



Taller de autores de ProQuest: Publicar en revistas académicas

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Objetivos de la sesión

Al final de la sesión seremos capaces de:

- Aplicar algunas reglas básicas estándar para conseguir publicar nuestro artículo
- Usar el proceso de revisión por pares en nuestro favor
- Evaluar el valor de publicar en acceso abierto
- Detectar las revistas depredadoras para evitarlas
- Usar Recursos de ProQuest para ayudarnos en nuestro camino como autores





5 trucos para poder publicar



THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA

PUBLISH



PUBLISH
OR
PERISH



PUBLISH
IN HIGH IMPACT
JOURNALS
OR
PERISH



PUBLISH
FREQUENTLY IN
HIGH IMPACT
JOURNALS
AND
MAYBE
YOU WON'T
PERISH



facebook.com/pedromics

5 trucos para poder publicar

1. Conoce tu campo
2. Selecciona la revista adecuada
3. ¡Escribe bien!
4. Sigue las normas de publicación
5. Acepta los comentarios y revisa



1. Conoce tu campo

“Do you have contribution to make? i.e. the conventional wisdom is mistaken; this is theory extension / filling a gap; this is novel, innovative work. Questions to ask yourself: Who’s going to be interested? How does it build on what we already know?” [1](#)

“It is a bad sign if you do not recognize the names of any members of the editorial board.” [2](#)

“Book Reviews [are] the easiest way to get published and you get a free book too!” [3](#)

“Take some time to read journals in your field (if you haven’t already done this during your research) and familiarise yourself with their content.” [4](#)

Trucos ProQuest:

- Crea alertas o feeds RSS para estar al día en tu materia



1. Conoce tu campo y define tu tema (cont.)

➤ Define tu tema. Un tema hace referencia a una materia

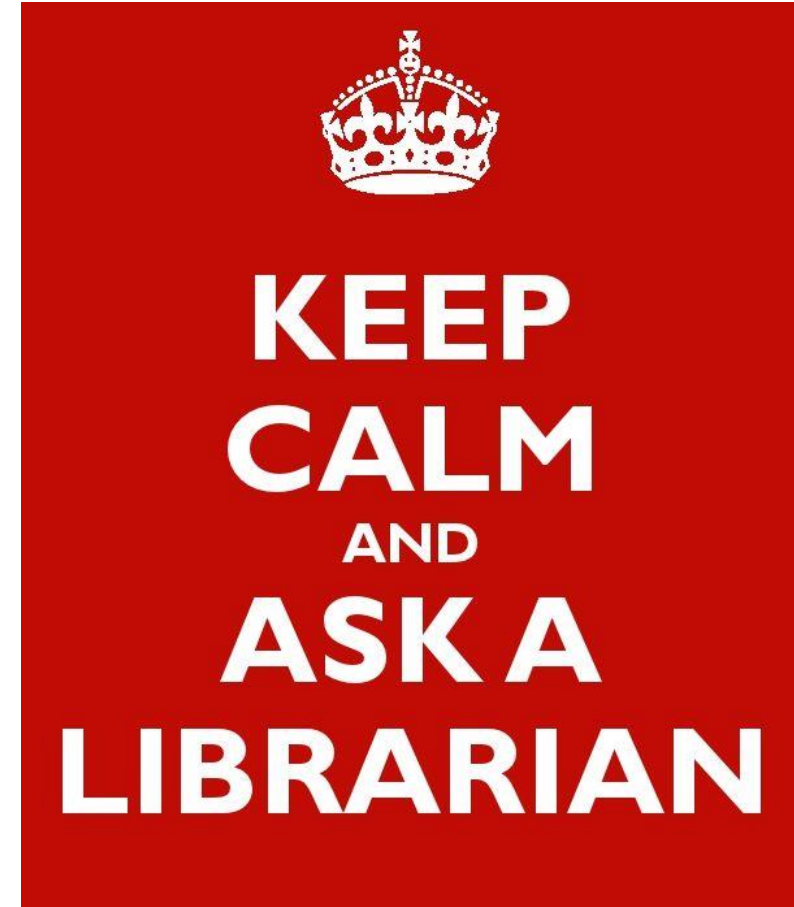
- Podría ser algo controvertido, un problema o bien algo que te interesa o incluso un hobby

➤ Tu gol debería ser localizar una brecha en la Investigación/tema

- La clave es encontrar una pregunta que no se haya respondido de forma definitiva
- Tu trabajo debería abordar un tema que aún se está debatiendo

Define tu tema

- Define tu pregunta de investigación y compilar información contextual
- Localiza y evalúa tus fuentes
- ¡Pregunta en la biblioteca!



