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Empowering editorial offices around the world.

POSTER SUPPLEMENT

Expanding Our Horizons: How We Were Empowered to Start a Second Journal

By Deborah Bowman, MFA, ELS, Senior Managing Editor of Clinical Publications, ASGE; Meghan McDevitt, Managing Editor, The Journal of Pediatrics; and Stephanie Kinnan, Assistant Managing Editor of Clinical Publications, ASGE

Objectives

1.   To show how to identify a void in the content being provided to your audience and the audiences of your competitors. a. We looked at growing technology trends to recognize the need for new medium to present educational/clinical cases. b. We determined that scholarly publishing in our visually based field offered little in the way of audio-visual content.

2.   To offer advice on how to overcome the challenges of starting a new journal, which obstacles to embrace and which to avoid.

3.   To determine how to measure the success of the new journal. a. We will look at a range of statistics, including number of submissions, article views, and social media growth.

Abstract

Background/Aims: Current trends in technology are creating a generation of doctors who expect audio-visual sources of information. Many journals are addressing this by increasing their online presence, but few are fully embracing the trend by offering a video-based journal. VideoGIE started as a section in GIE; our editors were quick to recognize the need that we were fulfilling and proposed splitting VideoGIE off into a new journal that would be an online, open access resource for endoscopists. Freely available videos now provide educational content for doctors, nurses, trainees, and patients. No longer limited by the confines of GIE, we now have the opportunity to try new things and the freedom to explore new technologies.

Methods: Stage One: Present plan and seek buy-in from ASGE leadership. Stage Two: Work with publisher to customize editorial system and define processes. Stage Three: Create a marketing and communications plan. Stage Four: Launch new journal with both online and special printed issue.

Results/Conclusions: VideoGIE was officially launched in September 2016. We overcame many challenges, but our new journal is now running smoothly. Based on statistics showing an increase in submissions, website traffic, and social media popularity, we have been able to track the development of the journal and determine it to be a success.

Valuing Reviewers With Personalized Certificates

By Liz Caloi, Gareth Watkins, and Iris Poesse, PRM Team Wiley

Objectives

1.   Create journal-branded certificates to be circulated amongst reviewers active in 2016.

2.   Find an effective tool to circulate personalized certificates as PDF attachments.

3.   Assess through a survey the reviewers' satisfaction and the certificates' effectiveness and usefulness.

Abstract

Following a Wiley survey reviewer recognition was identified as an area to be developed. We aimed to discover the most efficient process of providing reviewers with appreciation for their work through personalized pdf certificates. We piloted this on 8 journals and assessed the responses and reviewer satisfaction via a survey. The outcome indicated that 92% of the respondents found it useful and 90% wanted to receive the certification yearly.

What Does a Managing Editor Do All Day?

By Alethea Gerding, Managing Editor, Journal of Prosthodontics, American College of Prosthodontists

Objectives

1.	Identify the tasks Managing Editors do daily.
2.	Use detailed email data to identify core competencies of a Managing Editor.
3.	Use detailed email data to categorize types of Managing Editor tasks.

Abstract

Through focus groups and a survey, ISMTE has been working to develop a picture of Managing Editor core competencies. Because many, if not most, Managing Editors work remotely from their Editors-in-Chief, societies, publishers, authors, and reviewers, the vast majority of a Managing Editor's tasks are assigned via email. Additionally, questions from authors, editors, and reviewers tend to come through email (often via online peer-review management systems). Choosing three months (July, November, and March) at random, I logged every email I received and my response to it. I used the data provided to categorize the emails into associated tasks (peer review management, ethics issues, article promotion, society collaboration, etc.). This poster will show the results of this data collection, and provide a snapshot of what the Managing Editor of a society-owned, Wiley-published journal does on a daily basis.

Strengthening the Reviewer Database by Improving User Profiles

By Meaghan Kelly, Managing Editor, J&J Editorial

Objectives

1.	Does adding more information fields to the user accounts improve the reviewer pool?
2.	What is the best information to add to the user account in order to improve reviewer selection?
3.	Do smarter reviewer-manuscript matches influence review turn-around time?

Abstract

The Journal of Human Lactation was having difficulty finding active reviewers who met their specific review requirement needs. In order to better match manuscripts to reviewer's areas of expertise beyond the established list of keywords, we added informational fields to the user accounts to build a more thorough reviewer profile. The additional information included geographical regions of expertise, licensures and degrees, and primary and secondary languages. Once the user profile was set up, a mass email was sent out on December 1, 2016 to all reviewers currently in the ScholarOne system (~3000), asking them to log in and update their accounts. The broadcast email also provided reviewers with the chance to retire from the reviewer database, thus aiding to clean up the reviewer pool further. Data is being collected to compare the time a reviewer was first invited to the time a reviewer agreed for a time before and after December 1, 2016. It is our hope that the data will show that the time it takes to secure a reviewer will improve significantly since enhancing user accounts.

