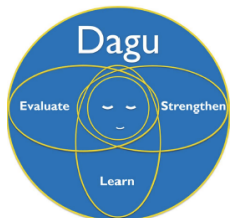


# Assisting the PhD student in writing research papers

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Assisting the PhD student in analysis and interpretation; plan for appropriate reporting

- Reporting of observational epidemiological studies: STROBE guidelines  
<http://strobe-statement.org/index.php?id=strobe-home>
- Reporting of trials: CONSORT guidelines  
<http://www.consort-statement.org>
- Reporting of qualitative studies: COREQ guidelines  
<http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/coreq/>



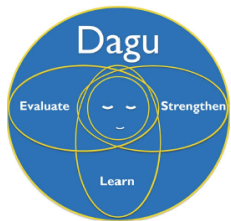
**STROBE Statement**

Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology

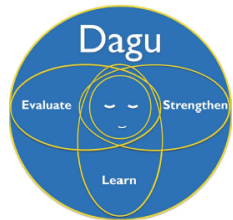
**Assisting the PhD student  
in writing research papers**

*Coach the student to read  
literature!*

- Teach how to use the net to follow literature
- Stimulate by showing relevant papers
- Encourage broader interests than just a narrow focus on the planned studies
- Literature club?
- Give the student manuscripts to review, discuss the review



## Assisting the PhD student in writing research papers

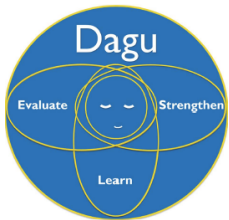


- Coach the student to write the work up step by step (literature review, organizing references, describing aims and methods..)
- To learn from others (and by reading lots of research articles) but no plagiarism!
- What is title of the paper? Helps the student to focus what the paper is about

Assisting the PhD student  
in writing research papers:  
writing an abstract

*A first draft of the abstract is  
useful for the student at an  
early stage (maybe before  
results):*

- Why was it worth doing (rationale) and aim
- What did you do?
- How did you do it?
- What were the key results?
- What are the implications of your results?



**Assisting the PhD student in writing research papers:  
Common structure of the paper**

*Title*

*Authors (plan at an early stage, only those contributing)*

*Abstract*

*Background, maybe theoretical framework rationale. Maybe hypothesis.*

*Aims (objectives)*

*Methods*

- Study area
- Study design
- Study population
- Sample size
- Study methods
- Analyses

*Ethical considerations*

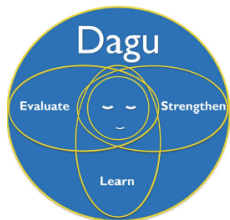
*Results (deliver results as promised in aims)*

*Discussion (short summary of findings, validity, discuss key findings in relation to other research)*

*Conclusion (of the findings presented)*

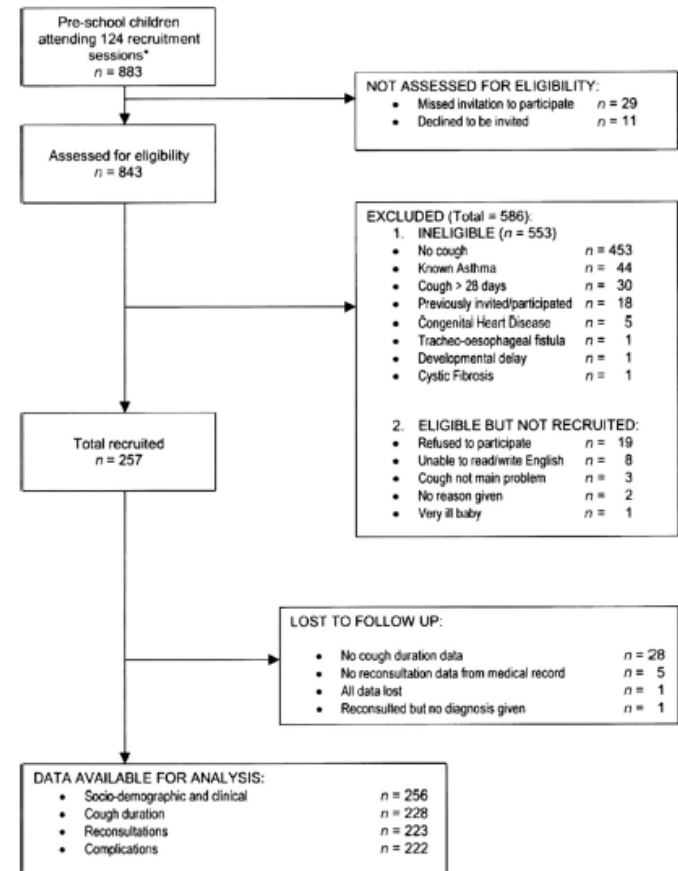
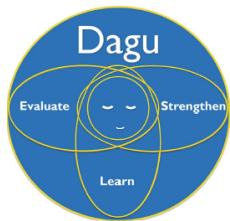
*Contributions, Funding, Acknowledgements*

