traditions of the KEM Hospital. As information explodes and the access to scientific information becomes a matter of debate, the role of JPGM as a voice for openness and fairness will become more important than ever before.

I send my best wishes to the JPGM on this historic occasion.

Yours sincerely,

M. S. Valiathan

President,

Indian National Science Academy

Staff Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital

The Staff Society of Seth G S Medical College and KEM Hospital feels extremely proud and happy to see its official publication the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) reach its golden milestone. Just like a mother watching her child learn to walk, the Staff Society has witnessed JPGM go through its trials and tribulations and now feels proud to cherish this gold medal winning landmark. It is fitting that the editorial board has organized an “International Conference on Medical Writing, Editing and Publishing” to commemorate the Journal’s golden jubilee.

The Staff Society takes this opportunity to congratulate the editorial board for their endeavor and sends best wishes for the same.

Dr. Anjali Joshi Dr. Ruchi Nanavati
Hon. Jt. Secretary Hon. Jt. Secretary

From Editors' Desk

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to this academic festival of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine which celebrates the golden milestone of the journal.

This indeed is a unique conference where all three major aspects of medical communication namely, medical writing, editing and publishing are brought under one umbrella and our organizing team is proud to have leaders in these fields from India and from around the world attending this conference and sharing their wealth of knowledge. A large number of delegates attending this conference is an indicator of enthusiasm and interest that medical researchers of today have in scientific communication. An elaborate and packed scientific program has been prepared for the conference. We are confident that the delegates and faculty of this conference will both have a pleasant and fruitful interaction. We will consider that the efforts of the organizing team worthwhile, if all the participants find the deliberations useful, make new and lasting friendships and have an enjoyable stay in the 'festival city' Mumbai. While the organising team has gone all out to make this unique conference a great success, any shortcomings may be borne patiently and we look forward to an excellent academic feast in the coming four days!

May this festival of academicians spread the light of scientific knowledge!

Atul Goel

Editor, Journal of Postgraduate Medicine

Fifty years of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine: A journey in time

The Journal of Postgraduate Medicine (JPGM) completes 50 years of its existence in 2004. Fifty years is a long period for any journal and this communication intends to trace this eventful journey.

The Idea

Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward VII Memorial (KEM) Hospital were established in the year 1926 and in a short span of two decades the twin institutions had created a reputation not only for offering selfless and quality medical service but also for excellence in teaching, research and medical writing. The staff and faculty of the institutions met regularly to discuss their research proposals and findings. These were published in a periodical booklet brought out as *Proceedings of the Staff Society*. At that time, an idea was mooted to publish an in-house journal so that research work done at the institutions could be disseminated and shared with a wider audience.¹

The journal itself was truly the brainchild of Dr. RG Dhayagude,² who served as the Dean of the twin institutions from 1945. An academian par excellence, he was not only instrumental in giving the journal its name, but was also responsible for ensuring that the idea did not remain just a concept but actually came into existence. The institutions celebrated their silver jubilee in 1951. Dr. Dhayagude helped raise enough money so that a Research Society could be established, which could in turn support publishing a quarterly journal.³ It was, however, unfortunate that Dr. Dhayagude, the person who had the vision of an Indian medical college publishing a quality journal, who planned for it and garnered funds for the purpose, was not there to see his dream come true. He died in 1954 and the very first issue of the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine was fittingly dedicated to his memory.

The Early Years

The first issue of the journal was published in the year

1955 with Dr. NM Purandare, Professor of Pathology, as its Editor. A lot of thought must have gone into the planning of the first issue. It consisted of original research papers, case reports and reviews. Documentation and illustrations were considered of vital importance. A detailed account of extended abdomino-vaginal hysterectomy that carried 48 good quality black and white photographs depicting the various steps of the surgical procedure was published in the first volume.⁴ It is noteworthy that the subject index and author index were published right from the first volume making referencing easier.

Dissemination of the findings of research carried out in the institutions may have been one of the objectives behind bringing out the journal. However, it was never the journal's policy to exclude other medical writers from the process. Hence, although a majority of articles published in the first few volumes were written by the researchers and staff working in the twin institutions, the doors were open for researchers from other institutions as well. The journal could be credited with another thoughtful feat. Of late, many journals have started the practice of publishing the date of receipt of manuscript to provide an idea to readers about the time lag between submission of manuscript and its ultimate publication. It is noteworthy that this practice, which makes the editing process transparent, was started by the journal within the first few years itself.

The Patrons, Benefactors and Supporters

The Journal was fortunate to receive the backing of various Trusts established in K. E. M. Hospital. The Research Society, Staff Society, Diamond Jubilee Society Trust (DJST) and the Department Development Fund have over the years provided support to the Journal in times of financial need. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai also provided grant in aid for several years. The successive Deans of the Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital have always taken keen interest in the journal's working and have been

associated with the journal in various capacities. They have been instrumental in getting logistic and financial support for the journal² but have kept themselves steadfastly away from interfering with the editorial policies and editorial decisions and have thereby inculcated and fostered a culture of editorial freedom. The faculty and staff members of the twin institutions, the journal's subscribers and contributors provided constant support, too. The Staff Society and its executive committee and secretaries have always lent their whole-hearted support to the journal. We take this opportunity to thank all of them. Being a non-speciality journal that wasn't owned by a professional body acted as a hindrance in resource-generation and hence the journal always had only a handful of advertisers, at best. Their contribution is also gratefully acknowledged. It should, however, be mentioned that this has not deterred the successive editorial boards to continue to strive for enhancing the quality of the journal in terms of content as well as layout.

Journal of Postgraduate Medicine Editors, 1955-2004

Editors

NM Purandare, 1955-1971
 UK Sheth, 1971-1979
 RS Satoskar, 1979-1984
 SD Bhandarkar, 1984-1991
 AF Almeida, 1992-1996
 K Radhakrishna Murthy, 1997-2002
 Atul Goel, 2002 to date

Associate Editors

AE deSa, 1955-1968
 RA Lewis, 1955-1956
 CK Deshpande, 1956-1960
 RA Satoskar, 1960-1968
 RA Bhalerao, 1969-1985
 SD Bhandarkar, 1969-1984
 SG Dalvi, 1984-1991
 GH Tilve, 1984-1991
 MV Kirtane, 1986-1991
 SK Pandya, 1988 -1991
 ME Yeolekar, 1992-1996
 KC Patel, 1992-1996
 Atul Goel, 1997-2002
 Pradeep Vaideeswar, 1997-2002
 Lakshmi Rajgopal, 2002-todate
 SB Bavdekar, 2002-todate

Managing Editors

RG Chitre, 1955-1956
 CB Dhurandhar, 1956-1968
 UK Sheth, 1969-1971
 SM Bhatnagar, 1971-1979
 GH Tilve, 1979-1984
 Shashikala M Kendurkar, 1984-1989
 Nilima Kshirsagar, 1990-1991
 DK Sahu, 1997-todate

Assistant Editors

BS Kulkarni, 1969-1985
 Shobha S Kowli, 1986-1994
 Nirmala N Rege, 1990-1996
 M Natrajan, 1993-1996
 R DeSouza, 1993-1995

Secretary

DR Karnad, 1992-1996

Consulting Editors

Nirmala N Rege, 2000-2002
 Urmila M Thatte, 2000-2002
 Lakshmi Rajgopal, 2001-2002
 Nithya J Gogtay, 2002-todate
 Sangeeta Amladi, 2002
 Vinita Salvi, 2002-todate
 Sanjay Mehta, 2003-todate

Many more persons have contributed to the Journal over the past 50 years. The contributors include members of the editorial board, advisors to the editorial board, editorial assistants, copywriters, language editors and statistical advisors. The services provided by thousands of referees have made significant contribution in helping the journal enhance its scientific content. And of course, the journal would not have reached the readers without the contribution and cooperation from its printers: Popular Press (Bombay) Ltd., Akshar Praroop, Ami Arts, Ganesh Offset, and Medknow Publications (formerly known as DK Publications).

The Challenging Period and Resurgence

In the 1990s, the journal faced tremendous financial difficulties that created obstacles in timely publication even though the journal continued to receive manuscripts from contributors. With the very existence of the journal getting threatened, the staff members, the Staff Society and the editorial board took up the challenge to resurrect the journal. With a view to providing resources, the staff members volunteered to increase their subscription and the more resourceful amongst them brought in advertisers to shore up the income. DK Sahu, a qualified pediatrician and an alumnus of the Seth G. S. Medical College, took over the responsibility as Managing Editor of the Journal and helped transform JPGM from an ailing periodical to a robust journal. In addition to providing financial insulation, he assisted the journal through offering his expertise in the field of publishing and editing. His efforts ensured that the resurrected journal was indexed with more international indexing agencies than ever before (increasing its visibility) and it had its automated manuscript management system in place (facilitating manuscript submission and handling) much before many other reputed journals. He also helped construct and later renovate the journal's much appreciated website.

The efforts of successive editorial teams ensured that the past glory was restored and even enhanced. Today,

the journal has more sections in place adding variety to the scientific feast. The novel and innovative sections include E-medicine, Ethics Forum, Education Forum, Looking Back, Images in Pathology, Medicine and Radiology and a section discussing "Grand Round Case". The journal is now indexed with over 30 different bibliographic databases and indexes. The journal now represents a true international publication receiving contributions not only from India but also from neighbouring Asian countries, Iran and Turkey as well as from countries like the USA, UK and Australia. Over 1500 referees drawn from various countries help the journal maintain its standards. The journal is now printed on an acid-free paper making it more resistant to wear and tear.⁵

Being the first journal published from India that had an automated manuscript management system in place is a matter of pride for those associated with the journal. It is not just a matter of showcasing a technological advance it represents the journal's obligation to ensure convenience and cost-saving for its contributors and referees and the journal's commitment to transparency and accountability in its editorial processes. Allowing readers the world over free access to the treasures of medical writings contributed over the past 24 years has been one of the greatest achievements of the journal.⁵ The journal has enunciated this policy of "Open Access" and adhered to it even while facing great financial difficulties that threatened the very existence of the journal. It has constantly avoided enticing propositions that promised to deliver badly needed resources even when more resourceful publishing houses and journals were indulging in restrictive practices. The journal has

been able to stand firm as it views itself as a part of the glorious tradition of selfless service rendered by the Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital.

The Future

"They conquer who believe they can"-John Dryden

A society-run multi-speciality journal celebrating its golden jubilee is no mean achievement. But an even tougher task would be for the journal to march ahead towards its centenary. If the keen interest shown by the staff members, fortitude shown by the Staff Society and the growth of the journal in the past few years are any indication, the journal is sure to cross a few more milestones in its quest to become a centenarian. We at JPGM believe that the journal can make a difference to the world of medical writing and peg the ethical and academic standards of medical publishing at a higher level. The journal intends to make its contribution to the "Open access" movement, as it believes that technology should facilitate the dissemination of information and knowledge and not hinder it and that paucity of resources should not come in the way of accessing information that is likely to lead to better healthcare and better life.

The Conference

The Golden Jubilee Conference is being organized to commemorate fifty years of medical writing. The theme of this conference will be Medical writing and publishing. A number of eminent international speakers have already confirmed their participation in this unique event. This

Journal of Postgraduate Medicine: Noteworthy features and achievements

- The first internationally indexed medical journal published by an Indian Medical College
- One of the first few indexed journals published from India
- The first Indian medical journal to have an automated manuscript management system in place
- An Ombudsman for sorting out disputes: His decisions are binding on the journal
- Over 1500 referees assisting the journal
- Referees provided with links for accessing similar articles in PubMed
- Articles published in JPGM are included in the databases of over 30 indexing agencies and organizations
- Commitment to "Open Access": Full text articles provided free of cost to all through the journal website as well as through Bioline International, Canada and OAI-compliant E-print repository of the University of Toronto
- First journal in India to provide a CD with each issue (1999)
- All articles published in the journal since 1980 can be viewed on and downloaded from the journal website (www.jpgmonline.com)
- The Journal website is constructed as per OpenURL, DC Metadata, W3C and other international standards enabling faster linking, facilitating easier searching and indexing and allowing uniform browser experience
- The journal website is visited by over 2500 unique visitors every day
- Number of manuscripts received in the year 2003: 438
- Acceptance Rate (2003): 32%
- Mean time from submission to first decision (2003): 26 days
- Mean time period from submission to acceptance (turn around time, 2003): 62 days
- Mean time period from acceptance to publication (2003): 71 days

will ensure a meeting of minds between medical writers, editors and publishers. We also hope to attract a number of budding young doctors and undergraduate and postgraduate students to attend this event. These individuals will be registered on a subsidized basis, which is in line with our open access policy.

This will probably be the first such event in a developing country discussing all the aspects of writing and publishing in biomedical science. Publication and spread of knowledge there after is the ultimate goal of any research work. Research work from most developing countries, however, is usually remains poorly visible. Lack of training and understanding of the writing and editing process is one of the reasons for the poor visibility of published work from the developing countries. We intend to emphasize on these issues apart from other important ones such as open access and ethical issues in writing, research and publication.

Why This Conference

Writing, editing and publishing are the heart and soul of research. For the benefit of the society at large, information gathered from a study should be made available to it and be accessible by it easily. Dissemination of research work is imperative for it to become knowledge. "Publication and dissemination of the results of national research and development activities help in strengthening and expanding national scientific and technological capacity and capability" [Ninth International Conference of Science Editors].

Writing is the first step in this process of transformation of information [A collection of facts or data] to knowledge [The state or fact of knowing]. A well-written piece, unfolding a research work, is readily accepted for publication and appreciated and grasped by the peers. To effectively build these capacities, it will be necessary to enhance the training of medical students and scientists at all levels. Though research methodology is part of the curricula in some, most medical schools do not train the future medical scientists as to how to present their work in the most appropriate manner. Even more importantly, no course discusses the importance of writing and publishing the data which are being collected

in every clinic and hospital. These issues will form the crux of this conference. One of the important aims of the conference is creating awareness among researchers, students and doctors about the ethical issues in writing related to authorship, relationship with the industry and / or patient's privacy.

Editing and peer-reviewing form the essential part of publication process and they help to assess the scientific validity, originality and importance of a work and improve its readability and accuracy before publication. Special skills in editing, publishing and managing scientific journals are obligatory to fulfil the role of journal editors. Unfortunately, part-time editors of the journals from the developing world are not well-versed with the evolving norms and technology in scientific journal publishing and management.

Publishing is the final stage of dissemination of research findings. Electronic tools facilitate and speed up the process of dissemination of knowledge beyond the limits of printed volumes of a journal. Electronic publishing also helps to propagate the knowledge from South to North and from East to West which becomes especially relevant today with increasing spread of diseases across the globe. A toll-free access increases the visibility, accessibility and impact of research. There is a need to examine the issues related to electronic publishing and open access in the context of the developing world – who pays for the access, what is the best solution for the developing world, and so on.

References

1. Deshpande CK. A Quarter Century of Publication. J Postgrad Med 1980; 26:1.
2. Cooper RN. Late Dr. R. G. Dhayagude. "In Memorium". J Postgrad Med 1955;1:1-3.
3. Purandare NM. Editorial. J Postgrad Med 1980; 26:2-3.
4. Purandare BN. Extended abdomino-vaginal hysterectomy. J Postgrad Med 1956;1:70-78.
5. Bavdekar SB. Taking Stock and Looking Ahead. J Postgrad Med 2004;50:3-4.

Part of this article appears in the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, July-September 2004.

Staff Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital

Executive Committee Members List

President (Dean)

Dr. Nilima Kshirsagar

Vice President

Dr. Alan Almeida

Hon. Jt. Secretary

Dr. Anjali Joshi

Dr. Ruchi Nanavati

Hon. Treasurer

Dr. Madhav Sathe

Editor

Dr. Atul Goel

Associate Editors

Dr. Sandeep Bavdekar

Dr. Laxmi Rajgopal

Consulting Editors

Dr. Sanjay Mehta

Dr. Nithya Gogatay

Dr. Vinita Salvi

Members

Dr. Kishore Sandu

Dr. Anand Varadkar

Dr. Aadil Chagla

Dr. Radhakrishna Murthy

Dr. Pradeep Vaideshwar

Dr. Smitha Divete

Dr. Jayant Rege

Dr. T. D. Nadkarni

Co-opted Members

Dr. Bhavana Mhatre

Dr. A. R. Chauhan

Dr. Pinakin Gujar

Dr. Abhijit

Editorial Team of Journal of Postgraduate Medicine

Editor

Atul Goel

Associate Editors

Sandeep Bavdekar

Lakshmi Rajgopal

Consulting Editors

Nithya Gogatay

Sanjay Mehta

Vinita Salvi

Ombudsman

Sunil Pandya

Managing Editor

D. K. Sahu

Members

Amita Athavale

Abhay Dalvi

Sucheta Dandekar

Hemant Deshmukh

Anil Patwardhan

Preeti Mehta

Nalini Shah

Lalita Tuteja

Pradeep Vaideeswar

S. V. Vaidya

Editorial Assistants

Jignesh Gandhi

Milind Tullu

Statistical Advisor

Anil Arekar

Copy Editors

Akshar

Advisory Board

Thomas B. Ferguson

Nobuo Hashimoto

Laurence Klotz

Nora Noni MacDonald

Anand Malaviya

Ana Marusic

V. Mohan

Dan J. Ncayiyana

G. B. Parulkar

David J. Pierson

Andrew P. Schachat

Shirish S. Sheth

Michael Swash

P. N. Tandon

Jim Thornton

Jean-Louis Vincent

Faculty of JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing

Philip Abraham

Editor, Indian Journal of Gastroenterology, India

Rakesh Aggarwal

Associate Editor, Indian Journal of Gastroenterology, India

Subbiah Arunachalam

Distinguished Fellow, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, India

P. Balaram

Editor, Current Science, India

D. S. Bhandarkar

Editor, Journal of Minimal Access Surgery, India

Shobna Bhatia

Associate Editor, Indian Journal of Gastroenterology, India

S. K. Bichile

Ex-Editor, Journal of the Association of the Physicians of India, India

Sujith Chandy

Dept. of Clinical Pharmacology, Christian Medical College, India

Piotr M. Dobosz

Blackhorse Scientific Publishers Ltd., Poland

Ranjan Dwivedi

HINARI, WHO, India

B. Gitanjali

Associate Editor, Indian Journal of Pharmacology, India

Stevan Harnad

Chaire de Recherche du Canada, Canada and University of Southampton, UK

Eric Hellman

Openly Informatics Inc., USA

Rajendra Kale

Editorials Editor, BMJ, UK

Jitendra Khanna

Communication, Advocacy and Information, WHO, Switzerland

Thomas Lang

Past President, Council of Science Editors, California, USA

R. D. Lele

Director of Research, Jaslok Hospital, India

Anirudha Malpani

Medical Director, Health Education Library for People, India

Shabnam Minwalla

Times Of India, Mumbai, India

Hooman Momen

Editor, Bulletin of the World Health Organization, WHO, Switzerland

Arun Nanivadekar

Medical Research & Communication Consultant, India

Naina Pandita

Sr. Technical Director, National Informatics Centre, India

Sunil Pandya

Editor Emeritus, Issues In Medical Ethics, India

M. N. Parikh

Editor, Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India, India

Purvish Parikh

Ex-Editor, Indian Journal of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, India

G. B. Parulkar

Ex-Dean, Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M.

Hospital, India

T. B. Rajshekhar

Indian Institute of Science, India

Peush Sahni

President, World Association of Medical Editors,
Associate Editor, NMJI, India

K. Satyanarayana

Editor, Indian Journal of Medical Research, India

Sandhya Srinivasan

Executive Editor, Indian Journal of Medical Ethics, India

Avinash Supe

Seth GS Medical Collage and KEM Hospital, India

Pritpal S Tamber

Medical Editor and Manager of new journals,
BioMedCentral Ltd, UK

James Testa

Director, Editorial Development, Thomson-ISI, USA

Shubha Tole

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, India

Advisors

Doug Altman

Ranjit Roy Choudhury

Julie Esanu

Barbara Gastel

Jaideep Gogtay

R. J. Jha

S. P. Kalantri

Kiran Marthak

Ana Marusic

R. A. Mashelkar

Sally Morris

Samiran Nundy

Ivan Oransky

Roy M. Pitkin

R. Raveendran

H. P. S. Sachdev

M. Venkateswarlu

Organising Committee of JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing

Patron

Nilima A. Kshirsagar

Chairperson

Atul Goel

Organising Secretary

Nithya Gogtay

Sandeep B. Bavdekar

Joint Organising Secretary

D. K. Sahu

Scientific Committee

Lakshmi Rajgopal

Vinita Salvi

Finance Committee

Sanjay Mehta

Jignesh Gandhi

Nalini Shah

Accommodation/ Conveyance Committee

Sucheta Dandekar

Hemant D. Deshmukh

S. V. Vaidya

Registration Committee

Anil Patwardhan

Preeti Mehta

Pradeep Vaideeswar

Local Hospitality Committee

Abhay Dalvi

Amita Athavale

Lalita Tuteja

Shilpa Abhyankar

Audio-visuals and Web Management

Milind Tullu

Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital: 1926-1988

Modern medicine was introduced to India by the Europeans. With the foundation of the Grant Medical College in Bombay in 1845 the native citizens of the presidency were given an opportunity to study western medicine from some outstanding teachers. The college soon gained a world-wide reputation and its founder-principal, Dr. Charles Morehead, was invited to help the University of London in formulating its program for medical education.

