

Why publish?



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Why publish?

1. Moral responsibility to participants & 'funders'
2. Contribute to the evidence base for your profession
3. Share your findings worldwide
4. Enhance your academic profile
5. Attain future grant funding or promotion
6. Enjoy seeing your work in print!



What will you add to the evidence base of your profession?

- Clinical audit
- Service evaluation
- Quality improvement project
- Research
- Higher degree: MRes, MSc, MPhil, DClIn, PhD
- Publication
- Conference presentation

Whatever activity you do, please publish it!

This session is not about multi-tasking madness!



Life as a clinical academic

Highlights

- Varied role
- Grounded in clinical practice
- Direct access to patients & clinicians
- Credibility with students
- See impact directly
- Works well around family life

Challenges

- Role overload - serving 2 masters
- Flexibility can be tricky
- Lack of understanding of role & its potential
- Different metrics – neither side values the other (yet)



'Sometimes, when two worlds collide, a better one is created.'

Susan Gale

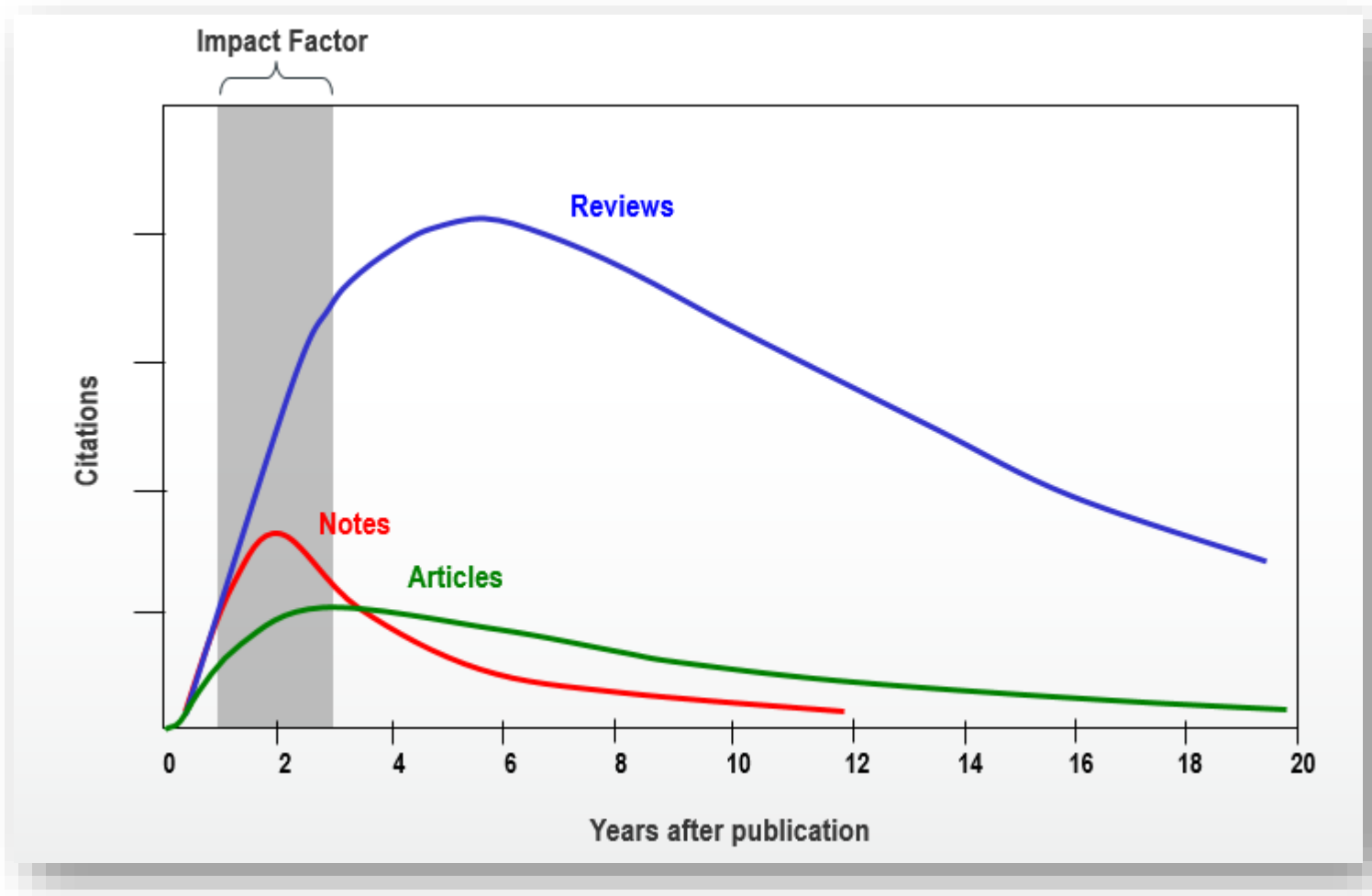


Impact factors of journals

- Used to measure the rank / importance of a journal, by calculating how often its articles are cited
- Used to judge the relative importance of a journal within a field
- A high IF journal might give your paper more exposure, but you need to choose the right journal to reach the intended audience
- Use IF as a guide



Impact factors of journals



H-index

- Widely-used indicator of personal impact suggested by Jorge S. Hirsch
- Can work well for researchers who have published a lot, works less well for early career researchers
- *“A scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times.”*
- in Google Scholar, Scopus or Web of Science



Some limitations

- If researcher has published 5 papers that have each been cited 5 times, will have an h-index of 5. Meanwhile another researcher publishes 2 high-impact papers of 45-50 citations each will have an h-index of 2.
- H-index counts citations & these may not come in for several years after the publication
- Not useful for comparing researchers from different fields or disciplines
- Departments where outputs are typically books or conference proceedings are not well represented

