DRAFT PROGRAM FOR THE HUGS PROJECT - ONLINE MANUSCRIPT WRITING			
Day & Date	**Time (Hours)**	**Activity**	**Facilitator**
Friday, 19th January 2024	14:00	Welcome remarks	J. Musaya
	14:10	Getting started	R. Stothard
		Structuring your article	R. Stothard
		Choosing a Journal	R. Stothard
		Data Analysis	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	S. Kayuni
	14:50	Figures and Results	J. LaCourse
		Materials and Methods	J. LaCourse
		Discussion	J. Musaya
		Introduction	J. Musaya
		Questions and comments	L. Cunningham
	15:30	Tea Break	All
	15:50	A good Title	J. Musaya
		Abstract and Acknowledgements	J. Musaya
		Ethics and Plagiarism	J. Musaya
		Submitting and Review Process	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	P. Makaula
	16:30	Other Issues and General Discussions	All
	17:00	Closing remarks	R. Stothard

HUGS is developing an agenda of papers for topics and who takes lead in writing

Current list of main papers expected from HUGS

No.	Suggested Title	Lead Author (s)	Journal	Deadline for First draft	Status (W/S/A/P)
1	Molecular Assay description - HUGS Methodology	Lucas Cunningham	Frontiers in Tropical Diseases	05/12/2023	Submitted
2	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Case report on unique FGS participant in Nsanje district, Malawi	Seke Kayuni	Frontiers in Tropical Diseases	11/12/2023	Submitted
3	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Diagnosing Male genital schistosomiasis caused by non-human and hybrid schistsomes in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Bright Mainga	Tropical Medicine	24/12/2023	Writing draft
4	Surveillance on emerging Hybrid infections in Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep) along South Lake Malawi	Alex Juhasz, Peter Makaula	OneHealth	31/12/2023	To be submitted
5	*P. columella* snails in Malawi	Sam Jones	Parasites and Vectors	31/12/2023	To be submitted
6	*Orientagalba* snails invading Malawi	Alex Juhasz	International Journal of Parasitology	31/12/2023	To be submitted
7	Pilot *S. haematobium* story	Donales Kapira		03/01/2024	
8	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Female genital schistosomiasis and associated genital infections in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Dingase Kumwenda, Lucas Cunningham		03/01/2024	
9	Infection status of snail intermediate hosts with hybrid schistosoma species	David Lally, Sam Jones		31/01/2024	
10	Longitudinal spatial and temporal variations of schistosomiasis intermediate host snails along Lake Malawi and Shire River in Malawi	Priscilla Chammudzi, Sam Jones		31/01/2024	
11	Use of microscopy for visualising schistosome eggs in CVL. Confirmed menstrual route as a minor transmission cycle for schistosomiasis.	Russell Stothard		31/01/2024	
12	Hybridization in urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS): Human survey- preparations, mapping and community sensitization	Gladys Namacha, Janelisa Musaya		29/02/2024	
13	Assessment of community's knowledge, attitudes and practices related to schistosomiasis during baseline and follow-up in HUGS study areas	Peter Makaula, David Lally		29/02/2024	
14	Assessment of anemia associated with hybrid schistosomiasis in Malawi: a comparative cross-sectional study	Donales Kapira		29/02/2024	
15	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Findings of the Baseline and 1-year Follow-up Human surveys on *S. haematobium* hybrid infections in Nsanje and Mangochi districts	Peter Makaula, Lucas Cunningham, Bright Mainga		31/03/2024	
16	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: *Trichomonas vaginalis* story among schistosome-infected women in Southern Malawi	David Lally, Dingase Kumwenda		31/03/2024	
17	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Ultrasonography findings associated with schistosome hybrid infections in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Alex Juhasz		31/03/2024	
18	Strongyloidiasis in Southern Malawi	Lucas Cunningham, Alex Juhasz		31/06/2024	

HUGS is developing an agenda of papers for topics and who takes lead in writing

Current list of ancillary papers expected from Seke's PhD & HUGS sub-studies

	HUGS sub-studies				
18	Molecular epidimiology and assemblage typing of *Giardia duodenalis* in school-aged children situated along the southern shoreline of Lake Malawi, Malawi	John Archer	American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	NA	Published
19	Development, validation and pilot application of a high-throughput molecular xenomonitoring assay to detect *Schistosoma mansoni* and other trematode species within *Biomphalaria* freshwater snail hosts	John Archer	Current research in parasitology and vector borne diseases	30/01/2024	First draft to be circulated soon
20	Molecular epidemiology of *Schistosoma mansoni* in school-aged children and *Biomphalaria* freshwater snail intermediate hosts along the southern shoreline of Lake Malawi, Malawi	John Archer	Infectious Diseases of Poverty	30/02/2024	First draft to be circulated soon
21	Optimisation and validation of a *Schistosoma mansoni* real-time recombinase polymerase amplification (RPA) assay using clinical stool samples provided by school-aged children in a *S. mansoni* and *Schistosoma haematobium* co-endemic area	John Archer	PLOS NTDs	30/06/2024	Writing draft

For example, the PhD of Amber Reed utilises primary data from Kayuni et al.

Kayuni SA, O'Ferrall AM, Baxter H, Hesketh J, Mainga B, Lally D Jr, Al-Harbi MH, LaCourse EJ, Juziwelo L, Musaya J, Makaula P, Stothard JR. An outbreak of intestinal schistosomiasis, alongside increasing urogenital schistosomiasis prevalence, in primary school children on the shoreline of Lake Malawi, Mangochi District, Malawi. Infect Dis Poverty. 2020 Aug 31;9(1):121. doi: 10.1186/s40249-020-00736-w. PMID: 32867849; PMCID: PMC7456765.

Amber will have a total of 3 papers originating from her thesis, her first is:

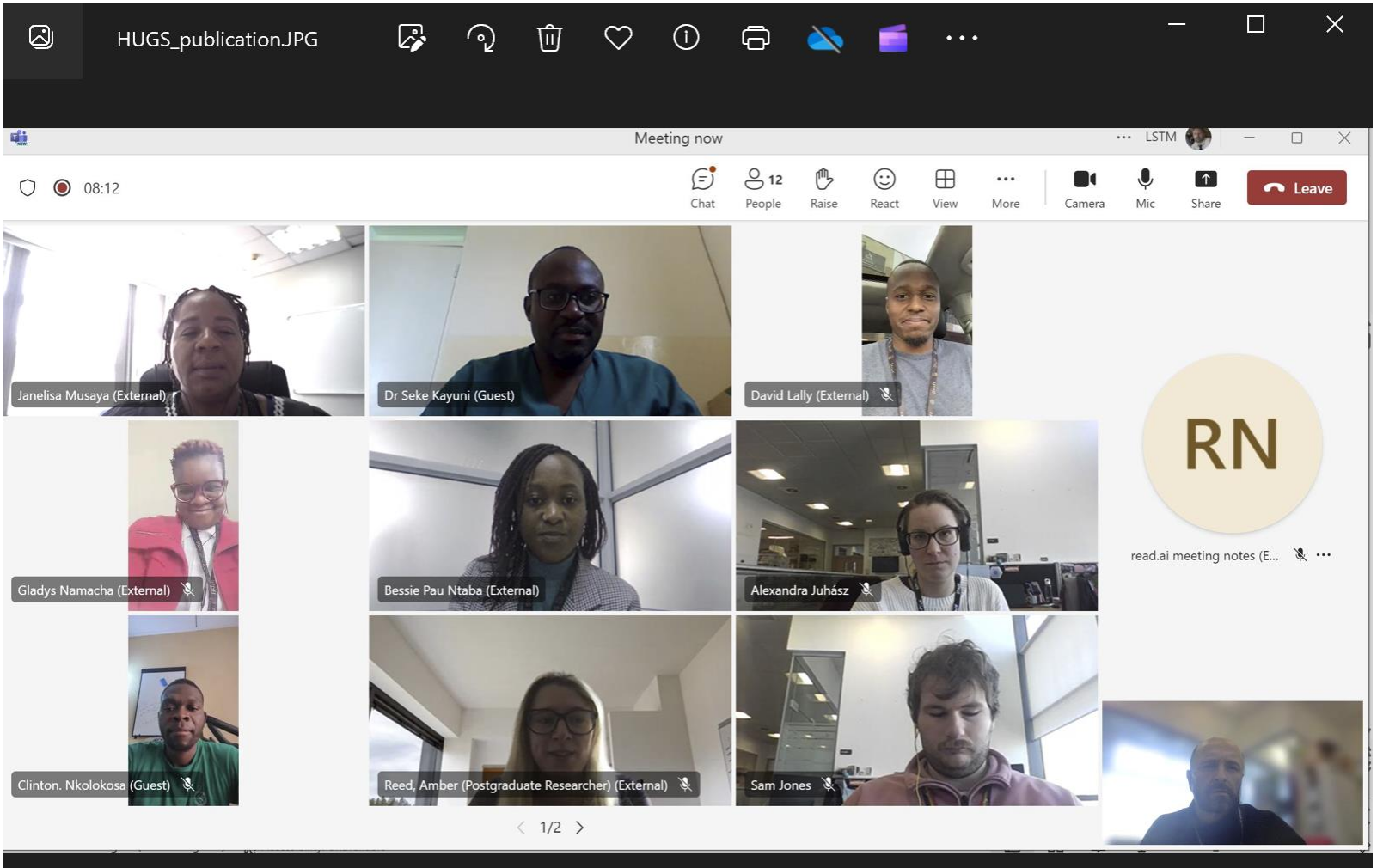
Reed AL, O'Ferrall AM, Kayuni SA, Baxter H, Stanton MC, Stothard JR, Jewell C. Modelling the age-prevalence relationship in schistosomiasis: A secondary data analysis of school-aged-children in Mangochi District, Lake Malawi. *Parasite Epidemiol Control*. 2023 May 3;22:e00303. doi: 10.1016/j.parepi.2023.e00303. PMID: 37234267; PMCID: PMC10205779.

