

Question	Answer(s)
<p>what type of paper should one start with? a narrative review? a case report?</p>	<p>Although you can start from anything, a case report or a letter-to-the-editor in collaboration with a senior colleague would be easier to accomplish; in some cases it might be a good start when you plan to publish data on a new progress to write an minireview on the specific topic, where the current state of the art, the prevailing hypotheses and key findings are discussed. Makes it easier to prepare the introduction and discussion of the subsequent original paper.</p>
<p>It is right to cite a review as a reference or i should always use the original research?</p>	<p>As a general rule, try to cite the original review. If space for number of references allows it might be good to cite the original publication and if that is published long time ago you might add a recent comprehensive review reference, which updated the development.</p>
<p>If I was not able to find out the answer of my main question because of human error but I still think that the question is worth being asked in an article- the results not being reliable - do you advise me to try writing the article presenting the biased results or not? Do I have a chance of publication? Thank you.</p>	<p>If specific methodological errors have taken place, I would suggest repeating the experiments. If data is incorrect due to methodological or experimental errors it should not be published, but the experimental work needs to be repeated in correct manner. In some cases, it might be helpful for the community to mention such methodological or technical sources of errors, because it might happen also to others.</p>
<p>Is there still place for a pie chart nowadays?</p>	<p>Of course, if the data dictate it. Surely, I would not use a pie to illustrate simple data such as "study subjects: men 55%, women 45%". In this case, simple text is more than enough.</p>
<p>Excellent talk - thank you! Would you recommend, at the start / early in your career, to get experience working as an editor for a journal to improve our understanding of scientific writing and publishing?</p>	<p>Or course! Being a good reviewer eventually makes you a better author. The usual order is: reader - author - reviewer - associate editor - editor-in-chief!</p>
<p>after how many rejections should one be concerned about the whole article?</p>	<p>Sometimes, a manuscript can find its way for publication after many rejections. The important thing is, after each rejection, to take under consideration the comments made by the reviewers / editors and try to improve your manuscript. You should not resubmit your paper to the next journal without incorporating the advice and comments by reviewers and editor which in most cases will improve your paper.</p>
<p>you mentioned open access journals and have foreseen, in a way, that will prevail. How will this affect the ways of science, in your , opinion, and how will it affect the categorisation of references : "grey" literature, "black" literature etc</p>	<p>There is an ongoing discussion about the future of publishing. The open-access approach has a series of advantages. In any case, you have to avoid the "predators": journals that want your money and have very little scientific backgrounds. "Grey literature" is another story: it is not connected</p>

	<p>directly to the open-access format. Try to submit to those open access journals which have solid science-based peer-review (not only "pay and your work gets published"), frequently journals owned by, associated with or supported by learned societies have a more solid, science-based peer-review process and thus higher scientific standing</p>
<p>Could you tell us which are the most important things that we should include/mention in the cover letter?</p>	<p>Try to make clear to the editor why he/she has to publish your paper. Which is its main novelty (e.g. large sample size, new methodology, different data analysis, novel mechanistic insight, ...)?</p>
<p>What data (numbers) would you write down in results and which one would you present only as a tables or figures?</p>	<p>Try to write your results as plain text. Nevertheless, have a low threshold for presenting complicated data on Tables or Figures. Choosing the appropriate table format and figure type is an art by itself. Always try to present your data in a way that makes them easy to be interpreted.</p>
<p>I recently submitted my doctorate paper got rejected saying only 30 ref allowed but my paper had more than 100ref. what's your opinion about this</p>	<p>You have always to strictly follow the directions given by the journal. If it states "30 references only" do not include 31! Please, select the best references and re-submit the paper.</p>
<p>Dear Professor, thank you for an excellent lecture! Should we discuss all our findings- or just these, which are novel?</p>	<p>You should answer the research questions you have set in the "Introduction". Not novel (e.g. confirmatory) data are valuable as well.</p>