Towards the end of the century the old order represented by Sir Robert Grant, Dr. Charles Morehead and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was replaced by officers of the Indian Medical Service (IMS) who, far from encouraging the best talent of the college, maintained their hold on the prestigious professorial posts. After much hesitation, a few non-clinical professorial posts were opened to non-IMS Indians and Dr. YG Nadgir was the first to be appointed to a chair (Anatomy). The fact that an IMS officer would be professor of materia medica one year and teach obstetrics and gynecology the next underlined the unwillingness of the authorities to give opportunities to capable Indians.

Nationalist Indians strove to correct this imbalance. Among them was Dr. KN Bahadurji, the first Indian to obtain the coveted MD degree of the University of London. When he was denied the post of Professor of Medicine at the Grant Medical College (an IMS officer holding only the Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians diploma (LRCP) being appointed instead) he advocated the establishment of a new medical college, staffed by Indians, that would break the monopoly of the IMS. He placed the idea before Sir Pherozshah Mehta—the lion of Bombay—and other members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Dr. Bahadurji died on 15 August 1898 before his plans could materialize.

Genesis and Foundation

In 1907, under the Police Charges Act, the work of medical relief within the city of Bombay was entrusted to the Municipal Corporation. In 1909, an ad hoc committee of the corporation decided that the time had come for the provision of a fully equipped hospital to meet the growing needs of the north of the island. On 6 May 1910, Edward VII died. He had visited India as Prince of Wales in 1876. The people of the Presidency raised a fund to build a hospital in memory of the late king. The secretaries of the memorial committee asked the Municipal Corporation to use the fund (Rs 575,000) for building the proposed hospital. The Government of Bombay donated 50,000 square yards of land on the estate of the Government House at Parel. (Till then, this former residence of the Governor of Bombay housed the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory—later to become the Haffkine Institute.)

About that time, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar helped settle a dispute among the successors of Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas of the Mulji Jetha family. As a token of gratitude, the heirs offered Rs 1,200,000 for the foundation of a medical school, named after Seth Gordhandas to be associated with the proposed hospital. At the instance of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the donors also insisted that the professors and teachers to be employed should all be properly qualified independent Indian gentlemen not in government service. The Municipality approached the Bombay Medical Union for a detailed scheme for the organization of the medical college and hospital. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, just returned from London after obtaining an MD degree, was approached by the union. He suggested a radical departure from the traditional design of teaching hospitals in India where isolated blocks housed separate departments. Dr. Mehta

proposed that the entire medical college be housed in one large building and the hospital (including the out-patient block) in a separate building. This would facilitate coordination between the various departments. The two buildings were to be interconnected by covered corridors so that patients, students and staff could easily go from one building to another during heavy monsoon rains. (The Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital were the first multistoreyed institutions of their kind. The KEM Hospital was the first Indian hospital housing the out-patient department within the main hospital building.)

The plans were submitted to WA Pite who had designed the Kings College Hospital in London and was then a leading authority on hospital construction. The local architect was George Wittet. In those days it was thought that if an architect happened to be an Englishman, he was not only a fit person to draw up plans for a hospital but also to select its equipment. Wittet drew up a long list of equipment to be imported from England, including even ordinary beds for the wards, lockers and mobile screens.

The equipment committee (consisting of Dr. Rustom Cooper, Dr. PT Patel and Col. Hamilton) insisted on obtaining most items from Bombay. Wittet strongly expressed his resentment but was disregarded. When the hospital and the college were formally inaugurated on 22 January 1926, Wittet was presented a gold cigarette case by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, in appreciation of his services. In the very first week, however, a large piece of the plastered ceiling of the operation theatre came down and within the first fortnight, the tiled floor cracked! The total cost of construction of the hospital was Rs 2,527,699 and that of the college Rs 1,364,574.

In making the first appointments to the staff, the Municipal Corporation was largely guided by Dr. GV Deshmukh—a very active member of the corporation and also a big noise in the profession (Cooper). Dr. Jivraj Mehta was elected Dean of the college and hospital. The first batch of teachers included Dr. MDD Gilder, Dr. PC Bharucha, Dr. AS Erulkar, Dr. PT Patel, Dr. GV Deshmukh, Dr. RN Cooper, Dr. VL Parmar, Dr. NA Purandare, Dr. VR Khanolkar and Dr. BB Yodh, who, according to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, were individuals of the highest capability and deepest integrity. There was a great bond of striving towards a common aim—ensuring a brilliant success for these institutions. Remember, these were the first medical institutions in the country staffed by Indians at the professorial and other levels and there was a great sense of pride in all of us.

The list of members of the staff in 1926 shows their designations as Honorary surgeon and lecturer in surgery, Honorary physician and lecturer in medicine and so on. Dr. Rustom Cooper explained: To ensure smooth working, some departures from accepted policies were instituted. It was the usual practice in hospitals to have surgeons in order of seniority. The senior surgeon became, ipso facto, professor of surgery. The surgeons at the KEM Hospital decided differently. It was resolved to drop the high sounding title of professor and call the surgeons just lecturers. It must be said to the credit of Drs GV Deshmukh and AP Bacha that, though they had a senior standing in the profession, they agreed to this arrangement. This plan was accepted by all the other departments and has been responsible for the great fellow-feeling that has always prevailed. Many heartaches and petty jealousies were thus averted.

Part of the success was also due to the extraordinary qualities of Dr. Jivraj Mehta. "I would come over to the hospital in the middle of the night . . . keep my car outside the hospital compound so that no one knew in advance of my presence and moved about the hospital, entering the wards through the servants staircase to check for myself that no one on duty misused his time. I preferred using the small, winding staircases near the toilet blocks so that I could check on the sanitary facilities. Call books were checked regularly and doctors not attending within a reasonable period were disciplined. I would taste the patient's food from time to time and walk into the students hostel and resident's quarters at midnight to see how they lived and worked. ..."

Development

The Seth GS Medical College, the twelfth medical college in the country, opened its doors on 1 June 1925 to 46 students, six of them women. The formal opening followed the next year and it was affiliated to the University of Bombay. The hospital, with 125 beds, started admitting patients on 15 January 1926.

Both the medical college and the hospital quickly gained a reputation and patients were attracted in large numbers. The demand for more beds led to a progressive expansion of the hospital. Table I shows the growth of hospital services.

As most patients are poor, the Municipal Corporation tried to provide hospital services free of charge. But increases in costs over the past decades have made it necessary to recover some of the expenses from those who could afford to pay.

There has also been an increase in the number of students joining the medical college (Table II). The establishment of the school of nursing in 1927, the first school of occupational therapy in India (by Mrs Kamala V Nimbkar in 1950) and that of physiotherapy in 1953 made it possible for students to get training in these paramedical disciplines. The ECI Institute of electrophysiology was added to the school of physiotherapy in 1974.

Honoraries and Full Timers

Initially the institutions adopted the dual system of teachers in keeping with the British pattern. Anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, preventive and social medicine were taught by full-time teachers. Whereas medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology and other clinical subjects were taught by individuals who worked part-time for the institutions on an honorarium (and were, hence, termed honoraries). The honoraries, being outstanding clinicians, earned their living from their private practice. They spent most of their working hours in the college and hospital. The honorary system worked very well at that time as the number of students and patients were small.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta sought to stimulate research as soon as the institutions started working smoothly. Besides obtaining funds for research from external agencies, Dr. Mehta approached the honoraries who had lucrative practices. He received generous contributions from Drs PC Bharucha, MDD Gilder, NA Purandare and Rustom Cooper. (Dr. Mehta's account of the attitude of IMS officers towards applications for grants from Indian doctors is revealing. It was necessary to approach Sir Walter Fletcher, adviser to the Government of India on medical research, to improve the situation. Incidentally, it was Dr. Jivraj Mehta who insisted that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences should be located in New Delhi instead of Dehra Dun as advised by the Fletcher Committee.)

As the number of patients and students progressively increased it became difficult for honoraries to devote sufficient time to their wards, teaching and research. The situation was worsened by competition in private practice. Barring a few exceptions, the honoraries found themselves unable to do justice to their three responsibilities.

The full-time system was thus extended to clinical branches. The results were soon evident in specialties such as cardiovascular surgery, neurosurgery,

anesthesiology; nephrology, respiratory medicine and urological surgery. The Medical Council of India has also directed medical colleges to change progressively to a full-time system.

Achievements

The achievements of the institutions that hit the national headlines or won awards such as the Lasker or Padma Bhushan, include the contribution on *Rauwolfia serpentina* by Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil, the first heart transplant in India by Dr. P K Sen and the first documented Indian test-tube baby by Dr. Indira Hinduja.

The major contribution was made towards the development of a good system of undergraduate and postgraduate education, the creation of a system where the poor can obtain good and free medical care and the creation of an ethos of service.

Problems

With limited financial resources it is becoming difficult to meet everyday requirements and it has not been financially possible to acquire modern equipment such as a computerized tomographic scanner. The staff feels discriminated against in the allotment of fellowships, equipment gifted by foreign governments and grants from international health organizations. Moreover, because of commercialism there is a danger of our work ethos being eroded. The harmony among members of the staff is under strain resulting in the neglect of patient care, student education and research.

Plans for the Future

The struggle to remain in the forefront of Indian medicine however continues. A recently constructed twelve-storeyed building houses new departments and has allowed some old ones to expand. The present orthopedics center is to be converted into a convalescent center. A facility for producing blood products that will meet our most complex needs is being evolved. An intensive care unit for patients with serious neurological diseases is being-planned. Preventive and social medicine are also being applied to new areas.

Epilogue

In their sixty-second year, these institutions continue to play important roles in medical education and patient care. Students can register for training in every branch of medical science. The teachers are qualified and

recognized as guides for all diplomas and degrees offered by the University of Bombay and other academic licensing bodies. Patients from all over India are attended to by residents and consultants in departments ranging from dermatology to psychiatry and neurosurgery to proctology. Several departments have gained national renown. We hope the enviable past of these institutes will flow into a promising future.

Sunil K. Pandya

(This article first appeared in the National Medical Journal of India in January 1988 and is reprinted with permission. Prof. Sunil K. Pandya retired as Head of the Department of Neurosurgery at these institutions in March 1998.)

Addendum

Many changes have occurred since this article was published in 1988. Though a CT scanner was installed in 1993, there is now a need for even better imaging techniques. The national Plasma Fractionation Plant was started in 1988 was the first such in Asia. Level III Neonatal and Pediatric Intensive Care Units started functioning in 1992. Today there is an ongoing effort to introduce computerisation at all levels. The new Shree Narottam Mohanlal Chauhan Emergency Medical Services promise to provide immediate help to those patients who need it most.

A college that begin with 46 students now has over 2000 students in undergraduate, postgraduate and superspeciality medical courses; in undergraduate and postgraduate physical and occupational therapy; Masters and PhD courses in various allied specialities. Besides 350 nursing students are being trained at any given time. A hospital that commenced with 125 beds and 274 inpatients in the first year has evolved into a 1800 bedded leviathan which treats 1.8 million patients with 70,000 in patients annually. Though the numbers have exploded both the college and the hospital continue to be recognized as premier centers for medical education and healthcare in India. It speaks volumes for these hallowed precincts that both students and teachers alike allude the time they spent here as the period when the institutions were at their glorious best and this statement is confidently repeated by every generation.

Today the college and the hospital enter the new millennium with great expectations. Though many new faculties have been added, the eternal problem of providing comprehensive health care and keeping up with advances in the field of medicine remain. The need to serve the health requirements of a rapidly expanding population with a health budget that does not increase in commensurate fashion will always remain a major challenge.

Vinita Salvi

Reproduced with permission from The Platinum Jubilee Souvenir

Some proud moments in the History of Seth GS Medical College and KEM Hospital

- The first Indian Medical College of modern medicine to be fully staffed by qualified Indian doctors.
- The first Occupational Therapy School in Asia
- The first Physiotherapy School in Southeast Asia
- The first Plasma Fractionation Unit in Asia
- The first Indian hospital to have an Ayurveda Research Centre in conjunction with an allopathic set-up
- The first Indian Medical College and Hospital having an indexed medical journal (Journal of Postgraduate Medicine)
- The only Department of Sexology for a billion people
- The first clinical pharmacology ward in the country
- The first dedicated Orthopaedic department in the country
- The first department of Cardio-thoracic Pathology in India
- The first Nutrition Research Unit attached with a physiology department in India
- The first department of cardiovascular and thoracic anaesthesia in India
- First specialized epilepsy surgery department in Western India
- First department of interventional electrophysiology in western India
- First dedicated Esophageal Laboratory in the country
- First Intensive Cardiac Care Unit in India
- The first Indian hospital to perform a live donor kidney transplant in India
- The first Indian hospital to perform heart transplant surgery
- The first liver transplant in India (1968)
- The first documented test-tube baby in India
- The first Indian hospital to acquire an ECG machine
- The first mitral commissurotomy in India (1952)
- The first Indian hospital to perform craniofacial surgery
- Pioneering work on the use of diethylcarbamazine in tropical eosinophilia
- Pioneering work on the use of Rauwolfia serpentina in hypertension
- First balloon atrial septostomy procedure in the country
- First balloon dilatation of cor-triatrimum in the world
- First fetal echocardiography-guided interventional therapy in the country
- First transcatheter closure of ASD in Western India
- The first cadaveric temporal bone and micro ear surgery workshops (1976)
- The first Department of Preventive and Social Medicine to start a Mobile Health Unit in India (1964)
- Highest annual processing of blood samples in India (about 36,000/year in 1998, 1999)
- Highest annual collection of blood unit in India (about 30,000/year in 1998, 1999)
- Highest number of blood donation camps held by a single blood bank in India
- Single largest collection in India with a single Blood Bank in a day: 5679 units of blood
- Pioneering work on in-vitro testing of Indian hepatoprotective agents
- First intravenous anesthesia with Thipentone sodium (1940s)
- First hypothermia technique for ASD (1953)
- First All India Conference of Indian Society of Anesthetists (1949)
- First total spinal technique for controlled hypotension (1954)
- Largest numbers of presidents of Indian Society of Anesthetists from a single Institution (five)
- Pioneering work on recreation of reptilean heart vascular pattern in mammalian heart (1965)
- Pioneering work on the association of tuberculosis with non-specific aortoarteritis (1963)
- Discovery of Bombay Blood group
- Pioneering work on release and grafting of trismus in submucous fibrosis

JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing - Scientific Program

Part I: Scholarly Publishing: Students' perspectives (23rd September)*

Reading medical journals

Introduction

Neha Dangayach

Uses of a Journal- an overview

Mihir Patel, Bhavin Shah

What does a Journal comprise of

Vardhaman Kankharia

How to select a Journal to read

Bhavin Shah, Mihir Patel

Critically evaluating an article- Reading between the lines:

2.00 p.m.

Basic evaluation

Parul Salunke

Evaluation of methods

Kshitij Shah, Keyur Dave

Evaluation of statistics

Sweta Mohanty

Evaluation of different types of articles

Ruchi Sharma

How to cross refer an article?, How do

Sumedh Hoskote,

I use PubMed?, How do I use the net to access medical research?

Neha Dangayach

Improving academic medicine: An international initiative

Sachi Sivanathan

3.15 p.m.

How to do clinical research

Introduction

Ravi Hira

How to come up with a Research idea

Drafting a Research proposal

David Chandy, Jigar Joshi

Ethical Issues

Veena Raghunathan, Monali Vasekar

Funding

Meera Balasubramaniam, Harini Parthsarathi

3.50 p.m.

Data Collection and Monitoring, Methods and Experiments

Aneesha Shetty, Kaustubh Narsinghpura

Statistics and Analysis

Siddharth Rajput, Shardul Gadhia, Nishaki Mehta

Writing a Research paper

Kanchan Motwani, Namrata Adulkar

*Sponsored by the Research Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital

Part II: Scholarly publishing: authors' perspective (24th September)*

<i>Registration for delegates</i>	7.45 - 8.30 am
INAUGURATION FUNCTION	8.30
<i>Break</i>	10.00
Key Note Address: Purpose of scientific writing	
<i>SK Pandya</i>	10.20
Scientific papers: structure and getting started	
IMRAD: What goes into each section	
<i>Rakesh Aggarwal</i>	10.50
Writing an effective title and persuasive discussion	
<i>Philip Abraham</i>	11.10
Importance of 250 words (Abstracts)	
<i>Rakesh Aggarwal</i>	11.30
<i>Discussion</i>	11.45
Illustrating a paper	
Dos and Don'ts	
<i>Peush Sahn</i>	12.00
Ethical and legal issues with illustrations	
<i>AN Supe</i>	12.15
Perfecting the draft	
Style and editing	
<i>Philip Abraham</i>	12.30
Electronic Editing	
<i>AN Supe</i>	12.50
<i>Discussion</i>	1.05
Lunch	1.15
Beyond research papers	
Reviews and meta-analysis	
<i>SJ Bhatia</i>	2.15
Case reports and Letters	
<i>Purvish Parikh</i>	2.45
Looking out for references and using references	
Reference styles and common problems with referencing	
<i>Gitanjali B</i>	3.05
Evaluating web resources for referencing	
<i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	3.25
<i>Discussion</i>	3.45
Panel: Working with journals	
How to choose the right journal	
How journals work and how authors can work with journals	
Common criticism and rejection reasons	
<i>Peush Sahn, Rajendra Kale, Purvish Parikh, K. Satyanarayana</i>	
<i>Moderator: B. Gitanjali</i>	4.00

*Sponsored by the Research Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital

Part II: Scholarly publishing: authors' perspective (25th September)

<i>Registration for delegates</i>	7.45 - 8.30 am
Free Papers	8.15
The future of scientific publishing*	
<i>RD Lele</i>	9.00
Statistics for Medical Writers*	
20 Statistical Errors Even YOU Can Find <i>Thomas Lang</i>	9.20
<i>Break</i>	10.45
20 Statistical Errors Even YOU Can Find (contd.) <i>Thomas Lang</i>	11.05
Computer assisted statistical data interpretation <i>Sujit Chandy</i>	12.00
Open access: An overview*	
Open access: Definition and concept <i>Pritpal Tamber</i>	12.20
Open access: what an author can do <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	12.40
<i>Discussion</i>	1.00
Lunch	1.15
Panel: Media and Medicine	
<i>Nilima Kshirsagar (Chairperson), Sandhya Srinivasan, Shubha Tole, S. Minwalla</i> Moderator: <i>Anirudha Malpani</i>	2.15
Publication Ethics	
Authorship issues <i>K Satyanarayana</i>	3.15
Redundant Publication <i>Hooman Momen</i>	3.35
Plagiarism <i>Gitanjali B</i>	3.55
How to deal with "editorial misconduct" <i>K Satyanarayana</i>	4.15
<i>Discussion</i>	4.35
Summarizing	
How to get published Rajendra Kale	4.50

*Sponsored by the Dr. J. C. Patel Research Foundation, Mumbai

Part III: Scholarly publishing: editors' perspectives (24th September)

Registration for delegates	7.45 - 8.30 am
INAUGURATION FUNCTION	8.30
Tea	10.00
Peer review	
Peer-review process: The past and the present <i>Peush Sahn</i>	10.20
Effectiveness of peer review <i>SJ Bhatia</i>	10.40
Peer review alternatives and future <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	11.00
Discussion	11.20
Ethical issues	
Authorship issues <i>SK Bichile</i>	11.35
Repetitive Publication <i>Hooman Momen</i>	11.55
Editorial misconduct <i>SK Pandya</i>	12.15
Conflicts of interest <i>Arun Nanivadekar</i>	12.35
Dealing with authors' misconduct <i>Gitanjali B</i>	12.55
Discussion	1.15
Lunch	1.30
Panel: Improving the quality of a journal	
Composition of an editorial team and how the members should contribute towards improving the quality	
Defining the quality of a journal	
Improving the reviews and thus the journal quality <i>Philip Abraham, Thomas Lang, Hooman Momen, Rajendra Kale</i>	
Moderator: <i>SK Bichile</i>	2.30
Society run journals	
Issues and problems <i>MN Parikh</i>	4.00
Debate: Do I need to work with a publisher?	
NO: <i>Philip Abraham</i>	
YES: <i>Deepraj Bhandarkar</i>	4.20
Discussion	4.40

Part III: Scholarly publishing: editors' perspectives (25th September)

Registration for delegates	7.45 - 8.30 am
Free papers	8.15
Working with authors	
Instructing the authors <i>Rakesh Aggarwal</i>	9.00
Attracting and retaining good authors <i>Hooman Momen</i>	9.20
Training the authors <i>Jitendra Khanna</i>	9.40
Discussion	10.00
Tea	10.15
Financial and legal aspects	
Copy rights: the changing scenario <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	10.35
Subscriptions and subscription agents <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	10.55
Seeking advertisements and guidelines for advertisements <i>Arun Nanivadekar</i>	11.15
Dealing with sponsored articles, supplements and research <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	11.35
Discussion	11.55
Medical Journals in developing countries	
Indexing, Training of editors, Role of local collaborations and associations International visibility and impact <i>Hooman Momen, Peush Sahni, Piotr M. Dobosz, Jitendra Khanna,</i> <i>Moderator: Rakesh Aggarwal</i>	12.10
Lunch	1.40
Electronic tools in journal publishing and management*	
Transition from print to electronic version <i>Deepraj Bhandarkar</i>	2.40
CrossRef and Open URL: connecting Journals to the rest of the world and vice-versa <i>Eric Hellman</i>	3.00
Web-based peer review <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	3.30
Discussion	3.50
Patients and journals*	
<i>Anirudha Malpani</i>	4.10
Future of medical publishing*	
<i>G. B. Parulkar</i>	4.30

