

**XXVI
CEC**

**CURSO DE
EDITORAÇÃO
CIENTÍFICA**



COMO OBTER REVISÕES CONSTRUTIVAS E EFICAZES

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Biopatologia
20 anos
unesp

Bons trabalhos rejeitados



Rosalyn Yalow, Nobel Prize for Physiology & Medicine 1977.

The Journal of Clinical Investigation rejected the paper because the reviewers were skeptical that humans could make antibodies small enough to bind to things like insulin.

Hans Krebs, Nobel Prize for Physiology & Medicine 1953 for the discovery of the citric acid cycle (1937) The role of citric acid in intermediate metabolism in animal tissues. *Enzymologia*, 4, 148-156.

Nature rejected the paper because of their large backlog of submissions.



Revisão por pares

EDITOR

Como escolher um revisor:

- **Assunto do trabalho**
 - **Unitermos**
 - **Referências citadas**
- **Escolher alguém da área – Análise por pares**
 - **Leitor:**

Generalista / Especialista

Revisão por pares

EDITOR

O que informar a um revisor:

- **Política editorial**
- **Normas para submissão dos trabalhos**
- **Instruções aos avaliadores**
- **Formulário para avaliação**

Revisão por pares

EDITOR

Recomendações aos revisores:

- ✓ **Analisar primeiramente a possibilidade (tempo/assunto) para fazer uma revisão consistente**
- ✓ **Recusar a revisão se houver potencial conflito de interesse**

Revisão por pares

EDITOR

Recomendações aos revisores:

- ✓ **Ter a mente aberta para ciência (pessoal, política, religião, científica)**
- ✓ **Recusar a revisão de um trabalho que não faça parte do escopo do revisor**

Revisão por pares

EDITOR

Recomendações aos revisores:

- ✓ **Familiarizar-se com as normas para os autores e com as normas para os revisores**
- ✓ **Não fazer comentários vagos, que podem levar a interpretações dúbias pelos autores e pelo editor**

Revisão por pares

EDITOR

Recomendações aos revisores:

- ✓ **Organizar os comentários de acordo com a ordem no texto**
- ✓ **Fazer a revisão sem influências emocionais externas**
- ✓ **Assumir um comportamento como advogado tanto para a revista quanto para o autor**

Revisão por pares

Tipos de Revisor:

- **Revisor sugerido pelo editor**
- **Revisor sugerido pelo autor**
- **Revisor sugerido por empresas**

Revisão por pares

Box. Review Quality Instrument

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Did the reviewer discuss the importance of the research question? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Discussed extensively |
| 2. Did the reviewer discuss the originality of the paper? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Discussed extensively with references |
| 3. Did the reviewer clearly identify the strengths and weaknesses of the method (study design, data collection, and data analysis)? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Comprehensive |
| 4. Did the reviewer make specific useful comments on the writing, organization, tables, and figures of the manuscript? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Extensive |
| 5. Were the reviewer's comments constructive? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Very constructive |
| 6. Did the reviewer supply appropriate evidence using examples from the paper to substantiate his or her comments? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | No comments substantiated | | Some comments substantiated | | All comments substantiated |
| 7. Did the reviewer comment on the author's interpretation of the results? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Not at all | | | | Discussed extensively |
| 8. How would you rate the quality of this review overall? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Poor | | | | Excellent |

Schroter S et al. JAMA. 2006

Revisão por pares

Tipos de Revisor:

- **Não diferiram na qualidade**
- **Autor – recomendam mais**
- **Editor – recomendam menos**

Revisão por pares

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SEPTEMBER 2018, Vol 6

Issue 9: Peer Review

Peer Review Week 2018, is here!

And the question [Peer Review Week](#) is asking us all is "What does diversity mean to you?"

Do you remember the first Peer Review Week, back in 2015? From that ambitious start the conversation evolved via "recognition for review" in 2016, where our community explored "all aspects of how those participating in review should be recognised for their contribution."

In 2017, Peer Review Week focused on an important theme for all members of COPE, "[transparency](#)." That theme is more relevant now than ever. This month a coalition of public research funders in Europe published "[cOAlition S: Making Open Access a Reality by 2020](#)."



