

The Scientific Writing: an enigma for the Young researcher in the Health sector

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ABSTRACT

As a result of several workshops with graduates of medical and social sciences in the province of Santiago de Cuba on scientific writing, it has been confirmed that they have difficulty with this professional skill, and this is the reason why they do not publish their theses undergraduate; therefore, this work aims to guide young researchers on the scientific writing of an article. They are given principles in the preparation of this report and are encouraged to master the different styles of scientific writing.

Keywords: scientific writing, vancouver standards, apa standards, research, science

La Escritura Científica: un enigma para los jóvenes investigador en el sector salud

RESUMEN

Como resultado de varios talleres con licenciados en ciencias médicas y sociales de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba sobre redacción científica, se ha confirmado que tienen dificultades con esta habilidad profesional, razón por la cual no publican sus tesis de pregrado. ; Por lo tanto, este trabajo tiene como objetivo orientar a jóvenes investigadores en la redacción científica de un artículo. Se les dan principios para la preparación de este informe y se les anima a dominar los diferentes estilos de redacción científica.

Palabras clave: redacción científica, estándares de Vancouver, estándares APA, investigación, ciencia.

Escrita Científica: Um Enigma Para Jovens Pesquisadores Do Setor Saúde

RESUMO

Como resultado de diversas oficinas com graduados em ciências médicas e sociais da província de Santiago de Cuba sobre redação científica, constatou-se que eles têm dificuldades com esta habilidade profissional, razão pela qual não publicam suas teses de graduação. ; Portanto, este trabalho tem como objetivo orientar jovens pesquisadores na redação científica de um artigo. Eles recebem princípios para a preparação deste relatório e são incentivados a dominar os diferentes estilos de redação científica.

Palavras-chave: redação científica, padrões Vancouver, padrões APA, pesquisa, ciência.

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INTRODUCTION

The results of an investigation are one thing and it is quite another to write a report (1, 2) of that same scientific investigation. We have to try to do justice to the research carried out through the manuscript since a lot of information is revealed in the investigations, and in the When submitting a document to a scientific journal, it is necessary to discern which information is vital and which is not in said document. The author's cultural and ideological positions are reflected in the manuscripts; Gadamer (3, 4) guided that to understand a researcher it is necessary to investigate his personal life and that this fact transcends the author's work, on the other hand the scientist interprets all the data of his research according to his idiosyncrasy.

According to statistics, scientific production (5) at an international level doubles every two years, and undergraduate theses defended triple these figures, ¿so why are these theses not published in scientific journals? This problem also reflected in Santiago de Cuba, facilitated some workshops with graduates of both medical sciences and social sciences; they stated in a general sense that it was difficult for them to readjust the theses to an article for possible publication in a magazine. Therefore, the present study aims to guide young researchers on the scientific writing of an article; verticalized all of the above by the paradigm of hermeneutics.

PRINCIPLES IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

If a young researcher intends to write a scientific report, he or she must take into account that it must be done in technical-average language (6), since said publication can be downloaded and read by any interested person (such as a member of the scientific community or an ordinary person); and it may be the case that a wealthy individual intends to financially support a research project (for 2 reasons: altruistic or wants to pay little to the treasury of his country), therefore after reading the article he requests the folder of this project. But if the reader notices that it is written with exquisite scientific language, they will not finish reading it and therefore will not support this project.

The second thing in scientific writing is the vital coherence and systematization of the ideas throughout the document. In the introduction of the manuscript, it is mentioned in a general way what the article is about, and always making it clear that this research is reflected in the database. Scientific problems (mostly in the original articles) or it is a very frequent social phenomenon in a certain

community. You must lead the reader in what you want to inform him, this is achieved through the concatenations of the categories that you present; next, it is essential to capture statistical data on the problem (in the case of the original articles) in the world, in the continent where it was investigated, the country and municipality.

The third principle is to problematize (in the case of essays or short communications) throughout the document about the categories that you present, all in the form of logical questions of possible interrelationships of categories for possible solutions to social problems. The writer of the article must base his theories (7-9) based on praxis, he must provide paths or lights to the scientific community on possible solutions to sociocultural problems.

The fourth principle and the most important of all is the necessary bibliographic references (10, 11) updated (at least 5 years old). When you submit your article to a journal for possible publication, the first thing the editor does is check if 75% of the bibliographic references are up to date. Therefore, if you performed a search for new scientific documents, this makes the reviewer understand that you have narrowed down the most important authors of that line of research.

The last principle would be to take into account the requirements of the journal at the time of sending the manuscript and in which group it is located (its level of impact in the scientific community) within the group of journals, you should try to publish in a specific journal of your specialty in this way you will be able to achieve a greater scope of the results of your research.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG RESEARCHER

Do not be intimidated if a scientific journal rejects your manuscript, this may happen because the journal is not interested in that line of research (12), it may also happen that you did not know how to present your report well to the editorial board according to the journal's requirements, or simply the reviewers of his article failed to perceive the greatness of his ideas. The fact that your article was rejected does not mean that you are wrong on the path, when your manuscript is rejected this gives you the opportunity to perfect your report and be able to send it to another journal.

When you start in the universe of scientific publications (13, 14) you have to combine authors with national or international prestige to your research (you can rely on your professors). Since these co-authors validate the entire document that

was sent to be published in a journal, and they enrich the writing thanks to their vast experience. On the other hand, the editors of scientific journals, before reading their article, inquire about the production of the main author, this reality being a whiplash for the young researcher. At the end of writing your manuscript you have to reflect keywords that represent your article, therefore you have to be very careful when selecting which words will represent that manuscript. It is recommended that you put more than 3 keywords in your report in search of greater coverage and visibility of your research.

It is necessary for the young researcher to master the Vancouver standards (15) and the APA (American Psychological Association) standards (16, 17), since it may be the case that a biomedical journal requests an article from a clinical psychologist (even though this professional was trained in the sciences social), and this specialist who works mostly on APA standards is able to change them to Vancouver standards. Remember that the manuscript represents your academic level in the scientific community, and spelling mistakes in the writing of the article are laughable; for obvious reasons: the university student should not write with spelling mistakes, computers have automatic language correctors and the co-authors of the article review the document, which is why these errors are not admitted.

CONCLUSIONS

The editors of scientific journals must first read the manuscript and then investigate who is the first author of the article, since it may be the case that great work is undervalued due to the poor scientific production of the young researcher. This inexperienced researcher has to master APA and Vancouver standards if he intends to make his academic results visible, and it is vital that he add professors with vast experience in his line of research to his research, helping him in scientific writing. And finally, it is vital that the young researcher updates his ORCID code profile by linking it to the network of his institution where he works.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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