Parallel session1: Preprint server

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- The 6th Asian Science Editors Conference and Workshop 2020
- August 21,2020 (2 hrs) 08:00-10:00-London; 13:00-15:00 -New Dehli; 4:00-16:00; Zakarta, Hanoi; 15:00-17:00-Beijing, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore; 16:00-18:00 -Seoul, Tokyo
- Zoom conference

General objective

Asian editors should be able to announce the preprint policy

Specific goals

- 1. We should be able to define the preprint server.
- 2. We should be able to explain the merits and shortness of preprint server.
- 3. We should be able to describe the preprint policy in the journal appropriately.

The first question

• 1. Had you deposited your manuscript to preprint server at least once as an author?

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• Yes ( )
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•No ()

1. Definition of Preprint

- a **preprint** is a version of a scholarly <u>paper</u> that precedes **formal peer review and publication** in a <u>peer-reviewed</u> scholarly <u>journal</u> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preprint]
- Examples:
- 1991 –arXiv https://arxiv.org/
- 2013 –bioRXiv https://www.biorxiv.org/
- 2019 –medRXiv https://www.medrxiv.org/
- https://www.preprints.org/

arXiv.org

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Physics	Search	Form Interface	Catchup

News

See cumulative "What's New" pages. Read robots beware before attempting any automated download

COVID-19 Quick Links

See COVID-19 SARS-CoV-2 preprints from

- arXiv
- medRxiv and bioRxiv

Important: e-prints posted on arXiv are not peer-reviewed by arXiv; they should not be relied upon without context to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information without consulting multiple experts in the field.

Physics

- Astrophysics (astro-ph new, recent, search)
 includes: Astrophysics of Galaxies; Cosmology and Nongalactic Astrophysics; Earth and Planetary Astrophysics; High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena; Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics; Solar and Stellar Astrophysics
- Condensed Matter (cond-mat new, recent, search)
 includes: Disordered Systems and Neural Networks; Materials Science; Mesoscale and Nanoscale Physics; Other Condensed Matter; Quantum Gases; Soft Condensed Matter; Statistical Mechanics; Strongly Correlated Electrons; Superconductivity





THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

Search		Q

Advanced Search

COVID-19 SARS-CoV-2 preprints from medRxiv and bioRxiv

Subject Areas		
All Articles		
Animal Behavior and Cognition	Ecology	Paleontology
Biochemistry	Epidemiology*	Pathology
Bioengineering	Evolutionary Biology	Pharmacology and Toxicology
Bioinformatics	Genetics	Physiology
Biophysics	Genomics	Plant Biology
Cancer Biology	Immunology	Scientific Communication and
Cell Biology	Microbiology	Education
Clinical Trials*	Molecular Biology	Synthetic Biology
Developmental Biology	Neuroscience	Systems Biology
		Zoology

The second question

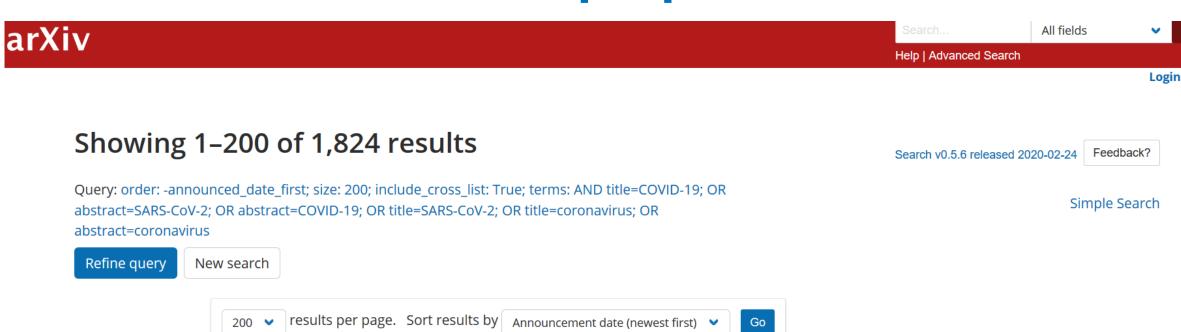
- •2. Do you (or will you) allow submitters to cite the preprint manuscript in your journal?
- •Yes ()
- •No ()
- I am not in a position to decided it. ()

2. Merits and shortness

Merits:

- For rapid dissemination of the useful or urgent information is necessary.
- •For hearing peer review opinion before submission to the journal.
- Citation is possible before publication. DOI is added to preprint manuscript.