Peer Review Week this year focuses our attention on diversity and inclusivity. Have a look at the great initiatives that COPE is contributing...

[READ MORE >](#)

COPE Co-Chairs Chris Graf and Geri Pearson

CASE OF THE MONTH



AUTHOR REQUESTS FOR CERTAIN EXPERTS NOT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE EDITORIAL PROCESS

An author requested that an intended submission was not reviewed or consulted on by experts involved in

Revisão por pares

COPE'S CORE PRACTICES



CORE PRACTICE #9:

PEER REVIEW

Not surprisingly, COPE has substantial resources available regarding peer review and [peer review processes](#) are one of our 10 core practices. Peer review comes in many shapes and forms, and the process varies widely among different publications. The fundamental principal of transparency is critical given this variety. COPE asserts that the peer review process must be “transparently described and well managed”. Journals must have policies in place for the process, conflicts of interest, appeals by authors and other disputes.

[READ MORE >](#)



GUIDANCE



PEER REVIEW: NEW AND REVISED RESOURCES

Peer Review Week 2018 offered us an opportunity to consider this year's theme of Diversity in multiple ways and to reflect on what gaps in our resources might exist

Diversity in Peer Review COPE podcast



Professor Andy Hux, Vice President of Research at Monash University



COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers

COPE Council

Peer reviewers play a role in ensuring the integrity of the scholarly record. The peer review process depends to a large extent on the trust and willing participation of the scholarly community and requires that everyone involved behaves responsibly and ethically. Peer reviewers play a central and critical part in the peer review process, but may come to the role without any guidance and be unaware of their ethical obligations. Journals have an obligation to provide transparent policies for peer review, and reviewers have an obligation to conduct reviews in an ethical and accountable manner. Clear communication between the journal and the reviewers is essential to facilitate consistent, fair and timely review. COPE has heard cases from its members related to peer review issues and bases these guidelines, in part, on the collective experience and wisdom of the COPE Forum participants. It is hoped they will provide helpful guidance to researchers, be a reference for editors and publishers in guiding their reviewers, and act as an educational resource for institutions in training their students and researchers.

Peer review, for the purposes of these guidelines, refers to reviews provided on manuscript submissions to journals, but can also include reviews for other platforms and apply to public commenting that can occur pre- or post-publication. Reviews of other materials such as preprints, grants, books, conference proceeding submissions, registered reports (pre-registered protocols), or data will have a similar underlying ethical framework, but the process

Reference

Cite this as: COPE Council. Ethical guidelines for peer reviewers. September 2017. www.publicationethics.org

Version 2

Published September 2017

Version 1

Published March 2013
<http://bit.ly/2rZVXKT>

Revisão por pares

COPE Council

- **Transparência**
- **Atuar de forma ética**
- **Contribuir para o conhecimento**

Revisão por pares

Recomendações aos Revisores:

- **A maioria dos revisores leva de 02 a 04h para avaliar um trabalho**
- **Para conduzir uma revisão efetiva e eficiente deve-se isolar com o manuscrito e o computador**
- **Fazer uma leitura inicial rápida para se familiarizar com o artigo**

Revisão por pares

Recomendações aos Revisores:

- **Em seguida, uma leitura focada, seção a seção, anotando comentários**
- **Releia e edite os comentários**
- **Fazer sugestões para melhorar a compreensão do texto**

Revisão por pares

Recomendações aos Revisores:

- **É importante escolher um período do dia e fazer a leitura sem interrupção**
- **Seja organizado e eficiente**
- **Quando for o caso, verificar o parecer do Comitê de Ética (humanos e animais)**

Revisão por pares

Recomendações aos Revisores:

- **Processo de avaliação e melhoria dos artigos**
- **Prover comentários construtivos para os autores**
- **Eliminar dúvidas no entendimento do texto**
- **90% dos revisores melhoram a qualidade do seu próprio texto**

