

WEBVTT

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> MILDRED CHO: Good morning.

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I see that there are people still trickling in.

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I will slowly start the introduction to let people join.

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Happy that you're here joining us today for a session on publishing in bioethics journals what you need to know.

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I'm Mildred Cho on publishing and grant writing that I will announce at the end of this session.

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TraineeHub provides a central location for trainees and early career scholars.

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If you are new to this that means ethical and legal and implications of genomics.

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It is run by for trainees and assisting in Webinars and workshops on other ends of topics chosen by TraineeHub community.

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It is sponsored by provides to support health research and events like this to serve scholars, scientist, policymakers, journalist, trainees, members of the publics and others to gain in ELSI issues.

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Please visit ELSIhub.org for related references that you will see on the chat box.

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To join the ELSI scholar directory.

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Also you can sign up for newsletters and other events for this one at ELSIhub.org and get news on LinkedIn and Twitter.

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House cleaning if you wish to use closed captioning use the CC button on the bottom of the screen.

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We have a professional live captioner present.

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If you don't turn them on the live captions will not appear.

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For questions please use the Q&A button that you will find also at the bottom of your screen to writing the questions at any point during the session.

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The chat box is available for further engagement and will be posting links for resources referenced in the discussion there in the chat box.

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The recording of today assist session, very important to note the recording of this session will be available on ELSI hub following the session.

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If you have any questions at any time please e-mail info@ELSIhub.org.

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Now let me introduce our moderator Dr. Maya Sabatello.

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Dr. Sabatello is an Associate Professor of medical sciences of the certainty of precision center of genomics and thicks of Columbia University where she also codirects precision medicine ethics, politics and culture.

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A form litigator and ethical and social policy issues to biomedical technologies and gee know mistake information and big data and social structure and marginalized communities and individual rights and Dr. Sabatello NIH funded mixed method and community-based research program focus on ramification and data and

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Nonclinical setting.

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Adolescent and family and precision research medicine.

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Dr. Sabatello serves as a member of ASHG implication committee and review board of NIH research programs.

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Co-chairs and community engagement in genomics working group as well.

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So I will hand it over to you Maya.

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> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you so much, Mildred.

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Hi, everybody.

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I'm delighted to join you in this Webinar in bioethics journal.

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It is a first of the series of events on issues that we're planning for trainees and scholars.

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It plays the critical role of ELSI research and scholars themselves.

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The obvious peer review publication are resources and challenging issues and providing insurance for scientific quality.

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Publication in journal is a great way to have a voice in the area and uses of misuses of genetics and other new technologies in clinical, research, and daily live settings.

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To think of the ramification of individuals, communities and associate at large.

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Peer review publications are critical for professional development and

important process to self-reflect on our work as well as to provide a list of feedback is part of an interdisciplinary dialogue.

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Today's event is peer review on ethics journal.

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The next Webinar is schedule in scientific journals.

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A later session, which will be scheduled we will focus on authorship issues.

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We will begin with bioethics journals and components of ELSI research.

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It includes the ethics and thinking about the rights and wrongs of bio medicine as well as consideration of ethical principles in behavioral and research settings relate to broader social phenomenon and laws and policies.

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Moreover as a field and bio EM THIJs benefits in interdisciplinary works and methods.

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Therefore finding the right place for the work requires consideration of many factors, including content, approach, goals, audience, processes, and more.

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So today we're fortunate to have two experts in bioethics in publishing.

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Professor David Magnus and Dr. Holly Tabor the age of imperial bioethics and provide about the issues.

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How to choose the right bioethics journal for your work.

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What are the processes and challenges.

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What are some of the issues that we need to be mindful of working and submitting for publication.

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With that framework allow me to briefly introduce our go speakers.

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Dr. David Magnus is a Professor of Medicine and ethics.

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Professor of pediatrics and medicine and bio engineers and associate dean at Stanford university.

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He is the director for Stanford in bioethics and member of the clinics ethics committee.

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Past president of the associate of bioethics director and editor and chief of bioethics.

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Advice chair of the Irb or NIH research initiative.

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He is a member of the Stanford cell research oversight committee and has extensive experience on research and bioethics and research and the ethics of comparative research genetics genomics.

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Issue in patient communication and artificial intelligence and machine learning in bio medicine.

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Dr. Holly Tabor is Associate Professor of medicine at Stanford University.

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She is the Associate Director for clinical ethics and is the co-chair of the ethics committees at Stanford hospital and Lucille Children's Hospital.