These slides are part of the HUGS publication webinar

They are to be used as helpful notes and discussion points

Note that scientific writing takes time and requires a lot of effort

Bessie will share the live recording when ready amongst us all



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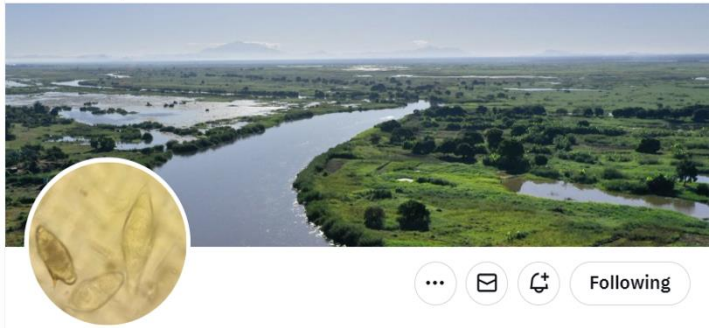
https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

online tutorial
19.01.2024
Russ Stothard

Publishing (y)our data

Getting started

Structuring your article

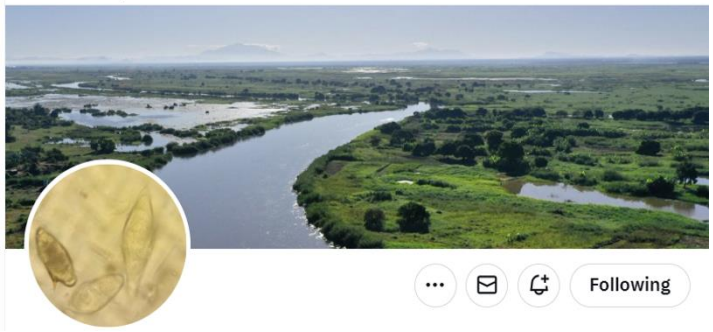
Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

Did you do your background task?
https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/parasitology

https://youtu.be/_D_dLPgAzXs

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

Publishing (y)our data

Getting started

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Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

Why publishing?

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Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

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Data analysis/bibliometry

Why publishing?

?

You publish your data/results to:

1.

2.

3.

4.

& because it's ***part*** of your research job,

that means:

A.

B.

C.

HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

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Why publishing?

?

You publish your data/results to:

1. **Communicate** to others

2. **Provide** reliable evidence

3. **Influence** future actions

4. **Deposit** scientific information

& because it's ***part*** of your research job,

that means:

A. **Output** is counted

B. **Influence** is measured

C. **Reputation** is grown

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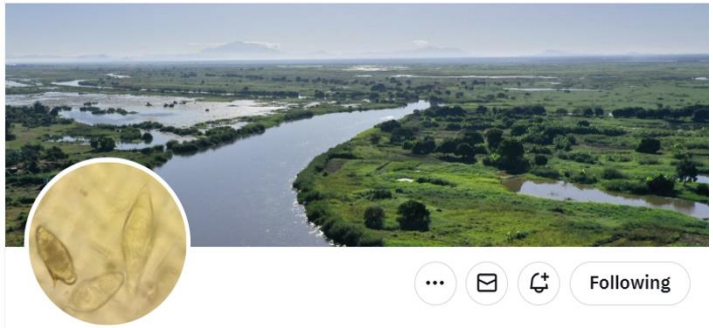

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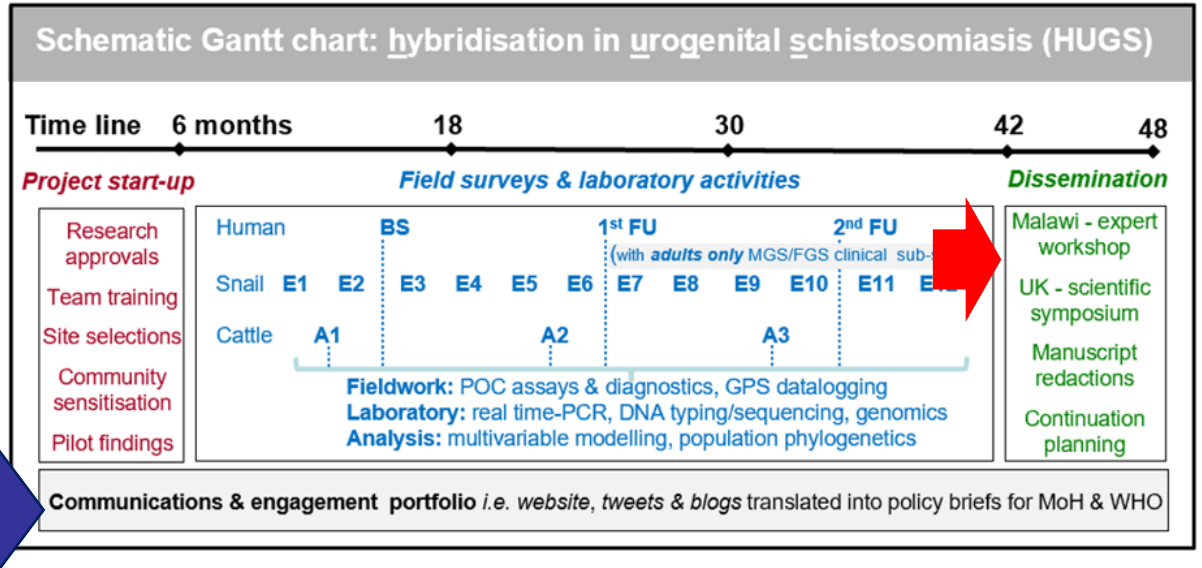
Communication *informal (blogs)*
formal (articles)



May 2025

What research legacy will we/you leave?

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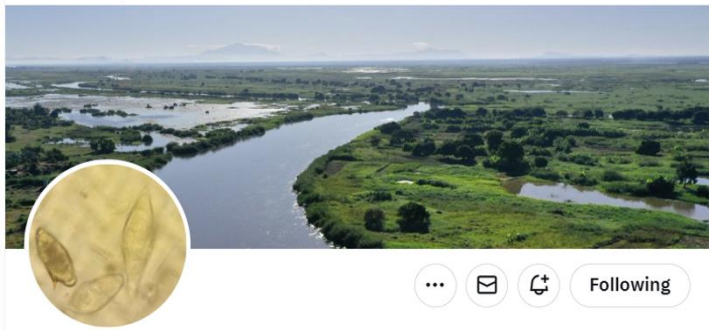

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Why?

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Output legacy is important for individuals/groups:

research expectations

MSc Fellow :	***?****1 peer review*
PhD Fellow:	*2-3 peer view*
PDRA:	*1-2 peer review* ***per year***
Professor:	*3-4*$^{+}$ ***per year***
Project:	*4-5* ***per year***

$^{+}$PLUS at *least* 1 big hitter every 1-2 years

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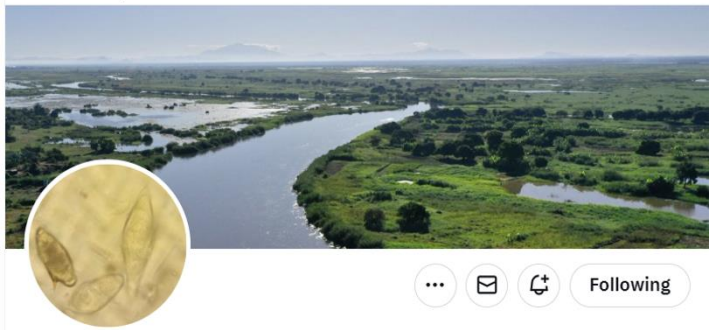

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Publishing (y)our data

Why?

Getting started

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Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

What research legacy will we/you leave?

Big to little hitter rankings in journals

Top:	*Science/Nature/CID/EID*
Middle[1]:	*PLoS Pathogens/IDOP*
	Scientific Reports/JID
Middle[2]:	*OneHealth/PLoS NTDs*
Lower[1]:	*Parasitology*
	Journal of Helminthology
Lower[2] :	*Malawi Medical Journal*

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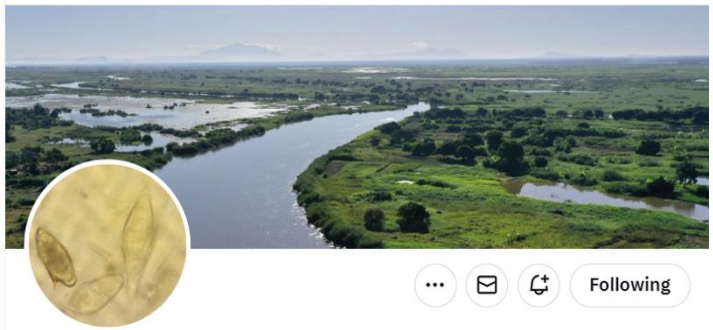

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What research legacy will we/you leave?

Big hitter rankings

What about the article's content & length?

?

quality content *v* journal context

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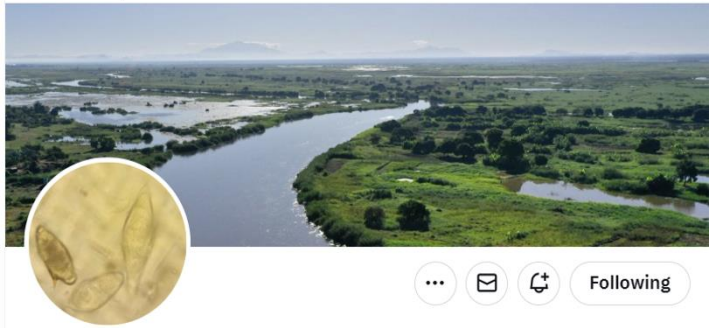

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EU_CONTRAST – *Parasitology*

Publishing (y)our data

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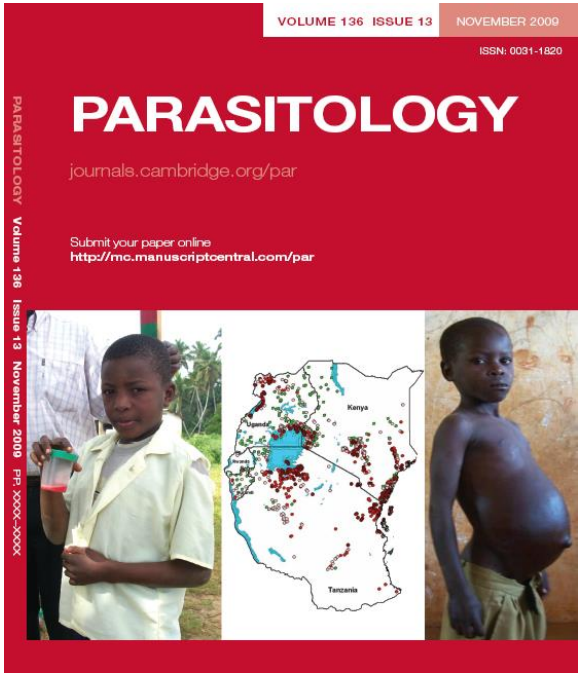

A themed collection of 18 papers on topic

WHO & SCI authors

DBL, NHM, LSTM etc.

What research legacy will we/you leave?