Leveraging Standards to Improve Book Workflows and Downstream Discovery

By Jocelyn Koller, Marketing Specialist, Aries Systems; Alison O'Connell, Marketing Manager, Aries Systems; Eric Tamburino, Marketing Specialist, Aries Systems; and Mike Di Natale, Business Systems Analyst, Aries Systems

Objectives

1.	Highlight nuances of collecting and storing metadata within books workflows.
2.	Demonstrate reliable export of publication metadata to third parties, online hosts, and production vendors.
3.	Highlight opportunity to drive discovery and usage downstream.

Abstract

Scholarly book publishers recognize the importance of collecting standardized metadata in-workflow, and reliably exporting verified data to third-party services, production vendors, or web publishing platforms. Aries Systems Corporation understands the need for scholarly book programs to leverage standards to improve their book programs and has responded by integrating numerous configuration points for standardized data collection throughout the EM for Books interface.
Beginning with registration and moving through the submis-

sion and peer review workflow, this poster will identify the key standards book publishers may wish to leverage within EM for Books. These include integration functionality with ORCID, CRediT, Open Funder Registry, and Ringgold, as well as offering export using Books Interchange Tag Suite (BITS). Once key standards collection points have been identified and explained, we will highlight downstream benefits of reliable export of standardized metadata to publishers, including display of persistent data, enhanced discoverability, and increased usage following publication.

Starting a New Journal
By Glenda McLean, Editor-in-chief, Sonography

Objectives
1. To establish a new journal.
2. Attract submissions and publish a journal which is of value to the profession.
3. Identify future direction.

Abstract
The scientific world is overflowing with journals and some would argue that another journal is hardly necessary. In 2013 the Australasian Sonographers Association (ASA) decided to take a leap with a long desired strategic endeavour and launch a new fully peer-reviewed scientific journal. The clear, simple title Sonography was chosen for the new journal. The role of managing the setup of the new journal and then continuing on as Editor-in-Chief was appointed and work began to develop the Aims and Scope, set up an Editorial Board and peer-review panel, engage a publisher, and source manuscripts for peer reviewing and publication. Design of the cover, setting up an online processing system for the peer-review system, and management procedures were put in place for the planned quarterly publication. Just over 12 months later the first issue was published in print and online. Now in its fourth volume and continuing to grow, the journal provides its worldwide readers with articles which may contribute to changes in their clinical practice. The future includes achieving indexing, a growth in submissions – both in number and quality, increasing the readership, and maintaining an economically viable publication for a small member organisation.

Have We Opened Pandora's Box? Image Integrity Checking at the Editorial Office
By Yvonne Ohl, Florian Grünschläger, Franca Bianchini, and Sherryl Sundell, International Journal of Cancer

Objectives
1. How we implemented a procedure to check the integrity of images to be published in our journal.
2. What kinds of images should be checked and underlying rationale for the workflow.
3. How the new procedure affected our workload and what we gained by implementing the process.

Abstract
With increased awareness of data manipulation in scientific publications, whether sloppy science or outright fraud, and because scientific journals seem to be receiving evermore allegations of falsified data in figures, we decided to follow the example set by several other journals and add a quality control step before accepting papers containing images that are prone to manipulation. In preparation, we invited an expert in imaging integrity to conduct a seminar for the office staff and editors. Thereafter we set up a procedure whereby all papers were screened before final acceptance to determine whether they contained such images and then examined them using the tools provided by the ORI and recommended by the experts. Our poster will describe this process, including the learning curve and personnel and workload implications, and present the results of screening in terms of numbers of manuscripts and figures investigated, percentages of papers with problems, and their ultimate fate. Our results will be based on 10 months of data that we have been collecting since the project was initiated in July 2016. Finally, we will offer lessons learned from the project, including considerations about how presently available and future technology might impact image integrity.

Exploring Whether a Submitted Manuscript Should Be Rejected if It Proves Difficult to Secure Reviewers

By Kristen Overstreet, Managing Editor and Senior Partner, Origin Editorial, and Jennifer Mahar, Executive Peer Review Manager, Origin Editorial

Objectives

The viewer will learn:

1. Evidence indicating it is harder to secure reviewers,
2. A method for evaluating reviewer invitation data,
3. Purposes for applying evidence to discussions about reviewer invitation workflows and policies.

Abstract

Background: It continues to be difficult to secure reviewers (1,2,3,4). Thus what should our policies be for papers that require far more reviewer invitations than a journal's average?

Objective: We wondered if there was a correlation between low paper quality and a high number of invitations required to secure the minimum number of reviewers. If so, could we find evidence that would inform policy regarding at what point a paper should be rejected rather than inviting morereviewers?

Design: We collected specific variables for 2015 data on original articles (only) from the online submission system for one medical journal (annual submissions ~ 1200) and compared random samples (n = 100) of those manuscripts rejected in the first round of review and those eventually accepted.

Results: The data showed no difference between these two samples in the number of invitations sent. However, we found about 35% of both samples required more than 10 review invitations, and each sample had one paper that required about 30 invitations.

