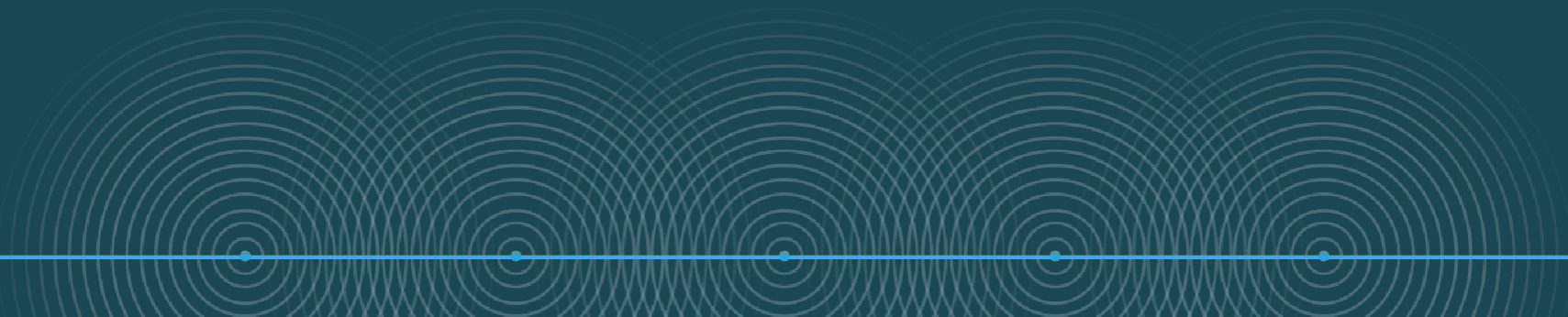


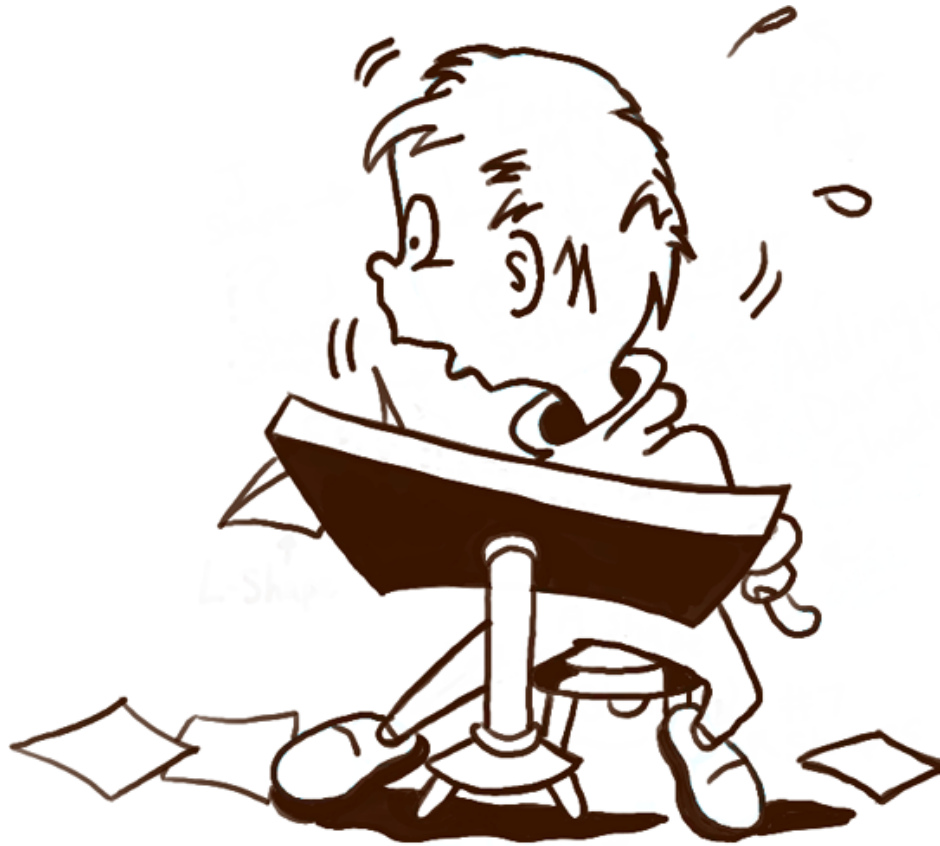
# Turning Thesis into an Article

## 8 Tips for Converting Your Terminal Degree for Journal Publication

Aram Massoudi, PhD



# Converting your terminal document into a journal article does not have to be a stressful experience



## Presentation points

Topics that will be discussed today

- Differences between a thesis and a journal article
- Identifying the appropriate target journal
- Shortening the thesis
- Changing introductions into abstracts
- Modifying the introduction
- Tightening the methods section
- Reporting main findings in results
- Ensuring discussion is clear and concise
- Limiting number of references
- Determining authorship, copyright, and publishing model

## Different audience, different standards

*Dissertation committees assess whether a student's work has fulfilled program outcomes and requirements, not whether it's ready for publication or even widespread release. Dissertation review certifies the student's capabilities within the context of the discipline and the institution. (Hawkins AR, et al, The Journal of Academic Librarianship)*

Editors and reviewers of peer-reviewed journals are experts in their fields and well versed in scholarly communication. Their task is to assess whether papers and projects further the knowledge and thus should be published.