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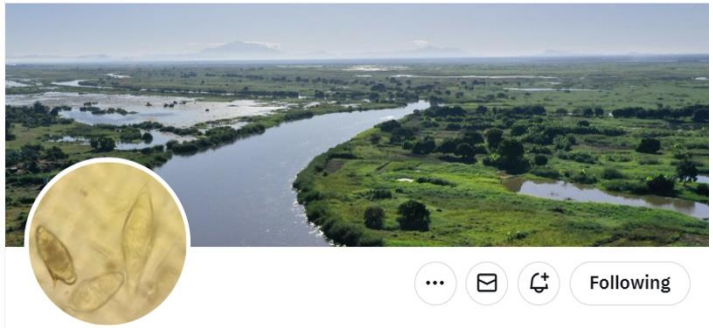

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EU_CONTRAST – *Parasitology*

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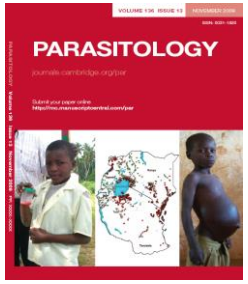

…a useful yardstick to look back on

Control of schistosomiasis in sub-Saharan Africa: progress made, new opportunities and remaining challenges

J. R. STOTHARD[1]*, L. CHITSULO[2], T. K. KRISTENSEN[3] *and* J. UTZINGER[4]

[1] *Wolfson Wellcome Biomedical Laboratories, Department of Zoology, Natural History Museum, London, SW7 5BD, UK*
[2] *Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland*
[3] *Mandahl-Barth Research Centre, DBL-Institute for Veterinary Disease Biology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Thorvaldsensvey 57, DK-1871 Frederiksberg, Denmark*
[4] *Department of Public Health and Epidemiology, Swiss Tropical Institute, P.O. Box, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland*

(*Received 5 August 2009; accepted 13 August 2009; first published online 9 October 2009*)

What research legacy will we/you leave?

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Data analysis/bibliometry

What makes a good scientific article?

many things: foremost people should want to read/use it

Our Christmas tree analogy to help publication 'tips'

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Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

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A Christmas tree analogy for our publication 'tips'

An example of misconceptions & systemic errors

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Rabbits?
Easter

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A Christmas tree analogy for our publication 'tips'

what makes a BAD/REJECTED scientific article?

No clear take homes
(you **won't** read it again)

Lousy embellishments
& inconsistent weighting

Incomplete facts
& writing errors

Poor structure
(fatal mistake)

Rabbits?
Wrong journal !

HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

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some writing tips in the last 8 slides too!

What makes a good scientific article?

many things: foremost people should want to read/use it

policy stakeholders

recommendations

research peers

detail & facts: primary, secondary, review

structure: brief report, short paper, full paper

context: human, schistosome, snail

HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

What makes a good scientific article?

many things: foremost people should want to read/use it

Our simple comparison – it's very obvious when seen in a side by side view isn't it?

HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

What makes a good scientific article?

many things: foremost people should want to read/use it

Lowry's paper is one of the most cited ever due to its method

PROTEIN MEASUREMENT WITH THE FOLIN PHENOL REAGENT*

By OLIVER H. LOWRY, NIRA J. ROSEBROUGH, A. LEWIS FARR, AND ROSE J. RANDALL

(*From the Department of Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri*)

(Received for publication, May 28, 1951)

Since 1922 when Wu proposed the use of the Folin phenol reagent for the measurement of proteins (1), a number of modified analytical procedures utilizing this reagent have been reported for the determination of proteins in serum (2–6), in antigen-antibody precipitates (7–9), and in insulin (10).

Although the reagent would seem to be recommended by its great sensitivity and the simplicity of procedure possible with its use, it has not found great favor for general biochemical purposes.

In the belief that this reagent, nevertheless, has considerable merit for certain application, but that its peculiarities and limitations need to be understood for its fullest exploitation, it has been studied with regard to effects of variations in pH, time of reaction, and concentration of reactants, permissible levels of reagents commonly used in handling proteins, and interfering substances. Procedures are described for measuring protein in solution or after precipitation with acids or other agents, and for the determination of as little as 0.2 γ of protein.

Method

Reagents—Reagent A, 2 per cent Na_2CO_3 in 0.10 N NaOH. Reagent B, 0.5 per cent $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ in 1 per cent sodium or potassium tartrate. Reagent C, alkaline copper solution. Mix 50 ml. of Reagent A with 1 ml. of Reagent B. Discard after 1 day. Reagent D, carbonate-copper solution, is the same as Reagent C except for omission of NaOH. Reagent E, diluted Folin reagent. Titrate Folin-Ciocalteu phenol reagent ((11), Eimer and Amend, Fisher Scientific Company, New York) with NaOH to a phenolphthalein end-point. On the basis of this titration dilute the Folin reagent (about 2-fold) to make it 1 N in acid. Working standards may be prepared from human serum diluted 100- to 1000-fold (approximately 700 to 70 γ per ml.). These in turn may be checked against a standard solution of crystalline bovine albumin (Armour and

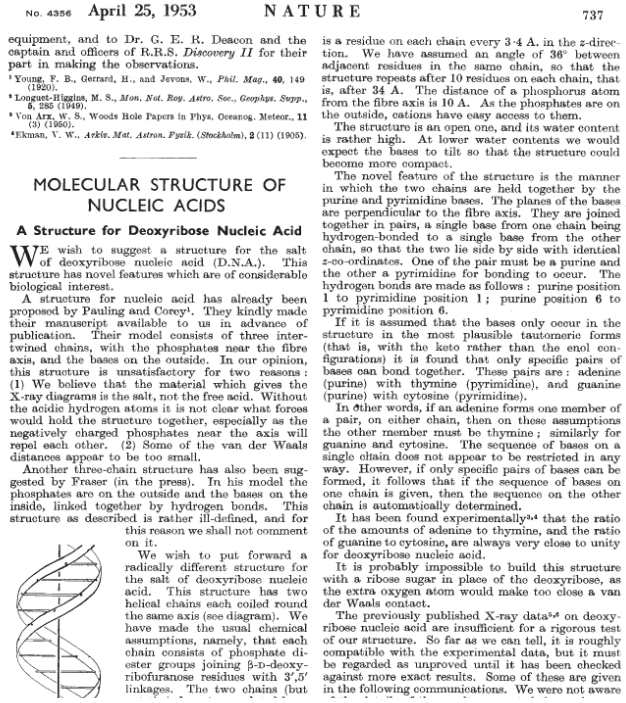
* Supported in part by a grant from the American Cancer Society on the recommendation of the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council.

HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

What makes a good scientific article?

many things: foremost people should want to read/use it

Watson & Crick's is regarded as most terse but revolutionary



No. 4356 April 25, 1953 NATURE 737

equipment, and to Dr. G. E. R. Deacon and the captain and officers of R.R.S. *Discovery II* for their part in making the observations.

[1] Young, F. B., Gerrard, H., and Jevons, W., *Phil. Mag.*, **40**, 149 (1920).
[2] Longuet-Higgins, M. S., *Mon. Not. Roy. Astro. Soc., Geophys. Supp.*, **5**, 285 (1949).
[3] Von Arx, W. S., Woods Hole Papers in Phys. Oceanog. Meteor., **11** (3) (1950).
[4] Ekman, V. W., *Arkiv. Mat. Astron. Fysik.* (Stockholm), **2** (11) (1905).

MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

WE wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey[1]. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the X-ray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate diester groups joining β-D-deoxyribofuranose residues with 3′,5′ linkages. The two chains (but

is a residue on each chain every 3·4 A. in the z-direction. We have assumed an angle of 36° between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 A. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 A. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

The structure is an open one, and its water content is rather high. At lower water contents we would expect the bases to tilt so that the structure could become more compact.

The novel feature of the structure is the manner in which the two chains are held together by the purine and pyrimidine bases. The planes of the bases are perpendicular to the fibre axis. They are joined together in pairs, a single base from one chain being hydrogen-bonded to a single base from the other chain, so that the two lie side by side with identical z-co-ordinates. One of the pair must be a purine and the other a pyrimidine for bonding to occur. The hydrogen bonds are made as follows: purine position 1 to pyrimidine position 1; purine position 6 to pyrimidine position 6.

If it is assumed that the bases only occur in the structure in the most plausible tautomeric forms (that is, with the keto rather than the enol configurations) it is found that only specific pairs of bases can bond together. These pairs are: adenine (purine) with thymine (pyrimidine), and guanine (purine) with cytosine (pyrimidine).

In other words, if an adenine forms one member of a pair, on either chain, then on these assumptions the other member must be thymine; similarly for guanine and cytosine. The sequence of bases on a single chain does not appear to be restricted in any way. However, if only specific pairs of bases can be formed, it follows that if the sequence of bases on one chain is given, then the sequence on the other chain is automatically determined.

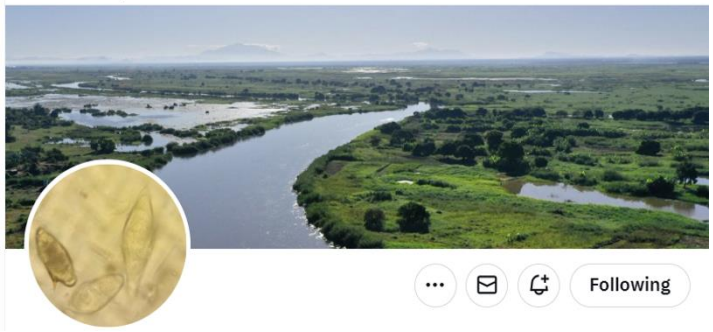
It has been found experimentally[3,4] that the ratio of the amounts of adenine to thymine, and the ratio of guanine to cytosine, are always very close to unity for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

It is probably impossible to build this structure with a ribose sugar in place of the deoxyribose, as the extra oxygen atom would make too close a van der Waals contact.

The previously published X-ray data[5,6] on deoxyribose nucleic acid are insufficient for a rigorous test of our structure. So far as we can tell, it is roughly compatible with the experimental data, but it must be regarded as unproved until it has been checked against more exact results. Some of these are given in the following communications. We were not aware

It has not escaped our notice that the specific pairing we have postulated immediately suggests a possible copying mechanism for the genetic material.