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Ethical research and health care for people with disabilities.

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Received her PhD in epidemiology in Stanford in 2002.

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2005 to 2008 was medical ethics.

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Prior to her work at Stanford she spent 8 years as a faculty member for Seattle research and University of Washington.

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With that I will turn the floor to my colleagues.

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Dr. David Magnus.

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>> DAVID MAGNUS: Thank you so much.

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I'm going to just share screen.

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Okay.

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Does this looking?

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Thanks very much for having me.

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Always a pleasure to talk about publishing because it is something that I spent a lot of time to talk about.

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Disclosure I was the editor and chief for about a decade now.

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I'm also chair of the advisory board.

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They don't have an editor and chief but I'm a head of the advisory board and serves as board of editors.

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Let me start by saying what the functions of the journal are.

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Journals do different things.

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They serve a registration function like time stamping when articles come in which are important for publishing precedence in publishing.

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They archive and giving people access to past research and vet articles for quality.

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That's why we have the peer and editorial review process and interest review for the process.

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Disseminate the article.

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The last two points are credibly important for producing style and copy editing and type setting.

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Otherwise people can write their things and post them online.

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Increasingly, one thing that is interesting and I think I gave a reference of the article.

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There is talk about trying to pry apart the journal to have different groups play different parts of that role.

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Things like achieve is an example of something that is doing some of those things but not all of them.

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Just a broad landscape of bio ethic journals.

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There is empirical and nonempirical.

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That mostly means qualitative and social science research.

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There are some journal that specialize in publishing those things.

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Holly will talk about those in a minute.

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Journals that don't publish them as often will sometimes publish those works.

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There are nonempirical.

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Most primarily publish nonempirical which is a conceptual or normative nature or legal nature.

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Sometimes the lines can be hard to draw.

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Of course sometimes articles that are superficially start off as empirical can transform as normative.

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We often publish them like that that started their life like empirical pieces before a normal piece.

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In terms of the landscape and niches that different journals occupy these are different factors and article lengths and vary as journals as short pieces and a couple of thousands words and length to journals like Kennedy Institute journal which publish 15,000-word pieces and also a continuum of disciplinary and interdisciplinary.

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There are some that are philosophical and aimed as philosophers that do bioethics and others that are meant to reach a broader interdisciplinary audience.

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They vary somewhat by topic.

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Like our journal and Hastings and other journals and the journal of clinical ethics.

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There is some variation and format.

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I will talk about our format a little bit.

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There is a distinction at least for now at least for open access journals and charge author fees and subscription journals.

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There is also the impact of the journal in thinking of where you want to publish and the evaluation.

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There is a lot of different ways of measuring impact and a lot of controversy about the different ways it is utilized.

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I do think one thing it is very important to distinguish the evaluation of scholars or individual articles from the evaluation of journals that publish them.

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Unfortunately promotions and communities inflate these and is highly problematic.

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I wrote a piece of overthrowing the impact factor about this.

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There are a number of pieces that are critical about some of the common bibliometric tools.

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It is not the only bibliometric measure.

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There is a five year impact factor and Eigan factor.

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Our journal and bioethics is the top bioethics journals by most of these bibliometric measures.

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Not all and there are different ways to look at that.

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There are separate tools that are meant for and designed for libraries and what they wanted to subscribe to.

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Which is what these bibliometric tools were for.

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There are other bibliometric tools and articles as opposed to journals like the H index.

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Publishers and other folks are looking at alt metrics and are transparent and these are the things that how often is your article cited by blog post and how often is it tweeted out and how much impact is it having in social media, Facebook pages and all those kinds of things.

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That is called Alt metrics and paid attention to in the public industry.

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Researchship.

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readership.

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This is fairly good number.

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They all matter for the publishers.

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I can tell you that what our impact factor last year came out we were the number five impact number in tailor advances in the many advances journals.

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That gives us and is important for research and things like that.

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My journal, being more specific.

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The American Journal of Bioethics we typically publish to besides editorial.

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We publish target articles that are 5,000 to 7,000 words in length.

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We have special issues and publish more of those and make it shorter around 4,000 to 5,000 words.

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We also publish open peer commentaries and commentaries on the articles themselves.

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Those are up to 1500 words.

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Those open peer commentaries are VITed.

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invited.

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I recommend that you sign up.

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You can send an e-mail to the editor at American Journal of Bioethics.

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Reach us and get put on the list for fourth coming target articles and submit proposals to be invited to write an open peer article.