*Sponsored by the Reliance Industries

Part IV: Scholarly Publishing: Open access to information (26th September)

<i>Registration for delegates</i>	8.00 - 9.00 am
Access barrier to information	
Access to information and the developing world <i>S. Arunachalam</i>	9.00
Present publishing scenario and the open access movement <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	9.30
<i>Discussion</i>	10.15
<i>Tea</i>	10.30
Economic aspects of open access publishing	
Economic models for open access journals <i>Hooman Momen</i>	11.00
Author pay model: Considerations for developing world <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	11.30
How learned societies can cope with free access <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	11.50
<i>Discussion</i>	12.10
Key note address by P. Balaram	12.30
Lunch	1.15
Archiving: Self and institutional	
The green and gold road to open access: the 'green' route <i>Stevan Harnad</i>	2.15
Copyright issues and dealing with publishers <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	2.45
<i>Discussion</i>	3.05
Role models for collaborative efforts	
NIC's ONLINE Databases: IndMED and medIND <i>Naina Pandita</i>	3.15
Eprints Archive at IISc <i>T. B. Rajshekhar</i>	3.30
PubMed Central <i>Pritpal S Tamber</i>	3.45
SciELO <i>Hooman Momen</i>	4.00
Health InterNetwork India Project <i>Ranjan Dwivedi</i>	4.15
Solutions for the developing world and future	
<i>S. Arunachalam</i>	4.30
Valedictory Function	4.50

Resource Material

Part II: Scholarly Publishing – Authors’ Perspectives (24th September 2004)

Topic	Resources
Key-note Address: Purpose of scientific writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical journals and the shaping of medical knowledge. THE LANCET • Vol 352 • December 19/26, 1998 http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol352/iss9145/full/llan.352.9145.editorial_and_review.5292.1 Poor-quality medical research: what can journals do? http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2765 Medical journals and effective dissemination of health research. Health Information and Libraries Journal, 2001;18:183-191 http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/links/doi/10.1046/j.1471-1842.2001.00349.x/abs/ The role of journals in enhancing health research in developing countries http://www.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0042-96862004000300004&lng=en&nrm=iso&tlng=en
IMRaD: What goes into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inside view on writing for medical journals: Richard Smith http://bmj.bmjournals.com/talks/wjournal/ Writing a research article: advice to beginners http://intqhc.oupjournals.org/cgi/content/full/16/3/191 Some historical perspectives (http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=442179) Edward Huth: Writing and Publishing in Medicine (Chapter 5, 6 and 7) Effective Titles: How to Get Your Paper Found, Noticed, and Read. By John Peters http://iris.emeraldinsight.com/persuasive_discussion/vl=3038631/cl=59/nw=1/rpsv/literaticlub/authors/articles14.htm The Science of Scientific Writing http://www.americanscientist.org/template/AssetDetail/assetid/23947?fulltext=true&print=yes The case for structuring the discussion of scientific papers http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/318/7193/1224 and http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/eletters/318/7193/1224 The function of the discussion section in academic medical writing http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/320/7244/1269 Discussion Sections in Reports of Controlled Trials Published in General Medical Journals (http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2799) APPROPRIATE CONTENT FOR DISCUSSION Journal of the American Geriatrics Society Volume 45 • Number 1 • January 1997 Edward Huth: Writing and Publishing in Medicine (Chapter 6 and 7) Mimi Zeiger: Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers (Chapter 7, 11)
Writing an effective title and persuasive discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching the literature for information on traumatic spinal cord injury: the usefulness of abstracts. Spinal Cord (2003) 41, 76-84. http://www.nature.com/cgi-taf/DynaPage.taf?file=/sc/journal/v41/n2/abs/3101414a.html Can the Accuracy of Abstracts Be Improved by Providing Specific Instructions? JAMA. 1998 Jul 15;280(3):267-9. http://www.ama-assn.org/public/peer/7_15_98/jpv71005.htm Accuracy of Abstracts for Original Research Articles in Pharmacy Journals. The Annals of Pharmacotherapy _ 2004 July/August, Volume 38 http://www.theannals.com/cgi/content/abstract/38/7/1173
Importance of 250 words (Abstracts)	

- The need for concrete improvement in abstract quality JAMA 1999;2818:1129
http://www.chiro.org/LINKS/FULL/Need_for_Concrete_Improvement.html
- Family Physicians' Use of Medical Abstracts To Guide Decision Making: Style or Substance? J Am Board Fam Pract 2001;14:437-42.
<http://www.familypractice.com/journal/2001/v14.n06/1406.05/art-1406.05.pdf>
- Accuracy of data in abstracts of published research articles. JAMA 1999;281:1110
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/281/12/1110>
- Quality of abstracts in 3 clinical dermatology journals. Arch Dermatol 2003;139:589-593
http://archderm.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/139/5/589?ijkey=d833d3f3ceb6f7f7d94222d1b2f3dc372be79b60&keytype2=tf_ipsecsha
- Reporting of Randomized Clinical Trial Descriptors and Use of Structured Abstracts
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/269>
- Addressing the Limitations of Structured Abstracts
<http://www.annals.org/cgi/content/full/140/6/480>
- Mimi Zeiger: Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers (Chapter 10)
- Graphical Literacy: The Quality of Graphs in a Large-Circulation Journal. September 2002 40:3 Annals of Emergency Medicine
<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/openurl?genre=article&sid=nlm:pubmed&issn=0884-8734&date=2003&volume=18&issue=4&spage=294>
- Graph with Gusto
http://www.the-scientist.com/yr2003/sep/prof4_030908.html
- Digital Art Support: General Guidelines
<http://cjs.cadmus.com/da/guidelines.asp>
- Clinical photography: a guide for the clinician. J Postgrad Med. 2003 Jul-Sep;49(3):256-62
<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2003;volume=49;issue=3; spage=256;epage=262;aulast=Nayler>
- Describing Data: Statistical and Graphical Methods Radiology 2002;225:622-628
<http://radiology.rsna.org/cgi/content/abstract/225/3/622>
- Guidelines for preparing and submitting images for publication Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2001;120:445-7
- Specific Requirements for Preoperative and Postoperative Photos Used in Publication. Aesth. Plast. Surg. 25:307-310, 2001
<http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&issn=0364-216X&volume=25&issue=4&spage=307>
- Results. In: Naik SR, Aggarwal R, editors. Communication for Biomedical Scientists
- Manuscript Preparation. In: American Medical Association Manual of Style. p. 51-85.
- Mimi Zeiger: Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers (Chapter 8)
- Mary Helen Briscoe: Preparing Scientific Illustrations (Chapter 1)
- Publishing information about patients BMJ 1995;311:1240-1241 (11 November)
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/ijlink?linkType=FULL&journalCode=bmj&resid=311/7015/1240>
- Videos, photographs, and patient consent BMJ 1998;316:1009-1011 (28 March)
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/316/7136/1009>
- Using Patient Names Reported In the Press
<http://www.wame.org/patientnames.htm>
- Using other people's graphs. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis. 2001 Aug;5(8):786.
- Style. In: Naik SR, Aggarwal R, editors. Communication for Biomedical Scientists
- Peat J, Elliott E, Baur L, Keena V. Scientific writing: Easy when you know how. p.188-213.
- WRITING STYLE
<http://www.neuroreview.com/writing.htm>
- Preparing Manuscripts for Submission to Medical Journals: The Paper Trail
<http://www.acponline.org/journals/ecp/mayjun99/welch.htm>
- Effects of Technical Editing in Biomedical Journals JAMA. 2002;287:2821-2824.
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2821>
- Language and publication in Cardiovascular Research articles Cardiovascular Research Volume 53, Issue 2, 1 February 2002, Pages 279-285
- Editing online help. Jean Hollis Weber
- Electronic Editing: editing in the computer age. Jean Hollis Weber

Illustrating a paper: Dos and Don'ts

Ethical and legal issues with illustrations

Style and editing

Electronic Editing

Reviews and meta-analysis

- Instructions for Electronic Copyediting. IMPRESSIONS Editorial Resources• Electronic Copyediting Using Microsoft Word. IMPRESSIONS Editorial Resources
- Evaluating the Quality of Systematic Reviews in the Emergency Medicine Literature. *Ann Emerg Med.* November 2001;38:518-526.]
- What Constitutes a Great Review? *Journal of the American College of Cardiology Journal of the American College of Cardiology* Vol. 42, No. 7, 2003
- A brief history of research synthesis. *Evaluation & The Health Professions*, Vol. 25 No. 1, March 2002 12-37
- A comparison of the quality of Cochrane reviews and systematic reviews published in paper-based journals. *EVALUATION & THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS*, Vol. 25 No. 1, March 2002 116-129
- Uses and abuses of meta-analysis. *Clin Med JRCPL2001*;1:478-84
- Edward Huth: Writing and Publishing in Medicine. p. 93-102

Case reports and Letters

- Case reports: information for authors and peer reviewers. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1996;154:43-5 http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/100/201/300/cdn_medical_association/cmaj/vol-154/0043e.htm
- The humble case report. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry* 2001;35:240-5
- The case report - an endangered species? *Anaesthesia* 2001;56:99
- Edward Huth: Writing and Publishing in Medicine. p. 103-10
- Case reports; original, educational or sexy — yes please, just rare — no thanks. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology* Volume 96, Issue 1, May 2001, Page 7
- A Critical Guide to Case Series Reports. *Spine*. 28(15):1631-4, August 1, 2003.
- Letters to the editor provide a forum for readers and help make a journal accountable to the medical community. *CMAJ* 1997;157:792-4 <http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/157/6/792>
- Postpublication criticism and the shaping of clinical knowledge. *JAMA*. 2002 Jun 5;287(21):2843-7 <http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/287/21/2843>

Reference styles and common problems with referencing

- The accuracy of references in manuscripts submitted for publication. *Can Assoc Radiol J.* 2004 Jun;55(3):170-3.
- The accuracy of references of three allergy journals *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* Volume 105 • Number 4 • April 2000
- Reference Accuracy in The Journal of Hand Surgery. *J Hand Surg* 2003;28A:377-80.
- Trust, but verify. The accuracy of references in four anesthesia journals. *Anesthesiology*. 1992 Jul;77(1):185-8.
- Risk factors for citation errors in peer-reviewed nursing journals *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 34 34(2), 223±229
- Citations and references. *Midwifery* (2001) 17,163
- The quality of citations in major international obstetrics and gynecology journals. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. Volume 177 • Number 4 • October 1997
- Mimi Zeiger: *Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers* (Chapter 9)

Evaluating web resources

- Guidelines for Medical and Health Information Sites on the Internet http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/for_referencing_category/1905.html
- Accuracy of information on apparently credible websites: survey of five common health topics <http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/324/7337/581>
- Published criteria for evaluating health related web sites: review <http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/318/7184/647?ijkey=bb33bb92830d8c73ff7a2e620b824a67fec0f3e1>
- Internet citations in oncology journals: a vanishing resource? *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2004 Jun 16;96(12):969-71.

Working with journals

- Research Fundamentals: Choosing an Appropriate Journal, Manuscript Preparation, and Interactions with Editors http://www.saem.org/download/844_1.pdf
- How to Write Publishable Papers <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/vl=3246240/cl=104/nw=1/rpsv/literaticlub/authors/howtowrite.htm>
- Responding to Reviewers' Comments on Submitted Articles <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/156/2/105>
- Common Reasons for Rejecting Manuscripts at Medical Journals <http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/secureDocument.cfm?docID=587>
- Peat J, Elliott E, Baur L, Keena V. Scientific writing: Easy when you know how. p.121-133.
- Edward Huth: Writing and Publishing in Medicine. p. 249-276.

The future of scientific publishing

- The future of medical journals in the western world. http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol352/iss2/full/llan.352.s2.supplement_contents.13080.1
- 21st-century biomedical journals: failures and futures. http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol362/iss9395/full/llan.362.9395.editorial_and_review.27699.1

- Pleasing both authors and readers.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/ijlink?linkType=FULL&journalCode=bmj&resid=318/7188/888>
- How can medical journals help prevent poor medical research? Some opportunities presented by electronic publishing.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol353/iss9151/full/llan.353.9151.editorial_and_review.4968.1
- Papyrus to PowerPoint (P 2 P): metamorphosis of scientific communication
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/325/7378/1478>
- The death of biomedical journals
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/310/6991/1387>
- What Is Publishing in the Future?
<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/48.html#pagetop>

Statistics for Medical Writers

- Statistics at Square One
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/collections/statsbk/index.shtml>
- How to read a paper
(<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/collections/read.shtml>)
- Statistical Review: a series in Critical Care
(<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?artid=137399> to <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?iid=4760>)
- Lang TA, Secic M. How to report statistics in medicine.

Computer assisted statistical data interpretation

- ABC of Medical Computing: Manipulating and analysing data
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/311/7005/614>
- Analysing qualitative data
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/320/7227/114>
- A review of software for data management, design and analysis of clinical trials. *Ann Acad Med Singapore*. 2000 Sep;29(5):576-81
http://annals.edu.sg/pdf_sep00/ta.pdf

Open access: Definition and concept

- Budapest Open Access Initiative
<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>
- Open Access Overview
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>
- A Primer on Open Access to Science and Scholarship
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/writing/atg.htm>
- Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/writing/jbiol.htm>
- The Nine Flavours of Open Access Scholarly Publishing
<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2003;volume=49;issue=3;page=263;epage=267;aulast=Willinsky>
- The open access scientific journal: an empirical study. *Learned Publishing* (2004)17, 199-209

Open access: What an author can do

- Authors and open access publishing. *Learned Publishing* (2004)17, 219-224
- Self-Archiving FAQ
<http://www.eprints.org/self-faq/#What-to-do>
- Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age
<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html>
- SPARC Institutional Repository Checklist & Resource Guide
http://www.arl.org/sparc/IR/IR_Guide.html
- Institutional repositories and scholarly publishing. *Learned Publishing* (2004)17,115-24
- "It's the authors, stupid!"
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/06-02-04.htm#authors>
- Open Access to Peer-Reviewed Research through Author/Institution Self-Archiving: Maximizing Research Impact by Maximizing Online Access.
<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2003;volume=49;issue=4;page=337;epage=342;aulast=Harnad>

Media and medicine

- Press Releases of Science Journal Articles and Subsequent Newspaper Stories on the Same Topic
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/294>
- What is newsworthy? Longitudinal study of the reporting of medical research in two British newspapers

<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/325/7355/81>

- Reporting Medical Information: Effects of Press Releases and Newsworthiness on Medical Journal Articles' Visibility in the News Media Preventive Medicine 35, 519-530 (2002)
- Bad press for doctors: 21 year survey of three national newspapers BMJ 2001;323:782-783 (6 October)
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=57356>
- An analysis of newspaper reports of cancer breakthroughs: hope or hype? MJA 2003; 179:639-43
http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/179_11_011203/ooi10628_fm.html
- Making medical news and accountability MJA Vol 177 7 October 2002
http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/177_07_071002/van10535_fm.html
- Marketing in the lay media and prescriptions of terbinafine in primary care: Dutch cohort study
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7445/931>
- Media misled the public over the MMR vaccine, study says
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7399/1107-a>
- Sensationalism in the Media: When Scientists and Journalists May Be Complicit Collaborators
<http://www.acponline.org/journals/ecp/julaug01/ransohoff.htm>
- Coverage by the news media of the benefits and risks of medications
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/reprint/342/22/1645.pdf>
- Science reporting to the public: does the message get twisted? CMAJ. 2004 Apr 27;170(9):1415-6.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=395815>
- Norms of Journalistic Conduct, adopted by the Press Council of India, August 1996.
http://www.presswise.org.uk/display_page.php?id=229
- Medicine and the media: An uneasy relationship: the tensions between medicine and the media
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol347/iss9015/full/llan.347.9015.editorial_and_review.9299.1

Authorship issues

- Who's the Author? Problems with Biomedical Authorship, and Some Possible Solutions. Science Editor 2000;23(4):111
<https://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/v23n4p111-119.pdf>
- Multiple Authors, Multiple Problems: SCIENCE VOL 301 8 AUGUST 2003
- CSE TASK FORCE ON AUTHORSHIP
(http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/services/atf_whitepaper.cfm)
- The vexed question of authorship: views of researchers in a British medical faculty BMJ 1997;314:1009 (5 April)
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/314/7086/1009>
- The Instability of Authorship: Credit and Responsibility in Contemporary Biomedicine The FASEB Journal. 1998;12:3-16
- When authorship fails: a proposal to make contributors accountable. JAMA. 1997;278:579-85
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/278/7/579>
- Authorship! Authorship! Guests, ghosts, grafters, and the two-sided coin. JAMA. 1994;271:469-71.
- Gift authorship: a poisoned chalice? BMJ 1994;309:1456-7
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/309/6967/1456>
- Multiple Authorship: The Contribution of Senior Authors
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/219>
- How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers
<http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2001/pages2001/publications.phtml>
- Authorship: rules, rights, responsibilities and recommendations.
<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2000;volume=46;issue=3;page=205;epage=10;aulast=Sahu>

Redundant Publication

- Different Patterns of Duplicate Publication: An Analysis of Articles Used in Systematic Reviews. JAMA, 2004—Vol 291, No. 8
- Consensus and contention regarding redundant publications in clinical research: cross-sectional survey of editors and authors
<http://jme.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/29/2/109>
- Duplicate Publication: Insights Into the Essence of a Medical Journal. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 41, No. 4, 2003
- AJRCCM's Policy on Duplicate Publication. Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 166. pp 433-7, 2002
- Scientific Misconduct: From Salami Slicing to Data Fabrication Ophthalmologica 2004;218:1-3
- Duplicate and salami publications.

<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2000;volume=46;issue=2;spage=67;epage=9;aulast=Abraham>

Plagiarism

- Guidelines on Good Publication Practice
<http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2003/pdf2003/2003pdf15.pdf>
- Plagiarism—how serious is it? *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* Volume 36, Issue 3, 2000, Pages 953-954
- Report of a case of cyberplagiarism - and reflections on detecting and preventing academic misconduct using the Internet.
<http://www.jmir.org/2000/1/e4/>
- Digital plagiarism — The web giveth and the web shall taketh.
<http://www.jmir.org/2000/1/e6/>
- Plagiarism: The new plague?
<http://www.ijp-online.com/article.asp?issn=0253-7613;year=2001;volume=33;issue=6;spage=395;epage=395;aulast=Gitanjali;type=2>
- Detecting Plagiarism
<http://www.ijp-online.com/article.asp?issn=0253-7613;year=2003;volume=35;issue=1;spage=67;epage=68;aulast=Jatinder;type=2>

How to deal with “editorial misconduct”

- Appealing to editors?
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol361/iss9373/full/llan.361.9373.editorial_and_review.25984.1
- Editorial misconduct: Medical editors need effective self regulation.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7401/1224>
- Complaints and conundrums: an ombudsman—ethicist for CMAJ
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/166/10/1281>
- Post-Acceptance Rejection of a Manuscript
<http://www.wame.org/ethics3.htm>
- The role of the ombudsman in biomedical journals.
<http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2002;volume=48;issue=4;spage=292;epage=6;aulast=Satyanarayana>

How to get published

- Approach to manuscript preparation and submission: how to get your paper accepted. *Catheter Cardiovasc Interv.* 2003 Mar;58(3):391-6.
- Kipling’s guide to writing a scientific paper. *Croat Med J.* 2002 Jun;43(3):262-7
- Writing for publication—a guide for new authors. *Int J Qual Health Care.* 2001 Oct;13(5):417-21.
- Dear author—advice from a retiring editor. *Am J Epidemiol.* 1999 Sep 1;150(5):433-6.
- Why are medical journals so badly written? *MEDICAL EDUCATION* 2004;38:6-8
- Choosing an Appropriate Journal, Manuscript Preparation, and Interactions with Editors. *Academic Emergency Medicine* Volume 8, Number 8 844-50,

Part III: Scholarly Publishing – Editors’ Perspectives (24th September 2004)

