

Editorial



Dear Colleagues,

It is my great pleasure to meet with you again in the third issue of the Journal of the Turkish - German Gynecological Association (*J Turk Ger Gynecol Assoc*).

Today I want to give some information about **ORCID**. ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors and contributors. This addresses the problem that a particular author's contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities can be hard to recognize as most personal names are not unique, they can change

(such as with marriage), have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems. It provides a persistent identity for humans, similar to that created for content-related entities on digital networks by digital object identifiers (DOIs).

The ORCID organization offers an open and independent registry intended to be the *de facto* standard for contributor identification in research and academic publishing. On 16 October 2012, ORCID launched its registry services and started issuing user identifiers. The aim of ORCID is to aid "the transition from science to e-Science, wherein scholarly publications can be mined to spot links and ideas hidden in the ever-growing volume of scholarly literature". Another suggested use is to provide each researcher with a constantly updated 'digital curriculum vitae' providing a picture of his or her contributions to science going far beyond the simple publication list. The idea is that other organizations will use the open-access ORCID database to build their own services.

It has been noted in an editorial in *Nature* that ORCID, in addition to tagging the contributions that scientists make to papers, "could also be assigned to data sets they helped to generate, comments on their colleagues' blog posts or unpublished draft papers, edits of Wikipedia entries and much else besides". In April 2014, ORCID announced plans to work with the Consortia Advancing Standards in Research Administration Information to record and acknowledge contributions to peer review. In an open letter dated 1 January 2016 eight publishers, including the Royal Society, the American Geophysical Union, Hindawi, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, PLOS, and Science, committed to requiring all authors in their journals to have an ORCID ID. From now on, we ask from all authors an ORCID ID too. Therefore I recommend all of you to get your unique ORCID identifier from <https://orcid.org>.

Dear Young Researchers,

Publishing an article in an academic journal can be a frustrating process that demands a substantial commitment of time and hard work. Nevertheless, establishing a record of publication is essential if you intend to pursue a career as an academic or scientific researcher. I want to give five suggestions will help you turn the odds in your favor and make the publishing process less daunting.

1. Target an Appropriate Journal
2. Say Something New
3. Edit Your Work Extensively

Editorial

4. Reference Strategically

5. Make it Difficult for Reviewers to Say “No”

When choosing a journal, you want to keep in mind two factors: *review times* and policies on *multiple submissions*. You should expect most reviews to take several months at a minimum. Meanwhile, most journals do not accept an article for review that is simultaneously being reviewed by another journal.

As a result, the journal you target is particularly important because it's not practical to submit your work to many publications. If you aren't interested in waiting 6-months or longer to hear back from several journals (one after the other), start out by targeting a publication that's more likely to give your article the green light. You'll have a better chance of publishing in a top journal with this experience under your belt.

Dear Colleagues,

In this issue, we are dealing with very interesting research articles and reviews. We worked hard to deliver you the journal with the best manuscripts in time. In this issue, you will read several good papers from all over the world from India to Germany and USA.

I would also like to remind you the sixth Social Responsibility Project of Turkish German Gynecological Education and Research Foundation (TGGF), which will be held on September 8-9, 2017, in Antakya-Turkey. The project held in this beautiful city is traditionally organized from four steps; public awareness meeting with participation of the locals, the scientific meeting with participation of health professionals, performing of the advanced operations and medical examination/screening to local women, and finally a medical device donation to a local hospital. We believe our project could be considered a success if only one maternal death is prevented. Since it is these small steps which may one day make the difference. We would be excited to have our colleagues join us in this intense scientific activity.

I would like to remind you that our journal has been indexed in **PubMed Central**. We are looking forward to receiving your valuable submissions and thank you in advance for your contributions.

Sincerely,

Prof. Cihat Ünlü, M.D.

Editor in Chief of *J Turk Ger Gynecol Assoc*

President of TAJEV