

# Baku 2025

## From practice to papers: raising scientific output in emerging ecosystems



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**European Heart Journal**

# Raising scientific output in emerging ecosystems

- Increasing access to private and public funding
- Promoting national and international networking
- Developing innovative research projects
- Increasing the cooperation with the ESC
- Publishing in top scientific Journals (European Heart Journal)



# From practice to papers: what we publish in the EHJ



**Original research**  
(clinical, basic,  
translational)



**Rapid  
communications**



**Meta-analyses  
Reviews**



**Viewpoints/  
Hypotheses**



**Cardiovascular  
Flashlights**



European Society  
of Cardiology

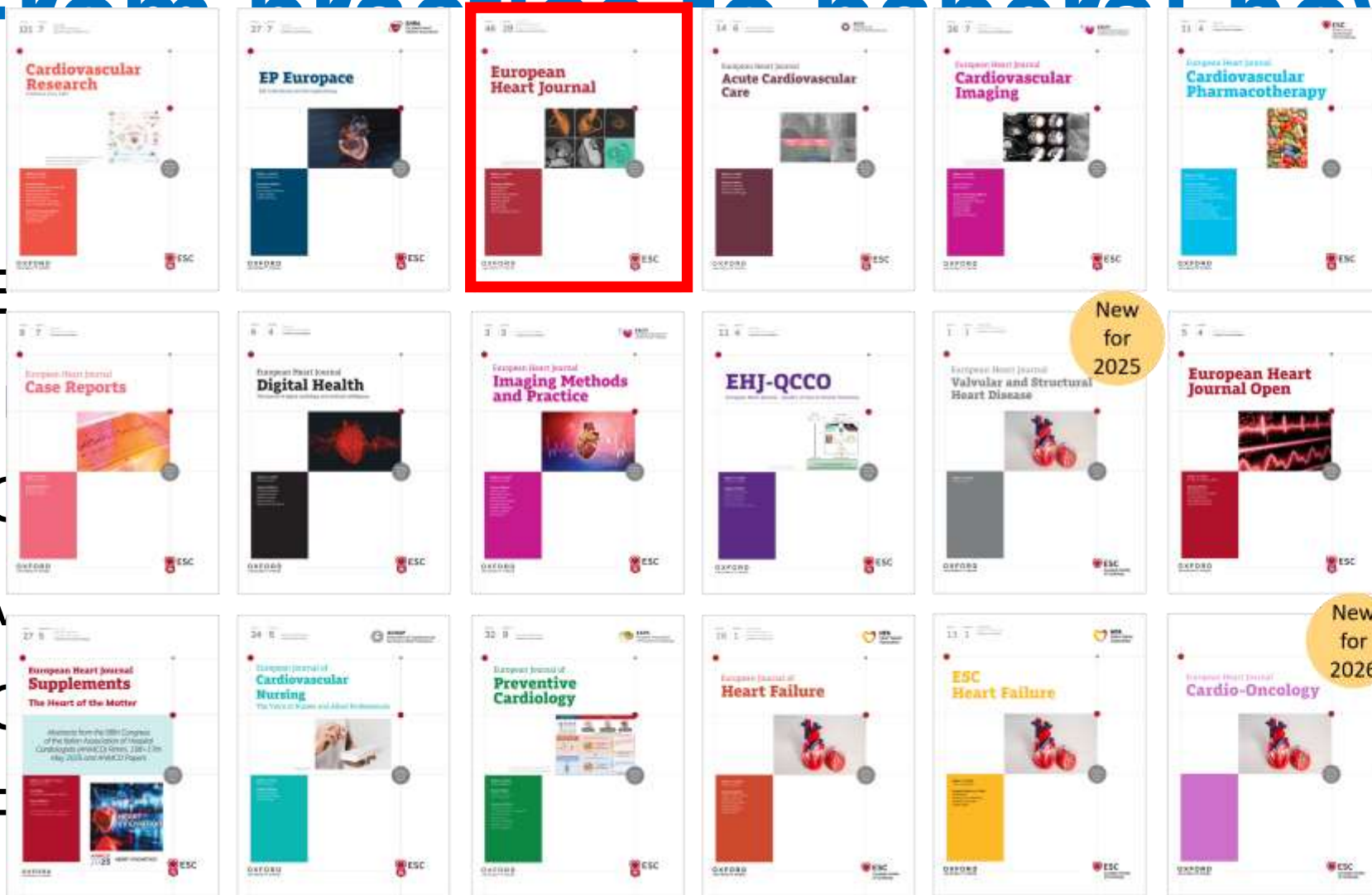
European Heart Journal (2025) 46, 4453–4455