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What are we looking for a target article?

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We want well written papers that are fairly substantial and 5,000 and 7,000-word length is substantial.

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It is not just for a philosophy audience it needs to be disciplinary and different disciplinaries can read.

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Scientist, physicians, philosopher, lawyers can read.

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We want things that are original and also looking for topics that generate open peer commentaries.

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An article that you think nobody is going to disagree or have anything to say about this.

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Even if it is a really good article it not a good fit for a job.

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We do publish empirical papers.

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Rarely.

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We send empirical submissions to our daughter journal and bioethics that you will hear in a moment.

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We publish neural ethic pieces and send those to our daughter journals.

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We will talk about the latest journal and as NOERNL avenue for a daughter journey that we send things too.

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For the commentaries, if they are not invited we invite them to write commentaries and have small other folks that are experts.

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Proposals are reviewed and evaluated on the range of perspectives and proposals.

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We get a lot of proposals and we reject most of them.

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So we get a lot of overlapping or similar proposals and hard to choose among them.

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The track records of those do matter in some of those kinds of choices.

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I do want to say one thing that we changed in response to the growing challenges of the traditional methods of operating.

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Usually journals are passive and waiting for whatever comes in and waiting for articles to show up from authors.

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This passive approach has some advantages and undesirable consequences.

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We might not get timely articles to publish on and cutting edge.

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Chat GPT is a hot issue.

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We wanted to reach out to top people in the field to do that.

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We have a special issue that is sending out in peer commentaries in a couple of weeks.

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The other reality is that medical schools want high impact and largely

scientific medical journals.

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Ours is seen as relatively high.

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That shift means that there is most bioethics literary, I'm guilty.

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I'm publishing empirical research and in scientific or medical journals in short or policy form type PPT that I can publish in science or nature genetics or nature bio tech or jam art in the journal.

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Those are in the nature less normative.

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This shift has led to more work in the people in the field.

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We decided to change that by actively recruiting people that are leaders to write that article.

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Reaching out to people like Sandra Lee.

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She did a piece as part of this effort in precision medicine.

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It is also challenging.

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If you wait for whatever comes over the voice of scholars in underrepresented people like BIPOC and member that are disabled and gender diversity have been left out.

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We do have special issues on different topics.

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We have a series called frontiers articles.

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These are ones that we're researching out and inviting people to produce those things.

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We're actually asking them to publish.

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It still goes through a peer review process but often expedited.

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For an example tied to the meeting we have an issue that came out in the journal.

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That was a good example of internal process that ELSI/ELSIhub had for selecting among the submissions to pick a handful of articles that would be published as target articles in this special issue.

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Then somebody from ELSIhub was identified as a peer reviewer.

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We used our associate revised and large call and we got a lot of responses.

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It is a pretty large volume.

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The similarly for DEI issues.

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We've been trying to figure out ways to decrease diversity within the journal and to increase our content for in the space as well as focusing on issues of equity.

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I think COVID as well as death of black people and police.

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It is something that just happened.

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You have to consciously and reflectively do this.

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It is just too easy for unintentional bias to who gets included to the table and gender bias.

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I'm an old white male.

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A lot of my friends are fellow prominent people in the field and there is old white male and there is tendency to think of those people.

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People like me have to do the work to really make sure that we're trying to be open and inviting to have other voices in the room.

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This is the confession.

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I actually started looking at who is on our editorial board?

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Who is playing different roles?

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We made a decision to change the nature of who is playing those roles to increase the diversity of our boards and reviewers and authors as well as to increase the topics that we cover.

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I want to end by just mentioning something that I think is pointing to a potential future direction of publishing.

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Bioethics is wildly successful and I do worry we are the present and not the future.

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Some of these things I'm interested and the direction of the future can go.

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Bioethics open research, which is an F1000 platform that is owned by Taylor and Frances is an open access transparent features and achieve that includes peer review as part of the process.

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It is an interesting experiment in publishing.

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Bioethics research is a platform and has an ISN.

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It counts as a journal and has gate ways within it and American journal open research is a gateway within that platform.

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That is analogous to our daughter journals.

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We will sometimes send articles their way.

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It is an open access scholar publication.

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They are really trying to maximize the potential of use of research.

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It is a very innovative approach.

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Others are trying to do similar kinds of things.

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People submit their articles, once it is submitted there is an internal set of checks for conflicts of interest, style, scope.

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It is within the scope and this is review is done by the advisory board.