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

Publishing (y)our data

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Structuring your article

Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

Now back to our public health reality…

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Structuring your article

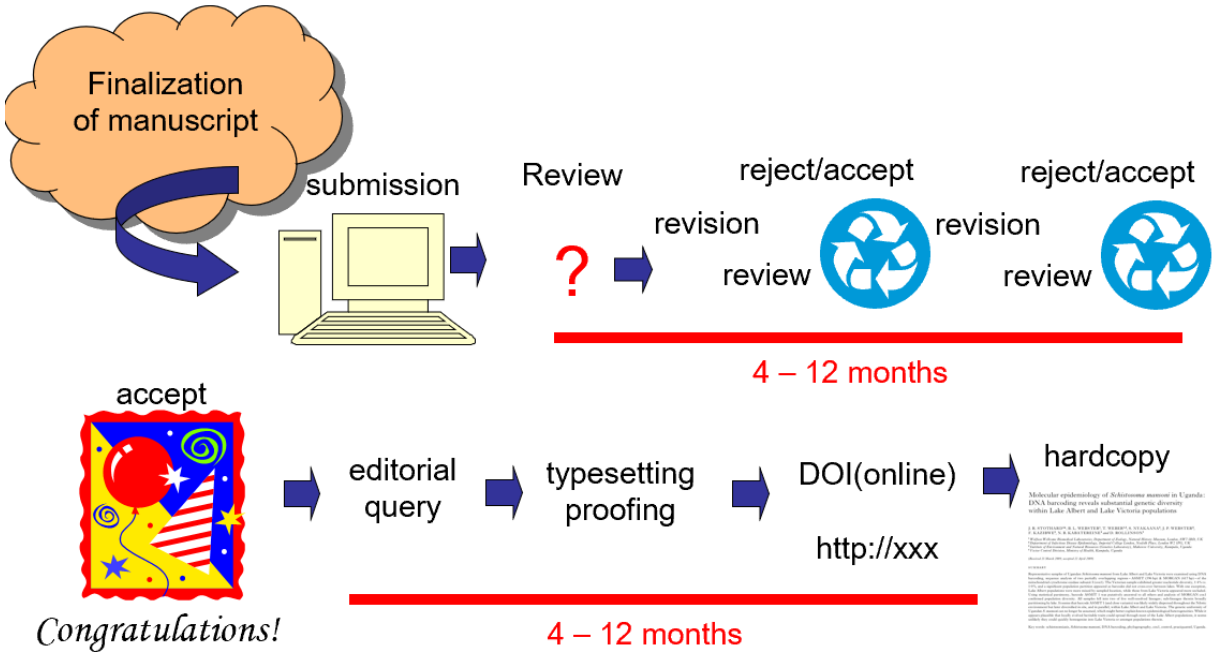
Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

You must know the process and its timings

Some journals are 'quicker' than others…

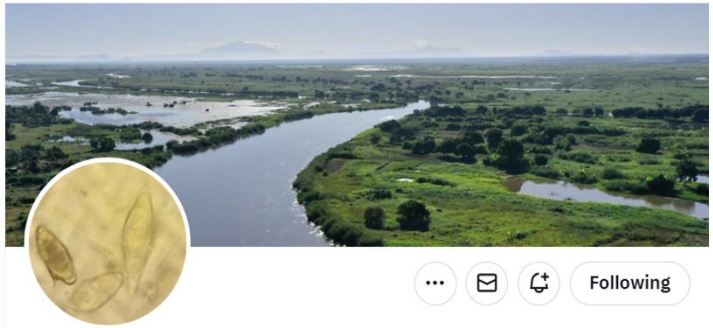
NB poor journal choice – you waste time & effort



After publication does it get cited? *It does matter (H-indices/yardsticks)*

HUGS has to publish in Open Access journals

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

online tutorial

EID has been interested and good to us

Publishing (y)our data

Why?

Getting started

Structuring your article

Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

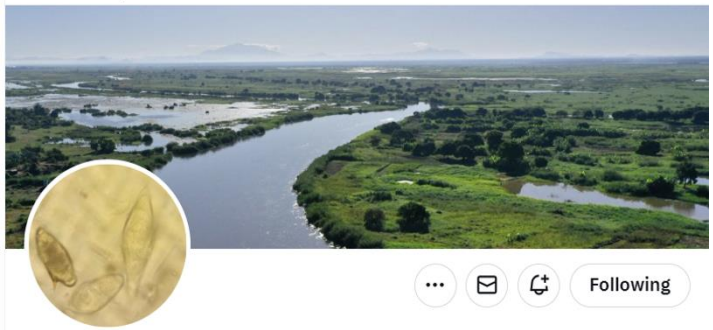
Schistosome Interactions within the *Schistosoma haematobium* Group, Malawi

Bonnie L. Webster, Mohammad H. Alharbi, Sekeleghe Kayuni, Peter Makaula, Fenella Halstead, Rosie Christiansen, Lazarus Juziwelo, Michelle C. Stanton, E. James LaCourse, David Rollinson, Khumbo Kalua, J. Russell Stothard

Author affiliations: Natural History Museum, London, UK (B.L. Webster, D. Rollinson); Ministry of Health, Qassim, Saudi Arabia (M.H. Alharbi); Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK (M.H. Alharbi, S. Kayuni, F. Halstead, R. Christiansen, E.J. LaCourse, J.R. Stothard); Medical Aid Society of Malawi, Blantyre, Malawi (S. Kayuni); Research for Health Environment and Development, Mangochi, Malawi (P. Makaula); Ministry of Health, Lilongwe, Malawi (L. Juziwelo); Lancaster University Medical School, Lancaster, UK (M.C. Stanton); Lions Sight First Eye Hospital, Blantyre (K. Kalua)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2506.190020

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
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Understanding journal contexts

***EID* (CDC) versus *Parasitology* (CUP)**

a quick 5-year comparison

- *EID*

Publications	Citing Articles	Times Cited	H-Index
2,129 Total From 1900 to 2024	27,015 Analyze Total 26,476 Analyze Without self-citations	33,796 Total 15.87 Average per item 32,999 Without self-citations	78

Their TOP 5 articles

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	year	Total
	Total	4,232	10,514	10,284	8,650	107	5,632.67	33,796
1	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2-Specific Antibody Responses in Coronavirus Disease Patients Okba, NMA; Müller, MA; (...); Haagmans, BL Jul 2020 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 26 (7) , pp.1478-1488	352	466	175	81	1	215.2	1,076
2	High Contagiousness and Rapid Spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Sanche, S; Lin, YT; (...); Ke, RA Jul 2020 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 26 (7) , pp.1470-1477	225	378	153	61	0	163.4	817
3	Aerosol and Surface Distribution of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in Hospital Wards, Wuhan, China, 2020 Guo, ZD; Wang, ZY; (...); Chen, W Jul 2020 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 26 (7) , pp.1586-1591	203	294	123	59	0	135.8	679
4	COVID-19 Outbreak Associated with Air Conditioning in Restaurant, Guangzhou, China, 2020 Lu, JY; Gu, JN; (...); Yang, ZC Jul 2020 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 26 (7) , pp.1628-1631	115	208	122	54	2	100.2	501
5	Community Transmission of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, Shenzhen, China, 2020 Liu, JY; Liao, XJ; (...); Zhang, Z Jun 2020 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 26 (6) , pp.1320-1323	118	165	79	39	0	80.2	401

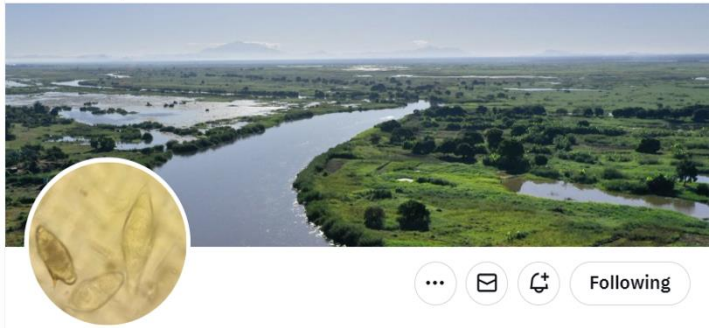
- *Para*

Publications	Citing Articles	Times Cited		H-Index
704 Total	2,774 Analyze Total	3,234 Total	4.59 Average per item	19
From 1900 to 2024	2,627 Analyze Without self-citations	2,985 Without self-citations		

Their TOP 5 articles

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	year	Total
Total		169	711	1,084	1,226	41	32.02	3,234
1	Life cycle stages, specific organelles and invasion mechanisms of *Eimeria* species Burrell, A; Tomley, FM; (...); Marugan-Hernandez, V Mar 2020 | PARASITOLOGY 147 (3) , pp.263-278	1	12	11	17	0	8.2	41
2	Towards a mechanistic understanding of competence: a missing link in diversity-disease research Merrill, TES and Johnson, PTJ Sep 2020 | PARASITOLOGY 147 (11) , pp.1159-1170	3	13	10	12	0	7.6	38
3	Congenital toxoplasmosis in humans: an update of worldwide rate of congenital infections Dubey, JP; Murata, FHA; (...); Villena, I Oct 2021 | PARASITOLOGY 148 (12) , pp.1406-1416	0	0	8	27	0	8.75	35
4	Epidemiologic significance of *Toxoplasma gondii* infections in chickens (*Gallus domesticus*): the past decade Dubey, JP; Pena, HFJ; (...); Su, C Oct 2020 | PARASITOLOGY 147 (12) , pp.1263-1289	2	14	9	6	0	6.2	31
5	Human African trypanosomiasis: the current situation in endemic regions and the risks for non-endemic regions from imported cases Gao, JM; Qian, ZY; (...); Wu, ZD Aug 2020 | PARASITOLOGY 147 (9) , pp.922-931	1	8	16	6	0	6.2	31

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

Publishing (y)our data

Getting started

Structuring your article

Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

What is the relative influence of

EID v *Parasitology*

5 year H $_{index}$ **78** **18**

their '**top**' paper on schistosomiasis

1 Developing Endemicity of Schistosomiasis, Corsica, France

Rothe, C; Zimmer, T; (...); Boissier, J

Jan 2021 | EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES 27 (1) , pp.319-321

Urogenital schistosomiasis was diagnosed in a man from Germany who had never traveled outside Europe. He likely acquired the infection in Corsica, France, but did not swim in the Cavu River, which was linked to a previous outbreak. This case highlights that transmission of schistosomiasis in Corsica is ongoing.