Conclusions: These data encourage further exploration to identify where policy or workflow protocols need improvement. Other editorial offices should replicate this process; some may find results that will inform journal policy.

1 Lajtha, K., & Baveye, P.C. (2010). How should we deal with the growing peer-review problem? (Editorial). Biogeochemistry, 101(2), 1-3. DOI: 10.1007/s10533-010-9530-6.

2 http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.ismte.org/resource/resmgr/Events/2016/NA/Posters/Paylor_-_Why_Reviewers_Decli.pdf.

3 http://ismte.site-ym.com/forums/Posts.aspx?topic=1166095.

4 Lazenby, N., & Carlson, A. (Dec 2012/Jan 2013). Working with Peer Reviewers. EON, pp 9-13. Available at: http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.ismte.org/resource/resmgr/eon/dec_2012_jan_2013.pdf.

Connecting People and Papers: A Case Study of Implementing ORCID iDs With AGU Publications

By Paige Wooden, Sr. Journal Program Manager, American Geophysical Union

Objectives

1. Show how AGU modified staff SOPs, author instructions, and system templates to start requiring corresponding authors to have and connect their ORCID iDs to their papers.
2. Show how we responded to an increase of author queries about error messages and duplicate accounts when trying to add their ORCID iD to their account.
3. Show how we worked with EJPress (submission system vendor) and with Wiley (publishing vendor) to collect and send ORCID iDs per ORCID's standards.

Abstract

At the beginning of 2016 the American Geophysical Union, along with other publishers agreed to start requiring corresponding authors to provide ORCID iDs. The goal was to increase the number of ORCID iDs published with papers and in general increase visibility and researcher adoption. In addition to requiring ORCID iDs in our peer-review system for the corresponding authors, we encouraged it of co-authors. This poster provides a case study of AGU's implementation of ORCID across our 20 peer-reviewed journals, including how we updated internal procedures and practices, modified our peer-review system and communications, and worked with our publishing vendor to publish articles with ORCID iDs attached. The case study will also highlight problems we ran into and their resolutions. It will show data on ORCID adoption and publication including, but not limited to: 1) Number of users over time with ORCID iDs in AGU's peer review database, 2) Number of papers by month throughout 2016 published with at least one ORCID iD, 3) Number of reviews published to ORCID profiles throughout 2016.

Task Timing as a Driver of Editorial Office Efficiency

By Alexis Wynne Mogul, Editorial Director, KWF Editorial Services, and Alexandra Kahler, Editorial Operations Analyst, KWF Editorial Services

Objectives

1. To demonstrate that task timing is an effective means of controlling cost in the editorial office.
2. To compare efficiencies gained from task timing for a variety task types and task volumes.
3. To outline management practices that can be implemented using task timing data.

Abstract

Background: With increasing submissions, budgetary limitations on hiring more staff, and pressure to decrease the time to first decision, editorial offices must find ways to complete tasks more efficiently. This research focuses on the effect on editorial office productivity of measuring time spent on individual tasks. Issue: Time on tasks was recorded for a variety of tasks on journals of varying sizes. Task time data was analyzed to determine whether taking the action of timing tasks could be an effective means of reducing average time per task in a variety of different conditions.
Results: Analysis of task timing data for a variety of editorial tasks and journal types demonstrated that in all cases, average time per task was reduced after implementation of task timing. These reductions are attributed to staff awareness of their time spent per task, as well as the ability of managers to see the effects of various workflow changes.
Conclusion: Task timing is an effective means of controlling costs in the editorial office.

Quality Assessment of Publication Bias for Meta-analysis in Chinese Medical Articles on Hematological Stem Cell Transplantation

By Shixia Xu, PhD, Department of Medical Information, Navy General Hospital

Objectives

To evaluate publication bias of meta-analysis articles related to hematological stem cell transplantation from the published Chinese medical journals.

Abstract

Methods: Searching the meta-analysis related articles in Chinese medical journal database (CNKI,CBM) published from January 2006 to December 2016. Evaluate the statistical methodology quality of meta-analysis articles according to entries of the methodological quality of the evaluation of meta-analysis.
Results: A total of 14 journals, 161 literatures were included. 83.2% articles correctly used heterogeneity test, but only 55.3% of the articles had explained the reasons. 41(25.5%) articles had been merged unreasonably; 65 (40.3%) meta-analyses had no publication bias test; 76 (47.2%) had no sensitivity analysis. Of the 96 meta-analyses that included the published bias, there were 8 articles in the literature less than 5 articles. There were 109 (67.7%) that adopted the funnel plot to test the publication bias and 35 (21.7%) used two or more methods. 13 meta-analyses used Egger regression analysis or Begg rank correlation. Multiple correspondence analyses showed that meta-analysis articles with no funding and from rural hospitals were prone to have statistical problems and existing publication bias.
Conclusions: There is a widespread phenomenon of publication bias in medical papers, and room exists for improving the methodological quality of meta-analysis for Chinese hematological related articles.

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