PL-005

Do’s and don'ts in publishing in high impact journals

Lekhraj Rampal

Department of Community Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

ABSTRACT

Summary: Publishing of high impact research output in a high impact factor journal is an effective strategy for enhancing the image for the Institution. For the researchers, it increases the citations frequency and career prospects. However, high impact journals seek high quality manuscripts. This paper highlights the do and don’ts in its submission. Do select a journal where your article fits its scope and objectives. Ensure your article has sound methodology, been proof read and written in good English language using short sentences. If you lack proficiency in the English language, get someone who is proficient in the language or English language editing professional to proof read and edit the article. Instructions to authors vary from journal to journal. It is vital to adhere to their guidelines, should not be a duplicate submission and avoid plagiarism. Title should be short, simple and eye catching. Writing a good abstract is crucial. The introduction must clearly establish the need for the study. The methodology must be stated in detail. The data must be presented in a logical sequence, appropriately interpretated and within the scope and objectives of the study. The tables and figures must be of high quality and self-explanatory. The discussion must be comprehensive and current. The conclusion must be based on its objectives. Cite the key scientific publications on which your research is based. It’s useful to have a senior co-author. The cover letter to the Editor is very important and should convince your editor that your article deserves to be published. Do not submit articles where the methods used are: not appropriate to meet the objectives, sample size is inadequate, response rate and sampling technique is poor, with too much missing data and analysis is inappropriate. Do not irritate or argue with a reviewer and address each of the comments from the reviewers. Look at negative reviews as opportunities for improvement.

PL-006

The use of machine learning in health research: how far have we come?

Lai Nai Ming

Taylor’s University School of Medicine

ABSTRACT

Summary: Artificial Intelligence (AI) made its first defined shape in 1956 by mathematician Alan Turing in the form of a computer that deciphered codes, and in 1959, Arthur Samuel, another pioneer of AI, defined machine learning as a field of study that enables computers to continuously learn without being explicitly programmed. Six decades on, ML is now an integral branch of AI that harnesses the use of computer technologies to handle data, using sophisticated formulae known as algorithms to solve problems that require high intelligence with far more efficiency and consistency than any individual or team of human beings. With the explosion of data, the use of ML is rapidly expanding in practice and research across all fields, including Health, in the domains of diagnosis, prediction, therapeutics and quality improvement, among others. In this talk, the speaker shares his experiences in examining the use of ML in clinical practice in the field of Neonatal Medicine, in Health Education including teaching-learning and assessment, and in systematic review, a form of research that is data-intensive. He demonstrates how ML applications work in systematic review and forecasting, and introduces Cochrane Crowd, an example of an initiative that signifies the symbiotic relationship between machine and human’s global presence in deciphering the sea of literature and arranging them in groups that can be accessed easier by researcher, practitioners and consumers.