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There is no substantive peer review and it just gets published.

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A DOI is issued and index and Google scholar and then the peer review process happens.

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There is a peer review and user commenting.

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It is open for people to publish commentaries on it.

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Invited peer reviewers actually publish peer review with their own DOI's assigned.

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Then the authors can make revisions to their articles.

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Those revisions and all the different versions of the article as it changes can be revised and put published online.

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Then once the reviewers review has passed and gets two reviews it actually gets index in scopist and hub net and so on.

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That is the process.

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I think it is an interesting approach to publishing and we're going to see a lot more to the profound changes in the industry and talk more about in the question and answer session.

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Okay.

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Thank you very much.

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>> HOLLY TABOR: Okay.

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I think it is my turn now.

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Maya, is that okay?

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Great.

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Can someone tell me if --

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Yep.

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We can see it.

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Thank you, Holly.

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>> HOLLY TABOR: Can you see my slides, Maya.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: We can see your slides.

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>> HOLLY TABOR: Thank you.

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David is hard to follow.

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I want to say thank you and so many names.

00:26:49.000 --> 00:27:00.000

I think our goal is to have this be useful to everyone today.

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I'm an assistant professor in the department of medicine in Stanford and bioethics of medicine.

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I'm the editor and chief.

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As David mentioned it is a daughter journal of a job.

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We do a different and important way.

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We do focus on publishing the empirical scholarship in qualitative and quantitative research.

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I will talk more about that in a second.

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Unlike AJOB we do not have target articles.

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Like AJOB we have a 4,000-word limit.

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We do have a rare exception for that.

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It is important to know when considering your work.

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We are published four times a year.

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We also allow suggestions of reviewers when people submit manuscripts.

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What are we looking for in an article?

00:27:53.000 --> 00:27:55.000
This is from the journal website.

00:27:55.000 --> 00:27:59.000
We can find this from there.

00:27:59.000 --> 00:28:04.000
As you can see it is moderatorly brood.

00:28:04.000 --> 00:28:13.000
It has value in the field and I will talk about that in audiences in the minute.

00:28:13.000 --> 00:28:21.000
Areas are conceptual analyze and research and empirical research.

00:28:21.000 --> 00:28:33.000
I think one of the key comments here is when in doubt you are encouraged to contact us or me directly.

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We don't mind and actually appreciate reviewing some of those request in advance to save everybody time to guide people in the right place to submit their work.

00:28:36.000 --> 00:28:50.000
What is empirical bioethics?

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There are amazing scholars that have written substantial amounts and what is empirical bioethics and how does it fit in the landscape of bioethics and that is a longer talks.

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I wanted to talk about a JOET.

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Alex Kon talked about the original AJOB primary and different kinds of empirical research.

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I really like this quote from Jim Dubbois about how empirical research and bioethics research is relevant to determine what is right or wrong, good or bad, respectful or disrespectful.

00:29:25.000 --> 00:29:30.000
Caring or non-caring within a bioethics debate.

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Best to speak of ethically relevant bioethics.

00:29:42.000 --> 00:29:46.000

This is a preface from Skip Nelson from the former editor of the journal when he became editor of the original journal.

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That has remained the same of the journals at the time.

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If you are an ELSI scholar or an ELSI trainee why would you consider submitting your work to AJOB empirical.

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I think about this a lot as someone that primarily trained in ELSI research and genetics.

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Part of it is the audiences and part of it is the format.

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One of the values of publishing in some of the genetics journals is that you have the opportunity to have your work shared more with people who are more likely to read traditional genetics journals and there is really really important for it.

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I think genetics audience benefit from having an ethical lens and think of the issue that some of us do for part of our work.

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I do think that AJOB provides a lot and we have scholars that review for editorial board and also read the AJOB empirical research.

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I think it allows bioethics focused audience in a way that can be really beneficial including and especially in the decisions of the field in emerging issues in ELSI.

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I think it is a different kind of audience in a way that is beneficial.

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If you look at the ELSI articles that have been published particularly over the last couple of years you can see the ELSI work that gets published there.

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I think we want very much and I like to think that we are one of the main journals where scholars and ELSI genetics can share their work.

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I think it is a really good thing.

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I think it is a kind of work to reach the genetics audience it is reasonable to think about that work geared towards more of the genetics journal instead.

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We can talk about that more in the discussion.

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Every journal now I think is having challenges in finding reviewers.

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I wanted to mention this.