Topic	Resources
Peer-review process: The past and the present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The history of the peer-review process. TRENDS in Biotechnology Vol.20 No.8 August 2002 Rennie D. Editorial peer review: its development and rationale. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 1-13. Peer review — process, perspectives and the path ahead. http://www.jpgmonline.com/article.asp?issn=0022-3859;year=2001;volume=47;issue=3;page=210;epage=4;aulast=Gitanjali
Effectiveness of peer review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readers’ evaluation of effect of peer review and editing on quality of articles in the Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde. Lancet Volume 348, Issue 9040 , 30 November 1996, Pages 1480-1483 Reproducibility of peer review in clinical neuroscience: Is agreement between reviewers any greater than would be expected by chance alone? http://www.fns.uniba.sk/~kbi/kovlab/brain.pdf Evidence on peer review- scientific quality control or smokescreen? http://bmj.com/cgi/reprint/318/7175/44 Impartial Judgment by the “Gatekeepers” of Science: Fallibility and Accountability in the Peer Review Process. Advances in Health Sciences Education 8: 75-96, 2003. Effects of Editorial Peer Review http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2784 Overbeke J, Wager E. The state of the evidence: what we know and what we don’t know about journal peer review. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 45-61. Fletcher RH, Fletcher SW. The effectiveness of journal peer review. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 62-75. Shortcomings of peer review in biomedical journals Learned Publishing (2001)14, 257-263 http://haly.ingentaselect.com/vl=7847582/cl=18/fm=docpdf/nw=1/rpsv/cw/alpsp/09531513/v14n4/s3/p257 The truth about peer review Learned Publishing (1998) 11, 179-184 http://haly.ingentaselect.com/vl=7847582/cl=18/fm=docpdf/nw=1/rpsv/cw/alpsp/09531513/v11n3/s4/p179 Measuring the Quality of Editorial Peer Review http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2786
Peer review alternatives and future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open peer review: a randomised controlled trial The British Journal of Psychiatry (2000) 176:47-51 Peer Review in a Post-Eprints World: A Proposal Journal of Medical Internet Research 2000;2(3):e14. http://www.jmir.org/2000/3/e14/ Opening up BMJ peer review http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/318/7175/4 What are the alternatives to peer review?: Quality Control in Scholarly Publishing on the Web http://www.press.umich.edu/jep/08-01/arms.html What will happen to peer review? Learned Publishing (2003)16, 15-20 http://haly.ingentaselect.com/vl=7847582/cl=18/fm=docpdf/nw=1/rpsv/cw/alpsp/09531513/v14n4/s3/p257 Rennie D. Innovation and peer review. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 76-90. Odlyzko A. Alternatives to peer review I: peer and non-peer review. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 309-11. Ginsparg P. Alternatives to peer review II: can peer review be better focused. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 312-11. Smith R. The future of peer review. In: Godlee F, Jefferson T, editors. Peer review in health sciences. p. 329-46.
Authorship issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who’s the Author? Problems with Biomedical Authorship, and Some Possible Solutions. http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/v23n4p111-119.pdf Multiple Authors, Multiple Problems: SCIENCE VOL 301 8 AUGUST 2003 CSE TASK FORCE ON AUTHORSHIP (http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/services/atf_whitepaper.cfm) The vexed question of authorship: views of researchers in a British medical faculty http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/314/7086/1009 The Instability of Authorship: Credit and Responsibility in Contemporary Biomedicine The FASEB Journal. 1998;12:3-16 When authorship fails: a proposal to make contributors accountable. JAMA. http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/278/7/579

Repetitive publication

- Authorship! Authorship! Guests, ghosts, grafters, and the two-sided coin. JAMA. 1994;271:469-471.
- Gift authorship: a poisoned chalice? BMJ 1994;309:1456-1457
- How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers
<http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2001/pages2001/publications.phtml>
- Different Patterns of Duplicate Publication: An Analysis of Articles Used in Systematic Reviews. JAMA, February 25, 2004—Vol 291, No. 8
- Consensus and contention regarding redundant publications in clinical research: cross-sectional survey of editors and authors
<http://jme.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/29/2/109>
- Duplicate Publication: Insights Into the Essence of a Medical Journal. Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 41, No. 4, 2003
- AJRCCM's Policy on Duplicate Publication. Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 166. pp 433-437, 2002
- Scientific Misconduct: From Salami Slicing to Data Fabrication Ophthalmologica 2004;218:1-3
- Guidelines on Good Publication Practice
<http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2003/pdf2003/2003pdf15.pdf>
- Edward Huth. Repetitive and divided publication. In: Hudson Jones A, McLellan F, editors. Ethical issues in biomedical publications. p. 112-136.

Editorial misconduct

- Post-Acceptance Rejection of a Manuscript
<http://www.wame.org/ethics3.htm>
- Pitfalls of editorial miscommunication.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7401/1262>
- Appealing to editors?
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol361/iss9373/full/llan.361.9373.editorial_and_review.25984.1
- Editorial misconduct: Medical editors need effective self regulation.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7401/1224>
- Complaints and conundrums: an ombudsman—ethicist for CMAJ
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/166/10/1281>
- When editors publish in their own journals
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/161/11/1412>
- Manipulation of Impact Factors by Editors of Scientific Journals. AJR:178, March 2002
- Editorial ethics
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/316/7125/155/a>
- Draft code of conduct for medical editors
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/327/7422/1010-c>
- The Journal Ombudsperson
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/298>

Conflicts of interest

- Sponsorship, authorship, and accountability
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/ijlink?linkType=FULL&journalCode=nejm&resid=345/11/825>
- Non-financial conflicts of interest in research.
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/347/10/759>
- What do we really know about conflicts of interest in biomedical research? Psychopharmacology (2003) 171:36-46
- Conflict of interest (Am Heart J 2004; 147:228-37.)
- Conflicts of Interest and AJRCCM Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 167. pp 1161-1166, 2003
- Financial Interest and Its Disclosure in Scientific Publications
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/225>

Dealing with authors' misconduct

- Editorial Policy Statements Approved by the CSE Board of Directors
(http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/services/draft_approved.cfm)
- Proceedings of the retreat on 'The Journal's Role in Scientific Misconduct' -
http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/events/ori_retreat.pdf
- When to retract?
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/327/7420/883>
- Report of a case of cyberplagiarism - and reflections on detecting and preventing academic misconduct using the Internet. Gunther Eysenbach. Journal of Medical Internet Research 2000;2(1):e4
- How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers

Improving the quality of a journal

- <http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2001/pages2001/publications.phtml>
- ORI Model Procedures for Responding to Allegations of Scientific Misconduct
http://ori.dhhs.gov/multimedia/acrobat/mod_pol.pdf
- ORI Model Procedures for Responding to Allegations of Scientific Misconduct
http://ori.dhhs.gov/multimedia/acrobat/mod_proc.pdf
- The present state of medical journals.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol352/iss2/full/lan.352.s2.supplement_contents.13089.1
- The vicious circle of poor science, poor journals and poor recognition.
<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/jul102003/20.pdf>
- An editorial on editorials.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=134177>
- Quality Indicators in Academic Publishing. Library Review, Vol. 43 No. 7, 1994, pp. 4-72
- Improving standards in the scientific biomedical community in Romania by using journal ranking to improve journal quality Health Information and Libraries Journal 2001;18: 91-98
- The Effect of Dedicated Methodology and Statistical Review on Published Manuscript Quality [Ann Emerg Med. 2002;40:334-337.]
- Appointment of Statistical Editor and Quality of Statistics in a Small Medical Journal
(<http://www.cmj.hr/index.php?D=/42/5/500>)
- What makes a good reviewer of manuscripts?
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/231?ijkey=00f168f5310cc282be63a0c8954e39ecb2251a71>
- The Editorial Team
(http://juno.emeraldinsight.com/vl=6057300/cl=76/nw=1/rpsv/literaticlub/editors/editors_team.htm)
- Editorial Administration
(<http://juno.emeraldinsight.com/vl=6057300/cl=76/nw=1/rpsv/literaticlub/editorialadmin.htm>)
- Reviewing the reviewers: the quality of reporting in three secondary journals
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/abstract/164/11/1573>
- How quickly does CMAJ evaluate submissions?
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/161/8/985>
- Rigor of Peer Review and the Standing of a Journal Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 166. pp 1013-18, 2002
- How I Review an Original Scientific Article. Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 166. pp 1019-23, 2002
- Effects of training on quality of peer review: randomised controlled Trial
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=27670>
- Effect of Structured Workshop Training on Subsequent Performance of Journal Peer Reviewers ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE 40:3 SEPTEMBER 2002
- Editorials: Why, When, and How Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 43, No. 4, 2004
- BMJ training for peer reviewers
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7441/658>
- Improving peer review: who's responsible?
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7441/657>
- Assessing the Performance of a Medical Journal
<http://www.ajrccm.org/cgi/content/full/169/12/1268>
- From the Editors: Perspectives on Turnaround Time Health Services Research 39:1 (February 2004)
- Manuscript Quality before and after Peer Review and Editing at Annals of Internal Medicine
<http://www.annals.org/cgi/content/full/121/1/11>
- Guide Published for Peer Reviewers of Research Manuscripts
<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/secureDocument.cfm?docID=885>.
- ALPSP principles of scholarship-friendly journal publishing practice
<http://www.alpsp.org/2004pdfs/SFpub210104.pdf>
- Effects of Technical Editing in Biomedical Journals: A Systematic Review
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/287/21/2821>
- Alternative to the Science Citation Index Impact Factor as an Assessment of Emergency Medicine's Scientific Contributions ANNALS OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE 3 1 : 1 JANUARY 1998
- Journal impact factor: a brief review - Eugene Garfield
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/reprint/161/8/979>
- Impact factor: a valid measure of journal quality?

Society run journals: Issues and problems

- <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=141186&action=stream&blobtype=pdf>
- Counting on citations: a flawed way to measure quality
http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/178_06_170303/wal10537_fm.html
 - Problems faced by editors of peer reviewed medical journals
(<http://www.emro.who.int/emrosmj/report.pdf>.)
 - Time for 'Publish in India' movement
http://icmr.nic.in/ijmr/2004/may_editorial2.pdf
 - Editing an African scholarly Journal.
<http://ariel.ingentaselect.com/vl=6873322/cl=145/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v16n1/s9/p54>
 - THE 53RD YEAR OF IJO & HNS AN APPRAISAL
<http://medind.nic.in/ibd/t02/i1/ibdt02i1p1o.pdf>
 - IJO & HNS – AN ANALYTICAL STUDY
<http://medind.nic.in/ibd/t01/i1/ibdt01i1p1o.pdf>
 - Editorial. Indian Journal of Surgery 2002;64:121-2 and Editorial appeal. Indian Journal of Surgery 2002;64:411-2.
 - Research publication in developing countries
<http://jpubhealth.oupjournals.org/cgi/reprint/25/3/189>
 - Indian journals: Scope for improvement
<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/oct102003/853.pdf>
 - Quality of science and science journals in India.
<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/jan252004/241.pdf>
 - Challenges to the role of publishers.
<http://juno.ingentaselect.com/vl=1949158/cl=138/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v16n1/s3/p7>
 - The economics of scholarly journals: a case study on a society-published journal.
<http://ariel.ingentaselect.com/vl=6873322/cl=145/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v16n3/s7/p193>
 - What's so special about not-for-profit publishers?
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v14n3/s1/p163>
 - Between a rock and a hard place: the big squeeze for small publishers. Learned Publishing (2004)17, 17-22
 - The STM information system: An analysis.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v12n1/s3/p11>
 - No such thing as a mature journal.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v12n1/s9/p51>
 - Of wolves and and boys: the scholarly communication crisis.
<http://juno.ingentaselect.com/vl=1949158/cl=138/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v16n4/s7/p285>
 - The Reported Training and Experience of Editors in Chief of Specialist Clinical Medical Journals
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/280/3/286>
 - The Journal and Its Owner — Resolving the Crisis
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/341/10/752>
 - Editors and Owners of Scientific Journals
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/283/3/335>
 - What do societies and publishers want from publishing partnerships?
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n4/s2/p205>
 - Editorial independence at medical journals owned by professional associations: a survey of editors.
<http://www.opragen.co.uk/SEE/abstract.php?id=456>
 - Medical editors, journal owners, and the sacking of George Lundberg. J Gen Intern Med. 1999 Mar;14(3):200-2
 - Legal Regulation of the Croatian Medical Journal: Model for Small Academic Journals
(<http://www.cmj.hr/index.php?D=/44/6/663>)
 - Editors and Owners of Scientific Journals
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/283/3/335>
 - Editors and Owners—Stretching Reputation Too Far
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/282/8/783>
 - Editorial Independence

Debate: 'Do I need to work with a publisher?'

<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/340/21/1671>

- Journal rejects article after objections from marketing department
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7434/244-b>
- Editorial Independence at Medical Journals Owned by Professional Associations: A Survey of Editors
<http://www.opragen.co.uk/SEE/abstract.php3?id=456>
- Editorial Decision Overridden By Marketing Department
<http://www.wame.org/marketing.htm>
- What do societies and publishers want from publishing partnerships?
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n4/s2/p205>
- Putting journals out to tender: guidelines for societies and other sponsors.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n4/s3/p209>
- When a society journal moves to a new publisher: ALPSP guidelines for good practice
<http://www.alpsp.org/socjourn1.pdf>

Debate: 'Do I need to work with a publisher?'

Instructing the authors

- Ethical and legal considerations. In: American Medical Association Manual of Style. p. 157.
- Instructions to authors for case reporting are limited: A review of a core journal list.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=400744&rendertype=abstract>
- Emerging ethical issues in instructions to authors of high-impact biomedical journals.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=209510&rendertype=abstract>
- Authorship criteria and disclosure of contributions: comparison of 3 general medical journals with different author contribution forms.
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/292/1/86>
- Retraction policies of high-impact biomedical journals.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=15098054>
- Authors, Authors, Authors: Follow Instructions or Expect Delay
<http://ajrccm.atsjournals.org/cgi/content/full/162/4/1193>
- Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals
<http://www.icmje.org/index.html>

Attracting and retaining good authors

- Authors' criteria for selecting journals. JAMA. 1994 Jul 13;272(2):163-4.
http://www.ama-assn.org/public/peer/7_13_94/pv3094x.htm
- How to attract more and better manuscripts to be published in Chilean biomedical journals Rev Med Chil. 2002 Mar;130(3):267-74
- A comparison of authors publishing in two groups of U.S. medical journals.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=226156&action=stream&blobtype=pdf>
- What do readers want from their journal? BDJ readership survey 2002 British Dental Journal VOLUME 194, NO. 6, MARCH 22 2003
- How Well Does a Journal's Peer Review Process Function?
http://www.ama-assn.org/public/peer/7_13_94/pv3038x.htm
- Producing a scientific journal in a small scientific community: an author-helpful policy
<http://www.im.microbios.org/26June04/10%20Marusic.pdf>

Training the authors

- Teaching peer review and the process of Scientific writing
<http://advan.physiology.org/cgi/content/full/25/3/167>
- Good editorial practice: editors as educators.
<http://www.cmj.hr/index.php?D=/42/2/113>
- Eastwood S. Ethical scientific reporting and publication: Training the trainees. In: Hudson Jones A, McLellan F, editors. Ethical issues in biomedical publications. p. 250-275.

Copy Rights: the changing scenario

- Guidelines for Fair Dealing in an Electronic Environment by Joint Information Systems Committee and the Publishers Association
(<http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/services/elib/papers/pa/fair/intro.html>)
- Biomedicine's Electronic Publishing Paradigm Shift
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=10833158>
- Electronic Publishing in Science Seizing the Moment: Scientists' Authorship Rights in the Digital Age
<http://www.aaas.org/spp/sfrr/projects/epub/index.shtml>
- Keeping science open: the effects of intellectual property policy on the conduct of science
<http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk/files/statfiles/document-221.pdf>
- Legal Issues in the Production, Dissemination, and Use of the Journal Literature

Subscriptions and subscription agents

- <http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/40.html#pagetop>
- Copyright problems in journal publishing *Indian J Gastroenterol* 1999;18:97-98
- 20 Ways To Increase Society Memberships and Journal Subscriptions
<http://www.allenpress.com/newsletters/pdf/JP-2002-01.pdf>
- Agents, intermediaries, and journal licensing
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=64766&action=stream&blobtype=pdf>
- The Role and Responsibilities of Subscription Agents
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v12n3/s10/p222>

Seeking advertisements and guidelines for advertisements

- Ethical and legal consideration. In: *American Medical Association Manual of Style*. p. 159-66.
- Accuracy of pharmaceutical advertisements in medical journals.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol361/iss9351/full/llan.361.9351.original_research.23828.1
- WHO Ethical Criteria for Medicinal Drug Promotion
<http://www.who.int/medicines/library/dap/ethical-criteria/ethicalen.shtml>
- COPE
http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/cope2002/pdf2002/21330_pp48_52.pdf.
- Ethical advertising research standards: three case studies Claude R. Martin Jr.; *Journal of Advertising*, Vol. 23, 1994
- Drug advertising: truths, half-truths and few statistics.
http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/177_06_160902/new10443_fm.html
- Evidence-Based Advertising? A Survey of Four Major Journals
<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/405851>
- Medical journals and pharmaceutical companies: uneasy bedfellows
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7400/1202>
- Good publication practice for pharmaceutical companies.
<http://www.gpp-guidelines.org/>

Dealing with sponsored articles, supplements and research

- Sponsorship, authorship, and a tale of two media.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol349/iss9063/full/llan.349.9063.editorial_and_review.8612.1
- Sponsorship, authorship, and accountability.
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/ijlink?linkType=FULL&journalCode=nejm&resid=345/11/825>
- Collaborating with industry choices for the academic medical center.
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/347/17/1371>
- Conflict-of-interest policies for investigators in clinical trials
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/343/22/1616>
- Participation of life-science faculty in research relationships with industry.
<http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/335/23/1734>
- Authors, Industry, and Review Articles *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* Vol. 43, No. 6, 2004
- Publishing Supplements
<http://www.chestjournal.org/cgi/content/full/117/4/927>
- Medical journals and pharmaceutical companies: uneasy bedfellows
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7400/1202>
- Good publication practice for pharmaceutical companies.
<http://www.gpp-guidelines.org/>

Medical Journals in developing countries

- Small Scientific Journals from Small Countries: Breaking from a Vicious Circle of Inadequacy
<http://www.cmj.hr/index.php?D=/40/4/508>
- Improving standards in the scientific biomedical community in Romania by using journal ranking to improve journal quality: *Health Information and Libraries Journal* 2001;18:91-8
- Networking editors in Quebec. *Addiction*, 2003;98:3-4
- Scientific Biomedical Journals in Croatia.
<http://www.cmj.hr/index.php?D=/43/1/8>
- Indian journals: Scope for improvement
<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/oct102003/853.pdf>
- The vicious circle of poor science, poor journals and poor recognition.
<http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/jul102003/20.pdf>
- On publication indicators.

- <http://www.ias.ac.in/currsci/mar102004/629.pdf>
- Journal diffusion factors: a new approach to measuring research influence.
<http://www.soi.city.ac.uk/organisation/is/research/ciber/diffusion-factors.pdf>
 - Medical indexing outside the National Library of Medicine
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=116410&action=stream&blobtype=pdf>
 - Indian research doesn't reflect country's needs
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/315/7103/269/e>
 - The RSNA Editorial Fellowship: Editorial Fellows' Perspective Radiology 2003;226:309-11
<http://radiology.rsna.org/cgi/content/full/226/2/309>
 - Perceived value of providing peer reviewers with abstracts and preprints of related published and unpublished papers.
http://www.ama-assn.org/public/peer/7_15_98/jpv71022.htm
 - FAME: an initiative to promote local medical research publishing in Africa. Saudi Med J. 2004 Jan;25 Suppl:S46.
<http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/publications/pdf/pr16/partnerships.pdf>
 - A Syllabus for Prospective and Newly Appointed Editors
<http://www.wame.org/syllabus.htm>
 - Indian medical journals Lancet. 1992 Jun 27;339(8809):1589-91.
 - Small medical journals and the 10/90 problem
<http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/170/6/927-a>
 - Publishing in Developing Countries: Problems and Solutions
<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/publications/secureDocument.cfm?docID=1413>
 - The Digital Transition: Trials, Traumas, and Triumphs
<http://www.allenpress.com/newsletters/pdf/JP-2002-02.pdf>
 - Guide to Business Planning for Converting a Subscription-based Journal to Open Access.
<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/oajguides/index.shtml>
 - From Paper to Electron: How an STM Journal Can Survive the Disruptive Technology of the Internet.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=61426&rendertype=abstract>
 - The Cost of Publishing an Electronic Journal
<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/november98/11roes.html>
 - Getting Started in Electronic Journal Publishing
<http://www.inasp.info/psi/ejp2/morris.html>
 - Electronic Publishing: Guide to Best Practices for Canadian Publishers
<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/9/13/index-e.html>
 - Setting up a first website for society publications.
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n3/s3/p151>
 - What Constitutes a Publication in the Digital Environment?
<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/56.html#pagetop>
 - Costs of Publications
<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/9.html#pagetop>
 - Peer review on the Internet: a better class of conversation
<http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol351/iss1/full/llan.351.s1.reviews.13114.1>
 - Scholarly Reviews Through the Web
<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/08/12/technology/12NECO.html>
 - Online peer review: current options LEARNED PUBLISHING VOL .14 NO.2 APRIL 2001
<http://haly.ingentaselect.com/vl=7847582/cl=18/fm=docpdf/nw=1/rpsv/catchword/alpsp/09531513/v14n2/s12/p151>
 - Online Peer Review Systems Available
<http://sspnet.org/public/news/details.cfm?id=1>
 - Implementing peer review on the net: scientific quality control in scholarly electronic journals
<http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Papers/Harnad/harnad96.peer.review.html>
 - Web-Based Journal Manuscript Management and Peer-Review Software and Systems
<http://ariel.emeraldinsight.com/vl=2604979/cl=52/fm=html/nw=1/rpsv/cw/mcb/07419058/v19n7/s7003/p31>
 - Online peer review: perceptions in the biological sciences Learned Publishing (2000)13, 95-100
<http://haly.ingentaselect.com/vl=7847582/cl=18/fm=docpdf/nw=1/rpsv/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n2/s5/p95>