## Differences between thesis and article

### *Thesis*

- Meets academic requirements
- Reviewed by select committee members
- Chapters
- Lengthy, no word limits
- Table of contents
- Lengthy research of literature
- Description and copies of tools used
- All findings presented
- Verb tenses **vary**

### *Article*

- Meets journalistic standards
- Reviewed by panel of blind reviewers
- Sections
- Word limits
- Manuscript format
- Succinct research of literature
- Essential and succinct tool information
- Selected findings presented

## Tip 1: Identify the appropriate target journal

- Read the aims and scope of the journal
- Most journals' websites provide information about the recommended structure and reference style for articles
  - Typical structure:
    - Title page
    - Abstract
    - Keywords
    - Main text introduction
    - Literature review
    - Materials and methods
    - Results
    - Discussion
    - Acknowledgments
    - Declaration of interest statement
    - References
    - Appendices
    - Table(s) and figure(s)

## Tip 1: Identify the appropriate target journal (cont'd)

### Other alternatives

- Journal/Author Name Estimator (JANE) is a good resource.
- Ask colleagues to read abstract and provide recommendations.
- Review journal website for
  - Impact Factor
  - Cite Score
  - Information for authors
  - Journal metrics
  - Journal announcements
  - Special issues
  - Examples of articles previously published
  - Review process

## A word on predatory journals

- Predatory journals—also called fraudulent, deceptive, or pseudo-journals—are publications that claim to be legitimate scholarly journals, but misrepresent their publishing practices
- Authors Beware: Open Access Predatory Journals  
[www.pediatricnursing.org/article/S0882-5963\(16\)00052-X/fulltext](http://www.pediatricnursing.org/article/S0882-5963(16)00052-X/fulltext)

## Tip 2: Shorten length of thesis

- Journal articles are much shorter than theses/dissertations/capstones
  - Require tighter framework and more compact style
  - It is not a matter of copying and pasting
    - Treat your thesis as a separate work
    - Paraphrase and express the same **ideas** in a different way
    - Select and repurpose
    - Highlight the key points you want the readers to understand

## Tip 3: Reformat the introduction as an abstract

- Abstracts in journal articles are typically shorter (100-250 words)
- Some journals require structured abstracts, others do not

### Before

Mistrust in healthcare is associated with lower use of healthcare services and lower adherence to treatment among patients who are African Americans. Past experiences of discrimination may help explain why African Americans may mistrust healthcare and healthcare providers. However, some African Americans may be more vulnerable to perceptions of discrimination than others. Research is needed to understand the predictors of healthcare related mistrust among African Americans. Perceived discrimination may be more strongly related to mistrust toward healthcare and providers for African Americans who identify strongly with their own racial group (racial centrality) and feel that others viewed their group negatively (unfavorable public regard). The proposed study sought to address this issue. Upon conducting a primary cross-sectional, survey data collection with local African American community members (N=210), I tested the moderated effect of racial identity (i.e., racial centrality and public regard) on perceived discrimination and mistrust (i.e., medical mistrust and physician mistrust). Perceived discrimination was also positively associated with medical mistrust and physician mistrust. While racial centrality and unfavorable public regard were not significant moderators, they were positively associated with medical mistrust. Results suggest that effects of racial identity may be context-specific in healthcare. Racial identity may be salient during general healthcare experiences, but may not play a significant role in the doctor's office. Further, perceived racial discrimination in healthcare may influence an individual's self-concept of race, which may lead them to mistrust the overall healthcare system. Psychosocial interventions aimed at reducing discrimination-related stress might help to reduce the negative health consequences of

### After

#### **Racial centrality may be linked to mistrust in healthcare institutions for African Americans**

Journal of Health Psychology  
1-9  
© The Author(s) 2017  
Reprints and permissions:  
sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav  
DOI: 10.1177/1359105317715092  
journals.sagepub.com/home/hpq

**Adolfo G Cuevas<sup>1,2</sup> and Kerth O'Brien<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Abstract**

Evidence suggests that racial identity is an important component to African Americans' self-concepts and therefore may be relevant to patients' trust in healthcare, yet little is known as to how racial identity may influence trust or mistrust. African American adults (N=220) in the greater Portland, Oregon, area provided survey reports of healthcare-related attitudes and experiences. Those who reported higher racial centrality had lower trust in healthcare institutions. Based on these findings, clinicians employing patient-centered care approaches should recognize racial identity as an important component to patients' experiences when they seek to deliver equitable care to African American patients.