*References*



Assisting the PhD student  
in writing research papers:  
graphs and tables

- The study flow – not only in trial reports



See STROBE and CONSORT  
guidelines

# Discuss with the student: making a table

Table 1. Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014.

Primary, Secondary, University. Women, Men.

***Table? How? Make a dummy table***



Table 1. Level of education among 30 year old women and men in Fictitia 2014.

Level	Women	Men
Primary		
Secondary		
University		

Table 1. Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300	150
Secondary	150	250
University	50	100

***These were the numbers, what about %?***

Table 1. Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014.

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300 (60)	150 (30)
Secondary	150 (30)	250 (50)
University	50 (10)	100 (20)

Data are n (%)

Table 1. Level of education among 30 year old women and men in Fictitia 2014.

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300 (60)	150 (30)
Secondary	150 (30)	250 (50)
University	50 (10)	100 (20)

Data are n (%)

***Statistics? Where should that be written?***

Table 1. Level of education among 30 year old women and men in Fictitia 2014

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300 (60)	150 (30)
Secondary	150 (30)	250 (50)
University	50 (10)	100 (20)

Data are n (%). Chi<sup>2</sup> 91.7, p<0.001

Table 1. Level of education among 30 year old women and men in Fictitia 2014

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300 (60)	150 (30)
Secondary	150 (30)	250 (50)
University	50 (10)	100 (20)

Data are n (%).  $\chi^2$  91.7,  $p < 0.001$

***But we would like to show this for urban and rural areas? How?***

Table 1. Level of education among 30 year old women and men in urban and rural areas of Fictitia, 2014.

Geographical area	Level of education	Women	Men
Urban	Primary	100 (42)	50 (18)
	Secondary	100 (42)	150 (53)
	University	40 (16)	80 (29)
Rural	Primary	200 (77)	100 (43)
	Secondary	50 (19)	100 (43)
	University	10 (4)	30 (13)

Data are n (%)

