

How to write a valuable paper

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What to do
before you start
writing a paper?

STEP I:

Looking back on your research

1. Have you done something new and interesting?
 - Have you checked the latest results in the field?
 - Is the work directly related to a current hot topic?
2. Do your findings tell a nice story or is the story incomplete?
3. Have you provided solutions to any difficult problems?

STEP I:

“Big obstacles” for your research

1. Have you done something **new and interesting**?
 - Have you checked the latest results in the field?
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2. Do your findings tell a **nice story** or is the story incomplete?
3. Have you provided **solutions** to any difficult problems?

STEP I:

“Big obstacles” for your research



Start to write NOW.

STEP II:

Thinking over your goals

1. What type of manuscript?
2. Who is your audience?
3. Which journal?

STEP II:

Thinking over your goals

1. What type of manuscript?
 - Is it sufficient for a full article?
 - Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type.
2. Who is your audience?
3. Which journal?

STEP II:

Thinking over your goals

1. What type of manuscript?
2. Who is your audience?
 - Do you want to reach specialists, multidisciplinary researchers, or a general audience?
 - Journals, even in similar subjects, reach readers with different backgrounds.
3. Which journal?

STEP II:

Thinking over your goals

1. What type of manuscript?
2. Who is your audience?
3. Which journal?
 - Aims and scope
 - Types of articles
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics

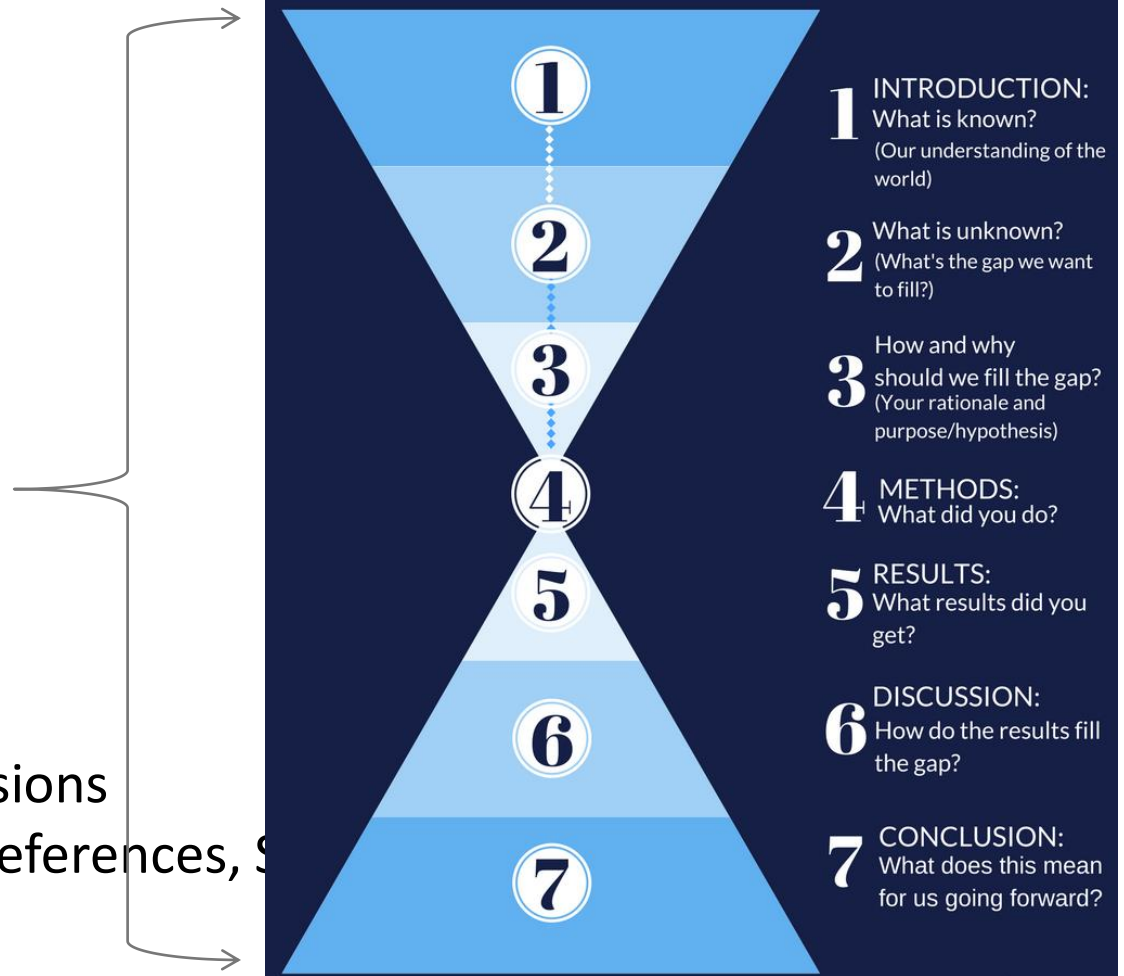


- The JGO's aim is to publish the highest quality manuscripts dedicated to the advancement of care of the patients with gynecologic cancer.
- It is an international peer-reviewed periodical journal that is published bimonthly (January, March, May, July, September, and November).
- The journal publishes
 - Editorials
 - Original and review articles
 - Correspondence
 - Book review

