FOOD IN THE ANTHROPOCENE:
The Eat-lancet Commission on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems

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"Food in the Anthropocene represents one of the greatest health and environmental challenges of the 21st century."

A Commission by The Lancet

Rina Agustina, 2021

Impact factor 60
Modifiers of the effect of maternal multiple micronutrient supplementation on stillbirth, birth outcomes, and infant mortality: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from 17 randomised trials in low-income and middle-income countries


Summary
Background Micronutrient deficiencies are common among women in low-income and middle-income countries. Data from randomised trials suggest that maternal multiple micronutrient supplementation decreases the risk of low birthweight and potentially improves other infant health outcomes. However, heterogeneity across studies suggests influence from effect modifiers. We aimed to identify individual-level modifiers of the effect of multiple micronutrient supplements on stillbirth, birth outcomes, and infant mortality in low-income and middle-income countries.

Methods This two-stage meta-analysis of individual patient included data from 17 randomised controlled trials done in 14 low-income and middle-income countries, which compared multiple micronutrient supplements containing iron-folic acid versus iron-folic acid alone in 112,953 pregnant women. We generated study-specific estimates and pooled subgroup estimates using fixed-effects models and assessed heterogeneity between subgroups with the $\chi^2$ test for heterogeneity. We did sensitivity analyses using random-effects models, stratifying by iron-folic acid dose, and exploring individual study effect.
Membangun Kolaborasi dan Jejak karya
BENEFIT OF COLLABORATION

- Ability to carry out work that would otherwise not be feasible
- Exchange of new ideas and procedures
- Enhanced development of expertise
- Availability of latest resources/techniques
- Access to new sources of funding
- Decrease in overall costs of doing research

Shankar, AH, UHC in Indonesia, December 20, 2018 Jakarta, Indonesia

Rina Agustina, 2021
Interdisciplinary Team for UHC research

- Health systems specialists
- Economists and financial management
- Maternal and child health and nutrition
- Program implementers
- Statisticians
- Clinicians and health providers
- Basic scientists, infection and non-communicable diseases
- Clients and community members
- International expert

Rina Agustina, 2021
Bagaimanakah menulis manuscript yang baik?
How to write a good manuscript for an international journal

- Preparations before starting
- Construction of an article
- Technical details
Apa yang bisa disiapkan
1. Check the originality of your idea

• Sudahkah Anda melakukan sesuatu yang baru dan menarik?
• Apakah ada sesuatu yang menantang dalam pekerjaan Anda?
• Apakah pekerjaan terkait langsung dengan topik hangat (HOT TOPIC) saat ini?
• Apakah Anda memberikan solusi untuk setiap masalah yang sulit atau belum terpecahkan?

If all answers are “yes”, then start preparing your manuscript.

https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/international%20publishing%20china.pdf

Rina Agustina, 2021
Why should scientists publish?

- Scientists publish to share with the scientific COMMUNITY something that advances, not repeats, knowledge and understanding in a certain field.
- To present new, original results or methods
- To rationalize published results
- To present a review of the field or to summarize a particular topic

https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/international%20publishing%20china.pdf

Rina Agustina, 2021
Save as Alert: Remind yourself about the new findings.
Bagaimana menilai kebaruan "NOVELTY" penelitian Anda?

Lakukan tinjauan pustaka sistematis

- Untuk mendapatkan state of the art
- Lihat posisi studi Anda di antara yang lain
- Apakah penelitian Anda hanya mengulang pekerjaan peneliti lain?

### Technology Adoption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing literature</th>
<th>My work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology characteristics</td>
<td>Technology, Organisation, Environment (TOE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits and Cost</td>
<td>Etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology readiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cognitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus, Org., Response (SOR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Decide the type of your manuscript

- Full articles/Original articles;
- Letters/Rapid Communications/Short communications;
- Review papers/perspectives;
- Self-evaluate your work: Is it sufficient for a full article? Or are your results so thrilling that they need to be shown as soon as possible?
- Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type. Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.

https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/international%20publishing%20china.pdf
3. Who is your audience?

• Do you want to reach specialists, multidisciplinary researchers, a general audience?

• You will need to adjust information and writing style accordingly.

• Journals, even in similar subjects, reach readers with different background.

• Each journal has its own style; read other articles to see what gets accepted.

• Is readership worldwide or local?
Jurnal apa yang mungkin mempublikasikan hasil Anda?

- Jurnal internasional
- Jurnal tingkat regional atau negara
- Jurnal kesehatan atau klinis masyarakat umum
- Jurnal khusus subjek

• Siapa audiens/readers terbaik untuk hasil penelitian Anda?