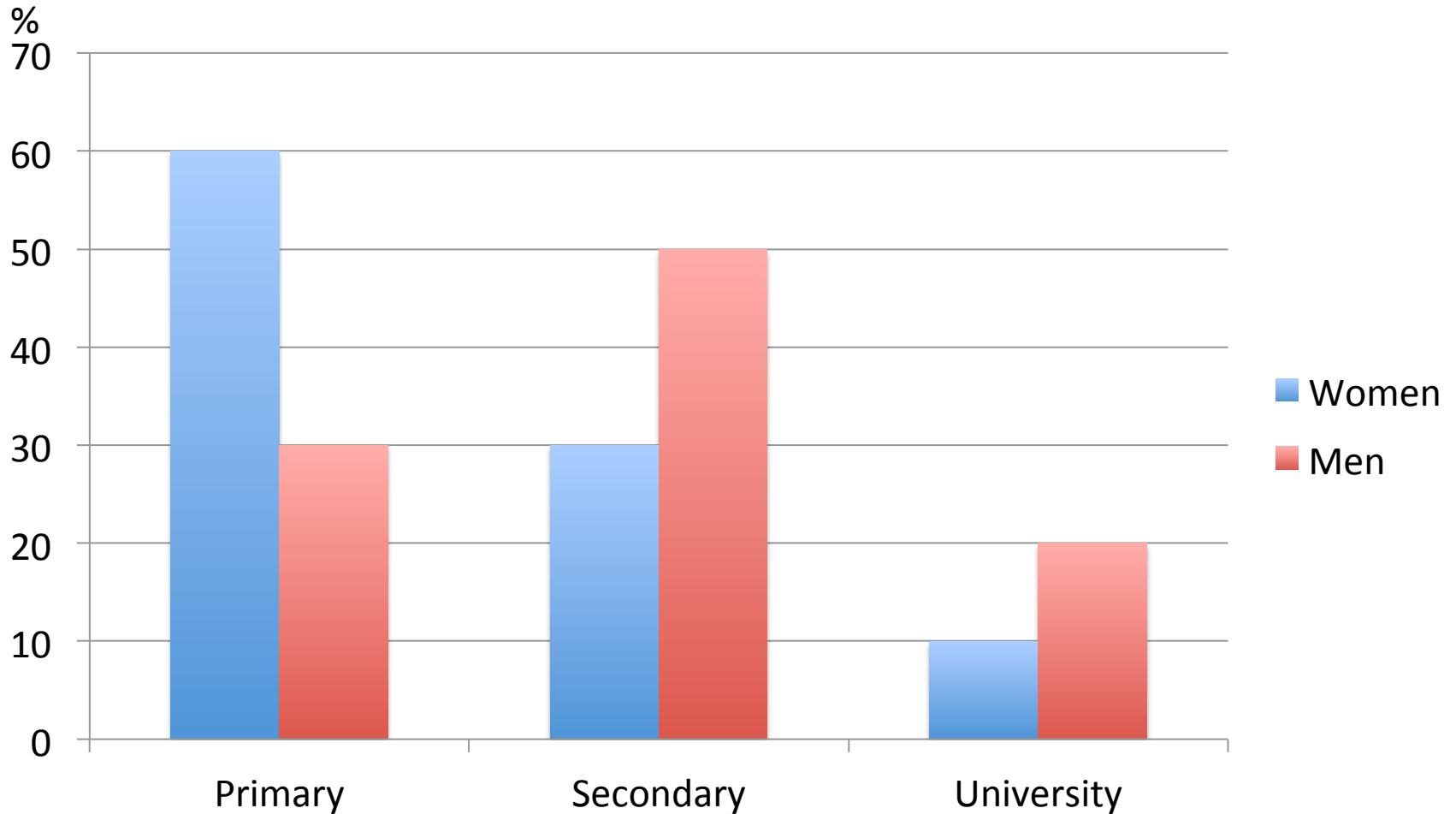
Table 1. Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014

Level	Women	Men
Primary	300 (60)	150 (30)
Secondary	150 (30)	250 (50)
University	50 (10)	100 (20)

