How to write effective result piece

1- Main results
2- No interpretation
3- Combine only if the journal asks
4- orderly sequence
5- Following M and M
6- Method= result
7- Figures and tables MUST be in logic order

Steps to develop an effective manuscript

1- Decide which results would you present

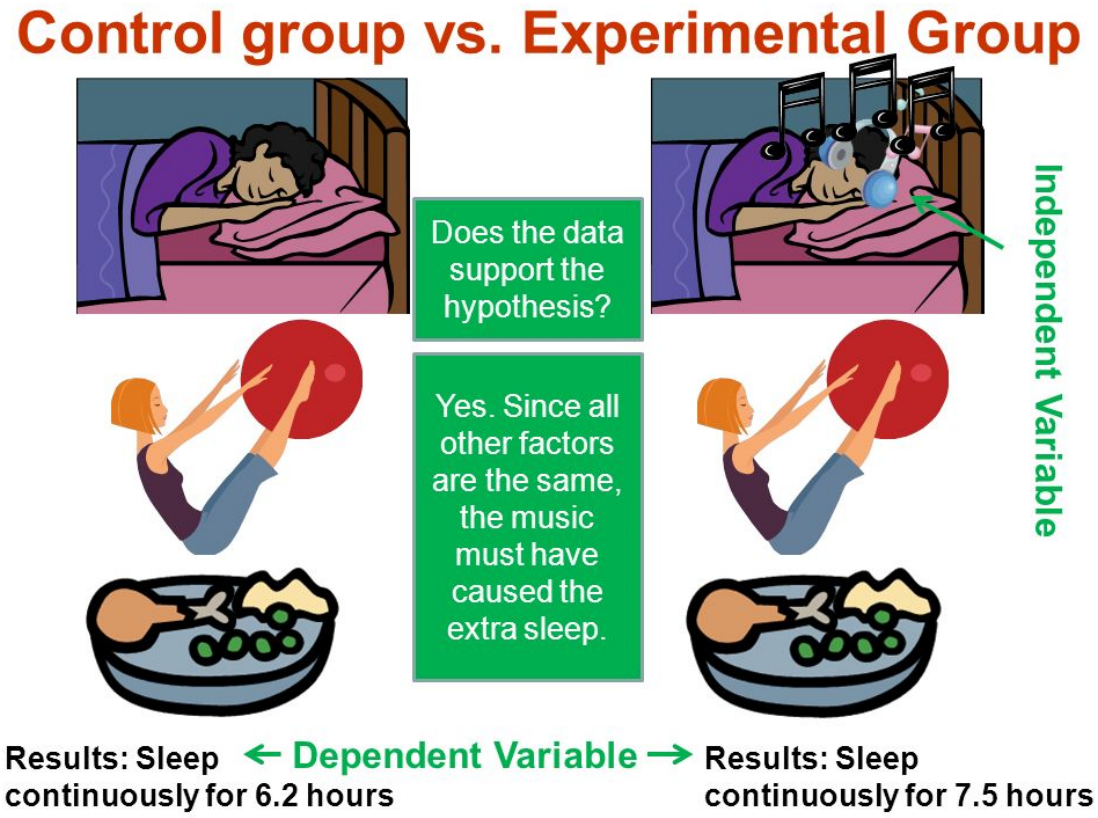
2- Organize….. Chronological or importance