Free Full Text from Publisher View Full Text on ProQuest •••

19 Citations

10 References

Related records

1 Schistosomiasis then and now: what has changed in the last 100 years?

Wilson, RA

Apr 2020 | PARASITOLOGY 147 (5) , pp.507-515

Only with the completion of the life cycles of Fasciola hepatica in 1883 and 30 years later those of Schistosoma japonicum (1913), Schistosoma haematobium and Schistosoma mansoni (1915) did research on schistosomiasis really get underway. One of the first papers by Cawston in 1918, describing attempts to establish the means of transmission of S. haematobium in Natal, South Africa, forms the his ... Show more

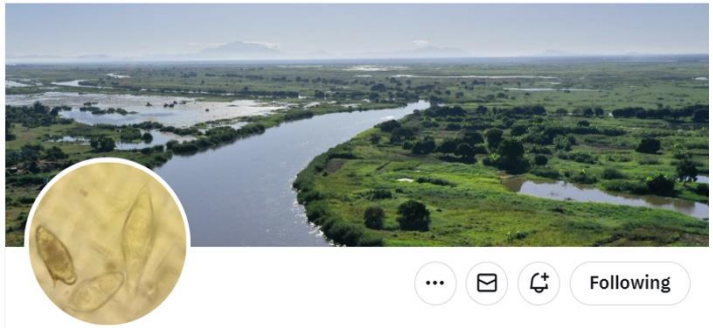
Free Published Article From Repository View full text View Full Text on ProQuest •••

18 Citations

88 References

Related records

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



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NB same stats can be used for people

Publications
27
Total
From 1900 to 2024

Citing Articles
194 Analyze
Total
185 Analyze
Without self-citations

Times Cited
222
Total
208
Without self-citations
8.22
Average per item

10
H-Index

Publications
302
Total
From 1900 to 2024

Citing Articles
5,370 Analyze
Total
5,122 Analyze
Without self-citations

Times Cited
9,775
Total
8,364
Without self-citations
32.37
Average per item

53
H-Index

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm

Following

‘Best paper’ by statistics
(not always on your most recent topic)

Publishing (y)our data

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1 Virulence factors and antimicrobial resistance of uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (UPEC) isolated from urinary tract infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Bunduki, GK; Heinz, E; (...); Musaya, J

Aug 4 2021 | BMC INFECTIOUS DISEASES 21 (1)

BackgroundUropathogenic Escherichia coli (UPEC) are amongst the most frequent causes of urinary tract infections. We report a systematic review and meta-analysis of virulence factors and antimicrobial resistance of UPEC isolated from urinary tract infections.MethodsA systematic review and meta-analysis were performed using PRISMA guidelines (Research Registry ref. 5874). Data were extracted fro ... Show more

Free Full Text from Publisher View Full Text on ProQuest •••

28 Citations

65 References

Related records

1 Time to set the agenda for schistosomiasis elimination

Rollinson, D; Knopp, S; (...); Utzinger, J

Nov 2013 | ACTA TROPICA 128 (2) , pp.423-440

It is time to raise global awareness to the possibility of schistosomiasis elimination and to support endemic countries in their quest to determine the most appropriate approaches to eliminate this persistent and debilitating disease. The main interventions for schistosomiasis control are reviewed, including preventive chemotherapy using praziquantel, snail control, sanitation, safe water suppl ... Show more

Full Text at Publisher •••

378 Citations

151 References

Related records

2 Strongyloidiasis - the most neglected of the neglected tropical diseases?

Olsen, A; van Lieshout, L; (...); Magnussen, P

Oct 2009 | TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE 103 (10) , pp.967-972

Soil-transmitted helminths of the genus Strongyloides (S. fuelleborni and the more prevalent S. stercoralis) are currently believed to infect an estimated 30-100 million people worldwide. The health consequences of S. stercoralis infections range from asymptomatic light infections to chronic symptomatic strongyloidiasis. Uncontrolled multiplication of the parasite (hyperinfection) and potential ... Show more

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378 Citations

34 References

Related records

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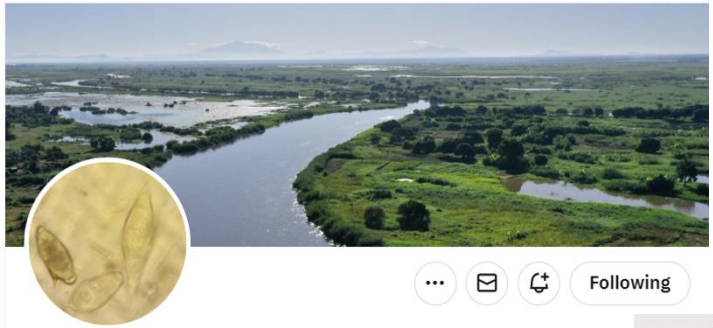
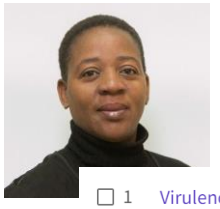


‘Best paper’ by statistics (not always on your most recent topic)



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Free Full Text from Publisher View Full Text on ProQuest

28 Citations

65 References

Related records

For a long-time my best paper was on tryps!

3 Mechanism of genetic exchange in Am

Gaunt, MW; Yeo, M; (...); Miles

Feb 27 2003 | NATU

So never rely on the face value of ‘statistics’ alone

8 EXTRA SLIDES TO HELP YOU WRITE WITH SUGGESTIONS

look these up later on as you start to write your manuscripts

How to write a paper

Now to the business itself…writing

Map out a backbone structure (typically from your results)

Assemble the pieces together before 'detailed' writing

(*connect the skeleton before you put the flesh on it*)

Get the structure and test it in 'flow' and 'argument'

Start to flesh it out with embellishing points & key details

NB: no 'fixed' style, so find what works for you & practice

Skeleton assembles	Fleshing it out	Final dressing/check
1st draft	2nd draft	Xth draft
Title: seventh	Title: first	Title: fourth
Abstract: sixth	Abstract: first	Abstract: fourth
Introduction:fourth	Introduction: fourth	Introduction: first
Materials methods: second	Materials methods: fifth	Materials methods: first
Results: first	Results: fifth	Results: second
Discussions: third	Discussions: second	Discussions: second
Conclusion: fifth	Conclusion: third	Conclusion: third
References: throughout	References: throughout	References: throughout

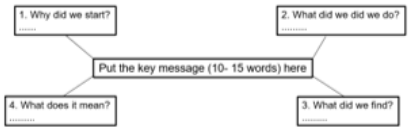
Coherence check throughout, final check on literature (*something new?*)

…co-authors will also contribute in the revisions, get outside reader too

Points to clarify at the beginning

1. **Key message:** Critcal gene in typ-tsetse infection pathway
2. **Journal:** e-life or PLoS Pathogens
3. **Format:** primary research paper (1,500 words, Figures/Tables)
4. **Deadline:** in three months time (or it will never happen)
5. **Co-authors:** check who should be on and be inclusive

- What is the most notable finding from your research?
- Start to produce a mindmap on a blank A3 paper



A typical structure

Title	-	< 20 words
Abstract	-	< 150-300 words
Introduction	-	3-5 para
Methods	-	5-7 para
Results	-	< 7 para
Discussion	-	3-5 para
Conclusion	-	1 para
References	-	~ 50 (read them & sprinkle wisely)

- Paragraphs as building block
- Write topic sentences (TS) first and a good closer with link

Some tips to help you along

- You feel when you are ready to write, set aside time
- Handwrite, don't fiddle with the PC to much
- Your first draft – get it out in one go then revise
- Try to evolve a coherent story line
  - 1st and last sentence of the introduction
  - 1st and last sentence of the discussion
- Draft and check until ready to submit with approval

First submission

Final draft

Title: first

Abstract: second

Introduction: third

Materials methods: fourth

Results: fifth

Discussions: sixth

Conclusion: seventh

References: eighth

Write the cover letter to the editor

- Title of the research paper
- Intended submission type (article, report, letter, review etc.)
- Details about the authors and their affiliations
- Contact information of the corresponding author
- Very brief background on the research field (what are the open questions and why are they important?)
- Briefly about the paper's objectives and findings
- Why is the study relevant?
- Why the paper should be published

Submit! Signed letter from authors (NB permits/data file), OA fee/waiver

Be ready for rejection (or formatting), then out to referee…wait

A useful article to read about general scientific writing

Professor J. Michael T. Thompson

See:
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~ucess21/
http://www.worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n82-120687

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY A

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Opinion piece

CrossMark
click for updates

Advice to a young researcher: with reminiscences of a life in science

J. Michael T. Thompson[1,2]

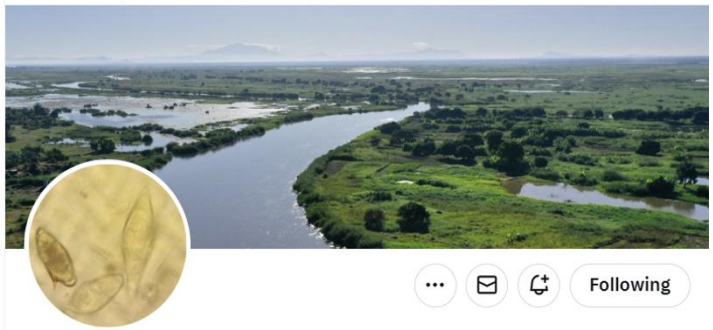
[1]Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0WA, UK
[2]School of Engineering, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB24 3FX, UK

(a) Draw good figures

I have always enjoyed drawing good and clear figures that display ideas clearly and precisely, as I hope do some of my figures reproduced in this article. I found this extremely useful, as a way of building well-defined 'bricks' of knowledge, particularly important to me because I tend to think in a very visual, and graphic way. So I formalized the whole system and give my figures reference numbers. These figures are then always available for lectures, papers and eventually books. In the early days of 35 mm slides, I accumulated box upon box of these slides. I still have them, and cannot quite bear to throw them out! Then at one point, I shifted to overheads, and later to PowerPoint presentations. I remember distinctly when I decided to change from slides to overheads.

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~ucess21/0%20ADVICE%20PAPER.pdf

https://twitter.com/hugs_lstm



HUGS
Hybridisation in Urogenital Schistosomiasis

3 last tips to remember

Publishing (y)our data

Getting started

Structuring your article

Choosing a journal

Data analysis/bibliometry

read, read & read

learn to enjoy writing

practice paper styles

HUGS is here to help you/us succeed!

How to write a paper

Now to the business itself…writing

Map out a backbone structure (typically from your results)

Assemble the pieces together before 'detailed' writing

(*connect the skeleton before you put the flesh on it*)

Get the structure and test it in 'flow' and 'argument'

Start to flesh it out with embellishing points & key details

NB: no 'fixed' style, so find what works for you & practice

Skeleton assembles	Fleshing it out	Final dressing/check
1st draft	**2nd draft**	**Xth draft**
Title: **seventh**	Title: **first**	Title: **fourth**
Abstract: **sixth**	Abstract: **first**	Abstract: **fourth**
Introduction:**fourth**	Introduction: **fourth**	Introduction: **first**
Materials methods: **second**	Materials methods: **fifth**	Materials methods: **first**
Results: **first**	Results: **fifth**	Results: **second**
Discussions: **third**	Discussions: **second**	Discussions: **second**
Conclusion: **fifth**	Conclusion: **third**	Conclusion: **third**
References: **throughout**	References: **throughout**	References: **throughout**

Coherence check throughout, final check on literature (*something new*?)