***Could we show this in a graph?***

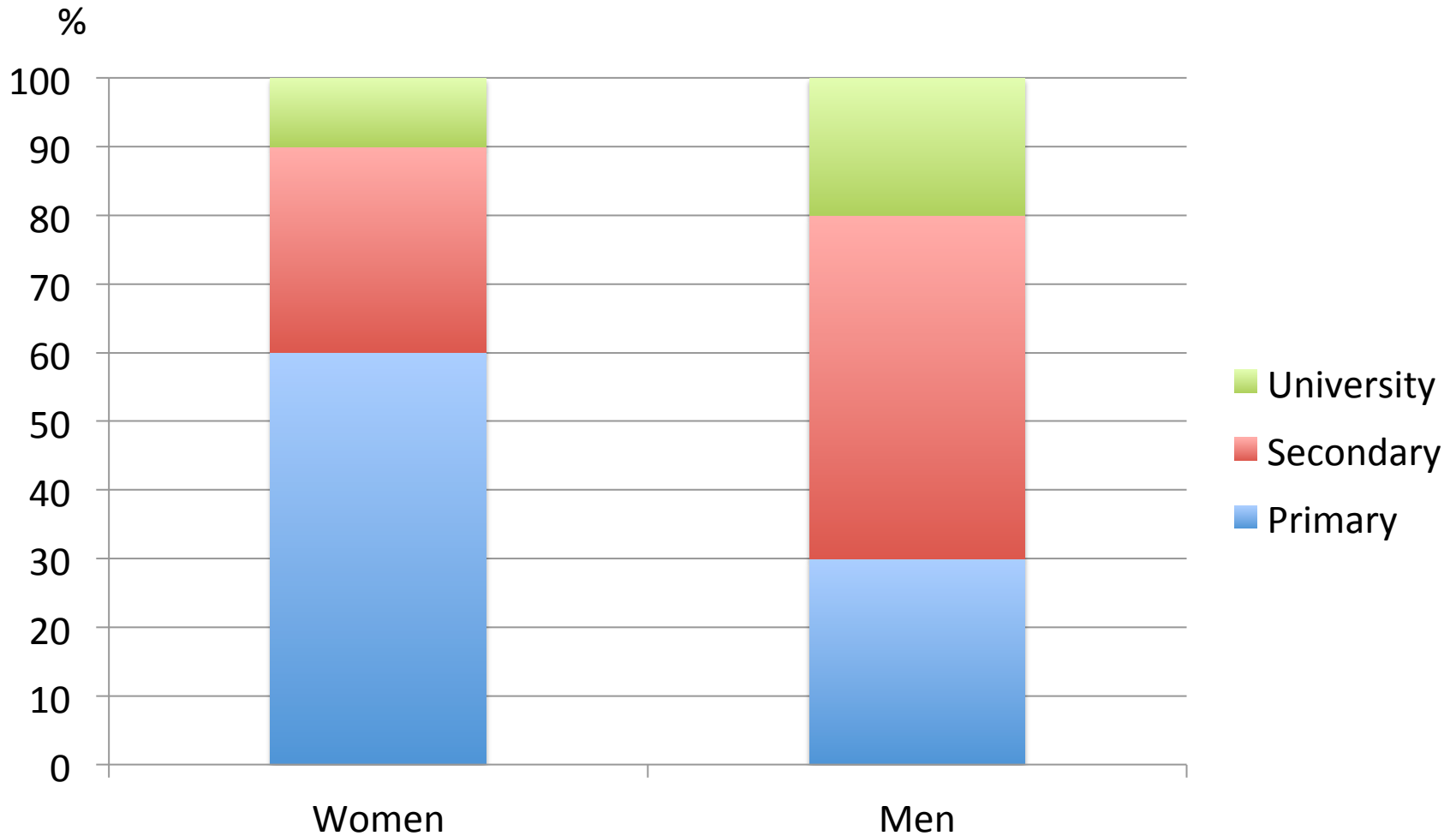


# Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014



Other ways of making the graph?