3-Think… Figure … table, or text

Part 2

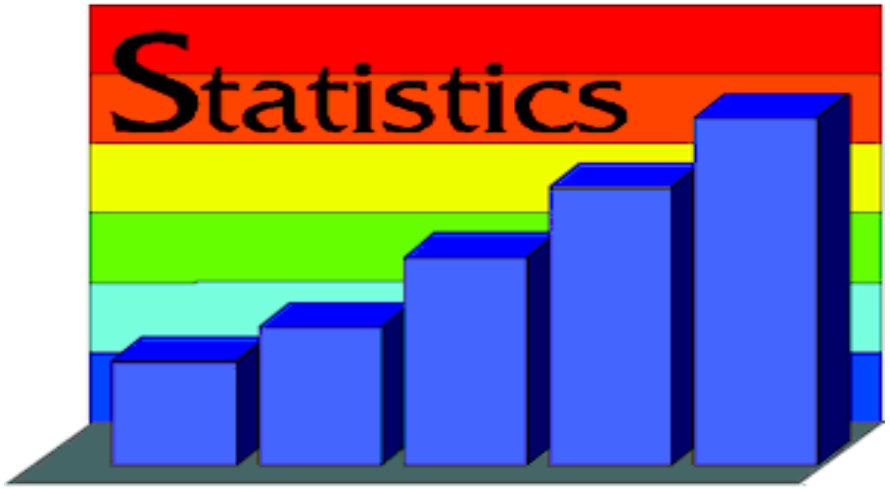
4-Summarize only the most relevant

5- Explain compared to the control



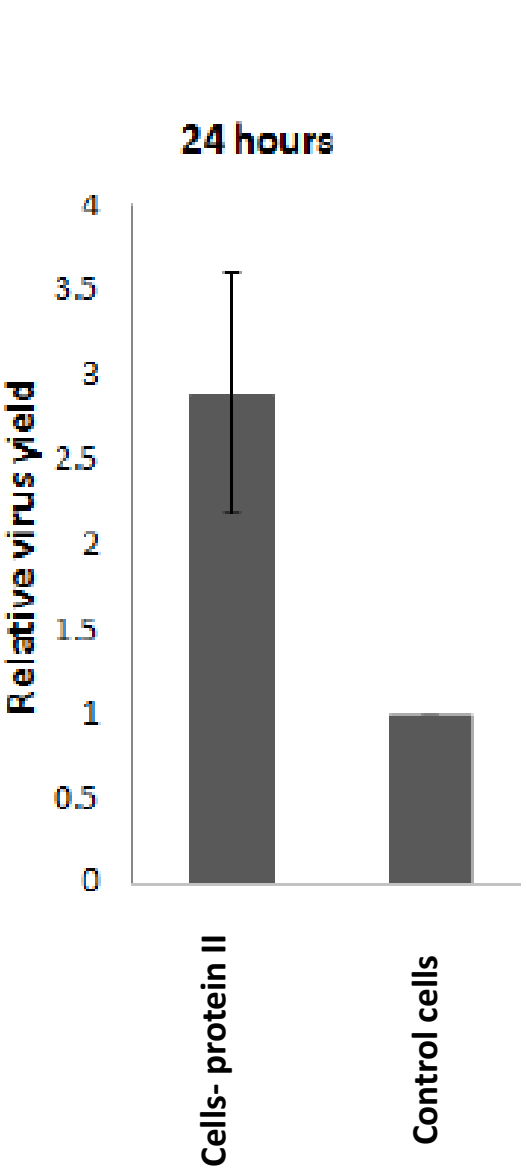
Part 3

6- Use percentages
7- Data should be consistent
8- Statistics



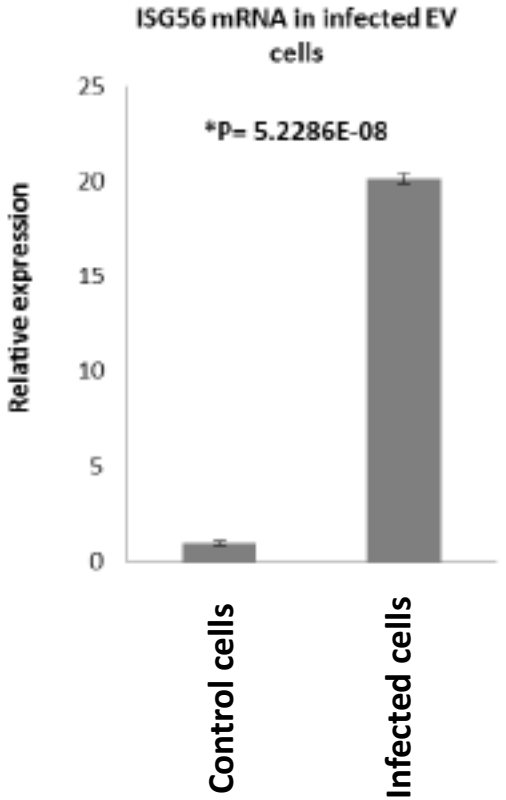
9- Past tense
10- Numbering
11-Headings
12- Brief, accurate description

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT :
Differences in viral gene expression may or may not affect the virus yield.
PURPOSE of EXPERIMENT : To determine whether loss of Protein II affected the virus yield, Cells- protein II and control cells were infected with Adenovirus for 24 hours . ***Refer to the M and M briefly*** : Total cell cultures were harvested and analyzed by fluorescence focus assay. ***The main result:*** There was a significant increase of about 3-fold in virus yield in cells – Protein II when compared with control cells at 24 hours post infection



Apply the instructions in previous example to make a logical academic piece or results ....