<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehaf688>



# From practice to research, how to start

- E
- I
- C
- V
- C
- F



**ESC Journals** )



**European Heart Journal**

# From practice to papers: writing your top-level original manuscript



## What makes a high value manuscript?

**Research question:** originality, relevance

**Methodology:** rigour (build the confidence of the editor/reviewers)

**You are ready to start** writing the manuscript if you are sure you know:

- The original problem your research is addressing
- The individuals who will benefit from the research results
- Why you have chosen the methods you applied



# Writing your top-level manuscript



## EDITOR PERSPECTIVE - what editors want

- Data that advance the field – novelty, originality
- High-quality methodology and appropriate statistical testing
- Careful writing and formatting, clear and concise language, easy to read
- Appealing manuscript presentation with good figures and tables
- Discussion of weaknesses, balanced conclusions
- Potential citations



# Writing your top-level manuscript



## REPORTING GUIDELINES – examples

To help authors describe the study in enough detail to be evaluated by editors, reviewers, and readers

- **CONSORT** (randomized trials)
- **STROBE** (observational studies)
- **PRISMA** (systematic reviews & meta-analyses)
- **STARD** (studies of diagnostic/prognostic accuracy)
- **SAGER** (reporting sex and gender information)
- **SPIRIT** (study protocols)
- **CARE** (case reports)
- **SQUIRE** (quality improvement studies)
- **CHEERS** (economic evaluations)



# Writing your top-level manuscript



TAKE TIME WRITING – every detail counts

- Simple, attractive title
- Good abstract – many will only read the abstract; only part of the article indexed in many electronic databases
- Simple prose style is read easier and retained more
- Limit the number of abbreviated words
- Be meticulous (spelling, grammar, formatting, reference styling) – it shows you pay attention to detail and precision (raise trust)



# Writing your top-level manuscript



## TAKE TIME WRITING – language editing tools

- Correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes
- Check style & clarity: sentence length, readability, overused words
- Use free language tools like Curie, Grammarly, ProWritingAid, Hemingway Editor, LanguageTool to fix typos and grammatical errors
- Language editing can save time



# Writing your top-level manuscript



## TAKE TIME FINALIZING – ask for feedback

- Ask a colleague to read it and provide feedback
- If necessary, rewrite your manuscript so it reads well and grabs the attention of the editor
- Poor writing distracts the reader
- Good writing increases acceptance of the research and the faith of readers in the quality of the research



# Keys to a successful publication



## IN SUMMARY

- Answering the right question, in the right way, at the right time
- Making your submission as compelling as possible
- Writing in an accessible manner