Transition from print to electronic version

Web-based peer review

Advanced tools: OpenURL, site access statistics, Reference linking

- SPARC Publishing resources <http://www.arl.org/sparc/resources/pubres.html>
- Linking Custom and Etiquette
<http://www.openly.com/link.openly/etiquette.html>
- E-citations: actionable identifiers and scholarly referencing
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=/cw/alpsp/09531513/v13n3/s4/p159>
- Thinking About Reference Linking
<http://www.infotoday.com/searcher/apr02/grogg.htm>
- Citation linking: improving access to online journals
<http://journals.ecs.soton.ac.uk/acmdl97.htm>
- Going, Going, Gone: Lost Internet References. SCIENCE VOL 302 31 OCTOBER 2003
- White Paper on Electronic Journal Usage Statistics
<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/pub94/contents.html>
- Reference Linking: A Basic Overview
<http://www.icsti.org/forum/44/index.html#overview>

Patients and journals

- “Like hunger, like thirst”: patients, journals, and the internet
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol352/iss2/full/llan.352.s2.supplement_contents.13082.1
- Do patients need to read research?
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7402/1307>

Future of medical publishing

- The future of medical journals in the western world
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol352/iss2/full/llan.352.s2.supplement_contents.13080.1
- 21st-century biomedical journals: failures and futures.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol362/iss9395/full/llan.362.9395.editorial_and_review.27699.1
- Pleasing both authors and readers.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/318/7188/888>
- How can medical journals help prevent poor medical research? Some opportunities presented by electronic publishing.
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol353/iss9151/full/llan.353.9151.editorial_and_review.4968.1
- Peer review on the Internet: a better class of conversation.
<http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol351/iss1/full/llan.351.s1.reviews.13114.1>
- Four futures for scientific and medical publishing.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/ijlink?linkType=FULL&journalCode=bmj&resid=325/7378/1472>
- Moving beyond journals: the future arrives with a crash
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/318/7199/1637>
- Printed medical journals will they survive? J Intern Med 1999; 246: 127-131.
<http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/openurl?genre=article&sid=nlm:pubmed&issn=0954-6820&date=1999&volume=246&issue=2&spage=127>
- Authors' perceptions of electronic publishing: two cross sectional surveys.
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=15151965>
- Preserving today's scientific record for tomorrow
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7431/61>
- Alternative futures for academic and professional publishing. Learned Publishing (2003)16, 265–270.
<http://www.ingenta.com/isis/searching/Expand/ingenta?pub=infobike://alpsp/lp/2003/00000016/00000004/art00004>
- What Is Publishing in the Future? <http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/48.html#pagetop>

Part IV: Scholarly Publishing – Open Access to information (26th September 2004)

Topic	Resources
The digital divide and need for open access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framing the Issue: Open Access http://www.arl.org/scomm/open_access/framing.html Scholarly Journals at the Crossroads: A Subversive Proposal for Electronic Publishing http://www.arl.org/scomm/subversive/ The Costs of Learned Journal and Book Publishing: A Benchmarking Study for ALPSP http://www.alpsp.org/publications/pub6.htm • 21st-century biomedical journals: failures and futures. http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol362/iss9395/full/llan.362.9395.editorial_and_review.27699.1 Opening the Books on Open Access. Science, Vol 302, Issue 5645, 550-554, 24 October 2003 Open-access publishing: where is the value? Lancet 2003; 362: 1578-80 http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol362/iss9395/full/llan.362.9395.editorial_and_review.27695.1 Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html Costs and Business Models in Scientific Research Publishing http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/awtpubrepcos.html Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing http://www.earlham.edu/%7Epeters/fos/bethesda.htm In Oldenburg's Long Shadow: Librarians, Research Scientists, Publishers, and the Control of Scientific Publishing http://www.arl.org/arl/proceedings/138/guedon.html Competition in Scholarly Publishing? What Publisher Profits Reveal http://www.arl.org/newsltr/200/wyly.html Promoting Access to Public Research Data for Scientific, Economic, and Social Development. OECD Follow Up Group on Issues of Access to Publicly Funded Research Data. Final Report. March 2003 http://www.sciocom.org/links/APublicering/BOpenAccess/link5894.tkl The economics of scholarly journal publishing http://octavia.zoology.washington.edu/publishing/
Wellcome Trust Report: what it means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Economic Analysis of Scientific Research Publishing http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/images/SciResPublishing3_7448.pdf Costs of open access publishing - the Wellcome Trust report http://www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/ListArchives/0405/msg00082.html Scientific publishing: A position statement by the Wellcome Trust in support of open access publishing http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/en/1/awtvispolpub.html
Impact of open access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online or Invisible? http://www.neci.nec.com/%7Elawrence/papers/online-nature01/ The Effect of Open Access on Citation Impact. Tim Brody, Heinrich Stamerjohanns, Stevan Harnad, Yves Gingras, Charles Oppenheim http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Hypertext/Amsci/2829.html Comparing the Impact of Open Access (OA) vs. Non-OA Articles in the Same Journals. http://www.dlib.org/dlib/june04/harnad/06harnad.html Open-access journals rank well http://www.biomedcentral.com/news/20040427/05/ Do Open Access journals have impact? http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/19.html
Economic models for open access journals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide to Business Planning for Converting a Subscription-based Journal to Open Access. Open Society Institute http://www.soros.org/openaccess/oajguides/index.shtml Economic Cost Models of Scientific Scholarly Journals http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/icsu/kingppr.htm Who Pays for Open Access? PLoS Biology April 2004 Volume 2 Issue 4 Page 0409 http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=387273 Open access publishing models: opportunity or threat to scholarly and academic publishers? Learned Publishing (2004)17, 143–150 Revolution or evolution? EMBO reports VOL 4 NO 8 2003 741

<http://www.nature.com/cgi-taf/DynaPage.taf?file=/embor/journal/v4/n8/full/embor913.html>

- Is free affordable? <http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/14.html>
- The best business model for scholarly journals: an economist's perspective
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/28.html>

- The economics of scholarly journal publishing
<http://octavia.zoology.washington.edu/publishing/>

- Possible Journal Cost Solutions and Enhancements
<http://www.library.yale.edu/science/jrnlsol.html>

Author pay model: Viability and Considerations for developing world

- Open access publishing takes off BMJ 2004;328:1-3 (3 January),
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7430/1>

- Rapid Responses
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/eletters/328/7430/1>

- Scientific literature's open sesame?
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/326/7396/945>

- Can 'author pays' journals compete with 'reader pays'
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/22.html>

- An evidence-based assessment of the 'author pays' model
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/26.html>

How academic societies can cope with free access

- Open access: a medical association perspective. *Learned Publishing* (2004)17, 135–142

- <http://www.ingenta.com/isis/searching/Expand/ingenta?pub=infobike://alpsp/lp/2004/00000017/00000002/art00008>

- Will open access prove a blessing or a curse to learned societies?
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/8.html>

- A professional society's take on access to the scientific literature
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/27.htm> I

- Electronic journal access: how does it affect the print subscription price? *Bull Med Libr Assoc* 89(4) October 2001
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=57965>

- Scholarly Associations and the Economic Viability of Open Access Publishing
<http://jodi.ecs.soton.ac.uk/Articles/v04/i02/Willinsky/>

- Open access publishing models: opportunity or threat to scholarly and academic publishers? *Learned Publishing* (2004)17, 143–150

- <http://www.ingenta.com/isis/searching/Expand/ingenta?pub=infobike://alpsp/lp/2004/00000017/00000002/art00009>

- Should scholarly societies embrace open access (or is it the kiss of death)? *Learned Publishing* (2003)16, 167–169
<http://www.alpsp.org/2003pdfs/jvjul03.pdf>

- How 'free distribution' impacts your business model: is it really free? *Learned Publishing* (2001)14, 144–148
[http://taddeo.ingentaselect.com/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ext=a&reqidx=/0953-1513^28200104^2914:2L.144\[aid=5040086\]](http://taddeo.ingentaselect.com/nw=1/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ext=a&reqidx=/0953-1513^28200104^2914:2L.144[aid=5040086])

- Open access and not-for-profit publishers
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/2.html>

- Two societies show how to profit by providing free access. *Learned Publishing* 2002;15:279-284
<http://www.ingentaselect.com/vl=360932/cl=35/nw=1/fm=docpdf/rpsv/cw/alpsp/09531513/v15n4/s6/p279>

- Publication Business Models and Revenue
<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309091616/html/20.html#pagetop>

PubMed Central

- PubMed Central and the New Publishing Landscape *Academic Medicine* (2000) 75: 4-10.

- PubMed Central: creating an Aladdin's cave of ideas *BMJ* 2001;322:1–2
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/322/7277/1>

- Power to the People: PubMed Central
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=10618358>

- PubMed Central and the New Publishing Landscape
<http://www.academicmedicine.org/cgi/content/full/75/1/4>

NIC's ONLINE Databases: IndMED and medIND

- IndMed: <http://indmed.nic.in>

- MedInd: <http://medind.nic.in>

SciELO

- The SciELO Brazilian Scientific Journal Gateway and Open Archives
<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/march03/marcondes/03marcondes.html>
- What electronic publishing means for developing countries? the SciELO project initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean
<http://www.aaas.org/spp/sfrr/projects/epub/ses1/packer.htm>

Eprints Archive at IISc

- Improving the visibility of Indian Research: An Institutional, Open Access Publishing Model
<http://fox.cs.vt.edu/IndoUSdl/raja.pdf>
- An Overview on GNU EPrints 2
<http://www.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/indest-ncsi-ir/presentations/eprints-overview.pdf>
- Open access initiatives in India
<http://www.codata.org/archives/2003/03march/papers/raja.pdf>

HINARI

- WHO's Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) Health Information and Libraries Journal 2002;19:164–165
- HINARI: bridging the global information divide
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7449/1190>

The green and gold road to open access: the 'green' route

- The green and the gold roads to Open Access
<http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/21.html>
- Guédon, Jean-Claude. Open access archives: from scientific plutocracy to the republic of science. IFLA Journal 29 (2) 129–140.
<http://www.ifla.org/V/ifa/ij-2-2003.pdf>
- SPARC Institutional Repository Checklist & Resource Guide
http://www.arl.org/sparc/IR/IR_Guide.html
- Institutional repositories and scholarly publishing. Learned Publishing (2004)17, 115–124
Copyright issues and dealing with publishers
- Reserving Rights of Use in Works Submitted for Publication: Negotiating Publishing Agreements
http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/nego_doc.htm
- Copyright Management for Scholarship
<http://www.surf.nl/copyright/keyissues/scholarlycommunication/agreements.php>
- Copyright protection and open access Am J Clin Nutr 2003;78:899–901
- Biomedicine's Electronic Publishing Paradigm Shift: Copyright Policy and PubMed Central
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pubmed&pubmedid=10833158>
- Electronic Publishing in Science Seizing the Moment: Scientists' Authorship Rights in the Digital Age
<http://www.aaas.org/spp/sfrr/projects/epub/index.shtml>
- (Mis)Leading Open Access Myths
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/openaccess/inquiry/myths.pdf>

Solutions for the developing world and future

- Improving access to health information in the developing world: a position paper for WHO
<http://www.who.int/rpc/meetings/pub3/en/>
- Open Archiving Opportunities for Developing Countries: towards equitable distribution of global knowledge
<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue30/oai-chan/>
- Information and communication technology in cardiovascular disease prevention in developing countries: hype and hope. Report of the International Collaboration on Information Use in Cardiovascular Health Promotion in Developing Countries. Int J Cardiol. 2003 Dec;92(2-3):105-11.
- Digital bridges need concrete foundations: lessons from the Health InterNetwork India
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/328/7449/1193>
- The Ptolemy project: a scalable model for delivering health information in Africa.
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/327/7418/790>
- Health information for the developing world
<http://bmj.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/309/6959/939>
- African Journals Online: improving awareness and access Learned Publishing (2002)15, 51–57
<http://www.ingenta.com/rpsv/cgi-bin/linker?ini=alpsp&reqidx=cw/alpsp/09531513/v15n1/s7/p51>
- eJournals Delivery Service: an email to Internet experiment. Learned Publishing (2002)15, 175–178
http://ejds.org/articles/erdeira_paper.pdf

Abstracts of Papers for Award Session

Is the Special Study Module for Indian medical students the key to publish and present research ? - the UK perspective.

Sachi SIVANANTHAN & Pankaj CHANDAK

Guy's, Kings & St Thomas' School of Medicine and Dentistry (GKT), King's College London, University of London, UK

Special study modules (SSM's) were introduced into the UK Medical Curriculum as a result of the findings published by the General Medical Council in their document Tomorrow's Doctors in 1993. The main aims of SSM's were to enhance research skills in doctors and allow for independent critical analysis of their chosen topic. This may further influence clinical practice for the better and stimulant further research interest

Transferring skills and enhancing research has been well documented (Yates et al 2002, Jha et al 2002). World-wide findings have also suggested that SSM and research placements styles can not only improve skills, but allows for more publications from academic departments (Soloman et al 2003).

At GKT, all medical students are required to undertake SSM's, some of which are specialised topics whilst others are taught or form part a major departmental study. One hundred and twenty one SSM's were offered to a total of 1040 medical students ranging from the third to the final year. As part of a pilot study an email was sent to these medical students asking them to reply on any SSM's that have been published in journals or presented in national or international meetings. 27 students responded. Of these, 37% had national and 26% international presentations. 41 % had published abstracts and 37% had published papers in journals (national and international). These results show that undergraduate medical students at GKT were able to publish their work or present their findings at major national and international meetings or both.

We therefore propose that countries such as India should try and introduce a similar SSM system into their undergraduate medical curriculum This may influence

students to pursue their chosen research study alongside their basic medical course and eventually may lead to publications and presentations. In addition this could have a bearing on future clinical practice, evidence based medicine and help revitalise the need for Academic Medicine for the future training of doctors in India.

Quality of Writing and Reporting Thesis Methodology

Chetna SM; Sushant HM

Department of Pharmacology, Indira Gandhi Medical College Nagpur and Department of Chest Medicine, Government Medical College Nagpur.

Introduction: Any medical personnel confronted first time to medical article writing and reporting during the postgraduate degree thesis preparation. So it is expected to have enough acquaintance with art of writing and reporting health science studies.

Methodology is a key factor in assessing the outcome of any trial or study conducted. Hence methodological decisions taken need to be discussed and defended in systematic manner.

Aims: To assessed and analyzed the quality of reporting and writing thesis methodology of postgraduate medical degree thesis.

Setting: Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur.

Methods: Fifty thesis were randomly selected, assessed and analyzed based on Monograph "How to write health science papers, dissertations and theses" by Shane A Thomas, Churchill Livingstone (2000) for quality parameters of reporting and writing research methodology viz. 1. *Research participants* – number of patients, age, sex, diagnostic group, inclusion and exclusion criteria, demographic table, percentage of patient studied, space devoted for writing; 2. *Research tools* –review, defense, questionnaires, interviews schedule, space devoted; 3. *Research Protocols* - ethical approval, patient's recruitment; 4. *Methodological defense* –sample size,

statistical power, participant selection, research design and data collection. 5. *Writing*—Clear, readable, font, times new Romans or Arial, spacing and alignment.

Statistical analysis: percentage and proportion analysis.

Results: Research participants were discussed satisfactorily. In research tools were reviewed in 80% of thesis while defense for tools utilized discussed in 60%. Ethical approval was mention in 6%. Explanation or justification or defense pertaining to sample size, statistical power, participant selection, research design and data collection technique were discussed in 10 %, 26%, 30%, 40% and 24% respectively. Writing was clear, readable with one and half spacing. And the font sizes used were Arial (10) or Times New Romans (12) in 62% and 38% respectively.

Conclusions: Though quality of writing is acceptable but the reporting of the methodology, is very poor, which warrants intensive training of post graduate students in quality of reporting and writing of medical studies or trials before allotment of the thesis topic.

A Practical Approach to Enhancing Writing Skills

Terry Clayton

Associate Professor at the Centre for Language and Educational Technology at the Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

While research methodology is part of the curricula, few medical schools address writing in practical manner. Writing is generally seen as a separate topic of study and most often relegated to English language departments. Given the demands on students' time and the emphasis on scientific and medical subjects, writing skills are effectively marginalised. This has a negative impact on students' perceptions of writing and the writing process, which has long-term professional consequences. In this presentation, suggestions are offered for an approach to integrating the teaching of writing skills into the existing medical science curriculum, not by adding more courses or assignments, but by changing the relationship between medical and language centre faculty from one of client/provider to a collaborative enterprise between professionals with different but complimentary areas of expertise. Examples are taken from successful applications of this approach within the engineering curriculum at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok and from the 'writing across the curriculum'

movement in the US and Europe.

Quality of published diagnostic studies in Indian journals: Application of the QUADAS tool

Joshi R, Kalantri SP

Deptt. of Medicine, MGIMS, Sevagram, Dist. Wardha, Maharashtra-442102, India

Background: Diagnostic studies- history, physical examination and laboratory investigations- form the mainstay of clinical decision making. Little is known about the quality of articles on accuracy of diagnostic studies published in Indian journals. QUADAS tool can help one evaluate the quality of publications that focus on evaluation of diagnostic tests.

Aim: To assess if studies of diagnostic accuracy published in Indian indexed journals confirm to the quality checks as proposed in the QUADAS tool.

Methods: A PubMed search (that includes MEDLINE) for the Indian journals indexed with MEDLINE was made. Journals that have focus on basic sciences or clinical sciences were short-listed. All original articles published in these journals (2002 and 2003) were hand-searched and articles that deal with evaluation of accuracy of diagnostic tests were identified. Two investigators independently applied the 14 point QUADAS tool to each of the studies. Discrepancies were resolved through discussion.

Results and Conclusions: Of the 1543 original articles in the ten Indian journals screened, 49 articles (3.1%) belonged to evaluation of a diagnostic test. The index test and was described adequately in most articles. (93%) The reference standard was adequately described in 75% articles. In two-thirds of the studies the reference standard was correctly applied irrespective of the results of the index test. Only half the articles described the selection process of the study participants and the patient spectrum was appropriate in another half. Many vital aspects of the study design such as blind and independent comparison of the index test with the reference standard and withdrawal of the subjects from the study were not described in most studies. Indian journals publish few articles on diagnostic studies and the architecture of diagnostic studies in most articles is seriously flawed

The papers were selected for presentation for Award Paper Category on 25th September, 8.15 am, at the Jeevraj Mehta Lecture Theatre

Acknowledgements

The Organising Team of "JPGM GoldCon: 50 Years of Medical Writing" thankfully acknowledge the support of following organisations:

Open Society Institute (OSI), Hungary
International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP), UK
British Council, India
World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)

Research Society of Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital
Dr. J. C. Patel Research Foundation
Reliance Industries Limited
Medical Council of India
Indian Council of Medical Research
Department of Biotechnology, (Government of India)
Department of Science and Technology, (Government of India)
Council of Science and Industrial Research, (Government of India)

Aventis Medical Writing Team (AMRIT)
Bank of India
SPSS South Asia Pvt Ltd
Bhalani Medical Book House

Abbott India Limited
Cipla Limited
Lupin Limited
Nicholas Piramal India Limited
Ranbaxy Limited
Wockhardt Limited
Pfizer Limited
Hindustan Lever Limited
Galderma India Pvt. Ltd.
Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited
Stiefel India (P) Ltd.
Asian Clinical Trials Pvt. Ltd.

Report on JPGM GoldCon

Inaugural function: 24th November 2004

The inaugural function of JPGM GoldCon, the medical writing conference of the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine organized to commemorate 50 years of the journal's existence, was held on 24th September 2004 at the Dr Jivraj Mehta Theatre of the institution. Dr Atul Goel, the Editor, formally welcomed all the delegates and the invited faculty. The audio-visual show conducted by Dr Vinita Salvi provided glimpses of history of the institution and of the journal. This was followed by a speech by the Dean and Patron of the conference Dr Nilima Kshirsagar. Dr Kshirsagar and Dr Hooman Momen, the editor of the Bulletin of the World Health Organization, also the guest of honor at the inaugural function, said that publishing is a vital part of research, and that research is not complete unless the results are made widely known. The conference itself was inaugurated by Mr. Vijaysinh Patankar, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Eastern Suburbs, Mumbai city. He congratulated the editorial team of the journal and said that completing 50 years for an academic institution's society-run journal was no mean achievement. He also felicitated the past editors RA Satoskar, SD Bhandarkar, Alan Almeida and K Radhakrishna Murthy. The first editor of the journal Dr NA Purandare could not attend the function while Dr Sushila Sheth received the memento on behalf of her late husband Dr UK Sheth, the journal's second editor. The inaugural function ended with a vote of thanks by Dr Nithya Gogtay, the Joint Organizing Secretary, to all those who had made it possible to hold the meeting, in particular the sponsors.

Part 1: Undergraduate Students' Presentation - Day 1: 23rd September 2004

Reading Medical Journals

Neha Dangayach, Mihir Patel, Bhavin Shah, Vardhaman

Kankharia, Parul Salunke, Kshitij Shah, Keyur Dave, Sweta Mohanty, Ruchi Sharma

Decision making based on anecdotes or on the basis of opinion provided by experts is not considered to be evidence-based. Journals provide latest information and help clinicians to keep pace with the latest. In addition, students can impress an examiner by quoting from the latest journal. Undergraduate students could also undertake research studies and get them published in reputed journals. This is one way of getting into the best of universities for higher studies since contribution as a medical writer and researcher is valued everywhere. Several journals in addition to research articles provide in-depth reviews on selected topics. Such articles give valuable and complete information about the topic. In addition, sections such as case reports provide results of an interesting case, drug reviews provide rationale behind prescribing a new drug and technical reviews may offer pros and cons about a recently developed intervention.