# Level of education among 30-year old women and men in Fictitia 2014



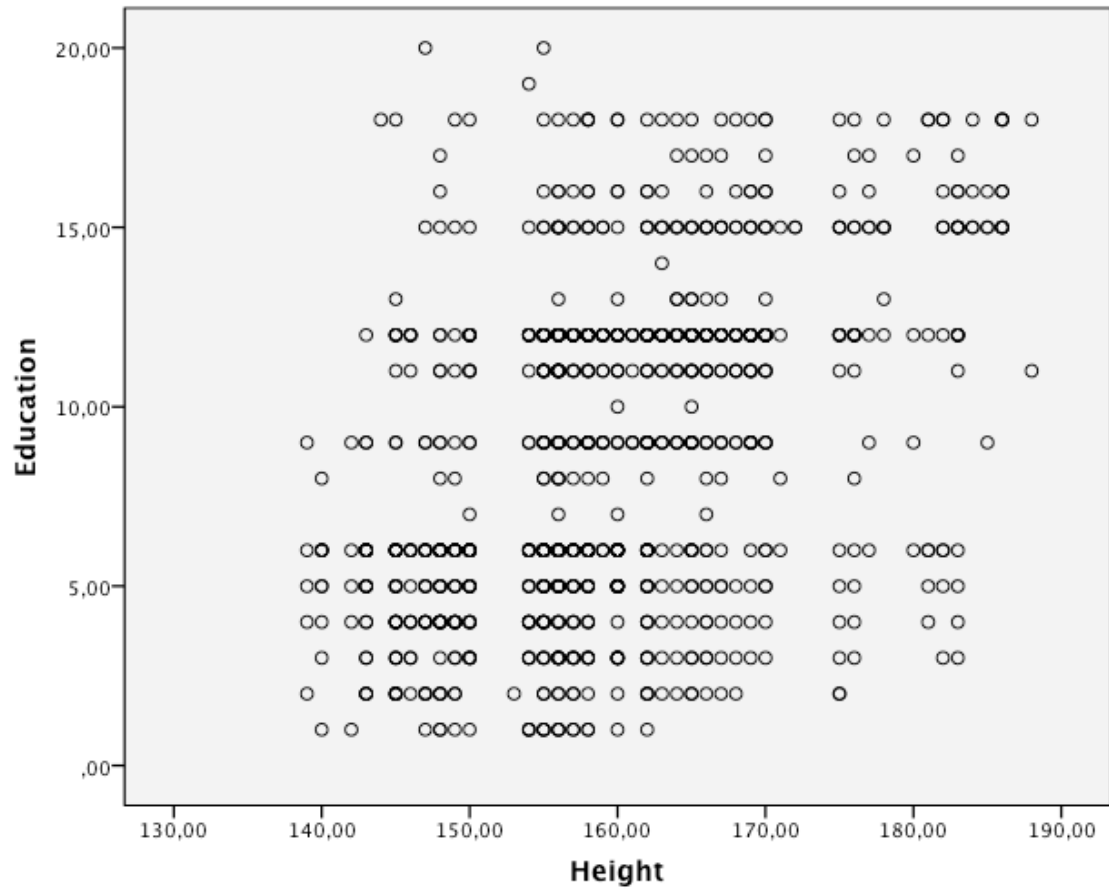
What about if we have two  
continuous variables?

And we want to show their relation  
in a graph

Maybe we have years of education,  
and height of the individual (cm)