¡TRUCO! Deja que ProQuest te guarde la información

Utiliza las alertas para que los artículos más nuevos te lleguen por correo electrónico

Utiliza los enlaces RSS para leerlos desde tu lector

Recuerda que para acceder a los registros necesitas autenticación

The screenshot shows a ProQuest search interface. At the top, a search bar contains the text "pet therapy" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, it displays "986 results". On the right side of the results area, there are links for "Modify search", "Recent searches", and "Save search/alert". The "Save search/alert" link is highlighted with a red box, and a dropdown menu is open below it, showing options: "Save search", "Create alert", "Create RSS feed", and "Get search link". Two red arrows point from the "Create alert" and "Create RSS feed" options back to the search results area. On the left, there is a "Sorted by" dropdown menu set to "Relevance". In the center, there is a selection area with a checkbox for "Select 1-20" and "0 Selected items". Below this, a search result is visible: "Pet therapy research: A historical review" by Hooker, Shirley D; Linda Holbrook Freeman; Stewart, Pamela. The text below the title says "...pet therapy is clearly drawing attention to its benefits. Throughout the 40-year...".



¡TRUCO! Deja que ProQuest te envíe la información

Create alert

Create and schedule alerts to deliver new documents matching your search as they become available in ProQuest.

Create a [My Research](#) account to modify, delete, or view all of your alerts.

Required *

Step 1-Review search details

Name this alert: *

Searched for: "pet therapy" AND PEER(yes)

Databases: 175 databases searched [View list](#) ▼

Step 2-Define your alert email

Send to: *
The email address entered here will only be used to send your alert.

Subject:

2. Selecciona la revista adecuada

“Check the references to see in which journals the research you are citing mainly falls.” [1](#)

“The journal is normally seen as a conversation; you need to embed your work within it. Make sure that you have read any editorials on the nature and scope of the journal.” [5](#)

“We all want to be published in the American Historical Review or the Annals of Mathematics, but the biggest journals are not always the best option for a first publication.” [6](#)

“A journal's Impact Factor is one measure of its reputation, but not always the most important. You should consider the prestige of the authors that publish in the journal and whether your research is of a similar level.” [7](#)

“The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a publicly available portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains” [8](#)

Truco ProQuest:

- Utiliza la Búsqueda de publicaciones para identificar las revistas claves en tu campo
- Crea búsquedas avanzadas limitadas a tu campo de Investigación para ver qué revistas aparecen



El proceso de revisión por pares

Preselección – ¿reúne los criterios estándar básicos y los de la revista?

Revisión por pares abierta (open review), ciega (single blind) y doble ciego (double blind)

- Se oculta al autor los nombres de los revisores (ciega)
- Se ocultan tanto los nombres del autor como del revisor (doble ciego)

Aceptación, revisión y reenvío

Marca de confianza– control de calidad; *esencial en* men el ámbito medico para asegurarla seguridad del paciente

Críticas al proceso

- Sesgo hacia los EEUU/países establecidos
- Falta de diversidad de género
- Poco eficiente
- Una tarea a veces poco reconocida para los revisores

“Publishing peer-reviewed research remains the key contributing factor to which researchers attribute career success”



Proceso de revisión por pares

Truco ProQuest:

- Usad el filtro “evaluado por expertos” para limitar los resultados a las publicaciones revisados por pares

The screenshot shows the ProQuest search interface. At the top left is the ProQuest logo. Below it are navigation links: Basic Search, Advanced Search, Publications, Browse, and Databases (208). On the right side of the teal header are icons for a clock, a folder, a user profile, and a help icon. The main search area has a dark background with a search bar containing the text "Enter search terms...". Above the search bar are several filter buttons: "All", "Scholarly Journals", "Books", "Videos & Audio", "Dissertations & Theses", and "More". Below the search bar, there are two filter options: "Full text" and "Peer reviewed". The "Peer reviewed" option is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to it from below. To the right of the search bar is a magnifying glass icon and the text "Search tips".