# Submitting your manuscript







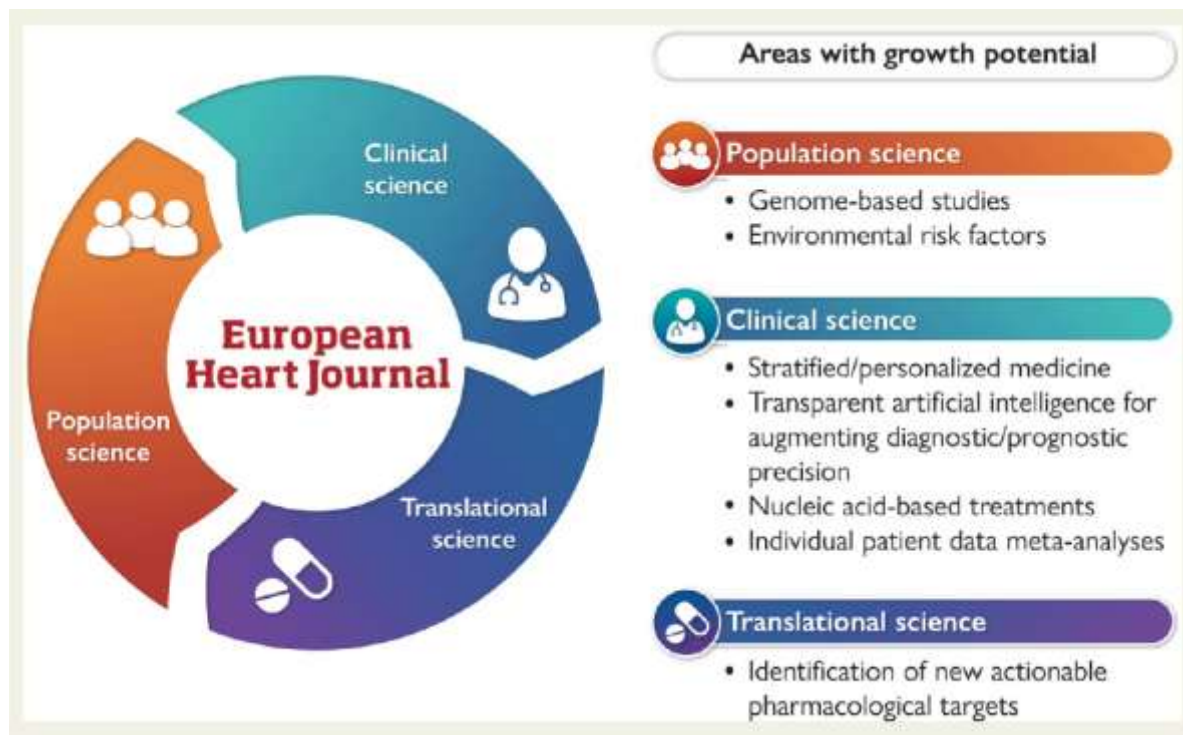
## SUBMISSION – important considerations

- Read information for authors
- Follow journal submission guidelines
  - Word limits, sections to include, formatting requirements, references, etc.
- Support your manuscript with an impactful cover letter



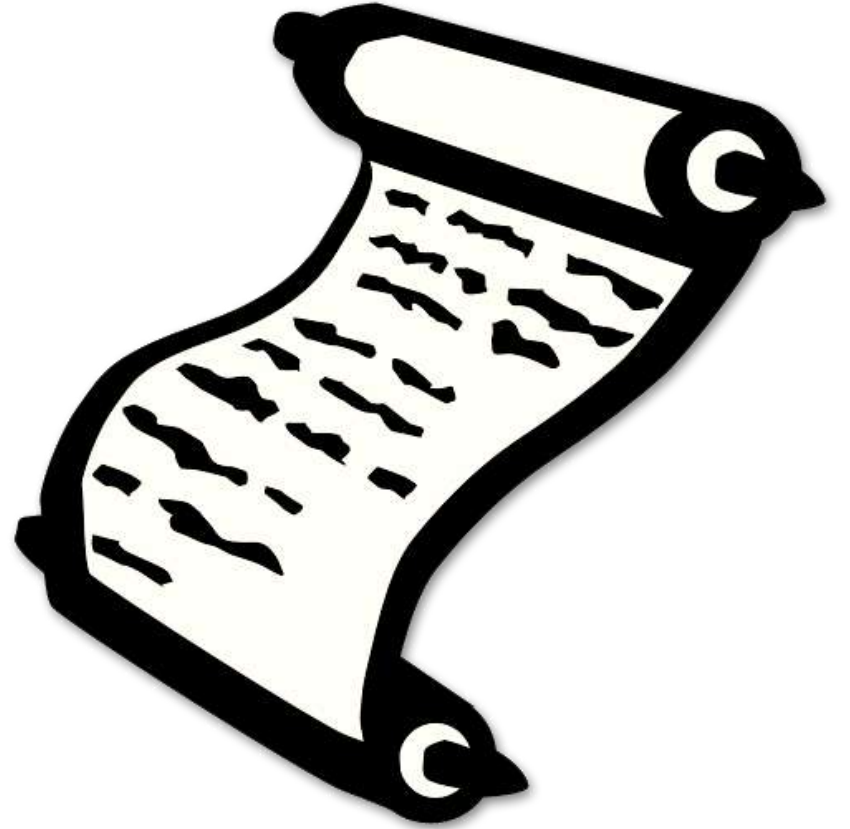
## The *European Heart Journal*: fulfilling the mission