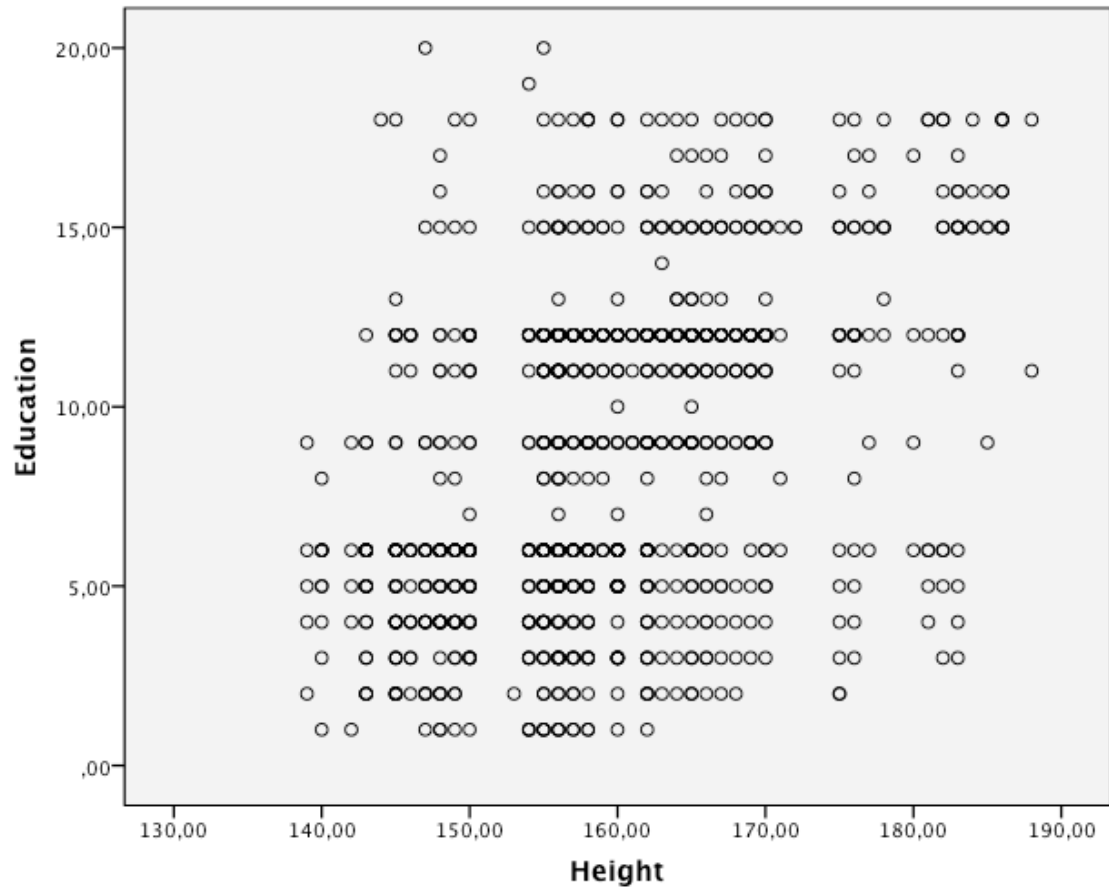
What sort of graph?