Publicaciones depredadoras

El modelo de acceso abierto: los lectores no pagan para leer sino que el autor paga por publicar (gold open access)

El sistema ha sido explotado por empresas sin escrúpulos que

- se aprovechan de la necesidad de los autores de publicar
- Publican cualquier cosa que se les envía, *sin tener en cuenta la calidad*

Criterios de Beall para identificar publicaciones o editores depredadores ⁹⁻¹⁰

- Falta de claridad en los roles: título de la revista=editor, propietario de la editorial=editor
- El consejo editorial no está especificado y no tiene diversidad; el mismo consejo para varias revistas
- Localización del editor poco clara
- Muchas revistas sin historial de publicación
- Afirmaciones falsas sobre indexación
- Páginas web sin mantenimiento, enlaces rotos
- Uso de spam para solicitar manuscritos o reseñas



Localiza e identifica revistas open access con reputación

- Cómo distinguir revistas de acceso abierto reputadas de las depredadoras:
 - Ten en cuenta los criterios de Beall
 - Usa tu propio conocimiento de la materia y tus redes personales: ¿conoces a alguno de los editores/revisores?
 - Usa páginas de agregación que ya seleccionan revistas de acceso abierto de calidad: DOAJ, ProQuest
- Una mezcla de las 3 propuestas es la mejor opción



ProQuest Publicly Available Content Database

Publicly Available Content Database

[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Publications](#) | [Change databases](#)

 Full text Search tips

Designed to complement other databases and collections, this database brings together or links to full text for publicly available scholarly content from a number of different sources from around the world. It includes content from major subject repositories such as arXiv as well as open access journals. Content includes journal articles, pre-prints, books, conference papers and reports.

[View title list](#)

Also part of

Publicly Available Content Database can also be searched as part of:

- [ProQuest One Academic](#)
- [ProQuest Central Essentials](#)
- [ProQuest Central](#)

Want to Learn More?

Try one of these options:

- Search the online [Help](#).
- Discover answers to common questions at ProQuest's Product Support Center.
- [Contact Support](#) if you need further assistance.

Search tip

By default, we will look for documents with all the terms entered.



TRUCO! Usa la base de datos ULRICHSWEB para localizar publicaciones revisadas y obtener su información

Ulrichsweb



[Log in to My Ulrich's](#)

PQWS - Support Implementations Test Profile --Select Language--

Search Workspace Ulrich's Update Admin

Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:



[Advanced Search](#)

Retain my Advanced Search options

Narrow Results

- ▼ Key Features
Sort: [Count](#) | [Alpha](#)
- Abstracted or Indexed (3757)
 - Refereed / Peer-reviewed (3273)
 - Website URL (2576)
 - Available Online (2159)
 - Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) (2002)
 - Table of Contents (798)
 - Journal Citation Reports (580)
 - Open Access (448)
 - Electronic-only (369)
 - Magazines for Libraries review (164)

1 - 25 of 34 results for: +(+subject_keyword:(MATHEMATICS))

View Details Save to List Email Download Save Settings Change Columns

Page 1 of 2 25

	Title	Publisher	ISSN	Country	Status	Serial Type	Format
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electronic Journal of Probability	Institute of Mathematical Statistics	1083-6489	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electronic Research Announcements in Mathematical Sciences	American Mathematical Society	1935-9179	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>	Representation Theory	American Mathematical Society	1088-4165	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics	Electronic Journal of Combinatorics	1077-8926	United States	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>	Theory and Applications of Categories	Mount Allison University * Department of Mathematics and Science	1201-561X	Canada	Active	Journal	Online
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electronic Journal of Differential Equations	Texas State University * Department of Mathematics	1072-6691	United States	Active	Journal	Online



Better research. Better learning. Better insights.



3. ¡Escribe bien!