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Some of you may be asked to be reviewers or given an opportunity to be a reviewer with a mentor if you are a trainee.

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If you are submitting the work reviewers will allow you to suggest reviewers.

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I think it is hard right now because people are busy and it is hard because of the pandemic and people are burned out.

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It makes it challenging for the process and makes it to take much longer for the review process to happen.

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It takes longer to resubmit and rejection and elsewhere.

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It takes longer to get things for publication.

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When someone asks you to be a reviewer please say yes or consider saying yes.

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Obviously there is an upper limit to that.

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I once got a certificate from a journal years ago for being a extremely exceptional reviewer and I was worried it was a sign I was

saying yes too often.

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It is an important activity to allow trainees about the publication process.

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Especially if they are given the opportunity to coreview and disclose that to the journal editor and mentor if they are training.

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Please consider saying yes.

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When you suggest reviewers you can't suggest people that have a conflict.

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Suggest people that are likely to understand your work.

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We have ways of finding your reviewers and we have a system to find good reviewers and suggestions are really important.

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Together we can help make the review process for effective and stream lined.

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That is something that I think about when I'm asked to review things these days.

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I want to talk about the trainees and important about the wonderful sessions that Sarah is organizing.

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It is not just important in ELSI.

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I can tell you that some people don't seem to know this.

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The first tip is make sure you follow the instructions and use the correct format for the journal.

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Sections and length the abstract, citations, figures, other kinds of things and word count.

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When we get a good article that is twice the word limit we send it back.

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So don't, you will get more prompt answers to your journals and look more serious if you make sure to take the time to follow the instructions.

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This is important if you got a rejection from another journal and said they're not interested and you don't take the time to reformat.

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It is a pain but it is really important.

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I still do this.

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Look at the recently published papers in that journal.

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Recently being the last one or two years.

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I have some kind of work that I try to look at some kinds of journals.

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They are not publishing qualitative work.

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It is not a good time to get something that doesn't publish that kind of work.

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I think that is an important part of that.

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Write a strong cover letter and contextualize what it is trying to do and why it is important.

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We do read those and are helpful.

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Reviewers suggestions and getting good reviewers with SXERZ.

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expertise.

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Sometimes they ask you to not act as reviewers.

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Sometimes there are people that you have a strong reason should not be reviewers.

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That cannot be a long list but one or two people.

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I also think that as part, especially when you are new to publishing and submitting your work looking examples and responses.

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Learning and taught trainees to respond to reviews.

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Both when taking the suggestion and when you are choosing not to take the suggestion.

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You can really learn a lot about how to do that and being respectful and addressing every point.

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If you are changing the text, copy the response and the change you made to the text in the response to reviewers.

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It saves time for the reviewers and advisory submit.

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If you have the opportunity I recommend doing that.

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It will help you write better papers and respond to better refuse and responses.

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Let's take a quick minute to talk about social media and publication.

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Social media is important now.

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David alluded to this.

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There is some empirical data that actually sharing published articles on Twitter increases the dissemination.

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This is one example of several article that's looks at this.

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This is not in the bioethics literature obviously.

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Learning how to use social media to share articles is a skill.

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It is a skill that we are not taught.

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There is a lot of criticism in social media and the last year.

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I'm very sympathetic to that.

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I think there is still an important role that social media and Twitter play in terms of dissemination and articles after you have them published.

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Taylor and Frances that is a publisher of AJOB and empirical has resources to how to use Twitter as researchers.

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I recommend people to look at that.

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The link is at the bottom of the slide.

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Hopefully we can put it in the chat.

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It is in the website and infographics and statistics and Taylor article.

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I blew it up to be able to see it.

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I like the statistics.

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50% of the authors are planning to share and 44% are offering the publication in social media.

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63% are planning to share the history.

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Not just for sharing your own article but finding out things that are coming out by following specific journals and other thought leaders, other people that are active social media users in the field of bioethics.

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To the degree that I use Twitter I use it for those purposes and I find it useful and helpful.

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For those related to medicine I think finding out about what is going on.

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Obviously that cannot be the only way to do it but a good reason to learn this skill.

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I went to a workshop on leadership training for women in academic medicine a few years ago.

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Rusty-Shelton was a speaker and was a great book.

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Mastering New Media Landscape.

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I like how he shares academic perspective and articles.

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If you are someone that likes to learn things by reading I recommend this book.

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I recommended to several other people that found it useful as well.

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Building on what David said in diversity, equity, and bias.

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I think it is importance and a lot of work to do.