# A scatterplot

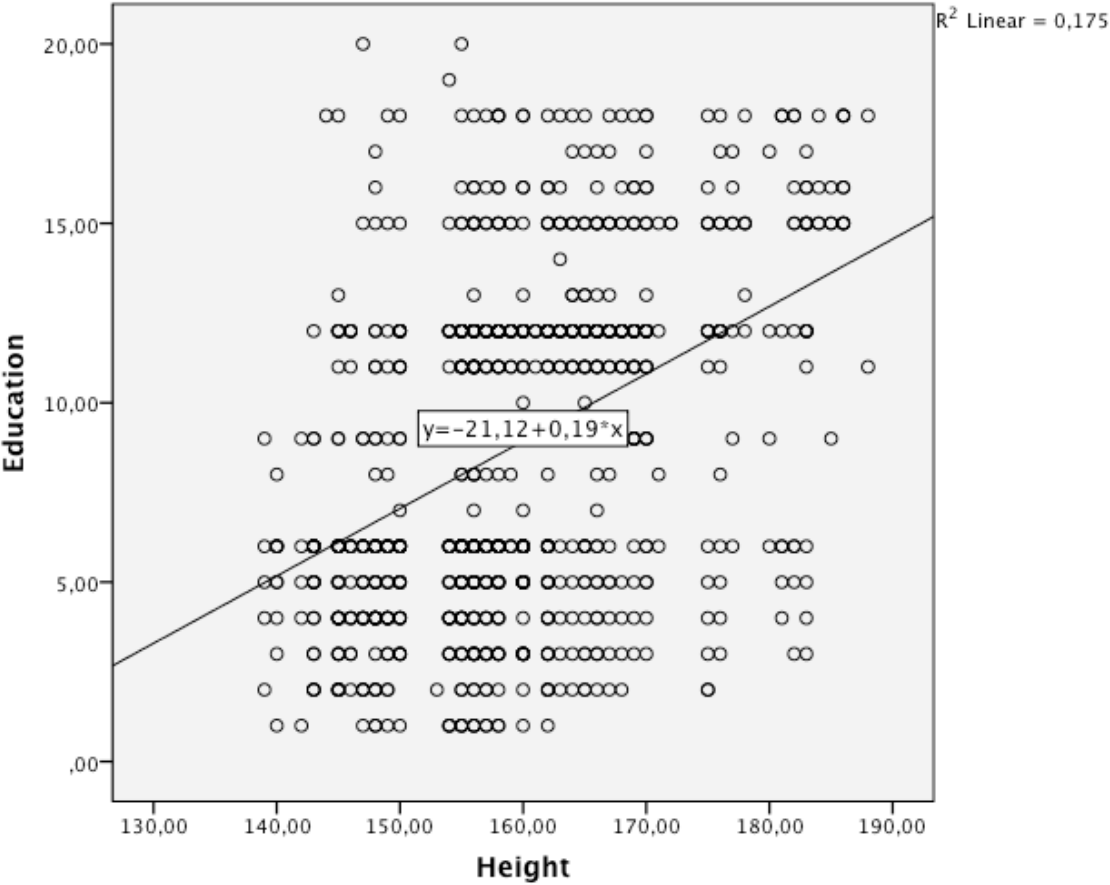


# A scatterplot

## Is there an association?

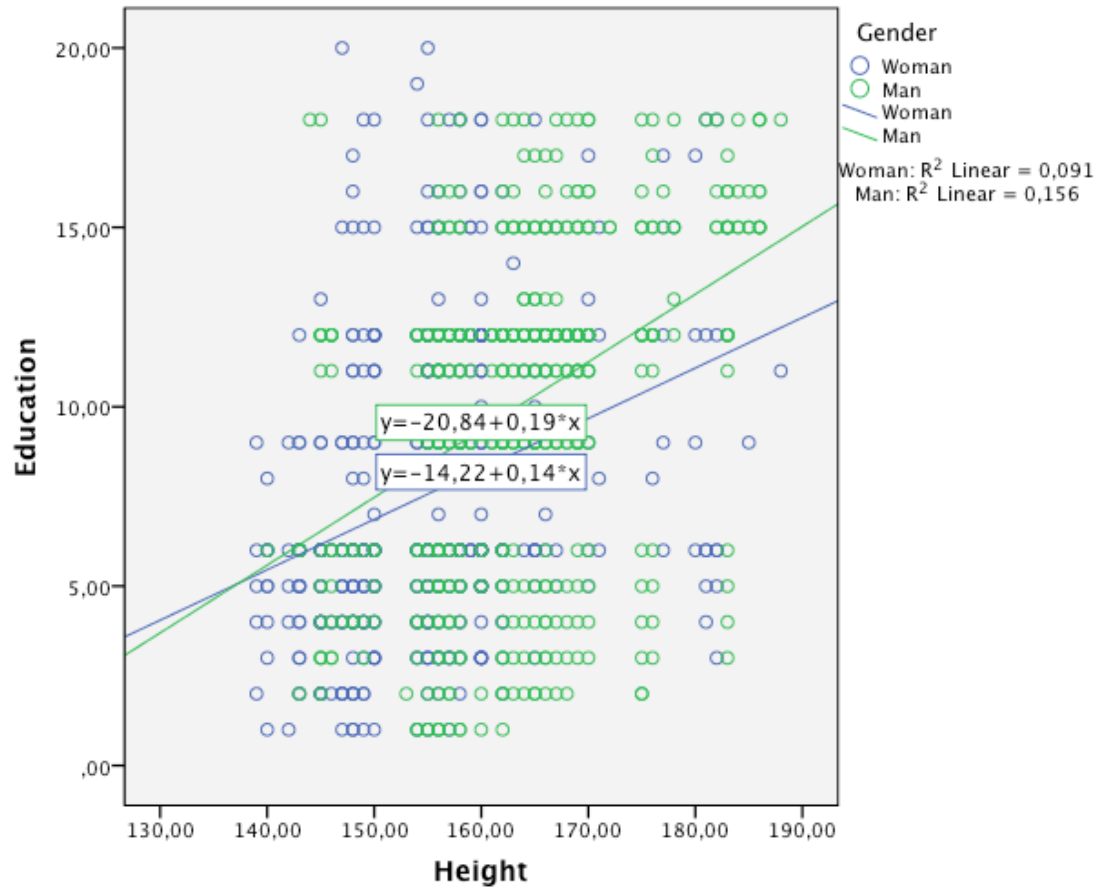


# Now we have added the regression line