Revisão por pares

Modelo	Autor	Revisor	Editor	Contras
Simples Cego 				Conflito de interesses Viéses Pareceres sem verificação
Duplo Cego 				Viéses Pareceres sem verificação Mais demorado
Triplo cego 				Falta de transparência Consome muito tempo do editor
Aberto 				Revisores podem ser influenciados Maior trabalho para os revisores

Revisão por pares

PROBLEMAS:

- **Pouco fidedigno e inconsistente**
 - **Nem sempre detecta erros**
- **Pode haver inconsistências entre os informes dos pareceristas**
- **Atribui um selo de qualidade que muitas vezes não se justifica**

Revisão por pares

PROBLEMAS:

- **Dificuldade em encontrar bons pareceristas**
- **Dificuldade em obter pareceres no tempo preconizado pelo processo editorial dos periódicos**
- **Anonimato permite vieses sociais e de publicação.**

Revisão por pares

PROBLEMAS:

- **Falta de responsabilidades do revisor**
- **Falta de treinamento adequado de pareceristas**
- **O mesmo manuscrito pode ser revisado muitas vezes**

Revisão por pares

PROBLEMAS:

- **Os pareceristas raramente recebem créditos por seu esforço**
- **Plataformas (Publons e ReviewerCredits) buscam preencher esta lacuna.**
- **O trabalho minucioso é descartado após a aprovação do manuscrito**

Revisão por pares

Revisões Abertas - BMJ

- ✓ Pareceres e respostas dos autores são publicados em seguida do artigo aprovado
- ✓ Todas as versões do manuscrito permanecem disponíveis online, incluindo o protocolo experimental
- ✓ O processo de OPR leva em media 10 semanas
- ✓ Um mesmo editor associado acompanha todo o processo

Research

Open access

Effect of fish oil supplementation in pregnancy on bone, lean, and fat mass at six years: randomised clinical trialBMJ 2018; 362: doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k3312> (Published 04 September 2018)

Cite this as: BMJ 2018;362:k3312

Opinion

How we built vikings

Article

Related content

Metrics

Responses

Peer review

Rebecca Kofod Vinding, medical doctor^{1,2}, Jakob Stokholm, senior researcher¹, Astrid Sevelsted, statistician¹, Tobias Sejersen, medical doctor^{1,2}, Bo L Chawes, associate professor¹, Klaus Bønnelykke, associate professor¹, Jonathan Thorsen, medical doctor¹, Laura D Howe, epidemiologist³, Martin Krakauer, nuclear medicine consultant⁴, Hans Bisgaard, professor¹

Author affiliations ▾

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Accepted 17 July 2018

Abstract

Objective To examine the effect of supplementation with n-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 LCPUFA) in pregnancy on anthropometry and body composition in offspring.

Design Double blinded, randomised controlled trial.

Setting Copenhagen Prospective Studies on Asthma in Childhood₂₀₁₀ cohort.

Participants 736 pregnant women and their offspring.

Intervention n-3 LCPUFA (fish oil) or control (olive oil) daily from pregnancy week 24 until one week after birth.

Main outcome measures Height/length, weight, head, and waist measurements and body composition from dual energy x ray absorptiometry (all pre-specified secondary endpoints of the n-3 LCPUFA trial; the primary outcome for the trial was persistent wheeze/asthma).

Results The mean body mass index (BMI) z score was increased between age 0 and 6 years in the fish oil supplementation group compared with the control group (0.14 (95% confidence interval 0.04 to 0.23); P=0.006). At 6 years, supplementation was associated with a higher BMI z score (0.19 (0.06 to 0.32); P=0.004), a higher weight/height (3.48 (0.38 to 6.57) g/cm; P=0.03), and a larger waist circumference (0.6 (0.0 to 1.2) cm; P=0.04) but not a higher proportion of obese children, using International Obesity Task Force grades. The dual energy x ray absorptiometry scan at age 6 years showed a higher total mass (395.4 (86.6 to 704.3) g; P=0.01) in the supplementation versus the control group, explained by a higher lean mass (280.7 (98.9 to 462.4) g; P=0.002), a higher bone mineral content (10.3 (2.3 to 18.1) g; P=0.01), and a non-significantly higher fat mass (116.3 (−92.9 to 325.5) g; P=0.28), but no differences were seen in total body fat or lean mass percentage.