Rina Agustina, 2021
Apa yang bisa disiapkan

Pastikan naskah

• Perfect Figures
• Perfect English
• Perfect Statistics
• Understandable abstract
• Exactly right format

Presentasikan di pertemuan ilmiah dimana ada Editors / Big Shots

• Mereka mungkin memberi tip
• Mereka mungkin mengingat Anda ketika kertas ada di meja mereka
• Mengenal editor Mencari kontak di pertemuan
• Undang mereka dalam pertemuan

Rina Agustina, 2021
The article should tell a story, set out to lead from one section to the next.
Age distribution of enrollment

Dartanto plot: equity of enrollment

Published Online, December 19, 2018
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31647-7

Rina Agustina, 2021
Anatomy of scientific paper
Accumulation of knowledge (akumulasi pengetahuan)

Data from a new study (Data dari studi yang baru)

Prior knowledge (Pengetahuan sebelumnya)

Posterior (updated) knowledge (Hasil pengetahuan terbahirui)

Publishing

Kok, 2014

Rina Agustina, 2021
Anatomy of a Scientific Manuscript

Start writing
RESULTS
(abstract??)

Do not mix Results and Discussion!
Typical Structure of a Research Article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Main text (IMRAD)
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- And
- Discussions

Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supplementary Data

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

Journal space is not unlimited.
Your reader’s time is scarce.
Make your article as concise as possible - more difficult than you imagine!
The process of writing – building the article

Title & Abstract

Conclusion  Introduction

Methods  Results  Discussion

Figures/tables (your data)

Scientific Language – Sentences

- Write direct and short sentences – more professional looking.

- One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.

- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence – they are confusing to the reader.
Paragraph

• Paragraphs are important to break the text up into readable units.

• Avoid excessive use of boring verbs such as "show, observe, occur, exhibit....."

• Avoid complex ways of saying a simple thing

  “The results showed protection by the vaccine” versus “

  *The vaccine protected*”
Paragraph

• Use of “suggest that ....” ; “hypothesize that....” “possible that....” These phrases do not need “may”, “might”

– “Our results suggest that Hoxa3 may be involved in thymus development” *(not correct)*

– “Our results suggest that Hoxa3 is involved in thymus development” *(correct)*
Langkah-langkah

- **Buat garis besar** makalah Anda
- **Mulailah lebih awal saat** data Anda sedang tahap analisis
- Lihatlah data Anda dan putuskan bagaimana mengatur dan menyajikan hasil Anda: **tabel, gambar, teks**
- Pola dan petunjuk akan muncul untuk memandu argumen Anda
- **Mulailah dengan hasil** kemudian metode, pendahuluan dan diskusi / kesimpulan
- **Tulis judul dan abstrak terakhir**
- Singkirkan, baca ulang, berikan kepada kolega Anda untuk dibaca
- Merevisi, merevisi, dan merevisi ulang
- Patuhi pedoman jurnal!
- Evaluasi makalah Anda secara kritis dengan mata editor
- **Tulislah dengan jelas, logis, dan sederhana!**

Rina Agustina, 2021
Lebih jauh lagi dengan strukturnya
Writing a paper
1. The message

What
...is the research question?
...is the right article format for your study?
...does the audience need to know?

Apa
... Apakah pertanyaan penelitian?
... Apakah format artikel yang tepat untuk studi Anda?
... Apakah penonton perlu tahu?
Writing a paper

2. IMRaD

• Introduction: why ask this research question?
• Methods: what did I do?
• Results: what did I find?
• Discussion: what might it mean?

• **Pendahuluan**: mengapa mengajukan pertanyaan penelitian ini?
• **Metode**: apa yang saya lakukan?
• **Hasil**: apa yang saya temukan?
• **Diskusi**: apa artinya?
3. The introduction

brief background for this audience

- 3-4 paragraphs only
- what’s known, and what’s not, about your research question
- don’t bore readers, editors, reviewers
- don’t boast about how much you have read

the research question

- state it clearly in the last paragraph of the introduction
- say why it matters
Introduction

- Situation
- Problem
- Question
- Response

(State, Problem, Question, Response)
Introduction (SPQR)

• Situation
• Problem
• Question
• Response
  (incl. backgr, problem, obj & hypos)

• **Situation (background)** Include only essential background, relevant to the case
  • e.g. if pop. density is an influence on the behaviour you’re studying, include it; if not, leave it out
  • don’t need latitude & longitude
  • Include only key numbers

• **Problem** –
  • give enough evidence that there is problem to convince the reader, but not more
  • show plausible cause & effect