#### **Keywords**

African American, healthcare disparities, medical mistrust, patient-centered care, patient-provider relationship, perceived discrimination, physician mistrust, racial identity

## Tip 4: Modify the introduction

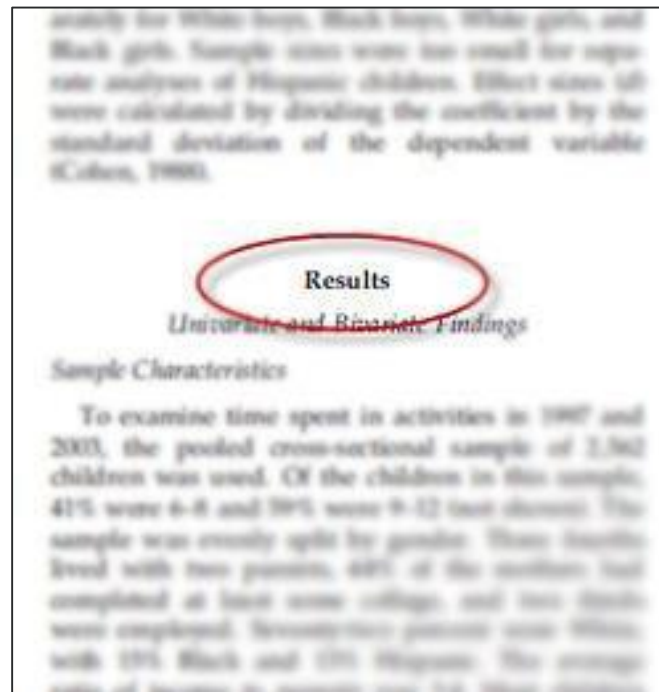
- Be concise!
  - Unless otherwise suggested, keep the introduction short and straight to the point.
  - Use previously published papers (at least three) from the target journal as templates
  - Your thesis may have more than one research question or hypothesis
    - Combine research questions or **focus on one for** the article

## Tip 5: Tighten the methods section

- No extensive discussion needed about your research approach
- Keep the method section succinct
- Use previously published papers (at least three) from the target journal as templates
  - Formatting may differ
  - Some sections are emphasized more than others

## Tip 6: Report main findings in results

- Present the findings relevant to the research question(s)
- If you conducted exploratory analyses, provide **concise** statements of the findings.



## Tip 7: Ensure discussion is clear and concise

- Begin by providing an interpretation of your results
  - What is it that we have learned from your research?
- Do not repeat results
  - Situate the findings to the literature
  - How does your findings expand our perspective
  - Briefly present ways in which future studies can build upon your work and address limitations in your study

## Tip 8: Limit number of references

- Journals limit the number of citations
  - Choose the most relevant (and recent) citations
- Make sure the citations are formatted correctly

### References

Cornett, B. (2009). *Reptile knowledge: Reptile conservation and care information*. Retrieved from <http://www.reptileknowledge.com>

Rodda, G H. (2009). What parts of the US mainland are climatically suitable for invasive alien pythons spreading from Everglades National Park?. *Biological invasions*, 11(2), 241. doi: 10.1080/00140130400029266

Simberloff, D., Schmitz, D. C., & Brown, T. C. (1997). *Strangers in paradise: Impact and management of nonindigenous species in Florida*. Washington, D.C: Island Press.

- Consider using a reference manager system (e.g., Mendeley)

## Questions to answer before submitting the paper

Authorship

Copyright

Publishing model

## Authorship

- Decide at the outset who will be listed as authors of any journal articles that come from degree papers (committee chair, members, academic mentors)
- Ensure complete understanding of roles/responsibilities for manuscript development and submission
- Follow the guidelines developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) to meet the ethical standards of authorship, including these criteria:
  - Substantial contributions to the conception or design or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data
  - Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content
  - Final approval of the version to be published
  - Commitment to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that any questions related to accuracy or integrity are appropriately investigated and resolved

# Copyright

Determine for certain who holds the copyright to the dissertation or capstone and whether it is all inclusive—the author, the institution, the funding body? Text, graphics, datasets, methods, or a combination thereof?

Publishers will expect authors to sign copyright forms for journal articles, unless the work is set to open access, so authors must know what rights they have the authority to assign, if any.

# Publishing models

## Traditional publishing

- Authors publish free of charge
- Institutions and individuals pay for content by subscribing to journals

## Open access publishing

- Author (or institution/funding agency) pays a publication fee and retains copyright
- Article is made freely available to all online
- Some journals publish exclusively open access
- Most subscription journals offer open access options

### Gold open access

- After submission and peer review, an article publishing charge (APC) is due.
- Upon publication anyone can immediately and permanently access the article online.

### Green open access

- After submission and peer review in a subscription journal, article is published online.
- Subscribers have immediate access and the article is made open access either through author self-archiving, publisher deposit or linking.

## Golden rules

- Keep in mind the interest and expertise of the *journal readers*, not necessarily colleagues or the institutions at which the doctoral work was done
- Follow a journal's guide for authors closely on format, word count, references, etc.
- Consult an experienced *author* before submitting to a journal; do not rely on faculty mentors who have not published something themselves
- Ask someone who speaks the language in which the journal is published to review the submission, or consider using a professional language service

## Golden rules continued

- Present content that is current, clear, practical, and meaningful
- Emphasize what is new in order to justify publication—answer the “so what?” question
- Ensure that the text for the aims, most of the literature review, and all of the findings and discussion sections are different for each manuscript submitted for publication
- Use language that is interpretable from a scientific perspective and free of bias

Thank you.

