



Navigating Peer Review of Manuscripts

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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- I have nothing to disclose concerning possible financial/personal relationships with commercial entities that may have a direct or indirect interest in the subject matter of this presentation



Objectives

1. Outline the purpose and process of peer review
2. Connect the process of peer review to the successful planning of a residency project



What is Peer Review?

- "a process by which a scholarly work (such as a paper or a research proposal) is checked by a group of experts in the same field to make sure it meets the necessary standards before it is published or accepted" – Merriam-Webster
- Review of an article by "experts" (N = 2-4) that are not part of the editorial staff
 - Double Blind or Blind Review
 - Editorial Board Peer Review
 - Open Peer Review
- Process should be disclosed in Instruction for Authors
- Experts provide feedback and recommendation to Editor with summary and final decision to author
 - Accept as submitted
 - Accept with minor revisions
 - Revise and resubmit for further peer review
 - Reject



Who can be a peer reviewer? How? Why?

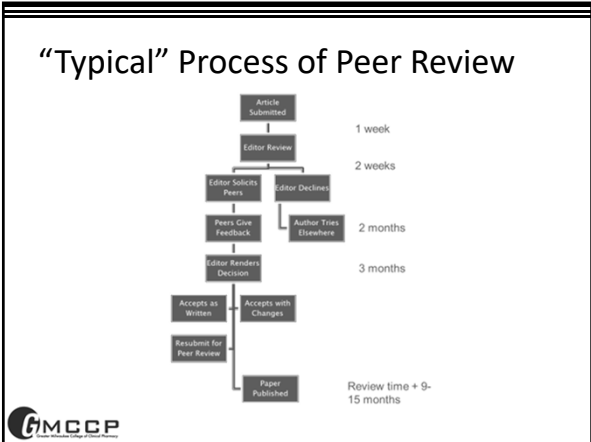
- Anyone ("experts", but credentials usually not required)
- By usually just signing up/volunteering and following instructions (usually no training required)
- Because you want to, you enjoy it, you want to give back/serve, helps improve your work, etc.



Purpose of Peer Review

- Improves integrity and quality of scholarly work
- Provides exposure to authorship/publication process (transparency)
- Expectation of profession
- Goal: give good feedback to the authors for making their scholarship the best possible; help editors make a decision for what to do





- ### What Every Good Peer Reviewer Should Consider
1. **Fit with the Journal**
 - Does the article match journal's readership?
 - Does the article type match the paper's purpose
 2. **Clear Goals**
 - Does the scholar state the basic purpose of his/her work clearly?
 - Does the scholar identify important questions in the field?
 3. **Adequate Preparation**
 - Does the scholar show an understanding of existing scholarship in the field?
 4. **Appropriate Methods**
 - Does the scholar use methods appropriate to the goals?
 5. **Significant Results**
 - Does the scholar achieve the goals?
 - Does the work add consequentially to the field?
 - Does the work open additional areas for exploration?
 6. **Effective Presentation**
 - Does the scholar use a suitable style and effective organization to present the work?
 - Does the scholar present their message with clarity and integrity?
 7. **Reflective Critique**
 - Does the scholar critically evaluate his or her own work?
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- Glassick CE. Elusiveness of the Scholarship of Teaching. Acad Med. 2000;75:877-880.

- ### Successful Planning - Ready, Aim, Fire!
- **Ready – Do good scholarly work no matter what!**
 - Plan to do good work that aligns with what reviewers should consider
 - Great question
 - Solid background
 - Right methods
 - Thorough analysis
 - Thorough critique
 - **Aim – Know the journals, read the instructions for Authors, talk with others**
 - Journal Choice
 - Article Type
 - Purpose matches format
 - **Fire**
 - Write well
 - Expect feedback
 - Use feedback to improve and stay true to your purpose
 - Work with the editor
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Assessment Questions

1. What is the purpose of peer review?
 - a) Humble authors
 - b) Anger authors
 - c) Entertainment for peer reviewers
 - d) Enhance the quality of manuscripts

2. In successful planning of a project, which of the following are key characteristics of the "Ready" phase?
 - a) Great question
 - b) Solid background
 - c) Thorough analysis
 - d) Thorough critique
 - e) All of the Above