Filippo Crea <sup>1,2\*</sup>, Lina Badimon <sup>3</sup>, Colin Berry <sup>4</sup>, Raffaele De Caterina <sup>5</sup>,  
Perry M. Elliott<sup>6,7</sup>, Robert Hatala<sup>8</sup>, Peter Libby<sup>9</sup>, Cecilia Linde<sup>10</sup>, and  
Anne Tybjaerg-Hansen<sup>11,12</sup> on behalf of the EHJ Editorial Board



# Letter to the Editor

- Be brief
- Do not repeat abstract
- Highlight the unique aspects of your paper vs current practice
- Highlight why chosen journal is the best readership for your paper



# Manuscript title

- Avoid long titles
- Use a non-declamatory phrase
- Use a descriptive for the study type



# Abstract

**Background and aims:** A sentence indicating knowledge gaps and the aim of the study

**Methods:** A brief summary of the main population characteristics; a short description of the primary endpoint and of secondary analyses

**Results:** Report clearly the primary endpoint of the study

**Conclusions:** Do not just restate your findings. What do they mean, clinically? What are their implications?



# Introduction

- Be concise
- Briefly review current understanding of the subject area and knowledge gaps
- Use this background to frame the point of your study and why it is needed
- Briefly outline what the study intends to present
- Do not include results or conclusions of the study in the introduction



# Methods

- Ensure sufficient details are presented to enable anyone to repeat the work
- Be clear about what are the pre-planned primary and secondary endpoints of the study
- Clearly label post-hoc analyses which are only hypothesis generating
- Fully describe sample size calculation, patient populations, how samples were obtained and timeframes
- Have clear and detailed statistical methods



# Results

- Report clearly the primary endpoint of the study and whether it has been met
- Report secondary end-points as specified in the methods
- Report post-hoc analyses as specified in the methods
- For data, give an indication of the precision (e.g. interquartile ranges for medians or 95% confidence intervals for survival data)
- Give actual numbers rather than only percentages



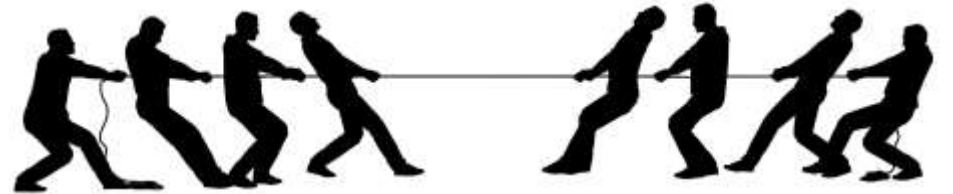
# Discussion

- Report your key findings in the first paragraph
- Discussion should add context and place your paper within the literature:
  - What other studies have already shown in the same field?
  - Which knowledge gaps does your study fills?
  - What are the new needs and questions generated by your findings?
- Avoid too much repetition
- Avoid over-interpretation of your findings
- Discuss limitations



# Declaration of Interest

- Problems occur when conflicts are hidden or mismanaged
- Thus, when embarking upon a new scientific endeavour, carefully evaluate what others will perceive you will gain from the process
- Be expansive with DOIs.



# Check list before submission

- Does the topic fall within the scope of the journal?
- Is the topic important, timely and of interest to our readers?
- Have authors clearly stated the need for this study in context?
- Does the study have a sound hypothesis and design?
- Is it statistically powered and properly analysed?
- Have appropriate reporting standards been used?
- Does the study have the potential to change clinical practice?
- Is the interpretation a fair reflection of the results?



# Responding to referees' remarks

- Answer each point raised by the reviewer
- Itemise all responses and cross-reference them to your revised paper
- Ensure changes are made to the paper rather than reported in the reply only
- If you strongly disagree with a requested change, explain your reasoning in the rebuttal letter in clear and rational language
- Rebuttal letters are seen by the reviewers, so avoid aggressive responses



**Accepted**

# And now...

You are ready to submit your  
next manuscript to the EHJ!



# Why publish in a top scientific journal

- To influence thinking and clinical practice
- To improve patient outcomes
- To prove your work is of a high calibre
- As professional obligation to society
- For personal recognition and challenge
- To improve your career prospects (H index)



# Why publish



*You don't have to write because you want  
to say something, you have to write  
because you have something to say*

*Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940*