…co-authors will also contribute in the revisions, get outside reader too

Points to clarify at the beginning

1. **Key message:** **Critcal gene in typ-tsetse infection pathway**
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5. **Co-authors:** **check who should be on and be inclusive**

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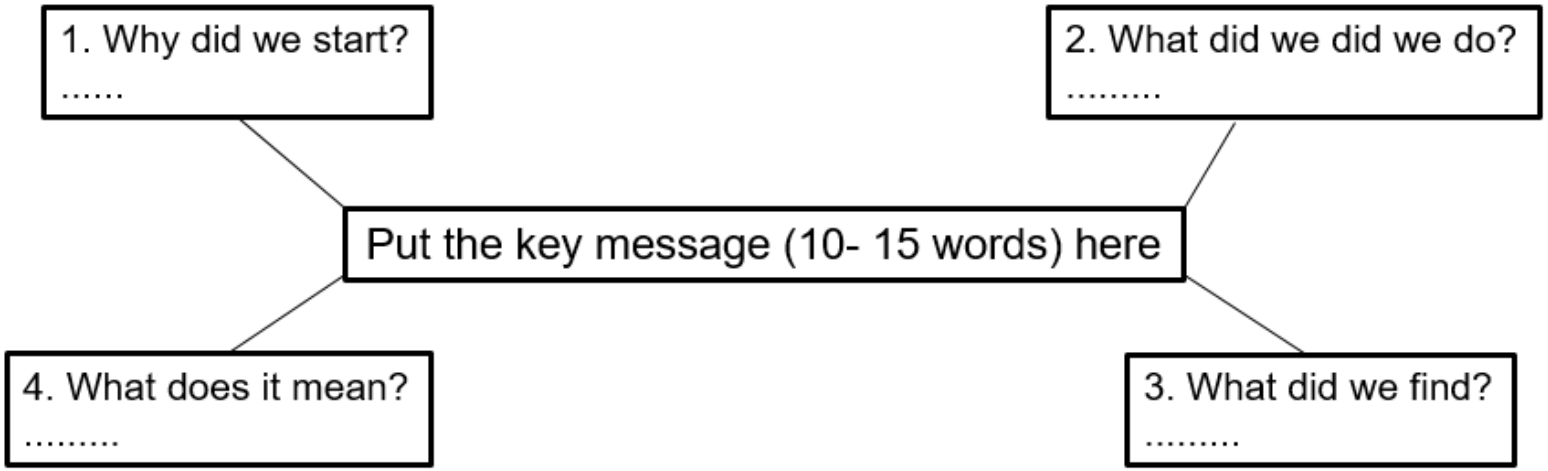

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Discussion	-	3-5 para
Conclusion	-	1 para
References	-	~ 50 (read them & sprinkle wisely)

- Paragraphs as building block

- Write topic sentences (TS) first and a good closer with link

A typical recipe for ‘cooking a cake’ of a paper

1. **Abstract** make use of TS from all sections

2. Introduction

- I TS 1... Citing key refs (longer perspective)
- I TS 2...
- I TS 3... Citing key ref (recent perspective)

3. Aims

4. Method

- M TS 4...making reference to a figure/flowchart
- M TS 5...

and so on...

5. Discussion

- D TS 1 makes referene to I TS 1 & 2 with M TS 4 with R TS 1 ...
- D TS 2 makes reference to I TS 3 with M TS 5 with T TS 2...
- D TS 3 makes reference to the wider setting with a speculation of impact

6. Conclusion

- Synopsis of D TS 1 - 3

Some tips to help you along

- You feel when you are ready to write, set aside time
- Handwrite, don‘t fiddle with the PC to much
- Your first draft – get it out in one go then revise
- Try to evolve a coherent story line
  - 1st and last sentence of the introduction
  - 1st and last sentence of the discussion
- Draft and check until ready to submit with approval

First submission

Final draft

Title: **first**

Abstract: **second**

Introduction: **third**

Materials methods: **fourth**

Results: **fifth**

Discussions: **sixth**

Conclusion: **seventh**

References: **eighth**

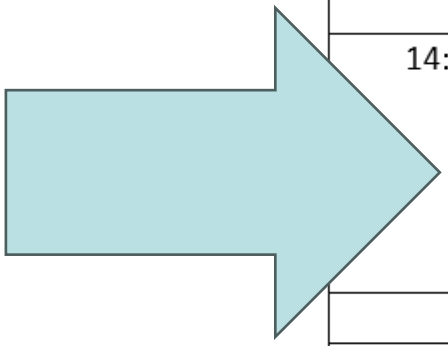
Write the cover letter to the editor

- Title of the research paper
- Intended submission type (article, report, letter, review etc.)
- Details about the authors and their affiliations
- Contact information of the corresponding author
- Very brief background on the research field (what are the open questions and why are they important?)
- Briefly about the paper's objectives and findings
- Why is the study relevant?
- Why the paper should be published

Submit! Signed letter from authors (NB permits/data file), OA fee/waiver

Be ready for rejection (or formatting), then out to referee…wait

DRAFT PROGRAM FOR THE HUGS PROJECT - ONLINE MANUSCRIPT WRITING			
Day & Date	**Time (Hours)**	**Activity**	**Facilitator**
Friday, 19th January 2024	14:00	Welcome remarks	J. Musaya
	14:10	Getting started	R. Stothard
		Structuring your article	R. Stothard
		Choosing a Journal	R. Stothard
		Data Analysis	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	S. Kayuni
	14:50	Figures and Results	J. LaCourse
		Materials and Methods	J. LaCourse
		Discussion	J. Musaya
		Introduction	J. Musaya
		Questions and comments	L. Cunningham
	15:30	Tea Break	All
	15:50	A good Title	J. Musaya
		Abstract and Acknowledgements	J. Musaya
		Ethics and Plagiarism	J. Musaya
		Submitting and Review Process	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	P. Makaula
	16:30	Other Issues and General Discussions	All
	17:00	Closing remarks	R. Stothard



HUGS Paper Writing Seminar

Presenting ...

