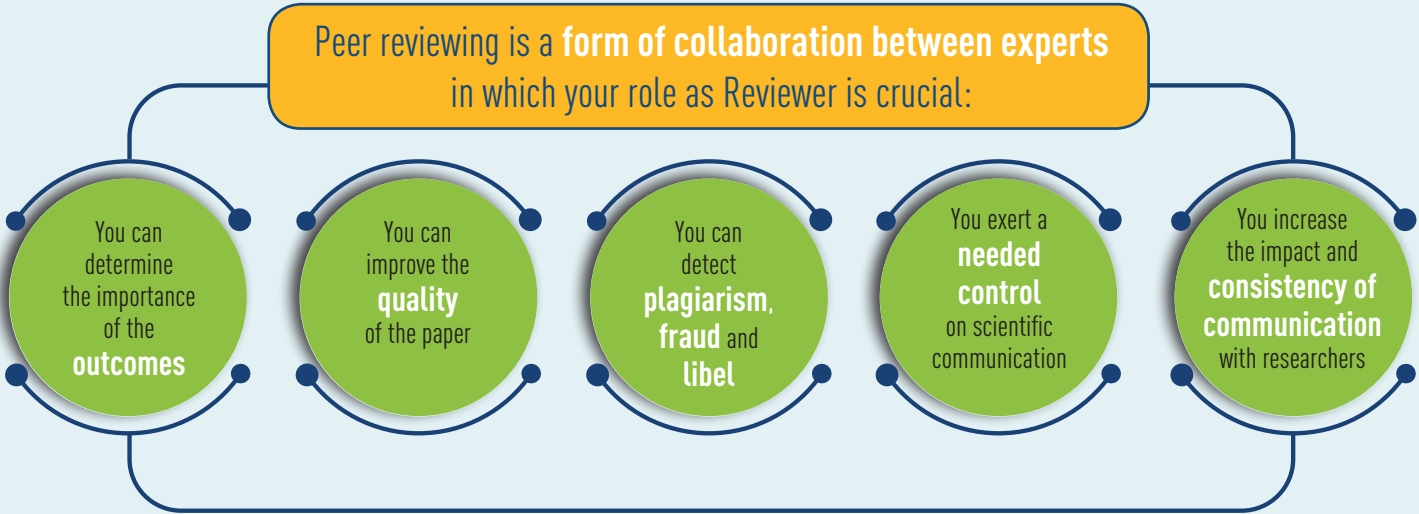


Peer review at its best



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Who can become a reviewer?

Simply, anybody who is an expert in the research field of the manuscript: you just need enough specialist knowledge to assess the article and provide constructive criticism to authors.

If you are a **junior scientist**, you are the **Next Generation of Researcher**: one reason more for beginning your activity as reviewer, as you are (or will be) author.

Your checklist for reviewing a paper

- Originality**
 - How original is the topic?
 - Does the article say something worth publishing, novel and important to the field?
- Abstract**
 - Is it a real summary?
 - Does it include the key findings, is it concise yet interesting?
- Introduction**
 - Is it clear and well structured?
 - Does it convince that this particular research is useful?
- Methodology**
 - Is the description of the Methods used clear and accurate?
- Results**
 - Are the data presented in a logical order? (Suggestions as on how the way data are shown are highly valued).
- Discussion**
 - Are the authors' interpretations justified?
 - Have the authors clearly responded to the question "What the results mean"?
- Conclusions**
 - Have the authors provided a strong scientific rationale for their study?
- Literature, tables and figures**
 - Are the cited References appropriate and accurate?
 - Are Figures of good readability?
 - Are Tables illustrating the actual results?
 - Are they all necessary?
- Title**
 - Does it clearly describe the article?

Quick
tip

Look at the Conclusions first

Here the authors have to catch the real interest of their peers by providing the rationale.

From the **Editors'** point of view, ▶ a good reviewer

- Responds promptly to invitation.
- Provides an exhaustive and comprehensive report.
- Demonstrates impartiality.
- Gives useful criticism.
- Provides a well-defined recommendation to the editor.
- Submits the report on time.