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I don't pretend to be an expert.

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I try to learn and figure out how to improve and do better.

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I wanted to mention this article and citational racism.

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The link is in the bottom of the slide.

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I think there is all sorts of things we take for granted and how we do and cite things is one of the things that perpetuity biases and stigma that happens in academia and medicine more broadly.

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This is a scree shot from that article.

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Talking about how diversity must succeed near tokenism and thinking specifically in the case of this article and addressing citational and in this case how they're cited and flow and knowledge of the journals.

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The legacy of structural racism and field in decades.

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This is one of several really good articles of gender diversity and high impact articles.

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It won't surprise anybody that there is gender disparity.

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We're not even aware of that.

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I think it is the role of editors to think how to my at this gate that.

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It is also something we can do to do the work and citing articles is thinking about how we can be broad and inclusive in the kinds of things that we cite.

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This was really interesting article from 2021 about some of the biases that affect researchers trying to publish in this particular article

from Africa or other countries that are not in the Europe or United States in particular.

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English is not the norm language.

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A group of people were trying to start a different journal to promote education and researchers.

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That is something that we think about a lot.

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How we can encourage and support researchers who maybe didn't train in countries where they have the learning and exposure to know how to work our publication system effectively and how we can promote people's whose primary language is not English and access the opportunity to publish their work.

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This is a good article about is there science beyond English and is there challenges for people where English is not their first language as well.

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I don't know if anyone in this call doesn't have English as their primary language.

00:42:06.000 --> 00:42:08.000
We are trying to help prepare publication to have their opportunity have their work considered for publication as well.

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And finally I want to get to the Q&A.

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Please reach out.

00:42:13.000 --> 00:42:16.000
I think David has also said this.

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This is all usually better to ask.

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We don't mind taking questions.

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I think that especially for trainees that is really important.

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Reach out to us and to the managing editor.

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Also reach out to your mentors to get advice about these things.

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I know that was really important for me when I was training and I think it is important for people that I'm mentoring that are trainees as well.

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I will stop to take Q&A.

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Thank you.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you so much, Holly and David.

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That was fabulous and touches on so much issue that's are very important.

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I will take a couple of questions for both of you and then more questions that we've received from the audience.

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Folks, anyone that wants to send questions please do so.

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One is, how would you define a good review?

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We heard a lot about need for reviewers and review process.

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We heard about volunteer for review.

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What is a good review for you?

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>> DAVID MAGNUS: Well, I can start maybe.

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I think first it needs to be con instructive.

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It has to give feedback to the authors that are helpful.

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Things that are saying I don't like this aren't helpful.

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This is a great paper.

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Things that are substantive and demonstrate that there is a substantive evaluation of the article and constructive and helpful and improvement of the article.

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Think I that is the single most important thing.

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Second is transparent.

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Making sure that those two VIT.

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There is nothing more annoying and something that has an article.

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This has to change.

00:43:55.000 --> 00:43:57.000

This has to change.

00:43:57.000 --> 00:44:01.000

This has to change.

00:44:01.000 --> 00:44:04.000

You know except with revision.

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When those things don't fit together that is frustrating.

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Really think of your final recommendation.

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Minor advisory submit, reject.

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Make sure that the content of the feedback fits with that.

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And then into that, while there are sometimes rare cases that the feedback and something that they want to say to the editors is different than what they say to the authors, in general most of the comments and feedback we get in feedback to us would be beneficial to the authors themselves and so make sure as much it used to be very judicious to share to the editor that you don't share with the author as well.

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Some people leave the review part to us and say nothing and plan attitudes to the author and that is not helpful.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you.

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>> HOLLY TABOR: I agree.

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I this I that I don't, there is different styles of review.

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I don't think there is one perfect way.

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As an editor we get used to people's specific styles.

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I think helping people make the paper better.

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Even if you are rejecting the paper or recommending rejection helping people make the paper better.

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Substantive things and both itself.

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If there is a problem with the study and realizing how it feels to get a crappy review.

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If you are saying something critical it is important to say something in the constructive way.

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We are trying to send articles that are not worth reviewing.

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There is an important part of respect to get a review.

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When I got critical review I appreciate that.

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I am not a fan review that try to word Smith and copy edit articles.

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There are people that like to do that.

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I'm not saying you can't do that, often times people are right that the recommendation they are making are good and important but I don't think that is so much of the best use of the time of the reviewers most of the time.

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Those are less substantive comments than the ones that David made.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you.