To detect the level of interferon type I
The virus .. Rotavirus
Time of infection 48 hours
Analysis methods gene expression by PCR
The increase in interferon is about 18 fold in infected cells
Infected cells and control cells



Examples how to write a piece of result accurately

Example A	**Example B**
Results On observation of each strain of E. Coli, it was apparent that all treatments used a deterring effect on the growth of E. Coli colonies but some treatments were more effective on particular strains than others (see Figure 1.) **FIGURE 1** E. Coli strain 1 (EC 1) tended to be the most sensitive as it produced no colonies on any of the treated plates (see Figure 1) E. Coli strains 2 and 3 (EC 2 and EC 3) tended to have an intermediate sensitivity to antibiotic treatments. EC 2 was more resilient towards the Chloramphenicol treatment, and EC 3 was more resilient towards the streptomycin treatment. Although colonies were detected on each treatment type, the average number of colonies per plate was significantly lower than that of the control plates. No colonies were detected on the combination treatment (see Figure 1). E. Coli strain 4 (EC 4) tended to be the least sensitive overall, as it produced colonies on all treatment plates, even though it was more sensitive to the individual treatments, compared to EC 2 and EC 3 (see Figure 1)…..	**Results** The following observations were made as a result of experiments conducted by Casey Hospital with respect to four types of E.Coli bacterial strains. The graph illustrates that 5mg./ml. of Chloramphenicol stopped the growth of two strains of E. Coli; EC 1 and EC 3. It also illustrates that the 5 mg/ml of Chloramphenicol had little to no effect on the EC 2 strain of E. Coli and had a minimal effect on EC 4 strain of E. Coli as the colony sizes were near maximum of the standard result. This shows that 5 mg/ml Chloramphenicol is an effective antibiotic against EC 1 and EC 2 strains of E. Coli. **FIGURE 1** …..The main point of Figure 4 is that a combination of 5 mg/ml of Chloramphenicol and 5 mg/ml Streptomycin can effectively reduce the numbers of EC 4 colonies, compared to only one of the antibiotics being present at any one time shown in Figure 2 and 3 respectively. **FIGURE 4** In these results it has shown that the Casey Hospital should use both 5 mg/ml of Chloramphenicol plus 5 mg/ml of Streptomycin in targeting the four strains of E. Coli. Due to EC 4 having resistance to both antibiotics there is need for experimentation in finding an antibiotic which EC 4 is not resistant to.

Which do you think is the better example of a properly written results section?

Example A is an example from a well written results section; it uses relevant material and focuses on the results and not the Figures.

Example B is an example from a poorly written results section. It includes material which does not belong to the results section such as interpretation and discussion; it focuses on the Figures representing the results, rather than the results themselves and it does not introduce and refer to the Figures correctly. to see an annotated version of example B.

How to prepare the title:
1.A title should be self-explanatory.
2.A title should summarize the main idea of the article.
3.A title should not be too long nor too short.
4.Avoid using abbreviations.
5.Avoid grammatical errors.

How to list the authors and addresses:
1.**Author's name (byline).** The preferred form of an author's name is first name, middle initial(s), and last name. Omit all titles (e.g., Dr., Professor) and degrees (e.g., PhD).
2.**Institutional affiliation.** The affiliation identifies the location where the author or authors were when the research was conducted, which is usually an institution.

How to prepare the abstract:
An abstract of a report of an empirical study should include:
1.Problem under investigation and the purpose of the study
2.Participants
3.Method
4.Basic findings
5.Conclusion and implications
6.Keywords

How to write the introduction:
1.Explore importance of the problem.
2.Discuss the relevant related literature.
3.Explain your approach to solving the problem.
4.Write your research question(s) that you want to address

How to write the literature review:
1. You provide the background material (both theoretically and empirically).
2. Sometimes, this part is merged with the Introduction section.
3. There are two types of literature review: Theoretical and empirical

How to write the method:
The subsections include:
1.Participants/Subjects/Companions :-)
2.Instruments/Instrumentation
3.Design
4.Procedure
5.Data Analysis

How to write the results:
In the Results section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data.

How to write the discussion:
1.After presenting the results, you are in a position to evaluate and interpret their implications, especially with respect to your original hypotheses/questions.
2.Show how your results and interpretations agree (or contrast) with previously published work.

How to write the conclusion:

1.State your conclusions as clearly as possible.
2.Summarize your evidence for each conclusion.
3.Do not be too strong nor too conservative.
4.Acknowledge the (de)limitations of your research.
5.Provide the implications of your findings.
6.Provide suggestions for further research.

Do not forget APA! :)

More links:

doi identifier:

http://www.crossref.org/guestquery/

List of predatory journals:

http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/12/06/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers-2013/

Prezi:

www.prezi.com

A man may write at any time, if s/he will set her/himself doggedly to it.

Samuel Johnson