- Results,
- Figures and Tables,
***- Materials & Methods*,**

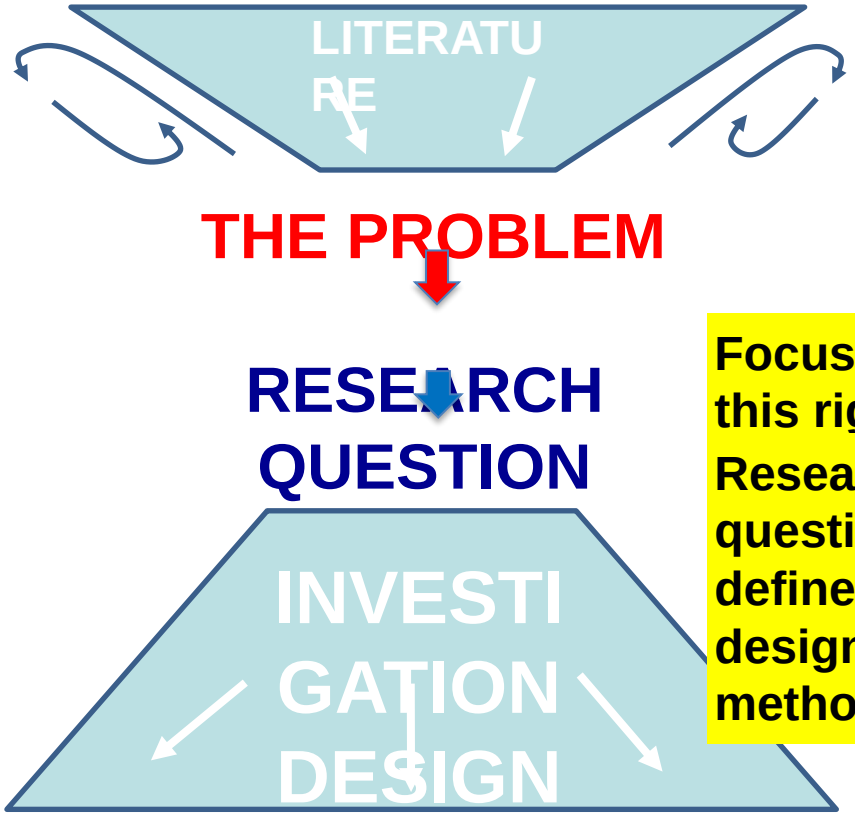
... in a Scientific Paper

James LaCourse

Jan 2024

Presenting in a Scientific Paper

What matters



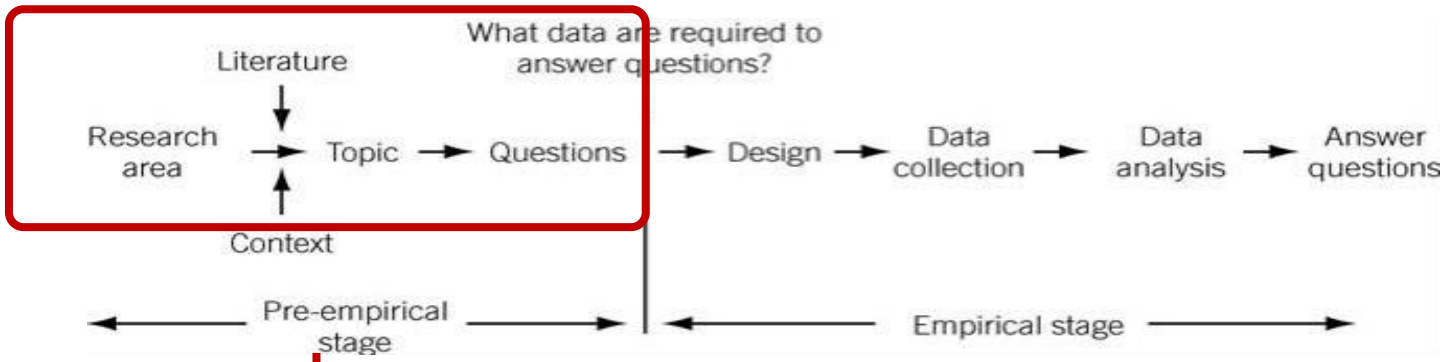
Focus on getting this right

Research question should define the study design and methods

Blaxter, OUP 2006

Presenting in a Scientific Paper

Overarching research design



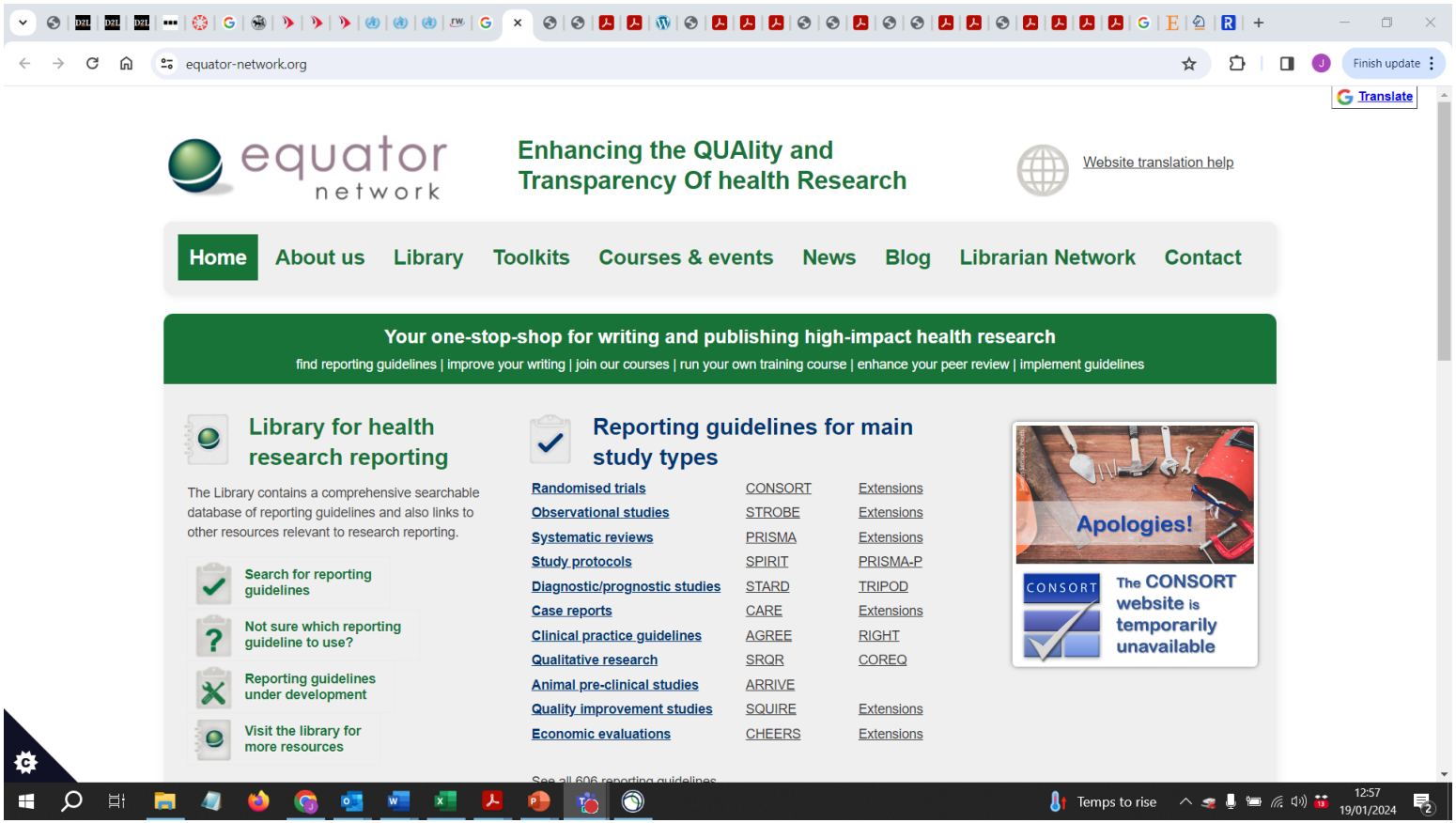
Research problem / need for research

Research question

Aims and objectives

Presenting in a Scientific Paper

https://www.equator-network.org/



Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

- Most important section in a scientific paper?

- Clear presentation of results is crucial for conveying the impact of your research.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Purpose of the Results Section

- Define the purpose of the Results section.

- ...where you present the outcomes of your experiments and analyses.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Organisation of Results

- ...logical organisation of results.

- Typically organised by research question, hypothesis or objectives...

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Clarity and Conciseness

- Importance of clarity and conciseness in presenting results.

- Avoid unnecessary details .... focus on key findings.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Use of Visuals

•Use of visuals (figures, tables, graphs) to present results.

•Visuals should be clear, well-labelled, and directly related to the findings.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Titles and legends/captions for Figures/Tables

•Importance of clear and informative titles and legends/captions.

•Titles should summarise the main result, and legends/captions should provide additional context.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Highlighting Key Findings

- importance of clearly highlighting key findings.
- Use visual elements, such as arrows or annotations, to draw attention.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Statistical Presentation

- use of statistics to support your results.

- Include information on p-values, confidence intervals, and statistical significance.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Comparative Analysis

- how to present comparative analysis?
- Use visual aids to illustrate differences or similarities between groups.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Integration with Previous Research

- how to integrate your results with existing literature.

- how your findings contribute to the broader scientific knowledge.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Addressing Unexpected Results

- how to address unexpected or inconclusive results.

- importance of honest reporting and potential implications.

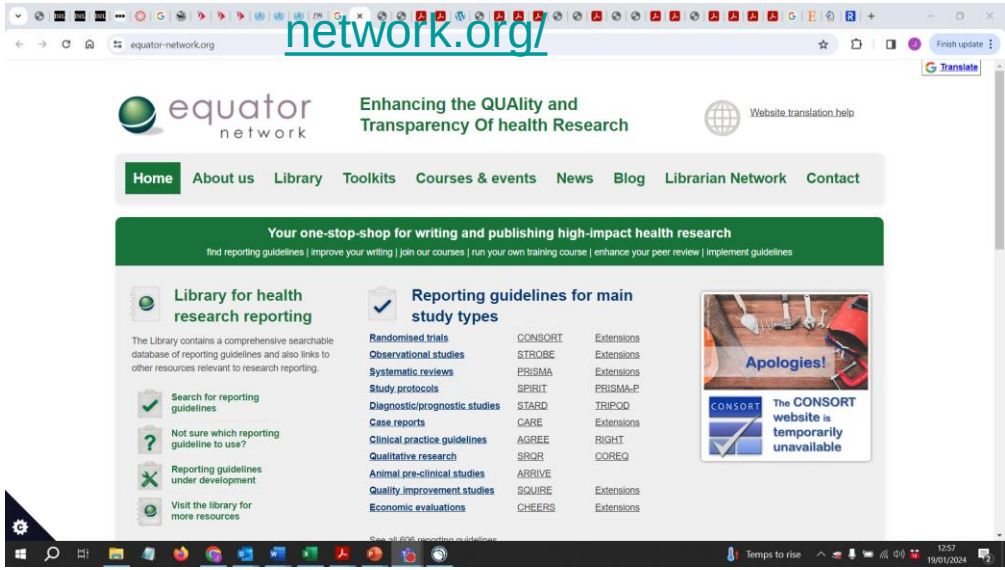
Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Reproducibility

• importance of providing enough information for someone else to reproduce your results.

• role of transparency in scientific research.

https://www.equator-network.org/



Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Limitations

- importance of acknowledging limitations in the Results section.

- Address any constraints or potential biases in your study.

Presenting Results in a Scientific Paper

Examples of Effective Results Presentation

•.. Go discover examples of well-presented results sections.

•Analyse what makes them effective and how they contribute to the overall paper.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Introduction

•clear presentation aids comprehension and strengthens the impact of your research.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Purpose of Figures and Tables

- What is the purpose of figures and tables in scientific papers?
- ...role in presenting data, trends, and relationships.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Choosing Between Figures and Tables

- when to use figures and when to use tables.

- ...the choice should depend on the nature of the data and the story you want to tell.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Design Principles

- What are key design principles for figures and tables?

- ... Should include clarity, simplicity, and consistency in font size and style.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Titles and Captions

- Explain the importance of clear and informative titles and captions.

- Titles should be concise yet descriptive, and captions should provide context.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Figures: Types and Examples

- What are the common types of figures (e.g., graphs, charts, images) ... Go find examples.

- ... importance of choosing the right type for the data.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Tables: Types and Examples

- What are common types of tables (e.g., descriptive, comparative) ...
... Go find examples.

- Importance of organising data logically.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Labelling and Referencing

•proper labelling and referencing in the text.

•labels and references help readers navigate and understand your visual elements.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Consistency in Formatting

- importance of consistent formatting across all figures and tables.
- Use the same font, size, and style for labels and captions.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Data Integrity and Accuracy

- need for accuracy and integrity in presenting data.
- avoid misleading representations.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Incorporating Statistical Information

•use of error bars, p-values, or other statistical information in figures and tables.

•transparency in reporting statistical results.

Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Accessibility and Inclusivity

- Discuss the importance of making figures and tables accessible to all readers.

- Consider colour choices, alternate text, and other accessibility features.

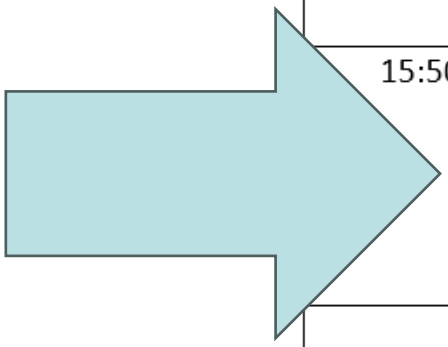
Presenting Figures & Tables in a Scientific Paper

Integration with Text

- how to seamlessly integrate figures and tables with the text?

- Figures and tables should complement and reinforce the narrative.