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I want to bring you two questions that came from the audience.

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They are both relating to the suggestions that you've made of how interdisciplinary the work will be and important to the context.

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It involves membership.

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mentorship.

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If you are a new scholar, how can you pair with a more senior scholar in order to get published in bioethics journal.

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A related one is how do you find a match or a senior reviewer to get experience and get your hand in reviewing articles in bioethics journals.

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Both in the content of how to write and publish and review articles with a senior author.

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>> DAVID MAGNUS: So I would say for both bioethics publications and for publishing it cannot necessary but helpful to be working with someone that is senior.

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It can be helpful for two different reasons.

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Frankly people that are senior are more experienced and know more and beneficial because they can make your article better.

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Also the reality there is bias.

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The review by the editors is not.

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A medical journals neither of those are true.

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For scientific and medical journals, scientific journals they do not do blind reviews.

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The people will see the author list and the editors do as well.

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There is data showing that for the highest impact factor scientific and medical journals the biggest hurdle is getting sent out for peer review.

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To some extent the article but the letter head that is coming in for the article.

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That's certainly true for us as well.

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It is impossible to ignore that bias.

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It matters.

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If I have a piece from somebody that is prominent.

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We have posted pieces by postdoc and students and scholars.

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I would say the bar is higher.

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There is benefits to work with the senior people.

00:48:45.000 --> 00:48:52.000
How to get is training program.

00:48:52.000 --> 00:48:57.000
If you do a postdoc and get an opportunity to work with people who are senior at those places I think that can help.

00:48:57.000 --> 00:48:58.000
ASBA is American humanities.

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Some don't attend.

00:49:02.000 --> 00:49:19.000
I strongly urge you to attend ASBH.

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They have a number of ways to have systematic programs that you can sign up for ways for people to get hooked up with different mentors when you are a junior scholar in the field.

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ELSI hub is a great way to build a relationship with junior people and senior people to build relationship that's can be fruitful for these collaborative relationships.

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All of those are ways to hooking up.

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The same is the way for review process.

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We have a program that with he were encouraging our peer reviewers to reach out to junior people and trainees to work together on the peer review process.

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We certainly support people trying to do that.

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Again, for both of those things I think trying to find ways to get connected to mentors either through a training program or through ELSI

hub are or ASBH are good ways of making those connections.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you.

00:50:09.000 --> 00:50:21.000
Holly anything to add?

00:50:21.000 --> 00:50:30.000
>> HOLLY TABOR: I would just say I think if you find someone who is aligned with your training interest, even if they are not your official mentor reach out and try to build a relationship.

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I have several trainees or people that I mentored that are not directly working with Stanford and done that over the years.

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I've done that over the years.

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It doesn't always work.

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I think it can be really helpful for that.

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And so that is an opportunity as well.

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I think also asking other people.

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If you have someone say I'm trying to learn about reviewing.

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People can't just show you an article.

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It is inappropriate for people to show you an article that they reviewed.

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They can show you a review and response for their own article.

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Asking people and saying I like your article on this and wonder what the review process is like for you.

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I would show that when you think of mine.

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That is one way to start.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you.

00:51:11.000 --> 00:51:16.000

Thinking about folks that are trying to get into the world of research and writing in bioethics.

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Do you think and especially in the medical field there is one question here.

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Do you think that it would be better on focusing on adding some bioethics studies or more philosophy studies, which again that was originally the origin of bioethics.

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Do you think there is a difference?

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Do you have any thoughts about it or should we just go with whatever feels right to them or how should they make that decision?

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>> DAVID MAGNUS: Yeah.

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I would say that the field is interSGLIRN.

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disciplinary.

00:51:53.000 --> 00:52:06.000

It is what is their expertise and be aware of the connection and the style of writing and the place that they're submitting.

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If you write a dense and philosophical piece another philosopher would understand don't submit it to AJOB.

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On the other hand it is a skill that is worth learning how to write and publish in medical and scientific journals and publish in interdisciplinary journals.

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I would not say it doesn't matter but be aware and get mentored by senior people.

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If you are luckily to have an academic job or postdoc get a trainee and get an academic job.

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Think about where you are and where you want to be.

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There are different standards in different places.

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If you are in a place where medical humanities is really the way to go and they want and interested in books and very lengthy things from that are more humanistic and more philosophical then that is what you should do.

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If that is the kind of job you want and wined up, then that is where you should be aiming at.