Having decided that it is important to read journals, the next question that a student faces is how to choose a journal to read. There is a plethora of journals available in print and online and they cover a wide array of specialties. Journal should be selected on the basis of its standing, its adjudged quality, the regularity with which it is published and whether it caters to the interests of the medical students!

Research papers are considered to be the heart and soul of journals since they inform us about the new happenings. One must learn to critically evaluate an article so that one can extract useful information. The points to look at include the hypothesis that the authors are testing, the type of study carried out, whether appropriate design has been used, if parameters have been properly recorded, if the chance of bias has been minimized and if appropriate statistical tests have been used. While primary studies include experiments and clinical trials and provide first hand information regarding research carried out, secondary studies that include

overviews (systematic reviews, meta-analysis etc.), guidelines and decision-analyses also have their place. While analyzing papers, one must be aware of the hierarchy of evidence. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses provide the highest level of evidence. In the hierarchy, they are followed sequentially by randomized controlled trials, cohort studies, case control studies, cross-sectional surveys and case reports.

Using the Net as a Resource

Sumedh Hoskote, Neha Dangayach, Sweta Mohanty, Kshitij Shah

Although internet provides great amount of information, it is necessary to determine if the information is authentic. This is vitally important when one is dealing with information related to health, diagnostics and therapy. Health on Net (HON) code of conduct represents the first and so far the only ethical standard on the net. Accreditation to HON implies that the website content is safe for both health professionals and patients. The HON Code of conduct subscribes to certain principles and these include: authority, complementarity, confidentiality, attribution, justifiability, transparency of authorship, transparency of sponsorship and honesty in advertising and editorial policy. While looking for information on the net, one could use one of the two approaches: journal-specific approach and topic-specific approach. Most journals have websites and many of these can be freely accessed from India. Some journals insist on payment of fees for viewing their content. If one intends to do a topic-specific approach, one must remember that general search engines are not very useful while searching for medical topics. PubMed is the main tool that is used by most for carrying out topic-specific search. Meta-search engines such as ProFusion and MetaCrawler, UK's National Electronic Library of Health (NeLH) and websites such as MedInd are useful while carrying out such a search.

When judging the validity of information provided by a website, besides accreditation to HON code, one must look at the following criteria: who wrote it, when the information has been last updated, how is the website funded and does the website have a panel of independent experts on the editorial board.

The advent of internet has also had an effect on the patient community. They are better informed now. The only drawback is that the patients do not have formal knowledge about basic health related processes and are hence not able to separate the chaff from the grain. However, armed with more information, they are likely to quiz the doctor. While dealing with a well-informed

patient, the doctor needs to have and depict the right attitude. He should explain to the patient that standard information is available from textbooks and everything that is put up on the internet may not be fully accurate. He could also be guided to visit lay person friendly websites such as healthfinder.com.

The commonest source of information that health professionals turn to is the PubMed. PubMed consists of Medline, Old Medline, In process citations, publisher supplied citations, PubMed Journal information and PubMed Citation matcher. Medline is the bibliographic database of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) covering the fields of Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine Health care systems and pre-clinical sciences. It contains citations and author abstracts from more than 4800 biomedical journals published in more than 70 countries. Old Medline contains articles from international journals dating from 1951 to 1960 which amounts to about two million citations.

The journals can be accessed through journal database, journal LinkOut providers and PubMed Central. One can choose the journal of one's interest by using the journal title, the PubMed title abbreviation, the NLM id, the ISO abbreviation and the pISSN or eISSN (the print and electronic international standard serial numbers respectively).

The article of interest could be selected on the basis of PubMed citation matchers (single citation matcher, batch citation matcher or through email to citationmatcher@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). The article can also be located on the basis of journal title, volume number, issue number, page number or year of publication. The articles on a particular topic can be located using the search engine. The search could be refined by using features such as preview, index and limits. MeSH words help retrieving information in a consistent manner

PubMed can be used to get abstracts of articles, when these have been provided by the journals. However, some journals also provide full-text articles. These could be obtained as some journals are available free on the net and the PubMed might provide link to such full-texts. In addition, the feature Loansome.doc on the PubMed enables one to order any full-text article of a PubMed citation through a medical library in one's area participating in the program. There are other useful features as well. For example, Cubby provides us with a stored search feature to store and update searches. NIH Clinical Alerts and Advisories inform us about the release of findings from NIH-funded clinical trials, where such a release could significantly affect the morbidity and mortality. The feature Clinical trials.gov provides updated

information about federally and privately supported clinical research in human volunteers.

Conducting Research

Ravi Hira, David Chandy, Veena Raghunathan, Monali Vasekar, Meera Balasubramaniam, Harini Parthasarathy, Aneesha Shetty, Shardul Ghedia, Kaustubh Narsinghpura, Siddharth Rajput, Nishaki Mehta

Medical research is the research based primarily on patients or ex-patients designed to answer a question about disease (etiology, concomitants, diagnosis, prevention, outcome or treatment). Before one undertakes research, he should have thorough knowledge about the subject and should be familiar with the latest developments in the field. Then the research question has to be formulated. It merely means the uncertainty about a health issue that an investigator wants to resolve. The research question should pass the “so what?” test. It should be important enough to study: it should contribute usefully to our state of knowledge it should have the potential to make a difference in terms of diagnosis, treatment or care of patients. A good research question must satisfy the following criteria (acronym FINER):

Feasible (subjects, technical expertise, time, money and scope)
 Interesting (to the researcher)
 Novel
 Ethical
 Relevant (to the society, community)

Research studies could employ a variety of designs. The appropriate design depends amongst other things, upon the research question, the resources available and the characteristics of disease, disorder or problem studied. It also depends upon the maturity of the research question. If nothing is known about the phenomenon, a broad descriptive study is required to be undertaken prior to undertaking analytical study to determine cause and effect relationship or experimental study to determine effective treatment measures. One has to be particular while describing the inclusion and exclusion criteria for enrolling subjects, methods used for recruitment and measurement of variables and resolve statistical issues. Once a thought has gone into these aspects, one has to prepare a project proposal.

A research proposal is a documented plan to seek approval for research from a supervisor or organization. It could have the following elements: proposal abstract, problem identification and definition, justification for

conducting the study, goals and objectives, research question or the hypothesis, study design and protocol, plan of analysis, plans for interpretation, plans to report findings, logistics, work schedule, bibliography and appendices. The project proposal abstract should provide summary of the problem to be studied, the research question or hypothesis, expected implications, who will do the study, when it will be carried out, what methods and who will be employed for data collection and resources required. Problem identification section should provide background information and literature review giving an idea about the current state of knowledge and the lacunae that exist. It should provide the definition of the problem in terms of magnitude, time frame, geographical area and untried solutions. Justification for carrying out the study could be provided in terms of inputs required (time, money, material, manpower) and expected output (social, economic, health benefit). The section on goals and objectives should clearly state the short-term goals in terms of immediate effects and long-term goals in terms of change in policy. The research question and study design (purpose, costs, nature of problem, variables to be studied) should be clearly stated and the protocol should provide all the relevant details including those related to data preparation and data analysis. It should also state the plans regarding reporting findings, how often the progress would be reviewed and when the final report would be prepared and if the findings would be published. The protocol should also make a mention about the logistics involved in the study: the resources that would be required in terms of personnel, training, equipments, space, time and facilities, anticipated difficulties and management plan and budget. Stating detailed work schedule also helps. The bibliography should provide a list of relevant work on the subject. Appendices should carry the curriculum vitae of the principal and co-investigators, informed consent document, letters of endorsement, information about institutional affiliations, sample of data collection instrument, etc. It is necessary to keep the project proposal document simple and brief. However, it should provide all the necessary details relevant to the study and as required by the funding agencies, collaborators, statutory bodies and regulatory organizations.

Ethical issues need to be addressed, as well. The project should conform to the highest ethical standards and should be based on basic principles of ethics such as respect for persons, beneficence, justice, non-maleficence and autonomy. The study should be based on good clinical practices in terms of selection of subjects, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality.

Funds required for research activities can be generated

through funding organizations based in India and abroad. The governmental organizations that fund research in India include the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), AYUSH, CSIR and CDRI. Pharmaceutical industry and institutional organizations are examples of funding bodies in the private sector. ICMR is the premier organization that promotes research activities in India and its research priorities coincide with those enunciated in the national health policies. It funds both intramural and extramural research projects. It has various schemes for funding research projects and the details could be obtained from its office or through its website. International collaborations also provide funds for research. For example, an Indo-US collaborative project is providing funds for research related to Maternal and Child Health and Human development. Examples of other international organizations that fund research activities include WHO Research Advisory committee for global research projects, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, foreign universities, National Institute of Health, USA and National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia. It should, however, be remembered that the funding agencies keep a strict vigil on the way the project is progressing and the manner in which funds are used. At KEM Hospital, research activities are also funded through institutional organizations such as the Department Development Fund (DDF), the Diamond Jubilee Society Trust (DJST) and Research Society.

Publications

Namrata Adulkar, Kanchan Motwani, Meera Balsubramaniam, Harinin Parthasarathy, Jigar Joshi

The findings obtained in a research should be published so that the scientific community is aware of the developments. It consists of the following elements: Title page, abstract, introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion and references. Abstract represents the summary of the completed work. It should include the following elements (in brief): purpose of the study, study design, results and conclusion. The introduction provides background information. It provides the rationale behind undertaking the study and lists expected benefits. In short, this section is used to state "why you are doing what you are doing!" The section titled "Material and Methods" literally provides information about the material (subjects, chemicals, etc.) and methods (surveys, study design, tests, equipments, procedures, etc.) employed in the study. The section titled "Results" provides an objective report of findings obtained in the study. In the next section, the results are discussed providing its interpretation, explanation regarding possible mechanisms, limitation of the study, alternative methods, what's new and implications for

clinical practice and future research. One must give a thought regarding selecting the journal. The most important criteria for selecting a journal for publication of your research would be targeted readers. Ask one question: would the readers of this journal be interested in the research that I have done? An indexed journal is preferred because such a journal is considered standard by the scientific fraternity and because it is generally widely read.

Part 2: Authors' Perspective - 24th November 2004

Keynote address: The purpose of scientific writing

SK Pandya

Dr SK Pandya, a former Head of the department of Neurosurgery at the institution and currently consultant neurosurgeon at the Jaslok Hospital and Research Centre regaled the audience with his wit, humour and multiple quotations in his keynote address. The purpose of scientific writing he said was to place on record facts, figures, and findings, to help colleagues in the same area and policy makers to take decisions, to inform lay public; to educate and highlight areas where we are ignorant and attempt to fill gaps in knowledge and finally to inspire and stimulate others to write and publish. On a humorous note, he ended up saying that the purpose of writing however should not be to end up where we started in the first place and understand it for the first time!

I. Scientific papers: Structure and getting started

I a. IMRAD- What goes into each section?

Rakesh Aggarwal

This eloquent lecture dwelt on the structure of any paper- why did you start (introduction), what did you do (Methods), what did you find (results) and finally what does it actually mean (discussion). The introduction usually contains the reason (the rationale) for doing the study along with the background information and also gives the current gaps in knowledge. It ends with the aim of the study. The methods contain the design of the study, study material, the interventions, outcome measures, analysis and statistical considerations and efficacy outcomes. It is always useful to break the methods into sections and subsections for greater clarity. The results contain details of subjects, which includes withdrawals, dropouts, key data findings and information

on missing data. The discussion recapitulates major findings, gives alternate explanations for findings, the strengths and weaknesses of the study, implications and directions for future research.

I b. Writing an effective title and a persuasive discussion

Philip Abraham

The title is the first thing that an editor sees when a paper is submitted to him. It is also the first thing that a reader sees and based on the title decides whether or not the paper is worth reading. The title should be informative, descriptive, but not declarative. As much as possible, abbreviations should be avoided, as should be non-specific openings. The target audience should always be kept in mind and excessive use of adjectives should be avoided. The discussion on the other hand should contain the following- the main findings of the paper, the previous work in support and against, discussion of methods, the strengths and the weaknesses of the paper, relevance to actual practice and the summary and the need for further study.

I c. The importance of 250 words

Rakesh Aggarwal

The abstract is usually made up of 150-250 words and can be either structured or unstructured. Even for an unstructured abstract, it is usually better to prepare it first in a structured manner. It is very important because often that is the only part available to many readers via search engines and helps them decide whether or not they want to read the main paper. It should not contain any information not there in the main body and sentences from the main paper should not be lifted word for word and be put in the abstract. It should contain the main statistical analysis and the outcome seen after intervention.

II. Illustrating a paper

II a. Illustrating a paper- dos and don'ts

Peush Sahni

Illustrations such as graphs, photographs and flow charts are usually located in the results and methods section of the paper. The illustrations serve specific purposes-for example a line diagram links an event to time, while a bar diagram is used for making comparisons. A scatter diagram on the other hand is used for associations between variables. Illustrations

should be used only if necessary and should be as few as necessary to add value to the paper. While sending illustrations to the journal, no clips or staples should be used. The scale and magnification used should always be mentioned. It is best to look at a recent issue of the journal, read the instructions for illustrations, and use a similar figure published in the journal as a template. Finally, if photographs of patients are to be used, consent should be taken and the patient's identity should be masked.

II b. Ethical and legal issues with illustrations

AN Supe

Dr Supe spoke on three areas in his talk- ethical issues, legal issues and misuse of technology. An editorial in the British Medical Journal carried information on legal proceedings against 3 doctors, who were sued for publishing a paper in the British Journal of Psychiatry, without the patient's consent. Although, they were not prosecuted, radical actions were implemented by journals so as to safeguard patients' identity. The most common way is to blackout the patient's eyes, and any distinguishing marks that may reveal the patient's identity. The patient's or guardian's consent (in case of unconscious patients) must always be taken prior to publication. An analysis of patients shows that 85% of them do give consent for publication. The copyright act of India came into being in 1957 and ensures that the copyright belongs to the holder for a period of 50 years. In illustrations in medical journals, technology has been misused to publish non-existent and fraudulent data, against which the editors must guard. Finally, the bottomline towards the patient is "do no harm".

III. Perfecting the draft

III a. Style and editing

Philip Abraham

This was defined by the speaker as an attempt to sell someone else our ideas. While there is no such thing as a "correct style", each writer has his own resources and tries his best to express the intended meaning and obtain the desired responses from the reader. The key words for a good style are clarity and brevity. For this, simple short sentences should be used, paragraphs kept short (100-400 words), ensure that there are no grammatical errors and gaffes in construction of sentences and finally avoid grandiloquence. Finally, he said that one should not aim at being possible to understand, but impossible to misunderstand.

III b. Electronic editing

AN Supe

Dr Supe began by saying the world consists of two kinds of people- those who can read and write on paper and those who can type and read on screen. The latter tribe he said, is increasing in an area of electronic editing. Since editors and writers do not work in the same office, this becomes a useful tool. The electronic editing process requires the journal-editor to perform two functions- analysis and decision-making regarding the paper as well as correction of typographical errors. Electronic editing saves time, and storage space. It is essential that authors are familiar with Microsoft word and its functions like “track changes”. The difficulty in electronic editing is usually difficulty in seeing the punctuation marks and the long hours that one has to put in front of the screen that can result in neck and back problems. However, it is here to stay and it is imperative to understand it and make the best use of it.

IV. Beyond research papers

IV a. Reviews and meta-analysis

SJ Bhatia

Meta-analysis consists of mathematical analysis of several studies that have addressed the same hypothesis in the same way. This is done because single studies rarely provide definitive answers to questions. The prerequisite, however, is that the studies should be “combinable”. The advantages of meta-analysis are that it avoids the time and expense of actually conducting a trial in a very large number of patients. The statistical power of a meta-analysis is very high, given the large sample size obtained by combining studies. Reviews on the other hand can be classified as “narrative” or “systematic” reviews. While the former are broad-based, the latter are focused, specific and evidence-based. The structure of a manuscript for both reviews and meta-analysis is similar to other papers and follows the IMRAD pattern. Sources of information in these cases can also include dissertations and theses. Ultimately, the utility lies in assisting in decision making in clinical practice and public health.

IV b. Case reports and letters

Purvish Parikh

A case report usually describes an instance of a disease in a single patient. This is in fact one of the best ways to

get started in medical writing as it is less time-consuming than writing a full paper for publication. For a case report to be published, it must have educational value. The best-known case report to date is that of “elephant man” or neurofibromatosis, seen by many physicians, but not considered worthy of publication. Most case reports cover one of five areas- unexpected association, unexpected event in the management of a patient, findings that shed new light on pathogenesis, unique or rare features of a disease and /or unique therapeutic responses. Statistical analysis is never used and case reports inspire senior clinicians and usually generate a hypothesis for future research. The British Medical Journal receives 6000-7000 case reports annually, of which 12% are published. The patient’s consent must be taken prior to publication and his confidentiality must be maintained.

V. Looking out for references and using references

V a. Reference styles and common problems with referencing

B. Gitanjali

A bibliographic reference describes a document or part of a document in sufficient detail so as to enable a potential reader to identify and locate it. References are usually cited as they indicate sources of ideas, borrowed ideas and avoids plagiarism. There are three main styles that are used- the Vancouver style, the Harvard style, and Alphabet-number system. Textbooks, reviews, or journal articles can be quoted as references. As much as possible, newspaper clippings, personal communications, and in press articles must be avoided as references. The web site www.icmje.org, is a useful site for reference styles.

V b. Evaluation of web resources for references

Pritpal Tamber

There are millions of web-based resources and it is important that we use them well. Journals are broadly classified as print journals, online journals and hybrid journals. Whatever be the nature of the journal, its quality must be assessed prior to using it. This can be based on criteria such as longevity, the source and whether or not articles are subject to peer review. When online articles are quoted in papers sent for publication, there is a possibility that they have to be “defended” as not all editors may be well-informed. Always, it helps if the article has a “DOI” or Digital Object Identifier.

VI. Working with journals-panel discussion, moderator

B. Gitanjali

This covered the following aspects- how to choose the right journal, the review process, how to communicate with the editorial office, who should communicate with the editorial office, how to respond to reviewers' comments, handling rejections and proofs and common criticism and rejection reasons.

Part 2: Authors' Perspective - 25th September 2004

I. The future of scientific publishing

RD Lele

This philosophical perspective by Dr Lele set the tone for the second day's programme. Dr Lele spoke of the times when writing a paper for publication was a tough call with hunting the libraries for journals and struggling to find journals that were not subscribed to. Today, he said that with the advent of computers and the Internet, searches for articles is far easier and writing is made simpler. This has also led to problems such as misuse and plagiarism. The future of course will lie with the user who must make appropriate use of technology.

II. Statistics for medical writers

II a. Twenty statistical errors even you can find

Thomas Lang

Statistical probability was first described in medical literature in the 1930s. Since then, researchers in several fields of medicine have found high rates of statistical errors in large numbers of scientific articles, even in the best of journals. The problem of poor statistical reporting is longstanding, widespread, and potentially serious and not very well-known. The editors should be vigilant in identifying various categories of statistical errors: reporting measurements with unnecessary precision, dividing continuous data into ordinal variables without explaining how or why, using descriptive statistics incorrectly, using standard error of mean as a descriptive statistic, reporting only p values, not confirming that the data met the assumptions of the statistical test used to analyze them, using linear regression analysis without establishing that the relationship indeed is linear, not accounting for all data or patients, not reporting whether or how adjustments were made for multiple hypothesis tests, unnecessarily reporting baseline statistical comparisons in randomized trials, not defining "normal" diagnostic tests, not explaining how uncertain diagnostic

test results were treated when calculating the test's characteristics, and so on. The real solution to the problem will come only when authors learn more about research design, and statistical methods and when statisticians communicate better with readers, editors and authors, and he hoped that a stage will come when readers actually demanded adequate statistical reporting.

II c Computer Assisted Statistical Data Interpretation

Sujith Chandy

Dr. Chandy made a lucid presentation on a difficult subject like statistics and stressed on how data management and data analysis form important parts of a study. His talk outlined the various data management software packages, including general software packages and special function software packages. He described in detail some of the packages like Epi Info, Stata, SAS and SPSS and mentioned the strengths and weaknesses of each. He also touched upon the statistical software for qualitative data analysis. He concluded by saying that the choice of the statistical programme will depend upon the budget, the experience of the researcher, size of the data and the complexity of analysis.

III. Open Access – An Overview

III a. Open Access – Definition and Concept

Pritpal Tamber

Dr. Tamber in his brief but emphatic speech defined open access as free access to primary research articles online and said that this process also guaranteed archiving in a separate place. He mentioned expensive pricing of journals and shrinking budgets of libraries as primary causes why open access movement came about. Another important reason for this movement was, a researcher having worked hard to get his article published, has to forego the copyright to the journal / publisher and later has to take "permission" to re-use his / her article. The main groups that started advocating and continue to propagate an open access movement are "Freedom of information" conference, New York, 2000, Public Library of Science, BioMed Central and Bethesda Statement and at an individual level Dr. Stevan Harnad. Dr. Tamber mentioned that there are two ways of doing Open Access Publishing:

1. By submitting articles to an Open Access journal
2. By Self-archiving

He predicted a bright future for the Open Access

Movement, as it will gain a strong momentum as an alternative to 'print' / subscription journals and more institutions will take up self-archiving their research articles.