“Respect your audience. Do not make them have to work to figure out what you’re trying to say or what the structure of your story is.” [11](#)

“Ask a colleague to check your work. One of the problems that journal editors face is badly written papers.” [2](#)

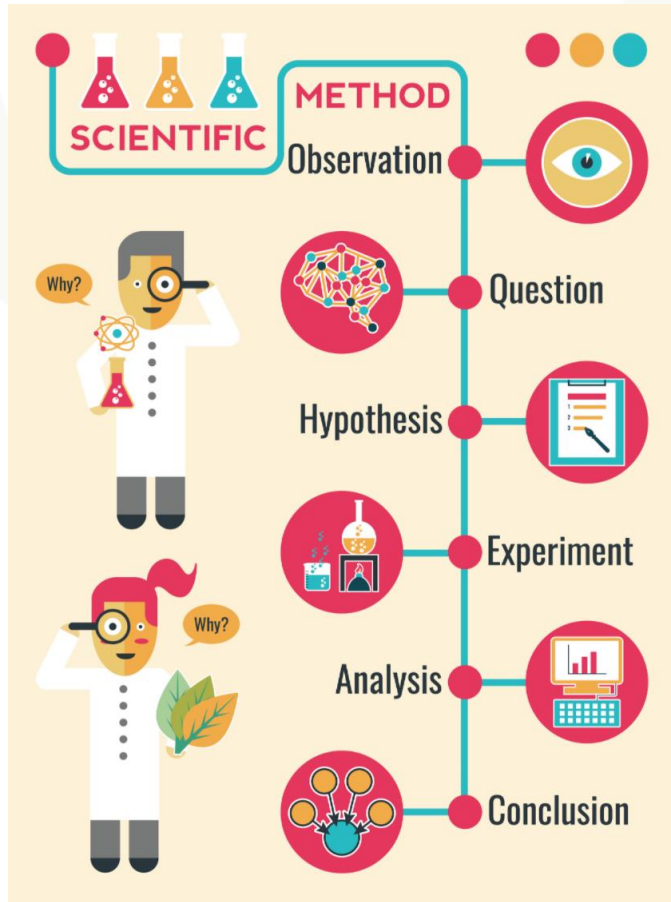
“Your thesis could be anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000 words and you are writing a journal paper (depending on the discipline) of normally between 6,000 and 12,000 words.” [5](#)

Truco ProQuest:

- Guarda una carpeta en “mi cuenta” con artículos bien escritos
- Analiza su estructura, ¿qué es lo que hace que se lean y entiendan bien?
- Úsalos como ejemplo para tu propio artículo



3. ¡Escribe bien! (cont.)



*“The basic structure of a paper needs what is summarised by the acronym **IMRaD**, which stands for:*

- *Introduction (What question was asked / what hypothesis was tested?)*
- ***M**ethods (How was it studied?)*
- ***R**esults (What was found / was the tested hypothesis true?)*
- *and*
- ***D**iscussion (What do findings mean?)” [12](#)*

¡CITA, CITA y CITA BIEN!



3. ¡Cita, Cita y Cita bien! (cont.)

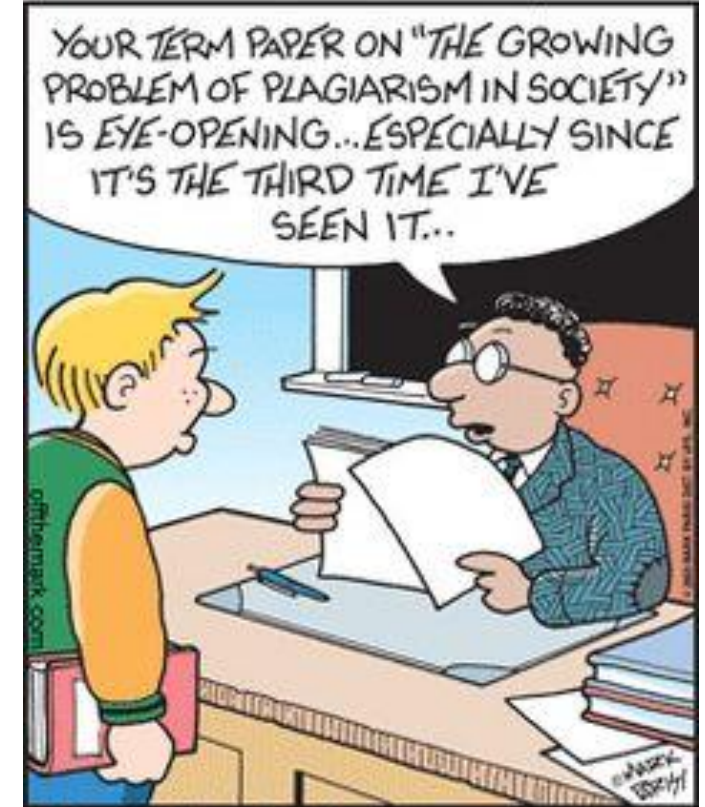
¿Por qué?