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On the other hand if you want to be in a medical certainty and you have to go through appointment committee then you have to think differently about the criteria and learn that skill.

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That is part of good mentorship in the training program and junior faculty of wherever you wined up.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you.

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We have a few more minutes and target you for the questions and hopefully get through some more.

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One question is about, Holly you mentioned the challenges of finding reviewers.

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How long would it be reasonable for authors to wait before nudging you about what is going on with their manuscript?

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>> HOLLY TABOR: That is a good question.

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You can nudge whenever you want.

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It is very rare that we have an answer or know anything in less than four weeks for AJOB empirical.

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Other journals is longer.

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Don't think it is with the pandemic and people being burnt out and sick.

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We have a reviewer that are willing to do it and have a crisis.

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We try to be supportive of people.

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Many of you are reviewers that asked for an extension.

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Six weeks is ideal.

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I don't get mad if someone asks before then but I don't have a good answer.

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When you are a reviewer and guilty on being late in my reviews.

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When you are a reviewer review promptly because someone is usually waiting.

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They want to move on.

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If this journal isn't going to work for them they want to more on.

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>> MAYA SABATELLO: Fair enough.

00:54:54.000 --> 00:54:57.000
Another question is the aspect of single and multiple authorships.

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David maybe you can pick it up.

00:55:04.000 --> 00:55:10.000
We discussed the value of co-authorship especially with more senior authors.

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There is a question, one, is there still room for single authorship.

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Two, that might be relevant in the context of PhD thesis where folks are trying to split their thesis into parts and pieces.

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Is that something that we should think about and does it have a place of bioethics?

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>> DAVID MAGNUS: I think it still has a place and we do still publish that.

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What Holly said about the articles that people publish.

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I do notice that there are fewer that are single authored.

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We have some.

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They are getting rare and rare.

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Even OPC are all single and now they are two, three, four.

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I can't say that matters much with the OPC's.

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It is the case.

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It is getting rare and rare.

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If you write a PhD dissertation.

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Coming the other direction and rather is having a dissertation be a set of articles.

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That means those article that's are published maybe co-authored by other people.

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Especially for empirical research.

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Even when you are trying to take something that is more conceptual.

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My home philosophy.

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It is not common to look at a common philosophy.

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Thank so and so for this idea and this for this and acknowledgements and thank them for reviewing and making comments.

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They've just described somebody that is a co-author.

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Some of the ideas came from them and helped write the manuscript.

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It is not just the of the field.

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You have to learn new norms.

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That is not a commentary.

00:56:59.000 --> 00:57:01.000

That an nor.

00:57:01.000 --> 00:57:07.000

author.

00:57:07.000 --> 00:57:18.000

As you're turning your work and hitting broader audiences you're going to need help in doing that.

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We have a lot of postdoc that I worked with over the years that are

not trained to write for the kinds of audiences that they need to write for in terms of medical and scientific journals.

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We work with them and teach them how to write those things and coauthors and publish those kinds of articles.

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> MAYA SABATELLO: Thank you so much.

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We are at our time.

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We do have more questions.

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I will say we will take them with us also for the next session on publishing.

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Feel free to reach out separately.

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Otherwise I will pass it along to Mildred to close the event today.

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> MILDRED CH0: Thank you Maya and David and Holly.

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I learned a lot.

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I wanted to make sure that everyone knows that we are going to have more of these sessions.

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Be sure to put these on your calendar.

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The next session of the TraineeHub publication is scientific journals.

00:58:12.000 --> 00:58:17.000

That is September 7th noon Eastern time in the US.

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Kyle brothers that is on the genetics and medicine.

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Claudia from the editorial board of the American genetics.

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I will be joining as well.

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I'm facilitated in the genetics and medicine.

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There is the registration link will be in the chat.

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Before that though we're also going to have a TraineeHub event on July 19th from 4:00 P.M. eastern time.

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This is grantmanship and aims.

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You will definitely want to join this one if you are interested in writing grants.

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This is Rene Sterling and Aimee McGuire.

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That registration link is also in the chat.

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Put July 14th on your calendar for the next LC Friday forum in population descriptors and research in applying recommendations.

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That is the natural academy of medicine.

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There we have panelist Ane and that is moderated by Dorothy Roberts.

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That registration link is also in the chat.

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You'll also get a post event survey and I really encourage you to complete this because all of these events that we are presenting to you now are based on the commentaries and suggestions that we've gotten in the surveys.

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So with that I'll just end there and wish you all a wonderful weekend.

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Thank you again.