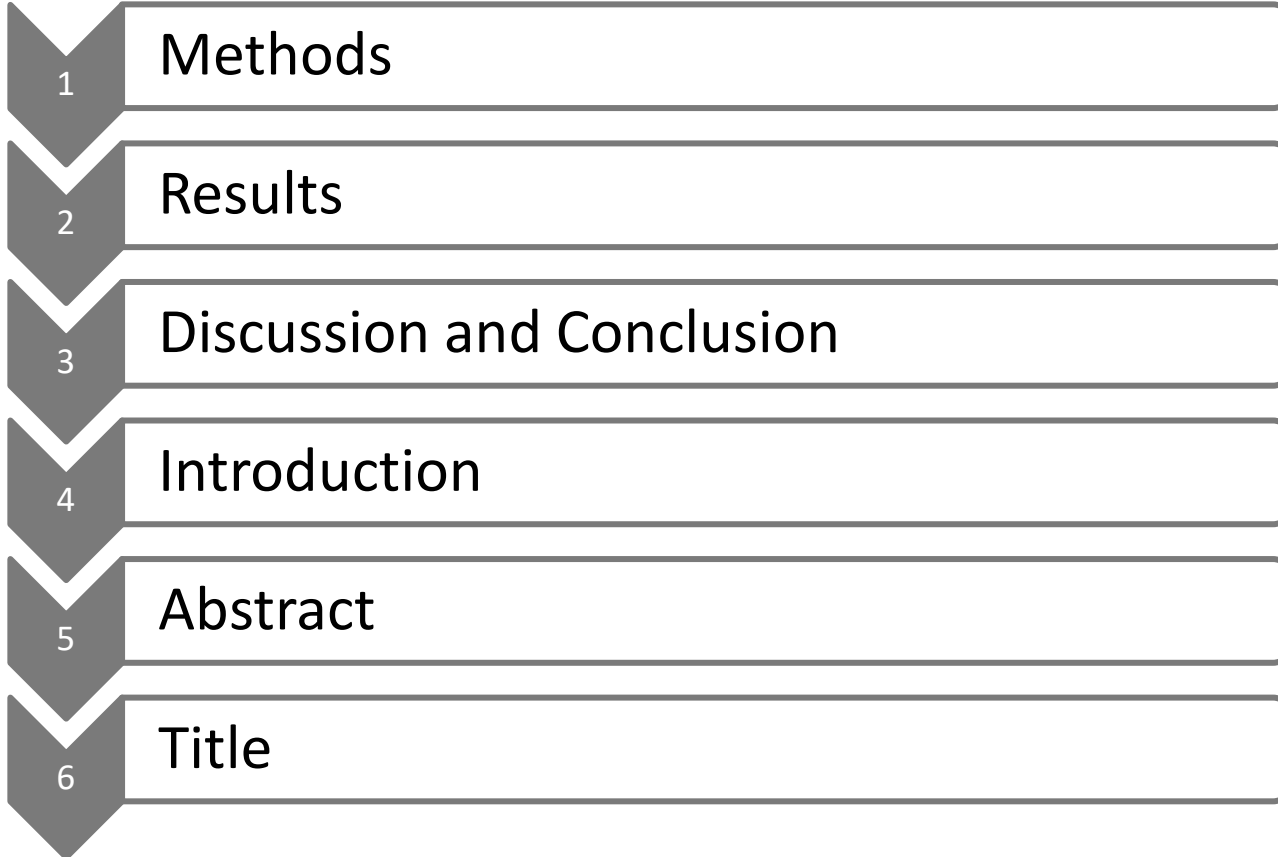
How to write
a paper?

Article structure

1. Title
2. Authors
3. Abstract
4. Keywords
5. Main text (IMRaD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results and
 - Discussion/Conclusions
6. Acknowledgements, References, S



Write in a different order



Tips for Methods

Divided into several specific parts

1. Begin writing the Methods while you are performing your experiments.
2. Start with general information that applies to the entire manuscript and then move on to **specific experimental details**.
3. Match the order in which methods are described to the **order of the results** that were generated using those methods.
4. Always include **citations** for procedures that have been described previously.
5. **Avoid discussing** the pros and cons of certain methods or results of any kind.

Tips for Results

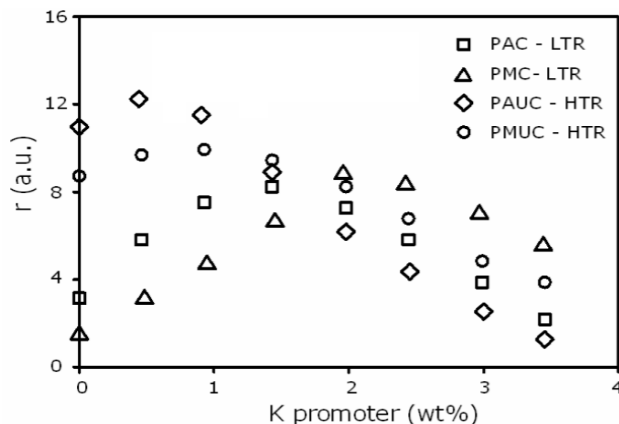
DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use figures and tables to summarize data• Show the results of statistical analysis• Use subheading• Confirm that the method is reliable• Define the limitations of the methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duplicate data among tables, figures and text• Use graphics to illustrate data that can easily be summarized with text