Conclusion Fish oil supplementation from the 24th week of pregnancy led to a higher BMI in the offspring from 0 to 6 years of age but not an increased risk of obesity at age 6. The body composition at age 6 years in children given fish oil supplementation was characterised by a proportional increase in lean, bone, and fat

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We thank the Editors and Reviewers for their constructive comments, which we address individually below. We believe that the manuscript has been significantly improved through the additional analyses and manuscript corrections and hope that you now find it acceptable for publication in the British Medical Journal.

Reviewer: 1

Comments:

This is an interesting manuscript.

It is based on a well-conducted and comprehensive randomised controlled trial with fish oil vs olive oil supplementation during pregnancy. The study follows up children to the age of 6y with anthropometric measurements. The study is not the first of its kind, but it is relatively large, it has repeated measurements during follow up and has an extensive battery of measurements. Generally, the manuscript is well written and overall it complies with the Consort Statement. There are however a few general and some more specific comments.

Response: We thank the reviewer for the appreciation of our study. We have addressed the individual comments below.

General comments:

Attrition is generally low but there is some attrition in the study up to the age of 6y (particularly for the DEXA scans). Have the authors considered whether exchangeability between the two interventions groups is still present after 6 years? Did you consider adjusting for potential risk factors for the outcome?

Response 1: Since we had a successful randomization (refer to table 1), we follow the typical guidelines for reporting of randomized controlled trials, which is without confounder adjustment. We only adjust for sex and age, which is crucial for comparison of growth endpoints.

Furthermore, the attrition in relation to DEXA scans at 3.5 and 6 years was similar for the two supplementation groups; please also see Response 9 and 10.

A number of sub-analyses are described in the result section, which have not been described in the method section (consort checklist 12b). This includes both stratified analyses, interaction analyses and also the sub-analysis concerning FADS. I suggest that these analyses also should be included in the method section.

Response 2: This has been done as suggested, please refer to response 4 and 8 for details.

Specific comments:

pp6 line 9: Is "growth" the right word to use?

Response 3: We have now changed this to "anthropometry."

pp8 line 33-38: It is unclear at this point what this information should be used for. I suggest that

either it is introduced as a secondary aim or that it is shortly explained here in the method section.

Response 4: We have added this sentence to the methods section.

Page 8, line 179: *"The FADS genotype was used to perform a genetic validation of our findings."*

pp9 line 28-29: Self-reported birth weight and length were validated against information from the Danish National Birth Register. How valid was the self-reported information? What did you do in case of discrepancy? What was the correlation? Generally it is unclear what this validation showed and what you used the information for.

Response 5: We have added this to the methods section:

Page 9, line 204-206: *"Furthermore, if there was a difference larger than 10g and 5cm, data were validated against the length and weight measures at 1 week from the research clinic."*

pp10 line 14: Twins were excluded. They usually come in pairs. How come three twins are excluded from the LCPUFA group?

Response 6: It was twin pregnancies which were excluded, the word *"pregnancies"* has been added to the text.

pp10 line 17 and 22. The use of "cross sectional" in this context is a bit confusing.

Response 7: We have rewritten the methods section:

Page 10, line 232-235: *"The effect of n-3 LCPUFA supplementation on cross-sectional anthropometric outcomes at 6 years of age (defined as the specific anthropometric measurement closest to 6 years \pm 6 months) was analysed using Student's t-test for normally distributed continuous variables and chi-square tests for categorical variables."*

pp10 statistical analysis: A number of sub-analyses have been performed. They should be described in this section.