- Da Crédito al autor
- Permite duplicar tu investigación y localizar tus Fuentes referenciales
- Demuestra que has investigado el tema de forma extensa

¿Cómo?

- Incluye la Fuente citada entre paréntesis o con un número (citación) y la lista de referencias al final o a pie de página
- Usa un gestor bibliográfico

off the mark.com by Mark Parisi



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Infracción de copyright vs plagio: ¿lo mismo?



“No. La infracción del copyright y el plagio son dos cosas distintas. Plagiarism is the misappropriation of another's work, passing it off as your own without indicating the source. It is possible to plagiarize a work without infringing the copyright—for example if you take another’s ideas without proper attribution, even though you do not copy the language, or you borrow from a work whose copyright has expired. Conversely, it is possible to infringe without plagiarizing. Properly citing the work you are copying does not avoid liability for infringement.” [14](#)

“A growing number of electronic plagiarism detection tools are in use at universities around the world. However, electronic detection systems do not find all instances of textual plagiarism” [15](#)

“You should avoid plagiarism because you aspire to produce work of the highest quality. Once you have grasped the principles of source use and citation, you should find it relatively straightforward to steer clear of plagiarism” [16](#)

ProQuest tip:
A continuación te sugerimos que uses RefWorks o bien la plataforma de ProQuest para gestionar tu bibliografía de forma eficiente



¡TRUCO! Usa la Plataforma ProQuest y la opción “mi cuenta” para organizarte

The screenshot displays the ProQuest 'mi cuenta' interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for Documents (448), Searches (14), Alerts (2), RSS feeds (2), Widgets, and Account. Below this, the main area is titled 'Folder: All documents (448)'. A dropdown menu shows 'All Documents'. A toolbar includes options like 'Select items 1-20', 'Add to folder', 'Delete', 'Cite', 'Email', 'Print', and 'Save'. Two document entries are visible, each with a checkbox, a document icon, and a title. The first entry is 'Pet therapy research: A historical review' with a sub-title 'Holistic nursing practice.' and a note that it's a non-ProQuest reference. The second entry is 'A pet therapy intervention with geriatric psychiatry inpatients' with a sub-title 'The American Journal of Occupational Therapy : Official Publication of the American Occupational Therapy Association.' Both entries show they are in folders 'Last Imported | US Army | PTSD' and 'US Army | PTSD' respectively, and were saved on March 22, 2019. On the right side, there are sections for 'Sort by' (set to 'Date added'), 'View' (set to 'All Documents'), and 'Folders' (with options 'Manage Folders' and 'New folder'). At the bottom right, there is a 'Powered by RefWorks' logo and text stating 'Your RefWorks account is connected to your My Research folders and documents.' with links for 'Edit RefWorks settings' and 'Go to RefWorks'.

Documents (448) Searches (14) Alerts (2) RSS feeds (2) Widgets Account

Folder: All documents (448)

All Documents

Select items 1-20 Add to folder Delete Cite Email Print Save

1 Pet therapy research: A historical review
Holistic nursing practice.
This is a non-ProQuest reference from your RefWorks account.
Notes: Add notes
In folders: Last Imported | US Army | PTSD
Saved: March 22 2019
Delete Add to folder

2 A pet therapy intervention with geriatric psychiatry inpatients
The American Journal of Occupational Therapy : Official Publication of the American Occupational Therapy Association.
This is a non-ProQuest reference from your RefWorks account.
Notes: Add notes
In folders: US Army | PTSD
Saved: March 22 2019
Delete Add to folder

Sort by:
Date added Sort

View
All Documents
Documents not in a folder

Hide non-ProQuest references

Folders
Manage Folders
New folder

Powered by RefWorks
Your RefWorks account is connected to your My Research folders and documents.
Edit RefWorks settings
Go to RefWorks

arch.proquest.com/myresearch/savedsearches/SavedSearches/0?ac...



Better research. Better learning. Better insights.