III b. Open Access – What an author can do?

Stevan Harnad

The speaker defined the concept of Open access and stated that the movement would ensure that everyone has access to research (open access) and this would, in turn, accelerate research impact. The objective of open access however he said was not to quarrel with existing journals, ruin or replace journals, nor solve budgetary problems of libraries, or provide access to students and teachers or to the developing world. The current policy of researchers to “publish or perish” should be channelized to publish for maximum impact. The open access movement would succeed if authors and researchers followed one of the 2 routes: the golden route” or the “green route”. Of the 23,000 journals published currently, 1000 were open access. The green route would be the route to convert/convince the remaining to become open access journals. The golden route on the other hand was when authors would self-archive their research articles or would archive their research with archives established and maintained by their respective institutions and which could be accessed by anyone and everyone. While this was being done, he also mentioned that funds would be required for establishing and servicing the archives.

IV. Communicating science to the public- Panel discussion

The Dean and the Patron of the conference Dr Nilima Kshirsagar chaired this panel discussion. The panelists included journalists and writers. The writers were a mix of those who wrote for the lay press and those who wrote for medical journals. The issues covered during the course of the discussion were as follows: sensationalism versus presentation of facts, onus of the article published, and how much information should be presented and the role of newspaper editors. In addition to the panelists, the audience also responded by speaking about their own experiences with journalists, making it a very well-attended session.

V. Publication ethics

V a. Authorship issues

K Satyanarayana

There are several authorship issues facing editors- and these broadly include fabrication, falsification, plagiarism and research misconduct. Authors can “gift” authorship or publish duplicate papers and “salami” papers. These usually result from pressure to publish, advancing career prospects, and sometimes ignorance. The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) has addressed this issue and laid down guidelines for authorship. More journals also now acknowledge the importance of “contributorship” over authorship. The sequence of the authors is best decided at the outset, and the order of appearance of authors should be based on relative contribution. Sometimes only acknowledgment is given, for example, for technical assistance. All authors must also accept the onus of the manuscript.

V b. Redundant publication

Hooman Momen

Dr Momen talked about this issue that is now gaining importance. This is defined as a paper that overlaps considerably with another published article. The Committee On Publication Ethics (COPE) had analysed data on 120 publications and found 40 of them to be “redundant”. There were various types of redundant publications- the same patient group with different outcomes, a larger trial in a larger number of patients, new data added to an already published paper and so on. Redundant publications are harmful as they waste valuable resources, reviewers time and can lead to problems with systematic reviews and meta-analysis. Ways to tackle this problem were that journal editors should promptly reject redundant manuscripts and notify the author and his institution and inform other journal editors. Although publications tend to be an indicator of academic success, quality rather than quantity should be looked at.

V c. Plagiarism

Gitanjali B

Plagiarism is derived from a Latin word which means “kidnapping”. This is quite rampant in the medical writing community. There are various types of plagiarism- word for word, paraphrasing, plagiarism of ideas, self-plagiarism and so on. With the advent of the internet, digital and cyber-plagiarism have become common. Although the extent of the problem is not known, it is likely to be high, particularly among Indian journals. The punishment for the offenders should be stringent. She also talked about the Indian copyright act, which deals

with this area. Training researchers early, developing writing skills in them and enunciation and implementation of stricter editorial policies would help curb the problem.

V d. Dealing with editorial misconduct

K. Satyanarayana

The speaker began by mentioning that there is hardly any author who does not have a grievance against an editor. There are several instances of editorial misconduct and these occur at various levels- delay in manuscript publication, bias in review, rejection without reason, cheating and so on. Editors tend to be excessively secretive about their policies. Usually, authors are unaware of their rights and more importantly; authors are rarely willing to take on editors. Under these circumstances the role of an ombudsman is important, since his decision is binding on the author and editor and the author has a means of redressal. The Lancet was the first journal to appoint an ombudsman in the 1996, the Indian Journal of Pharmacology, the first Indian journal to do so. Greater communication between authors and editors and transparent editorial policies would greatly help the issue.

VI. Summarizing- how to get published

Rajendra Kale

Dr Kale began by saying that science is fascinating, research is exciting and medical advances are mind-boggling. However, doctors are not trained to do research, they are under pressure to publish, and often do flawed studies. Also there are 30,000 journals from which to choose from for publishing their papers. Thus bad papers get published, journals set poor standards and the wrong message goes out to prospective researchers. The first thing prior to publication is to do quality research, since if the research is good, editors will usually assist in “dressing” up the paper for publication. Once a paper is written up, Dr Kale suggested that the author should show it to an enemy (for getting critical comments) and to a 14 year old (for judging the paper’s ability to be understood), prior to sending it for publication. Apart from clinical studies, Dr Kale suggested that authors could also write in other areas such as –editorials, drug reviews, lesson of the week, obituaries, and debates. Prior to publication, it is imperative to identify the audience and the target journal. Also keeping the language simple, avoiding jargon, sticking to word limit is useful and since editors often give good tips, do not reverse all changes made by editors.

Part 3: Editors’ Perspective - 24th September 2004

I. Peer Review

I a. Peer-review process: The past and the present

Peush Sahni

Peer review has been in vogue since the early 17th and 18th century. Several changes have occurred in the review process over the past years. Extensive use of peer review started from the 1940s. The peer review process has been praised for some attributes while it has also been criticized for various other reasons. The advantage of peer review is that this is a systematic attempt for detecting serious flaws in research and a genuine way (and perhaps the only one) to improve the submissions to a journal. But the process has certain shortcomings like lack of reproducibility, reliability, standardization, accountability, etc. Also, possibility of bias and conflict of interest may exist. Moreover, it is expensive, does not necessarily improve the quality of papers and may delay the publication process. Innovations in the process like blinding, electronic and open review were discussed. If one has to improve this process, there is a need, not only for implementing certain innovations, but also to have guidelines and training for the reviewers. There is also a need to have reviewers specialized in certain aspects. For example, there could be reviewers who could only look at the statistical analysis and adequacy and appropriateness of the statistical methods used. Similarly there could be reviewers who would critically analyze the methodological issues in the research article. More rigorous assessment by the reviewers and attempts at minimizing flaws in the manuscripts need to be aimed at by evolving better systems. Younger reviewers especially from premium institutions and also known to the editor can facilitate the review process. The reviewers can also be trained in epidemiological methods and medical statistics for better output. Peer review remains the only quality control measure despite its shortcomings.

I b. Effectiveness of peer review

Shobna Bhatia

The goal of peer review is to improve science so that it can be helpful in understanding a disorder and its treatment and prevention. Research is a career necessity for many physicians and this brings in the element of poor research and fraud. Peer review is necessary to

identify and eliminate serious scientific flaws in medical research. It should also help in improving accuracy and clarity of published research. However, there is good evidence depicting the deficiencies in peer review processes currently employed and relatively poor evidence to suggest its efficacy in improving science. Since formal training is not imparted to the reviewers, the peer review process may not fulfill its objectives. Blinding, checklists, training workshops, etc. may help in improving the quality of review process. Reviewers can be author-recommended or selected by the editors. Open peer reviews can bring in accountability and transparency in the process. Post-publication reviews also need to be encouraged for improving the quality of research.

I c. Peer review alternatives and future

Pritpal Tamber

The problems with the peer review process currently employed by biomedical journals include its slowness, enormous costs involved and its subjective nature and poor ability to detect instances of scientific misconduct. In an attempt to improve the process, some suggestions like treating the reviewers better, providing checklists, incentives etc were suggested. The online world can provide some solutions to the above problems (use of pre-print servers, pre-publication history, etc). Training of reviewers and editors and increasing their accountability can also be of immense help in improving the review process.

II. Ethical Issues

II a. Authorship issues

SK Bichile

Authorship needs to be decided before the preparation of the first draft of the manuscript. Situations of conflicts often arise in the area of authorship. Illegitimate (gifted/forced) authorships must be discouraged. Authorship criteria, as stated by the ICMJE need to be strictly adhered to. Authorship credits should be granted when all the three criteria are satisfied i.e. substantial contributions to concept and design or acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data; drafting the manuscript or critically revising it for important intellectual content; and final approval of the version to be published. The others who do not satisfy the above-mentioned criteria for authorship should be acknowledged. Editors should request for disclosure of contributions of each author and the guarantor for the manuscript. Problems in authorships do exist and strategies (like improving

knowledge of authors as regards authorship, departmental/ institutional policy development, encouraging ethical culture, etc) need to be developed for resolving authorship disputes and misconduct. Authorship misconduct can be dealt in various ways by the editors, department/ institutions, enquiry boards, etc. with tough sanctions against dishonesty.

II b. Overlapping (Repetitive) Publications

Hooman Momen

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) has identified various types of author misconduct. Overlapping publications include duplication, competing manuscripts, sibling manuscripts, etc. Duplicate publications can be acceptable in certain situations when editors of both the journals feel that it is in the interest of public health to publish the manuscript again. Publication of a full report after publication of its abstract elsewhere is also acceptable. Redundant publications (a paper significantly overlapping with another one already published) are unethical as they waste precious journal and reviewer resources, lead to flawed meta-analysis, distort the academic reward system, lead to copyright problems and also lead to artificial inflation of scientific literature. Editors can take firm steps against such redundant publications and these may include prompt rejection, notice of duplicate publication, inform other editors and publishers (copyright infringement) and inform the employer/ institution of the author for imposing sanctions against the authors. Systematic reviews can identify such repetitive publications. Acceptable forms of secondary publications include guidelines, papers published in another language, commemorative publication, etc. but a full disclosure of the original source is mandatory. Competing and sibling manuscripts also need to be identified. Better education on publication guidelines and ethics, registers for ongoing trials, use quality of papers as a mode of assessment rather than quantity are some of the measures which may reduce the problem of repetitive publications.

II c. Editorial misconduct

SK Pandya

There have been many examples of editorial misconduct by eminent editors. Some complaints against Indian editors include: there are avoidable delays in publication, rude behaviour, misbehaviour, getting papers rejected, manipulation of priority, poor peer reviews, etc. The battle between the editor and an author is far from being equal with the editor having an upper hand and being at tremendous advantage when compared with the author.

The duties of the editor include: building a strong management team, guiding the journal and striking the right balance between interests of those working with the journals (including authors, reviewers, editors, etc) and public interest. Editors should give priority to the originality and science in the papers and not exclude studies with negative results. Conducting balanced peer review, maintenance of confidentiality, corrections in records when mistakes are identified are some other duties of an editor. Editorial policies and advertising should be clearly separated and de-linked. The editors should not have vested interests and must make the appropriate declarations in print. Suggestions for preventing editorial misconduct have been provided by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, London. Some other useful suggestions include appointment of peer review panels and scientific oversight committee. The COPE has also given guidelines on the subject. Allegations of editorial misconduct should be taken seriously and appropriate actions must be taken by the editors to ensure transparency. Appointment of an Ombudsman (who can investigate the editors' conduct and review editorial process) also helps.

II d. Conflict of Interests

Arun Nanivadekar

Conflict of interests or competing interests exists when protection and promotion of one interest can occur only at the expense of the other. It cannot be totally eliminated but can be minimized or controlled. Conflicts of interests do occur in medical research and publications. These need to be identified. Management of conflict of interests include: its identification, encouragement for declaration of conflicts of interest and taking help of persons without a conflict of interest in managing the same.

II e. Dealing with authors' misconduct

B. Gitanjali

Scientific fraud and research misconduct need to be identified and dealt with strictly. The editors of a journal have an important role in controlling misconduct by way of imposing editorial sanctions. The types of author misconduct include authorship disputes and copyright violations. These can be avoided by providing clear guidelines for authorship credits and by ensuring that authors understand and sign the copyright transfer forms. There are various ways to deal with the instances of publication misconduct (like submitting the manuscript simultaneously to more than one journal, duplicate publications, salami publication, plagiarism, etc.).

Retraction of a published article can be done when one identifies cases of duplication or plagiarism. Scientific fraud and unethical behaviour need to be dealt with strictly and editorial policies should be drawn for dealing with authors indulging in misconduct. Reporting of misconduct and procedures for handling misconduct need to be identified. Author misconduct is a major problem and Indian editors need to develop a system for dealing with the same.

III. Society Run Journals

III a. Issues and problems

MN Parikh

The requirements for being an Editor should be identified by each society. Selection of Editor and duration of the tenure should be clearly stated. Framing of editorial policies and extent of editorial freedom and setting up of an editorial office for efficient working, etc. should be given due importance. The financial aspects for society-run journals should be looked into. There are various problems faced by society-run journals in the Indian context (amateur editors in busy clinical practice, lack of formal training, lack of financial stability, thankless job, etc). These can be partially overcome by limited outsourcing. There exists a need to have an association of editors of Indian medical journals.

III b. Debate: 'Do I need to work with a publisher?'

No (Opposition to the idea)

Philip Abraham

Whilst working with publishers, the editor needs to consider the terms of publisher of medical journals. There is an increase in the cost of a journal when a publisher is appointed. The contract terms of publisher may include controversial terms and conditions. The publisher expects ready-made clean electronic manuscripts, reserves the right to refuse manuscripts not in the format stated, and only has the job of printing the journal. Most of the above jobs can be easily done by editors / board members with the help of a printer. Some societies without in-house facilities of such resources may need the help of a publisher.

Yes (Proponent of the idea)

Deepraj Bhandarkar

There are many pressures on the Editor in the Indian context. There exists a vicious cycle of un-indexed

journals and poor submissions. The ground realities include constraints of time and efforts needed to run a journal. The choices can be outsourcing of certain responsibilities or work with a publisher. The publisher might bring in his expertise to ensure that the journal has greater visibility, has increased subscription, is produced with a superior quality of presentation and ultimately results in increased income. It could lead to a “win-win” situation for both the parties: the journal and the publisher. However, the editors should choose the publisher carefully and develop methods for a healthy working relationship between the journal office and the publisher.

III c. Panel Discussion- Improving the quality of a journal

Moderator: *SK Bichile*

Participants: *Philip Abraham, Thomas Lang, Hooman Momen, Rajendra Kale*

The panel discussed various aspects of defining a good editor, defining the quality of a journal and editorial team and responsibilities. Duties of a good editor include efforts at improvement in the quality of the manuscripts and efficient management of peer review process, ensuring transparency in the working of the journal, creating a sound financial position for the journal, co-ordination in the various fields of publication management, etc. Quality of a journal includes its physical appearance as well and more importantly the quality of research published in the journal. Timely publication, indexing of the journal, impact factor, journal circulation and subscriptions, are some other measures of quality. Editorial team should consist of committed academicians, statistician, methodologists, editorial board members and other supportive staff. Training the editors, editorial board members and reviewers can go a long way in managing the journal better. Most Indian editors work as editors in addition to their routine clinical job. Partial outsourcing of editorial work (such as use of online manuscript management system, copy-editing, printing, proof reading, etc.) and using the services of a publisher may be of help in such a situation.

This presentation was followed by audience participation and lively discussion. The subject of methods for improvising the quality of medical journals (with special reference to Indian Journals) was discussed at length.

Part 3: Editors' Perspective - 25th September 2004

I. Working with authors

I a. Instructing the authors

Rakesh Aggarwal

Instructions to authors are always provided by the journals but authors do not necessarily read them before submitting their manuscripts. The instructions can be provided in the printed journal or electronic version can be posted at the website. Other opportunities of correspondence can also be used to familiarize contributors familiar with the instructions for submission and revision of manuscripts. Introduction to the journal, its scope, detailed manuscript instructions (all types of manuscripts), referencing style, review process, etc. need to be included in the instructions to authors. The website www.icmje.org provides the uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. CONSORT, QUOROM and STARD are some other guidelines available for controlled clinical trials, systematic reviews, and studies on diagnostic accuracy respectively. Detailed guidelines for the submission of the manuscript (hard copies/ electronic submissions), information about related ethical and legal issues including copyright and data about the journal performance and contact details should also be included. Instructions to authors are usually printed once a year in print journals. Author compliance can be ensured by use of checklists.

I b. Attracting and retaining good authors

Hooman Momen

First step towards attracting and retaining good authors is to ensure a timely, rigorous and transparent peer review. Online manuscript management systems used by authors, reviewers and editors simplify and facilitate the submission, peer review and decision making process. The impact of the journal can be assessed by the impact factor, the number of citations journal articles generate and readership of print and electronic versions. Needless to say that free online access to the journal content enhances readership. The authors should be familiarized with copyright issues and they should be allowed to post their manuscripts on their own / institutional websites. Rapid publications and online publications ahead of print also catch the attention of authors. Good editing, attractive layout (print and web editions) and reliable conservation (author immortality) also attract good authors. Commissioning by way of editorials, review articles, theme issues, book reviews, round table discussions and conferences can also help

keep the authors with the journal.

I c. Training the authors

Jitendra Khanna

Scientists and authors need training in research and medical writing. This can be achieved by means of scientific communication workshops, scientific writing workshops, critical appraisal of papers, statistical training, etc. Workshops on Scientific writing help authors achieve skills in writing original research paper for peer-reviewed medical journals. These workshops help in building understanding, sharpening thinking skills and improve the authors' ability to communicate scientific information in a useful manner. The IMRAD format and Vancouver guidelines help in building the understanding in medical writing. Skills such as defining the research question, analyzing and presenting relevant data, language style, proof reading, etc. can be acquired through the medium of these workshops. The introduction and discussion are difficult sections to write. There exists a great need, huge demand and training makes a positive difference in writing.

II. Financial and Legal Aspects

II a. Copyright: The changing scenario

Stevan Harnad

Authors generally transfer the copyright of their manuscript to the publisher/ journal. This protects the author from theft of authorship and theft of text can be prevented. It also limits plagiarism. The research remains the intellectual property of the author. Most journals allow authors to use and distribute their work for non-commercial purpose. The pre-print and post-print version is usually allowed to be displayed on the authors' own website/ institution website. Copyright ensures fair use of the research by the medical fraternity.

II b. Subscriptions and Subscription Agents

Pritpal S. Tamber

The subscription costs of several medical journals have increased disproportionately as compared to the rate of inflation. Niche titles have become more costly than general titles. These have made them out of reach of many libraries and now only specialist libraries are able to buy the niche titles. Increase in the price beyond a certain limit could lead to a decrease in the number of subscriptions. To overcome this problem, the pay per view systems have been used by some journals, but

the cost of paying per article can also be prohibitive. Another direct fall-out of the increased prices is dwindling personal subscriptions. Subscription agents are the intermediaries between the libraries and publishers. The libraries send their requirements to their agent. The publisher sends requested products to the agents. The agent sorts the products and sends them to the libraries. Agents take commission (about 5%) from the publishers. Having subscription agents is convenient to the libraries and publishers both. However, it has to be realized that the increased costs are ultimately borne by the libraries. A newer phenomenon of publishers directly approaching libraries, may lead to decreasing number of, if not outright disappearance of, subscription agents.

II c. Seeking advertisements and guidelines for advertisements

Arun Nanivadekar

Advertisements are persuasive messages in words and / or pictures and attempt to create a favorable opinion and can also influence prescribing or purchasing behavior. Advertisers create advertisements for promotion of their sales, publishers print them for revenue and some readers may use them as a source of information. The hierarchy of credibility as regards facts, logic, analogy and testimony run in opposite directions when it comes to the comparison of scientists versus non-scientists. Advertisements can be misleading at times. To avoid this, the advertisers themselves should control their content. Editors and publishers also have a stake in ensuring that the advertisements do not misinform. In a situation where the advertisements continue to deceive, regulatory agencies are bound to intervene. Avenues to resolve conflict of interests include adoption of codes (IFPMA, ABPI and ICMJE), high standards of ethical medicine by the medical departments of pharmaceutical companies and use of legal methods.

II d. Dealing with sponsored articles, supplements and research

Pritpal S. Tamber

Medical research is an expensive affair and public funds are not always sufficient. Pharmaceutical companies fund research in the medical field with their own interests, which may at times be competing as well. Editors must realize that competing interests can exist and reinforce a policy that makes it compulsory for the authors to declare their competing interests without any exceptions. The website www.cope.org gives detailed guidelines on the subject. Sponsored articles must disclose their

competing interests and source of funding as well. Supplements can be a vital source of funds for the journal and hence competing interests can exist for the editors and publishers. However, editors and publishers must be wary that low quality supplements can be detrimental to the future of the journal. Strict reinforcement of policies regarding declaration of competing interests, independent peer review, ensuring that the journal gets the upper hand in the branding, etc. are some of the ways to balance out the issue.

III. Panel Discussion: “Medical Journals in developing countries”

Moderator: *Rakesh Aggarwal*

Panel Members: *Hooman Momen, Peush Sahni, Piotr M. Dobosz, Jitendra Khanna.*

Indexing, visibility, training of editors and association of medical editors were the issues discussed. Indexing agencies require that the journal be published on time, follow the uniform guidelines for manuscript preparation and publication, maintain uniform referencing style, etc. Visibility of a journal is improved with indexing, as it can be viewed by MEDLINE search. There are many agencies that index biomedical journals. Visibility of a journal also improves when a journal is made open access and is available to all the users free of any charges. Training the editors and the role of the associations of medical editors in this respect were discussed. Training improves the functioning of the editors, helps in improving the quality of the journal and ensures high standard of publication.