Response 8: We have added a methods section regarding sub-analyses:

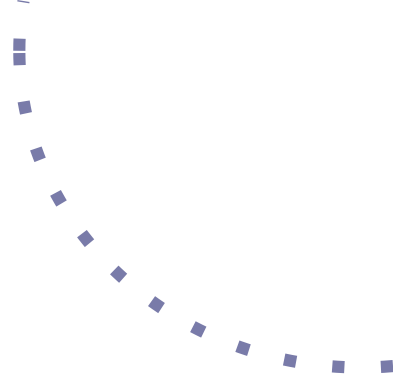
Page 10, line 250-255: *"We analyzed for interaction in regards to sex, age, size for gestational age, FADS-genotype and maternal pre-intervention blood levels of EPA and DHA. A subgroup from this pregnancy cohort also participated in a nested, factorial designed, double-blind, RCT of 2,400IU/day of vitamin D3 supplementation (N=576). We performed a sub-analysis excluding children with asthma at age 6 years and/or with lower respiratory tract infections before age 3 years. In a sub analysis we adjusted our primary outcomes for size for gestational age and birth weight."*

pp11 line 19-21: The sentence is a bit unclear. Consider revising.

Response 9: We have changed the sentence to this:

Rejeição de artigo

- **95% the Lancet, JAMA, The BMJ**
- **60% PLOS ONE, BMJ Open**
- **Média 50%**

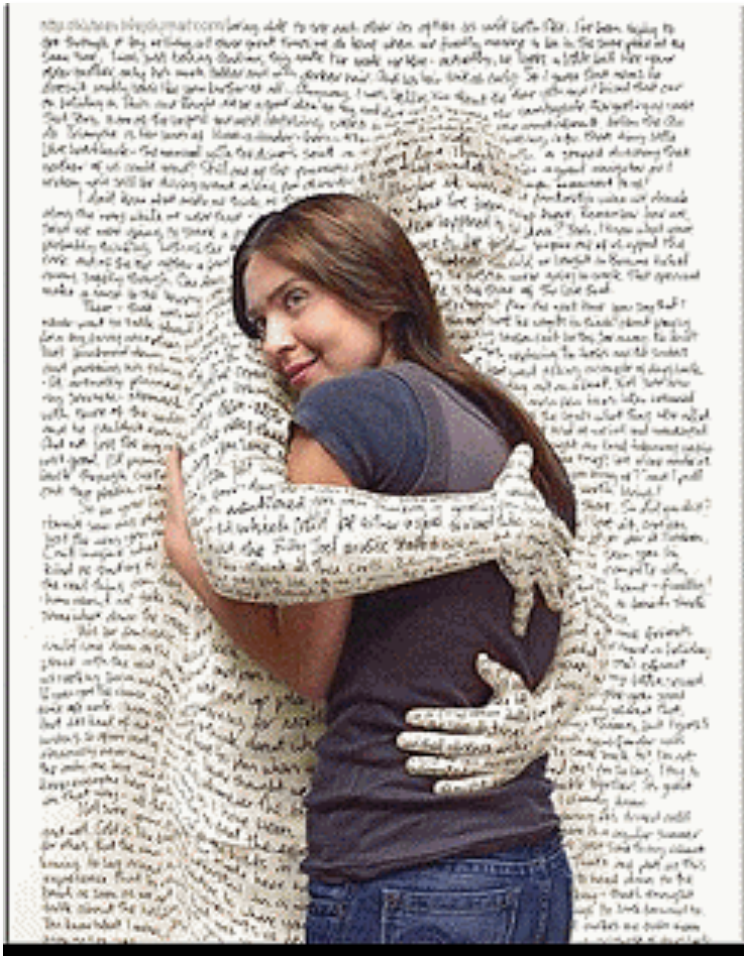



O que fazer em caso de rejeição

- Rejeição é o começo de uma nova submissão
- Todos os autores tem que trabalhar em conjunto para uma nova submissão
- Aproveite os comentários dos revisores/ editor para melhorar seu texto
- Selecione um novo periódico cuidadosamente

DESAFIOS DO REVISOR

**Algumas vezes irá
cometer erros
porque parte do
processo é
subjetivo e
complexo.**





"O caderno em branco chama-se tempo.
E nós somos autores de todos os
capítulos que se desenrolam por fatos
vividos, no livro da Eternidade."

Chico Xavier