

Publication

What do you need to consider?

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Writing RCT articles is easy

- Write a good protocol
- Write a statistical analysis plan
- Follow the Consort guidelines
- Be transparent
- Put a lot in the appendix
- Only present the primary, secondary and safety endpoints according to protocol
 - Even if non-conclusive
 - Make it clean

Vancouver rules on co-authorship

To be qualified as a co-author, the researcher must

- have made a substantial contribution to the conception or design of the work; or to the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work.
- have been involved in drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content.
- have approved the version of the manuscript to be published.
- agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work he or she has done, an author should be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for specific other parts of the work

Co-authorship

- Clarify co-authorships as soon as possible
- Be transparent, what can contributors expect
- Declare contributions in the paper

Consider pre-print

- Makes your results available before publication
- OK for most journals now
- Many possible channels
 - E.g. MedRxiv

Choice of journal

- Consider how to best reach your audience
- Consider urgency vs impact
- Submit a preprint
 - OK for most journals
 - E.g. medRxiv
- Should be published in an open access journal, according to Plan S (NFR)