ProQuest

4. Sigue las normas de publicación

“Manuscript submission guidelines checklist should include the following golden rules: Have you used the right references, e.g. Harvard, APA, Vancouver, Chicago? Have you stayed within the word limit?” [1](#)

“Often authors don’t spend the 10 minutes it takes to read the instructions to authors, which wastes enormous quantities of time for both the author and the editor and stretches the process when it does not need to.” [2](#)

“Some articles are rejected immediately without being sent out to peer reviewers. The most usual reasons for this are inappropriate topics for the journal and poor English.” [13](#)

Truco ProQuest:

- Usa RefWorks, o la plataforma ProQuest para asegurar una gestión simple y automatizada de tu bibliografía, referencias y asegurar la presentación correcta de tu trabajo



5. Acepta los comentarios y revisa

“You’d be surprised how many authors, who receive the standard ‘revise and resubmit’ letter, never actually do so” [2](#)

“A rejection is often the first step to an acceptance...Read, reflect and act on feedback from the reviewers and editors, use it to write a better version of the paper, and submit it to another journal.” [5](#)

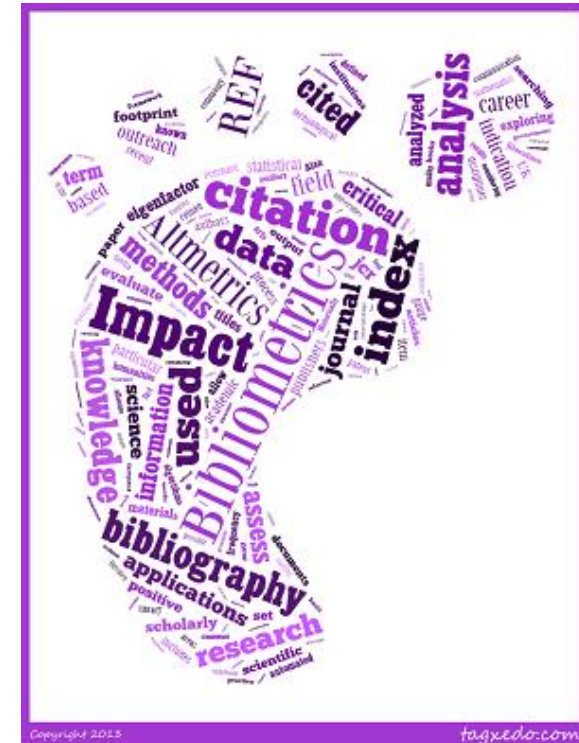
“Treat comments given to you by these reviewers with respect and react to them constructively. After all, these reviewers are trying to help you write the best article you can write.. ” [13](#)