IV. Electronic tools in journal publishing and management

IV a. Transition from print to electronic version

N. Roy

Electronic versions of journals have several advantages: Articles of interest are available on punching a few keys, the journal content can be accessed easily through search engines, there is a possibility of more individuals and institutions subscribing to the print version after getting exposed to the electronic content and contributors being comforted with electronic processing of their manuscripts saving time and money and making review process transparent. But it is difficult to stop the print journals altogether. The back issues can be archived by journals in e-print. Journals can have their own websites or use page from the publishers' website. Substantially more matter can be posted on the web as

compared to the print journals and articles of similar interest can be cross-linked. Queries faced by the editors include whether to use both the forms of the journal (print and e-version), how to create new revenue models, what is the possible loss of print subscribers, etc. The table of contents and other news can be posted to the interested readers in e-print. Most journals are now available in the electronic format in addition to the print version.

IV b. Web-based peer review

Stevan Harnad

Web-based peer review system has its own advantages. The processing of the manuscripts is done online, thus saving precious time and avoiding delay in publication of medical research. Referee selection is easier and wider choice is available. More scientists can apply for reviewership. Checking of references is facilitated. Electronic mail reminders can be sent to the referees. Report processing and disposition is done online. Compliance of the authors, referees, as well as the editors can be objectively assessed. Interactive and public reviews are recent concepts being introduced in this field. Referee selection by the authors is also being tried. Use of web based peer review system also reduces the cost of publication for biomedical journals.

V. Patients and journals

Anirudha Malpani

Medical journals are essentially modes for communication between scientists and researchers. They are full of medical jargon and complex analysis and interpretations. Since the patients also have access to medical literature (including journals), editors, authors and researchers need to consider this fact as well. The patients are now more demanding, better informed and full of various queries related to their diseases. It is astonishing to note that MEDLINE is used more by patients than doctors. Patients have to be actively involved in the health care system and editors need to make journals more patient-friendly as well e.g. provide summaries and abstracts for the patients. Readership improves if medical jargon is kept to minimum and simple language is used. www.rbmonline.com is one of such patient friendly websites. The Cochrane Consumer Network (www.cochrane.no/consumers/Docs) is another. Medicine needs to be made more understandable to the patients. In fact, consumers and health care providers need to be considered 'peers'. Having consumer referees can provide the end user's perspective. Medical journals may even consider having

patients on their editorial board. Patients must be put back in the center of the medical universe.

VI. Future of medical publishing

G. B. Parulkar

The current problems with medical journals include large number, scattered knowledge, poor quality, enormous expenses involved, lowering readership, duplication of information, etc. Peer review process has its disadvantages also. A combination of print and electronic media can be a solution to some of these problems. Online open peer review can overcome the hurdles of time lag and excessive expenditure. Electronic devices have the advantage of storage of large amount of medical information, accessibility, large database preservation, facility for downloads and printing (if required) and even a source of information to the patients. Electronic versions are helpful in preparing Power Point presentations, dissertations, correct referencing, preparing bibliography, etc. There are certain uncertainties associated with availability of free medical literature on the web. Scientists and researchers will need to adapt to the changing world of scientific communication. A good collaboration between the print version and electronic display can help the authors, editors, publishers, as well as the readers.

Part 4: Open Access - 26th September 2004

I. Access to Information and the developing World

Speaker: *Subbiah Arunachalam*

Research advances knowledge and understanding and ensures that people, society and communities increase their knowledge over a period of time. Bright, dedicated and focussed individuals can do quality research in well-equipped laboratories provided they have current information and knowledge and access to most recent information. One needs to know what is already known before one can advance knowledge. Hence availability of information is a fundamental requirement for conducting research.

For biomedical research, peer reviewed journals form the most important source of information for researchers across the globe. However, access to literature is not uniform. Soaring costs and dwindling budgets are making it difficult for the libraries to continue subscriptions to several journals. Another development that is of great concern is the fact that more and more

knowledge is going out of the public domain. Although the ill-effects of this phenomenon are more likely to be felt in the developing countries, the resource-rich countries would also get adversely affected. Efforts should therefore, be taken to ensure that we bring knowledge and information back into the public domain.

It is fortunate that we live in an era of advanced communication, where technology has empowered us to share knowledge and information almost instantaneously. This would have been unachievable barely 20 years ago and we should not let this opportunity to go by. We should ensure that we do not help build monopolistic kingdoms, but have environment that encourages sharing of knowledge. Open access achieving is the way out. Students, staff, administrators, donor agencies and policy makers should come together and insist that findings of all publicly funded research should be available free on interoperable archives.

II. Research-Impact Cycle

Stevan Harnard

Open access to research output maximizes research access and thereby accelerates its impact. These in turn, improve research productivity, stimulate further research and enhance rewards. One can maximize the research access and impact through self-archiving. The researchers can self-archive the version submitted to a journal at the university's archive. This would be available to other researchers accessing the university web-site. It is true that most researchers would be interested in the version that is peer-reviewed and accepted for publication in the journal. Researchers are able to access this version if their library subscribes to the journal. However, the researcher could also self-archive the peer-reviewed ("post-print") version in the university's e-prints archive. This would enable several researchers from all over the world to access the findings, maximizing its impact.

Increasing the impact of one's research stimulates research in the field and is also beneficial to the community. It has several benefits for the researcher himself. It is helpful in generating funding for further research, it contributes to the research productivity and helps the researcher's institution in attracting financial support and last but not the least, and helps to advance the researcher's career. The researcher's stock in the community could go up as his work is cited more frequently. Since researcher and his or her institution gain by maximizing access and impact, they should come together and self-archive refereed research output. Hence the insistence on authors and researchers

archiving research papers at the institution's website.

In this regard, the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Science and Humanities should serve as a guideline for researchers to follow and act on. Every researcher should deposit a complete version of the work in at least one online repository to enable free full-text access, unrestricted distribution and long-term archiving. Researchers and institutions who fail to act on this would continue to suffer from losing impact of the research they conduct and support. The open access movement is being watched by general public and politicians as it supports and enhances the interests of communities. The UK House of Commons' Science and Technology committee has recommended that all UK higher education institutions should establish institutional repositories on which their published output can be stored and from which it can be read, free of charge, online. It also recommends that the Research councils and other government agencies funding research projects should mandate that their funded researchers deposit a copy of all their articles in this way. Similarly, the US House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has recommended that the NIH should develop a policy that requires that a complete electronic copy of any manuscript reporting work supported by NIH grants or contracts be made freely and continuously available upon acceptance of the manuscript for publication in any scientific journal.

III. Economic Models of Open Access Publishing

Hooman Momen

The open access system intends to make research findings available to one and all, free of cost. It is feared that this would do irreparable damage to the financial health of several bio-medical journals leading to a shake-out in the field. The journals will have to adapt to this new phenomenon and will have to adopt one or a combination of financial models envisaged. The proposed models include:

- (I) Author pays: Since author gets the credit if his research is cited/ quoted, journals could charge a fee to the author. This could be justified on the basis of the fact that although most reviewers review a manuscript free of cost, the journal does incur expenditure in terms of secretarial assistance, maintenance of office and equipment, stationary, printing and postage etc. The journal could ask authors to pay a processing fee while submitting a manuscript or once the manuscript is accepted for publication. If the latter option is exercised, the authors whose work is published would be subsidizing those whose work is not accepted for

publication.

- (II) Author's institution pays: The author may not be in a position to pay and as the benefits of increased access and impact are shared by the institution, it could be expected to pay
- (III) Funding Agency pays: The costs for publication could be incorporated in the project proposal and in this manner that funding agency could pay for the publication of research
- (IV) National Research Council pays: Research benefits the community at large and hence the national government or the national research council can be expected to pay
- (V) Philanthropic Foundation pays: There are several organizations that offer donations and funds for several activities directed towards serving the interests of communities in general. They could look upon paying these costs as a part of their philanthropic activities
- (VI) Journal's institution pays: The journal could itself pay through the resources generated through advertisements

A journal could use a combination of these models. For example, while authors could be expected to pay; the journal could waive these costs for those from authors from resource-poor countries or those reporting findings of non-funded research.

The journal could also have additional channels of revenue. While the online version could be offered free without any restrictions, the print version could be available only through paid subscription. Similarly, only research articles could be available free online, while other features in the journal such as review articles, editorials and news could be accessed only after payment of fees. Advertisements for positions and products on the website can be another source of income. The journal could earn revenues through using the portal for additional services such as consultation and customization on payment of fees.

The journals could also use a "semi-open" access. It could provide free access to research articles after a reasonable period of time, say three to six months. The fees could be charged depending upon the size, type or location of the institution with concessional rates or free access for resource poor countries. In fact, the WHO in collaboration with publishers is providing free access to some developing countries through HINARI and AGORA initiatives.

IV. Author-pay model: Considerations for the developing world

Pritpal Tamber

The better terminology for author pay model is “input pays”. Since the article is available free of cost online, the input charge should cover the cost of publishing online only. This cost is much lower than that incurred on print journals. The approximate revenue per print article could be in the range of US \$3000-5000 and the input charge could range from US \$525 to 1500. The price is quoted as a range since the amount is dependent upon the amount of work done by the journal in terms of say, copy editing, substantive editing, providing a free print version etc.

The major problem with the “input pays” model is that it would be too expensive for certain sections. This could be tackled by instituting waivers, whereby the administrators could waive charges on the basis of pre-determined criteria or by using their discretion. It might also bias the online literature as it would favor wealthier countries and researchers. The basic purpose of open access is to offer greater visibility and this is supposed to make research done in developing countries more accessible. However, there is a danger that the “input pays” model might make the research from low- and middle-income countries even more invisible than it is today!

Therefore, one should understand the options available and decide on the best possible option. In this regard, self archiving could provide a better option in comparison to open access publishing.

V. Publishers’ Future: Speculations and Counter-speculations

Stevan Harnad

Learned societies or professional bodies perform a number of desirable functions or “good works”. Organizing scientific meetings, providing scholarships and lobbying with the authorities are examples of such functions. Some of these societies also publish journals and this could also be considered as a desirable act. By limiting access to these journals the members of these learned societies are subsidizing their own lost impact. There are two open-access strategies: the Gold and the Green. The Golden route refers to Open-access Publishing (OAPub, BOAI-2) in which one intends to convert all 23000 journals into open-access journals. Then one will have to find money to support publication of these journals and thereafter one will have to persuade the authors of 2.5 million articles to publish in open-access journals instead of the toll-access journals. As one can see this is a tortuous route fraught with several ifs and buts. In contrast the Green route of open access archiving (OAarch, BOAI-1) envisages persuading the

authors of 2.5 million research publications published annually in the existing toll-access journals to also self-archive them in their institutional open-access archives. The second route seems to be simpler and cost-effective. An individual author could adopt a “dual open access” strategy in which, he should publish his article in an open-access journal whenever a suitable one exists (currently approximately 1000 journals provide open-access accounting for just 5% of all journals). and publish the rest of the articles in the toll-access journal and self-archive them in the institutional open-access e-prints archives.

The journals and publishers are also responding to the Green route. Out of 8689 journals, 1976 (22%) formally allow the authors to self-archive their pre-print version and an additional whopping 5733 (64%) journals allow the authors to self-archive the post-print version. This number is steadily increasing. A survey of 100 publishers showed that 6% allow the authors to self-archive pre-print versions and another 59% allow the authors to self-archive the post-print version. Thus 86% of journals and 65% of publishers subscribe to some form of open access through the self-archiving route!

It should be remembered that open access through author/ institution self archiving is a parallel self-help measure for researchers that aims to prevent further impact-loss. It is a supplement to toll-access, but not necessarily a substitute for it. Two scenarios are possible. One, the toll-access and open access versions will co-exist perpetually. This is possible if researchers use the toll-access versions their institutions can afford and access open-access versions of the rest. If the toll-access licenses are made affordable, lesser number of researchers would need to use open-access versions.

The other scenario is that availability of open-access versions would reduce the demand for toll-access versions. However, this is not likely to occur in a hurry as self-archiving proceeds gradually and in an anarchic manner. And even if this occurs, it would mean savings for institutions in terms of subscriptions paid to toll-access journals.

Institutions should provide impetus to the “open-access” movement. Remember, researchers share a common stake with their own institutions in maximizing their joint research impact and institutions share a reciprocal stake in access to one another’s research output. The universities should adopt a policy mandating open access for all university research output and extend the existing “publish or perish” policies to “publish with maximal impact”. They should mandate that all research output should be available on OAI-compliant e-prints

archives. The digital libraries should provide support to the universities for self-archiving and archive-maintenance. The universities could adopt a standardized online-CV with harvestable performance indicators and links to open-access full text. The funding agencies and organizations could provide impetus by mandating that research output for projects funded should be available through open-access. Data shows that the number of institutional archives, organizational archives and the number of articles archived are increasing by the day!

VI. Copyright issues and dealing with publishers

Pritpal Tamber

The issue is simple. A researcher thinks about the research question, designs and conducts the study, analyzes the results, writes the manuscript, submits it and revises it. Why should the publisher have a copyright over the manuscript? More importantly, why should they stop you from passing it on?

Why do authors give up their right over the manuscript? Probably they do not wish to get involved in granting or denying permission to others to use their article and do not wish to face a situation where they have to defend themselves if someone sues them. But the authors would still like to have the right to distribute their work to others in the academia!

The issue of copyright has impassioned some people and publishers are finding it very hard to defend. They do not need this right for publishing the manuscript as they just need a "license" to publish. Keeping with the changing trends and thinking world over, several publishers have amended their policies regarding copyright. For example, Elsevier allows authors to retain the right to post a pre-print version of their article on the web, provided they do not update it to make it identical to the final published version. The publishers also state that authors would be automatically granted the right to make the final published version of their article available on their own personal Home Page or on a University or University departmental site. The Nature Publishing Group avers that the copyright remains with the authors and allows authors and their institutions to use the paper in course materials, books and other journal articles without coming to the publisher for permission. The Group also states that the authors could post a copy of their paper on their own website.

On the other hand, an open access publisher like the BioMed Central allows anyone the right to copy, distribute and display the work. In addition it allows anyone to make

derivative works and to make commercial use of the work. However, it is true that there are publishers who continue with their "old" copyright policies. It should be remembered that an author/ contributor is free to cross out the part that states that the copyright goes to the publisher. Devoid of any option, it is likely that the publisher would still agree to publish the article. It should be understood that the publishers only need copyright to the presentation of the article (the typographical layout); the content belongs to the author.

VII. IndMED and medIND databases

Naina Pandita

The ICMR-NIC Center for Biomedical Information was set up in 1986 to cater to information needs of biomedical professionals in India. This Indian MEDLARS Center (IMC) was the 17th International MEDLARS Center established in the world. It runs a website (<http://indmed.nic.in>) that has been ranked first amongst the Indian health sites by Google. The IMC provides information from the databases of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and also from other internet resources and CD databases. It also provides support services like training and access to full-text of journal articles and catalogue of biomedical periodicals.

The IMC has designed and developed a bibliographic database of 76 peer reviewed Indian medical journals. The database has been developed to cover journals not covered by Medline so that material in these journals is available to a wider community of researchers. Including journals covered by MEDLINE would have led to duplication of work without any worthwhile outcome. This database is accessible free of cost from the IMC's website and links are provided to the existing sites of journals. IndMed articles can be searched through search engines.

MedIND database provides full-text of articles in three Indian journals (Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Pediatrics and Neurology India) that are covered in MEDLINE. In the second phase, the database would provide full-text articles from all Indian journals covered in MEDLINE. The basic purpose of developing this database is to provide a one-point resource of Indian biomedical literature and hence ultimately this database could be expected to provide full-text of articles in journals covered in IndMED, as well. Some progress has been made in this regard. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with 26 editors. The database would cover articles published since the year 2000. The site was launched in 2003. The contents are hosted free of cost at the website. The copyright is

retained by the editors while ownership resides with IMC.

The IMC would soon launch an open archive of biomedical literature and it would include Indian as well as international literature and would also include all forms of publications. This archive (OpenMED) would act as an electronic repository and would allow researchers to archive their articles so that anyone and everyone could view them.

VIII. IISc ePrints Archive (Institutional Repository)

TB Rajshekhar

Broadly speaking there are two routes to open access, one is open access journals and the other is self-archiving. The self-archiving route could be achieved through institutional repository or through disciplinary archives. An institutional repository is a digital archive of the intellectual product created by the faculty, research staff and students of an institution and is accessible to end-users both within and outside the institution with hardly any barriers. An institutional repository once established captures the organization's research output and makes it accessible to all those interested in it. The repository is cumulative and perpetual. The institution provides the infrastructure for its development and maintenance and is open and interoperable.

The repository contains one or a combination of the following: It could contain published or peer-reviewed material, unpublished material (including working papers, theses, dissertations, committee reports, technical reports, presentations, teaching material, audio-visual clips and progress or status reports) or supporting material (in the form of data sets, models, simulations etc.)

The institution provides a repository server for hosting institutional research publications (e-Prints) and provides web interface for online submission of research publications by research staff (self-archiving). It provides open online access to the content on Internet. IR improves impact of institutional research, enables rapid dissemination of research, provides an integrated view of institutional research, promotes collaborative research and knowledge sharing and facilitates improved research knowledge management. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) established its institutional repository with the purpose of improving visibility and impact of research carried out at the IISc. The pilot implementation of the project began in early 2002 and the service was launched in December 2002. Several other prominent institutions have established repositories and these impressive list includes institutions such as the Australian

National University, University of Montreal (Canada), University of Essen (Germany), University of Glasgow (UK), Caltech (US), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) and University of Nottingham (UK).

Many researchers have concerns regarding breaching publisher's copyright. It should be noted that a growing number of publishers now explicitly permit ePrint archiving in institutional repositories. There is a need to move forward and there is a need to link various repositories, as we cannot afford to search each IR for resource discovery. Fortunately, cross-archive search services are now available in the form of ARC, OAlster and CiteBase.

IX. SciELO: Scientific Electronic Library Online

Hooman Momen

SciELO was started in Brazil in 1997 through a pilot project based on a partnership among ten Brazilian scientific editors and organizations such as FAPESP and BIREME. The regular operations commenced in 1998. The major aims in establishing SciELO were to strengthen regional and local scientific communication, to provide a model for electronic publishing and to contribute to formation and implementation of national policies on scientific communication.

Access to scientific and technical information is essential for economic and social development. Research results are mainly communicated and validated through publication in scientific journals. Developing countries have a well established infrastructure for scientific communication. In contrast, most journals in developing countries lack adequate distribution and dissemination. Thus, locally generated scientific information is lost or tends to have only a limited impact. If this literature is made visible, it would progressively increase the usage and impact of local information on decision making processes at different levels. In addition, it could contribute to developing a positive feedback to local scientific journals. The way to do this is to use electronic publishing technology

Since its inception, the project was conceived as an international venture and over the years the project has spread to various Latin American countries such as Chile, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru and Columbia. Journals from other countries such as Portugal and Spain also participate in this venture. The number of participating journals has increased from 10 in 1998 to over 260 journals (more than 2700 issues and over 47000 articles) in the year 2004. The success of this venture can be gauged from the fact that the number of

articles requested for have risen from 67713 in 1999 to over 5.8 million requests in 2004. Also the participating journals have seen their impact factor increase manifold.

X. Health Internetwork

Ranjan Dwivedi

The number of internet users has been increasing exponentially. However, there exists a gap between the internet penetration in developed countries and that in developing countries. And over the years this gap is widening further. This can be seen from the following figures: In 1995, the internet penetration was only to the extent of 0.1% in developing countries. The corresponding figure for the developed countries was 4%. By 2000 AD, the internet penetration in the developed countries increased to 28% while that in developing countries increased to 1.6%. In a typical backward district, only 12% of doctors have Internet access and the ratio of those having internet access at home is five times higher than those having such access in office. Health InterNetwork was established so that internet technologies could be used to strengthen public health services by providing better access to high quality information, to facilitate faster collection of data and deeper analysis and to offer avenues that would facilitate easier consultation among decision makers. This is sought to be achieved by providing relevant and authentic content via the Internet, by building capacity of institutions that provide information, by establishing connectivity network and by training personnel to access and use information. The project is being implemented

on a pilot basis in the six primary health centers each of Bangalore rural (Karnataka state) and Deogarh (Orissa state) districts.

The following steps are being undertaken to provide authentic content:

- (1) Facilitating Collaboration regarding sharing of National health information
- (2) E-publishing of research articles
- (3) Making full text of medical journals available
- (4) Consortia initiatives for resource sharing

XI. Preservation of Open-Access Journals: Collaboration with Libraries

Eric Hellman

Libraries subscribe to e-journals from publishers, they point at free content on the web, and they catalogue these e-journals and preserve them. Open access journals are in the danger of being lost. It is estimated that out of 13000 e-journals tracked, about 50 open access journals are disappearing every month! The reasons for disappearance are many and include boredom on the part of the founder, drying of funds, change of domain name, problem with computers and servers, natural disaster, politics and censorship and change to subscription model! Some e-journals have even become porn sites! Traditionally, libraries have played the role of archiving and preserving journals and they should be continued to encourage playing this role. The publisher must give permission to preserve content.