Rina Agustina, 2021
A simple approach is to draft the introduction initially as 2 or 3 paragraphs.
Writing a paper

4. Methods

like a recipe

most important section for informed readers
describe:
  - inclusion and exclusion criteria
  - outcome measures
  - intervention or exposure
give references for standard methods
follow reporting guidelines as explained at
(http://www.equator-network.org/)
explain ethics issues

Rina Agustina, 2021
Writing a paper

5. Results

• include basic descriptive data
• text for story, tables for evidence, figures for highlights
• confidence intervals
• essential summary statistics
• leave out non-essential tables and figures
• don’t start discussion here
6. Structured discussion

don’t simply repeat the introduction
include
• statement of principal findings
• strengths and weaknesses of the study
• strengths and weaknesses in relation to other studies (especially systematic reviews), and key differences
• meaning of the study: possible mechanisms and implications for clinicians or policymakers
• unanswered questions and future research

go easy on the last two
The “upright triangle” approach to the conclusions.

- The discussion is your chance to interpret the study’s findings and implications.
- The format for the discussion is opposite of that for the introduction (ie, an upright triangle).
- Using this approach, the discussion typically begins with a short, 2- or 3-sentence summary of the study’s most important findings and a statement on how the results address your stated purpose.
- This also helps to focus readers and prepare them for the next several paragraphs.
Common pitfalls in writing a Discussion

#1 Mixing the Results and Discussion

How to avoid this pitfall

• Don’t discuss results in the Results section – **Results should report results only**, not discuss them

• Don’t report new results in the Discussion section

Prado, 2021, HNRC IMERI FMUI webinar

Rina Agustina, 2021
Common pitfalls in writing a Discussion

#2 There is no clear structure or argument

How to avoid this pitfall

• Before you start writing, MAKE AN OUTLINE
• Typically, the first paragraph is a concise summary of the results
• Typically, the last paragraph is the overall conclusion

Rina Agustina, 2021

Prado, 2021, HNRC IMERI FMUI webinar
Common pitfalls in writing a Discussion
#3 Important background is missing

How to avoid this pitfall

• Do a thorough literature review of previous studies

• In medical journals, most previous studies will be discussed in the Discussion, not the Introduction

Rina Agustina, 2021

Prado, 2021, HNRC IMERI FMUI webinar
Common pitfalls in writing a Discussion

#4 Strengths and weaknesses are missing

How to avoid this pitfall

• Include a paragraph discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the study
• For any weakness, explain how you have mitigated that potential weakness
Abstract: general rules

important
all authors must approve it
editors may screen by abstract

for BMJ:
usually 300-400 words
use active voice
p values need data too
%s need denominators
no references
trial registration details

Rina Agustina, 2021
A figure

• is worth a thousand words A figure is worth a thousand words...

• Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results.

• Your data are the driving force of the paper. Therefore, your illustrations are critical!

• The captions of figures and tables should contain sufficient information to make the figures selfexplanatory
Tables and Figures

- **Figures**
  - Minimize the ratio of total ink to data ink
  - Avoid fancy fonts and complex shading
  - Avoid use of fine shades of color because these do not photocopy well
  - If needed use a panel of multiple graphs rather than one

- **Tables**
  - Avoid tables with large numbers of columns
    - Table, Graph, Text?
  - Too many secondary findings are presented
  - Not enough data are presented to support a conclusion
Table 4. Impact of maternal MMN supplementation on low birth weight and mean birth weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight cohort</th>
<th>IFA</th>
<th></th>
<th>MMN</th>
<th></th>
<th>Effect on LBW</th>
<th>mean birth weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LBW¹</td>
<td>% LBW</td>
<td>Mean BW² (95% CI)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LBW¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight cohort</td>
<td>5406</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>3176 (3153-3199)</td>
<td>5695</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>2106</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>3073 (3046-3100)</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primapara</td>
<td>3247</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3242 (3217-3267)</td>
<td>3375</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipara</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>3098 (3065-3131)</td>
<td>1625</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid upper arm circumference</td>
<td>3265</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>3200 (3175-3225)</td>
<td>3316</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 23.5 cm</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>3169 (3136-3202)</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater or equal to 23.5 cm</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>3177 (3142-3212)</td>
<td>1672</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Low birth weight; (2) Mean birth weight in grams; (3) change in grams of mean birth weight in MMN relative to IFA group; For test of interaction: ** p < 0.05.
# Simpler Table

**Table 3** Impact of supplementation on mortality related to pregnancy up to 12 weeks post partum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Vitamin A</th>
<th>β carotene</th>
<th>Vitamin A or β carotene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of pregnancies*</td>
<td>7241</td>
<td>7747</td>
<td>7201</td>
<td>14,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of deaths</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality (per 100 000 pregnancies)</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative risk (95% CI)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.60 (0.37 to 0.97)</td>
<td>0.51 (0.30 to 0.86)</td>
<td>0.56 (0.37 to 0.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P value</td>
<td>&lt;0.04</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes 157 pregnancies that were lost to follow up (43, 70, and 44 in placebo, vitamin A, and β carotene groups respectively).