COVID-19 SARS-CoV-2 preprints from <u>arXiv</u>



1. arXiv:2007.14965 [pdf, other] q-bio.BM q-bio.QM q-bio.S

Antiviral Drug-Membrane Permeability: the Viral Envelope and Cellular Organelles

Authors: Changjiang Liu, Paolo Elvati, Angela Violi

Next

Shortness

- Announcement of info without peer review may be harmful if it is the clinical study.
- Can other researcher snatch the ideas and publish it rapidly to the journal?
- Is it just a routine process before submission to journal?









Search

Advanced Search

About medRxiv



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Coverage of the launch of medRxiv:

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 Caution: Preprints are preliminary reports of work that have not been certified by peer review. They should not be relied on to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information

The 3rd question

• 3. Have you ever received the manuscript that was already deposited in preprint server?

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• Yes ( )
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- •No()
- I am not an editor. ()

3. Description of the preprint policy (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of academic journals by preprint policy)

Publishers with unified policies [edit]

Publisher \$	Policy type \$	Policy text	Policy on preprint licenses \$	Source 4
The JAMA Network	Restrictions	"Public dissemination of manuscripts prior to, simultaneous with, or following submission to this journal, such as posting the manuscript on preprint servers or other repositories, will necessitate making a determination of whether publication of the submitted manuscript will add meaningful new information to the medical literature or will be redundant with information already disseminated with the posting of the preprint. Authors should provide information about any preprint postings, including copies of the posted manuscript and a link to it, at the time of submission of the manuscript to this journal."		[1]
JMIR Publications (JMIR)	Compatible	JMIR Publications, publisher of the Journal of Medical Internet Research and other journals) has its own Preprint Server ^[2] but also publishes work that has previously published on other preprint servers. "We advocate open science and have no issues with submissions that were previously posted on other preprint servers. We ask that you disclose this fact in the cover "letter" (comments to the editor when you submit). If you have any previous peer-reviews, please upload them as well."		[3]
American Association for Cancer Research (AACR)	Compatible	"Posting of manuscripts on institutional websites or on recognized community preprint servers, such as bioRxiv, is permitted under our publication policy. Authors must retain copyright to such postings and are encouraged to contact the journal's editors to discuss their specific manuscript if they have questions. Please note that the AACR does not support posting of revised manuscripts that respond to editorial input and peer review or the final published version to preprint servers."		[4]
American Heart Association (AHA)	Compatible	All AHA journals share the same policy: "Posting of un-refereed manuscripts to a community pre-print server by the author will not be considered prior publication, provided that the following conditions are met: 1) During submission, authors must acknowledge pre-print server deposition and provide any associated accession numbers or DOIs; 2) Versions of a manuscript that have been altered as a result of the peer review process may not be deposited; 3) The pre-print version cannot itself have been indexed in MEDLINE or PubMed; 4) Upon publication, authors are responsible for updating the archived pre-print with a DOI and link to the published version of the article."		[5]
American Institute of Physics (AIP)	Compatible	"Author-prepared files only may be used; files prepared and/or formatted by AIP Publishing or its vendors (e.g., the PDF, PostScript, or HTML article files published in the online journals and proceedings) may not be used for this purpose."		[6]
American Physical Society	Compatible	From the submission FAQ: "E-print number, e.g., 0804.1718, assigned by the arXiv e-print servers. This can be used at submission to automatically download files from the e-print server."		[7]
American		From the guidelines to the authors: "Authors are allowed to present and discuss their findings ahead of publication at scientific conferences, on preprint servers (such as arXiv, bioRxiv, or PeerJ preprints among others), in public databases, and other informal		

Elsevier (https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/sharing)

- Preprint
- Authors can share their <u>preprint</u> anywhere at any time.
- If accepted for publication, we encourage authors to link from the preprint to their formal publication via its Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, cite, and use the best available version.
- Authors can update their <u>preprints</u> on arXiv or RePEc with their <u>accepted manuscript</u>.
- Please note:
- Some society-owned titles and journals that operate double-blind peer review have different preprint policies. Please check the journals Guide for Authors for further information.
- Preprints should not be added to or enhanced in any way in order to appear more like, or to substitute for, the final versions of articles.