Graphics

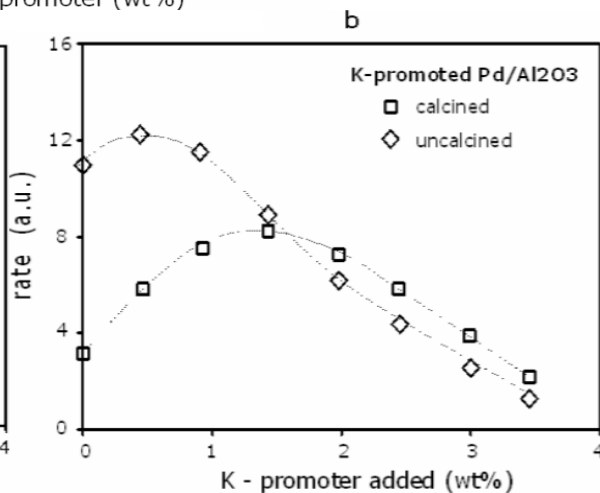
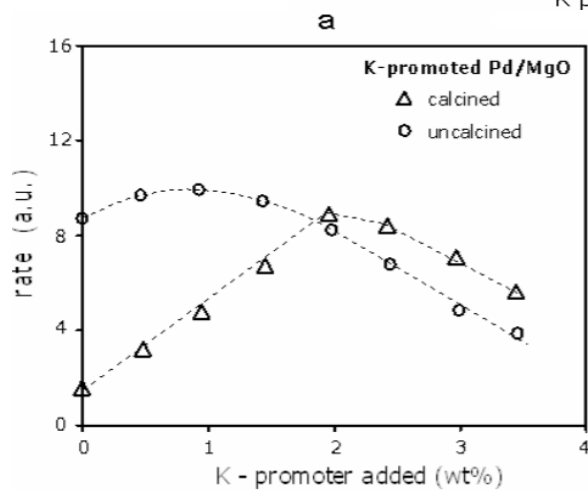
Figures and tables are the most effective way to present results.

- The figures and tables are understandable without the need to read the entire manuscript.
- Captions should not contain extensive experimental details that can be found in the Methods section.
- The data represented should be easy to interpret.
- Color should only be used when necessary.

Graphics



- Poorly defined legend
- Too much data
- No trend lines



- Clear legend
- Organized data
- Trend lines

Tips for Discussion

What your results mean

1. DO NOT reiterate the results.
2. DO NOT make “grand statements” that are not supported by the methods or the results.
3. Speculations should be rooted in fact, rather than imagination.
4. DO NOT introduce of new terms not mentioned previously in your paper.
5. Compare the published results with your own. BUT DO NOT ignore work in disagreement with yours.

Tips for Conclusions

Better to avoid:

1. Downplaying negative results
2. Making statements based on personal opinion without scientific support
3. Repeating other sections
4. Over-emphasizing the impact of your study

Tips for Introduction

What is the problem you are trying to solve

1. **Be brief.** Try NOT TO make this section into a history lesson.
2. Editors DO NOT like too many citations to references irrelevant to the work, or inappropriate judgments on your own achievements.
3. DO NOT ignore contradictory studies or work by competitors
4. **DO NOT mix** introduction with results, discussion and conclusion or your data.
5. Expressions such as “novel”, “first time”, “first ever”, “paradigm-changing”

Abstract

- Check which type fits the journal
- The quality of an abstract will strongly influence the editor's decision.
- A good abstract
 - Precise and honest
 - **Can stand alone**
 - **Brief** and specific
 - No technical jargon
 - Minimizes the use of abbreviations
 - No references
- Use the abstract to “sell” your article.

Title

A good title should contain the fewest possible words that adequately describe the contents of a paper.

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conveys main findings of research• Be specific• Be concise• Be complete• Attractive to readers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use unnecessary jargon• Use uncommon abbreviations• Use ambiguous terms• Use unnecessary detail• Focus on part of the content only

Publishers do want quality

- Good writing possesses the following three “C”s:
 - Clarity
 - Conciseness
 - Correctness (accuracy)

WANT	NOT WANT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Originality• Significant advances in field• Appropriate methods, case studies and conclusions• Readability• Studies that meet ethical standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duplications• Reports of no scientific interest• Work out of date• Inappropriate/incomplete methods or conclusions• Studies with insufficient data

Save
the
date!

ASGO 2019

The 6th Biennial Meeting of
Asian Society of Gynecologic
Oncology

October **10th** – **12th**, 2019

Songdo Convensia, Incheon, Korea

President of ASGO

Hee-Sug Ryu, MD, PhD

Ajou University

Organizing Chair

Seung-Cheol Kim, MD, PhD

Ewha Womans University