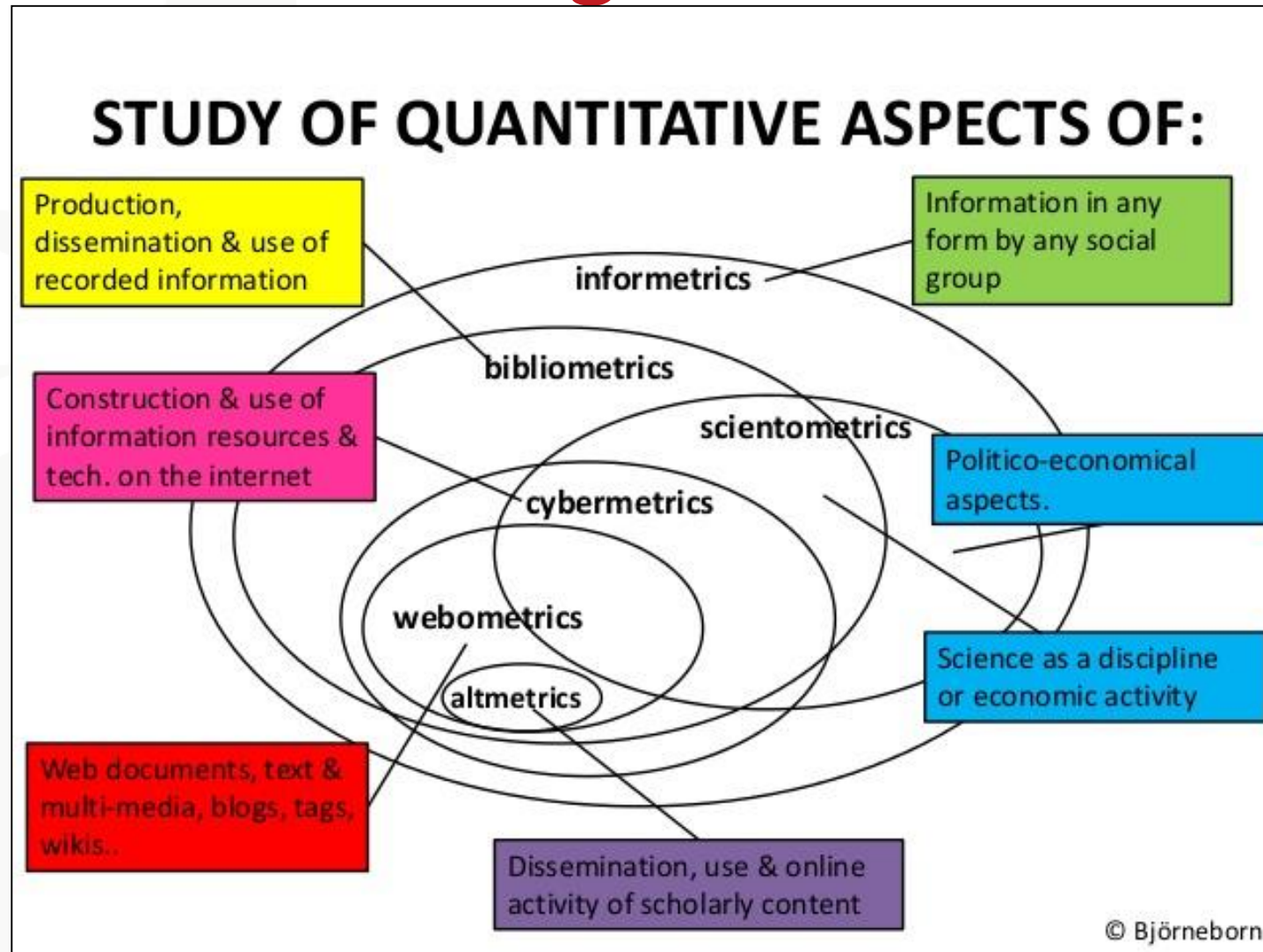
El impacto de la investigación los básicos de **ALGOmetrics**

“Most of the published work goes unnoticed even by academics working in the same field. Around 98% of articles in the arts and humanities and 75% in the social sciences are never cited. Things are slightly better in the hard sciences, as 25% of the published articles are never cited...” [17](#)

*“In this era of knowledge, enourmous research work is being published by various modes of publications. Many of them are used by other researchers with due citations. Traditionally these citations are measured by **Bibliometrics**. Over a period of time publication platforms changed from traditional counting to web based counting called **Webometrics**. People are using information from any scholarly publications and mention in their blog, Twitter account, Facebook or any other social media. These mentions are as important as citations for an author’s tenure and promotions. To calculate this entire web based mentions an alternative metrics method is coined ‘as **Altmetrics**’” [18](#)*



El impacto en la investigación: un resumen



5 trucos para publicar- resumen

1 Conoce tu campo

- Investigación previa
- Investigadores clave
- Revistas clave

2

Selecciona la revista adecuada

- La mejor para tu tema
- ¿Conoces al consejo editorial?
- Calidad y alcance de la revista: factores de impacto, indexación y agregación

3

¡¡Escribe bien!!

- Tu tesis es demasiado larga
- Estructura clara, resumen potente, uso adecuado de los datos y las referencias/citas
- Se claro en el contexto de tu Investigación y en la brecha que llenas
- Pide opiniones a tus colegas

4

Sigue las normas de publicación y los requisitos de la revista a la que envías tu trabajo

- Evita el 'Desk Reject'
- Envía el artículo a una revista simultáneamente

5

Acepta la crítica/revisión y revisa de acuerdo con ella



Summary

En esta sesión hemos aprendido a...

- Aplicar algunas reglas básicas estándar para conseguir publicar nuestro artículo
- Usar el proceso de revisión por pares en nuestro favor
- Evaluar el valor de publicar en acceso abierto
- Detectar las revistas depredadoras para evitarlas
- Usar Recursos de ProQuest para ayudarnos en nuestro camino como autores



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- Wiley. The peer review process. Retrieved from <https://authorservices.wiley.com/Reviewers/journal-reviewers/what-is-peer-review/the-peer-review-process.html>
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