The JAMA Network

Previous Publication, Preprint Server Posting, and Related Manuscripts and Reports

[https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/pages/instructions-for-authors#SecDuplicate/PreviousPublicationorSubmission]

 Public dissemination of manuscripts prior to, simultaneous with, or following submission to this journal, such as posting the manuscript on preprint servers or other repositories, will necessitate making a determination of whether publication of the submitted manuscript will add meaningful new information to the medical literature

The 4th question

• 4. Do your journal have a policy on preprint server announced in the journal homepage?

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• Yes ( )
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- •No()
- I do not know it or I am not an editor ()

What shall we do for preprint policy?

- Is submission of the preprint a duplicate publication?
- Editorial policy
- Editor and board members should decide it.
- Preprint policy should be described as a policy or to the instructions to authors.

Confirmation of preprint after checking with Crosscheck



20200197 jeehp

Quotes Excluded
Bibliography Excluded

Full Source Text

75%



Purpose: Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs) are competency-based training programs aiming to strengthen epidemiologic capacity of public health workforce. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of the FETPs in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) and ascertain whether the expected objectives of the programs are met Methods: A descriptive study was conducted based on the Kirkpatrick's todal for evaluating training programs. Data were collected from FETP graduates and FETP technical advisers on the practices of FETP graduates, their engagement in key areas of field epidemiology, and their perceived skills and capacity to perform such activities. Results: A total of 166 FETP graduates responded to the online survey. Almost two thirds of FETP graduates reported that they are often engaged in managing public health surveillance system (n=119, 71.7%), analyzing the surveillance data (n=116, 69.9%), training public health professionals (n=113, 68.1%), outbreaks investigations and response (n=109, 65.7%), and managing staff and resources (n=106, 63.9%). However, only 28.3% reported that they are often engaged in writing scientific research articles. More than two thirds of graduates reported that the FETP helped them to perform most of the field epidemiology activities and rated their skills as good. Conclusion: FETPs in the EMR have strengthened the epidemiologic capacity of public health workforce and increased the

73% https://www.researchsquare.com/article/rs-26073/v1 Match 1 of 48 aluation of Field Epidemiology Training Programs in the Eastern diterranean Region: A Multi-country Study | Research Square 20,000 Preprints! COVID-19 Preprints Browse Preprints Protocols Videos Journals About the Platform Editorial Policies Frequently Asked Questions Services Editing Videos Badges Partner with Us Sign In Submit a Preprint This preprint is under consideration at BMC Medical Education. Preprints are preliminary reports that have not undergone peer review. They should not be media as validated information. Learn more about In Review Research aining Programs in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: A Multi-country tudy Mohannad Al Nsour, Yousef Khader, Haitham Bashier, Majd Alsoukhni Mohannad Al Nsour Global Health Development Yousef Khader Jordan University of Science & Technology Corresponding Author ORCiD: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7830-6857 Haitham Bashier Global Health Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Read Full License Abstract Background: Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs) are mpetency-based training programs aiming to strengthen epidemiologic apacity of public health workforce. This study aimed to evaluate the impact the FETPs in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) and ascertain nether the expected objectives of the programs are met Methods: A raluating training programs. Data were collected from FETP graduates and ETP technical advisers using online surveys through separate questionnaires. Questions were designed to assess the practices of FETP duates, their engagement in key areas of field epidemiology, and their rceived skills and capacity to perform such activities. Results: A total of 66 FETP graduates responded to the online survey. Almost two thirds of ETP graduates reported that they are often engaged in managing public alth surveillance system (n=119, 71.7%), analyzing the surveillance data n=116, 69.9%), training public health professionals (n=113, 68.1%), tbreaks investigations and response (n=109, 65.7%), and managing staff nd resources (n=106, 63.9%). However, only 28.3% reported that they are ften engaged in writing scientific research articles. More than two thirds of raduates reported that the FETP helped them to perform most of the field epidemiology activities and rated their skills as good. However, smaller percentages of the graduates reported that their skills are good in applying mple tools for economic analysis (65, 39.2%) and writing scientific research articles (67, 40,4%). Conclusion: FETPs in the EMR have ngthened the epidemiologic capacity of public health workforce and



The fifth question

• 5. If you do not have preprint policy in your journal, will you announce the preprint policy for your journal within a year?

- Yes ()
- •No()
- I am not in a position to decided it.

Conclusion

- It is not mandatory to accept preprint.
- It is mandatory to describe the preprint policy in the journal.
- Editor should be able to decide the content of preprint policy and announce it at the journal homepage