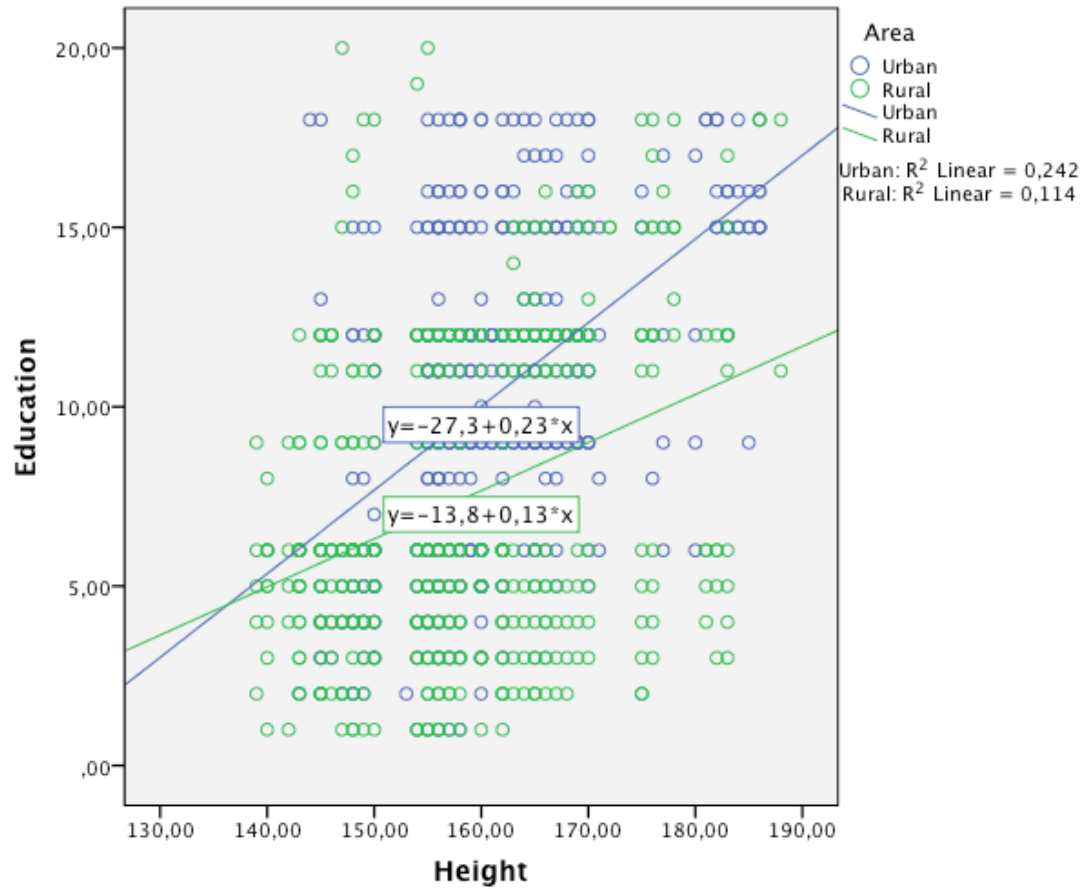




# And now we have noted who is woman and who is a man



# And now for urban and rural areas



# Help the student to check the logical flow