A good figure tells a story

Rina Agustina, 2021
Adjusted Cox survival curve of the WHO-defined diarrhea (≥3 loose/liquid stools in 24 hours) episodes.

Rina Agustina et al. Pediatrics
2012;129:e1155-e1164

©2012 by American Academy of Pediatrics
Is this Figure Optimal?
Mean z-scores in IFA and MMN groups adjusted for cluster randomization, HOME score, maternal age, and the child’s Hb

Shankar, 2013
No illustrations should duplicate the information described elsewhere in the manuscript.

Generally, tables give the actual experimental results. In this case, the table is more direct and clear.

The graph repeats what the table describes.

### ECOLOGICAL GROUP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75U</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75R</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200R</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500R</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000R</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rina Agustina, 2021
Revision of a figure

**Poor**

- Graph with legends: PAC - LTR, PMC - LTR, PAUC - HTR, PMUC - HTR
- Axes: K promoter (wt%), r (a.u.)

**Better**

- Updated graph with additional legend entries: Pd/MgO calcined (LTR), Pd/MgO uncalcined (LTR), Pd/Al2O3 calcined (HTR), Pd/Al2O3 uncalcined (HTR)
- Axes: K promoter added (wt%), rate (a.u.)

Rina Agustina, 2021
Best
COVER LETTER – EDIT - PLAGIARISM

Cover Letter, Editing Manuskrip dan Menghindari Plagiarism
Similarity Index

- Similarity is copied text (%) from other sources with proper citation
- Similarity is not plagiarism
- Similarity permitted
  1. Research Paper/Synopsis/Thesis < 15%
  2. Review Article < 20%
  4. B.Tech. Project Report < 30%

Rina Agustina, 2021
iThenticate: Online Plagirism Checker

- **iThenticate vs Viper**
- Viper tak berbayar dan iThenticate berbayar.
- sistem online untuk mendeteksi plagiarisme
- iThenticate digunakan berbagai institusi ternama, mulai dari universitas, organisasi profesi dan peneliti, sampai dengan publisher terkemuka.
- iThenticate, aplikasi ini “berbasis web”, sehingga bisa diakses dari berbagai macam platform.
- iThenticate “proofreading grammar” dan **“Write and Check”** untuk para pelajar dengan harga yang jauh lebih murah.

http://www.ithenticate.com/

Rina Agustina, 2021
Avoid Plagiarism

Definition: "the false assumption of authorship: the wrongful act of taking the product of another person’s mind and presenting it as one’s own" (Lindey, 1952)

According to the APA publication Manual (1994), “. . An author does not present the work of another as if it were his or her own work. This can extend the ideas as well as written words” (p.294).

In writing a research paper, you must document exact quotes, paraphrases, facts, and ideas.

LEARN TO PARAPHRASE WELL
Paraphrasing

- This shows that some words from the source text have been changed and some sentences deleted – **this is not enough**.
- When paraphrasing or summarising, the sentence structure needs to be **reformulated as well as the vocabulary**.
- **What to do:**
  - read the original text a couple of times, making sure you understand the meaning;  
  - put it to one side and rewrite from memory, using synonyms where possible;  
  - check the original to make sure you haven’t missed out anything important or changed the meaning of the source text.
- **Tip for students:** When summarising a longer text, it is helpful to take notes and work from these when writing your essay.

Rina Agustina, 2021
Paraphrasing

• Beberapa kata dari teks sumber telah diubah dan beberapa kalimat dihapus - ini tidak cukup.

• Saat memparafrasakan atau meringkas, struktur kalimat perlu dirumuskan kembali serta kosakata.

• Apa yang harus dilakukan:
  • baca teks aslinya beberapa kali, pastikan Anda memahami artinya; • letakkan di satu sisi dan tulis ulang dari memori, gunakan sinonim jika memungkinkan; • periksa aslinya untuk memastikan Anda tidak melewatkan sesuatu yang penting atau mengubah arti teks sumber.
  • Kiat untuk siswa: Saat meringkas teks yang lebih panjang, sangat membantu untuk membuat catatan dan mengerjakannya saat menulis esai Anda.

Rina Agustina, 2021
Cover letter

• The cover letter you submit to your target journal is your chance to lobby on behalf of your manuscript.

• The letter is far from just a formality and should be written with the same care as your manuscript’s text (if not more).

• Ultimately, your cover letter is designed to influence the decision of the editor to send your manuscript out for peer review.
Cover letter

• The letter will argue that your manuscript is a good fit for the journal you are submitting it to and highlight your most important findings.

• You should also assure the editor that there are no conflicts of interest that would affect the decision to publish your manuscript.

• In the end, your cover letter should interest the editor enough to read your paper carefully and choose to send it for peer review.

Dear Editor,

Enclosed please find our manuscript entitled “manuscript title” by author name for publication in journal name.

In this study, we evaluated “theme of the research”, using “major experiment method”, and then found “major findings or conclusions”. This is new in the “field of the research” (or this is the first time research topic issue is answered). We believe that the topic and major findings are important for a better understanding of “research topic”, as well as are interesting and inspiring to the large audience of your journal.

I would like to declare on behalf of my co-authors that the work described was original research that has not been published previously, or under consideration for publication elsewhere, in whole or in part. All authors contributed significantly to this study, and have approved the submission of this manuscript to your journal.

We deeply appreciate your consideration and look forward to receiving any comments from you and reviewers.

Please don’t hesitate to contact us if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Corresponding Author

Affiliation
Address
E-Mail:
Tel:

An example of submission cover letter

Rina Agustina, 2021

(Mudrak, 2012)
Cover letter

• kesempatan Anda untuk melobi atas nama naskah Anda.
• harus ditulis dengan perhatian yang sama seperti teks manuskrip Anda
• untuk mempengaruhi keputusan editor untuk mengirimkan naskah Anda untuk ditinjau sejawat.

• naskah Anda cocok untuk jurnal dan menyoroti temuan Anda yang paling penting.
• tidak ada konflik kepentingan yang akan mempengaruhi keputusan
• harus menarik perhatian editor untuk membaca makalah Anda dengan cermat dan
• memilih untuk mengirimkannya untuk tinjauan sejawat.

Rina Agustina, 2021
[Date]

Dear [Editor name],

I/we wish to submit an original research article entitled “[title of article]” for consideration by [journal name].
I/we confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In this paper, I/we report on / show that _______. This is significant because ________.
We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication by [journal name] because it... [specific reference to the journal’s Aims & Scope].

[Please explain in your own words the significance and novelty of the work, the problem that is being addressed, and why the manuscript belongs in this journal. Do not simply insert your abstract into your cover letter! Briefly describe the research you are reporting in your paper, why it is important, and why you think the readership of the journal would be interested in it.]

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript to me at [email address].

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,

[Your name]
Dear Dr. Last Name:

I would like to submit the manuscript entitled “your article’s name” by author names to be considered for publication as xxxxxxxx[[paper type: “an original article”, “a brief communication”, “a case report’’]] in the Journal Name.

xxxxxxx[[Summarize the research problem/gap, your main research findings, and the implications of your findings]]. We believe these findings will be of interest to the readers of your journal.

[[Revise or delete any of the following standard statements used in cover letters]]
We declare that this manuscript is original, has not been published before and is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere.

We know of no conflicts of interest associated with this publication, and there has been no significant financial support for this work that could have influenced its outcome. As Corresponding Author, I confirm that the manuscript has been read and approved for submission by all the named authors.

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We hope you find our manuscript suitable for publication and look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Sincerely,
Responding to reviewers’ comments

Begin by thanking the reviewer for taking the time to assess your manuscript.

List all the reviewer’s comments and your answer to each one. Use a different font or color to highlight your responses. This makes the text easier to scan.

Specify that you’ve addressed all the concerns they raised.

Addressing a reviewer’s comment doesn’t mean you made the change the reviewer suggested. It means that you’ve considered it and either made the change or explained why you chose not to.

Avoid giving yes or no answers.

Even if you’ve been asked to make minor changes, such as correcting a misspelled word, say “We’ve corrected the typo.” If it’s a more serious mistake, you may also add “We apologize for our error.”

http://www.languageediting.com/how-to-respond-to-reviewers-comments-a-practical-guide-for-authors/

Rina Agustina, 2021
Acknowledgement

Many slides are based on the PPT of:
Prof Frans Kok (WUR, the Netherlands)
Dr Anuraj Shankar (Harvard Uni, USA)
Dr David Min
Dr Christopher Dant (Stanford, USA)
Dr. E.D. Barton (CSIC, Spain)
agree authorship before starting the study!

Thank You

Menulis akademis mirip dengan keterampilan lain, dan latihan membuat sempurna