DRAFT PROGRAM FOR THE HUGS PROJECT - ONLINE MANUSCRIPT WRITING			
Day & Date	**Time (Hours)**	**Activity**	**Facilitator**
Friday, 19th January 2024	14:00	Welcome remarks	J. Musaya
	14:10	Getting started	R. Stothard
		Structuring your article	R. Stothard
		Choosing a Journal	R. Stothard
		Data Analysis	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	S. Kayuni
	14:50	Figures and Results	J. LaCourse
		Materials and Methods	J. LaCourse
		Discussion	J. Musaya
		Introduction	J. Musaya
		Questions and comments	L. Cunningham
	15:30	Tea Break	All
	15:50	A good Title	J. Musaya
		Abstract and Acknowledgements	J. Musaya
		Ethics and Plagiarism	J. Musaya
		Submitting and Review Process	R. Stothard
		Questions and comments	P. Makaula
	16:30	Other Issues and General Discussions	All
	17:00	Closing remarks	R. Stothard

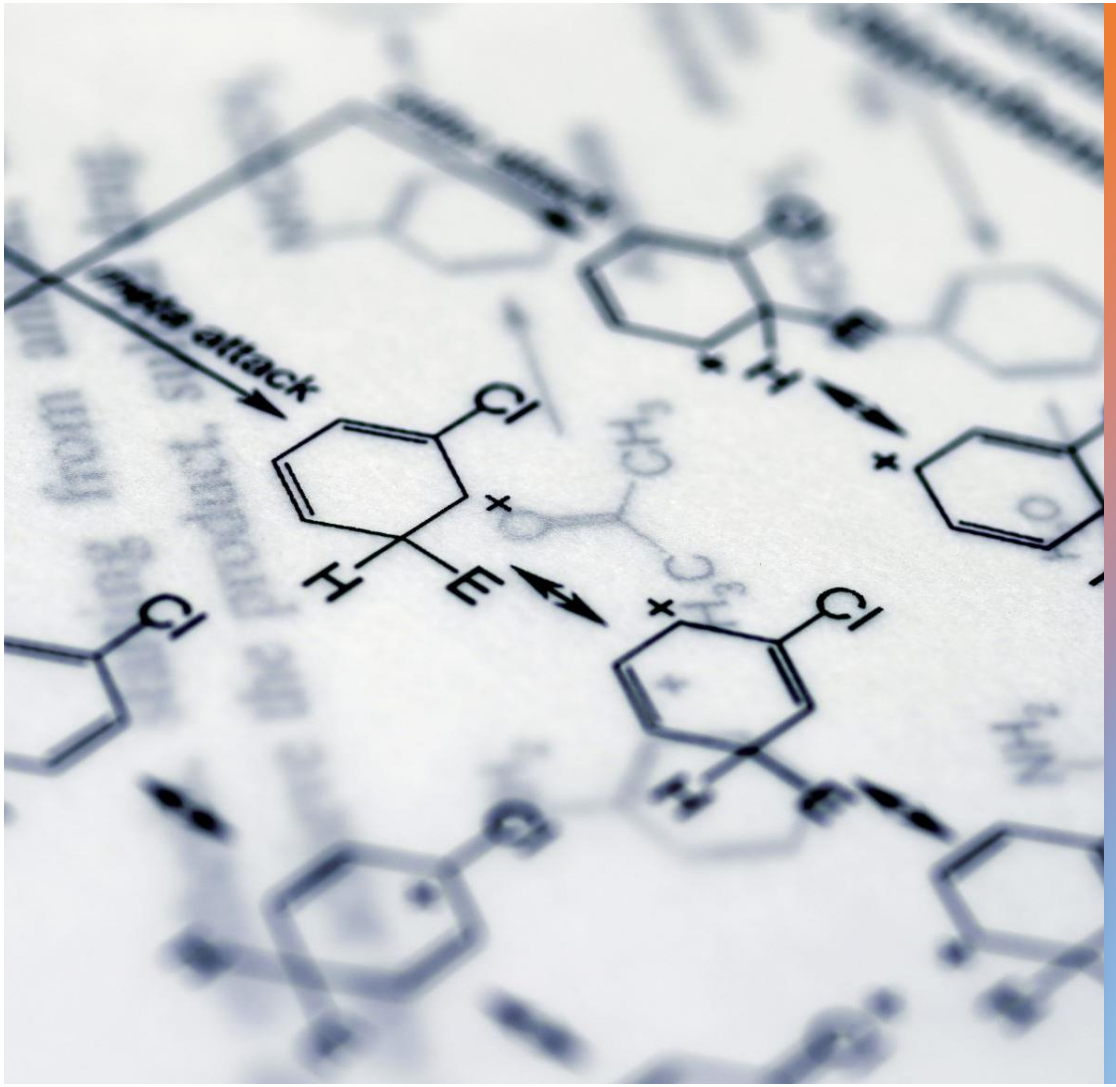


Writing a manuscript

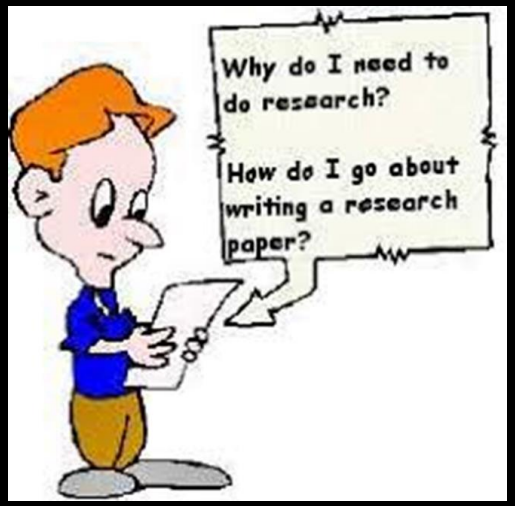
Prof Janelisa Musaya,
Assoc Prof Linda Mipando

Manuscript Structure

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion and Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Figures and Tables

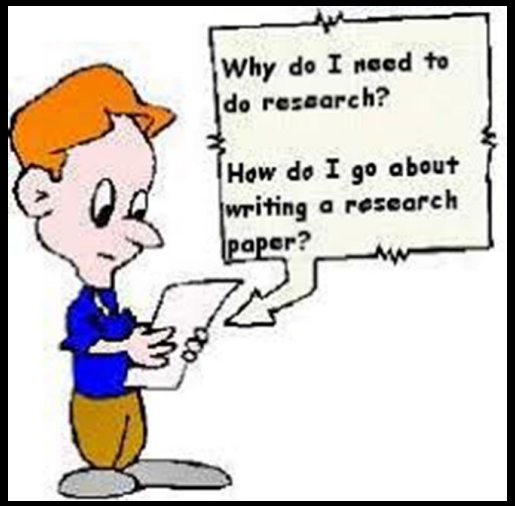


The Title



- Describes the paper's content clearly and precisely including keywords
- Is the advertisement for the article
- Do not use abbreviations and jargon
- Search engines/indexing databases depend on the accuracy of the title - since they use the keywords to identify relevant articles

Abstract



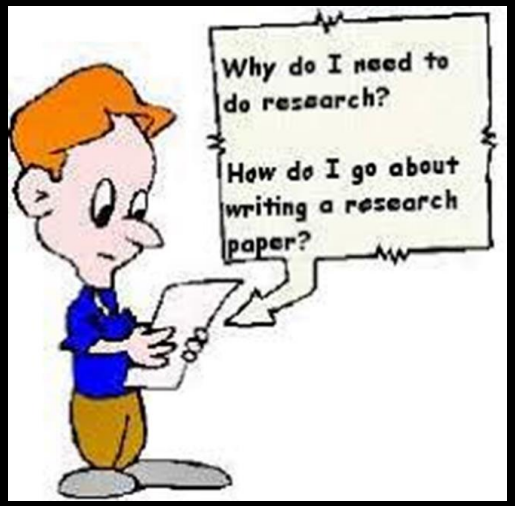
- **Briefly** summarize (often 150-350words depending on journal) - the problem, the method, the results, and the conclusions so that
  - The reader can decide whether or not to read the whole article
- Think of 2 – 3 sentences per section max
- Together, the title and the abstract should stand on their own
- No refences, abbreviations and acronyms
- Many authors write the abstract last so that it accurately reflects the content of the paper

See: The Structured Abstract: An Essential Tool for Research
http://research.mlanet.org/structured_abstract.html

Getting on with abstract

- State
  - Background
  - The question you asked
  - What you did to answer the question
  - What you found that answers the question
  - The answers to the question
  - implications

The Introduction



- Broad information on topic
  - Previous research
- Narrower background information
  - Need for study
- Focus of paper
  - Hypothesis
- Summary of problem (selling point)

The Introduction

Note

- Short paper length about 250 to 300 words and Long paper 500 to 600 words
- Pique the interest of the reader (editor)
- Provide information so as to prepare the reader for what is to come
- State the research problem
- Provide background that explains the problem.
- Establish a purpose for conducting the research, state how your work differs from others
- Establish the significant of your work
- Provide the general experimental design

Purpose of literature in the introduction

01

Is not to be a literature review session

02

Use up to date literature (10 year gap)

03

This is about introducing your research not reviewing other peoples work

HINT

- Always use past tense
- Write the introduction without references to get a smooth story
- Add references at the end of phrase or sentences
- The introduction include what is know, what is unknown and support for these, research question and experimental approach

The Introduction

- **Main message**
  - to establish the significance of the topic or study and to provide background information.
  - As a writer: get the reader to care about the topic.
  - Use strong statements to immediately establish its importance.
  - Do not beat about the bush- Be focused
  - Present your topic right away, ideally within the first paragraph.
  - Include up-to-date data
  - Everything in your introduction should be leading to the purpose statement you make at the end of this section.

Getting down to it

Start by creating a topic statement saying something known in order to establish the general topic of the paper

Follow up with a statement of what is unknown

Now be certain to emphasize the fact that your work is novel by making a statement which addresses what you have sia is unknown

Getting down to it

The most important statement in the introduction is the statement of your research question

State the experimental approach followed

If there are specific patient group or materials used in the study design state that next

Common Mistakes with an Introduction

- Too much or not enough information
- Unclear purpose
- Lists
- Confusing structure
- First-Person anecdotes

Assignment

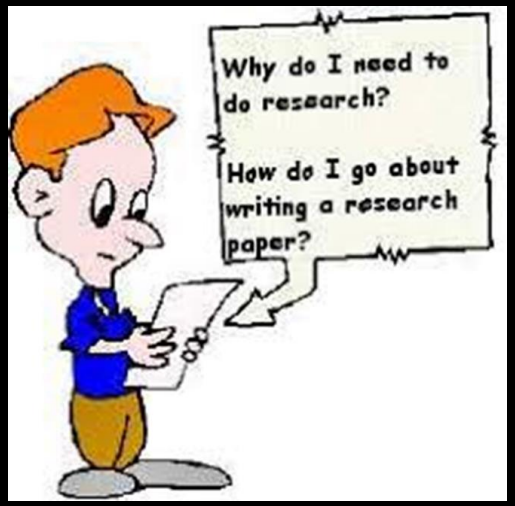
If introduction already drafted please share on the screen for a quick

If not draft one and send to your writing team

Checklist

- Does the introduction answer the following questions?
- What were you studying?
- Why is this an important research question?
- What dd you know about the research question before you did this study?
- How will this study advance our knowledge?

The Discussion



- This should answer your research question
- Explain how the results support your answer
- Explain how the answer fit in with existing knowledge
- The discussion has a begging, middle and end to the story

What to know

- Open discussion by restating the research question and provide answer
- Describe what your results mean
- Refer to your introduction
- Relate results to literature
- Describe how your findings offer new knowledge
- Suggest practical applications of results
- Provide possible explanation of unexpected results
- Avoid redundancy with results section
- The last paragraph of the discussion should summarize principal take home message finishing with conclusion and contribution

Getting on with discussion

Beginning

- Answer each research question exactly as you asked it

Middle

- Support your answer with your data and others if appropriate
- Why answer fit
- Defend your answer
- Establish the novelty of your answer
- Explain unexpected findings
- Limitation
- Explain the validity of any assumption your methods are based on

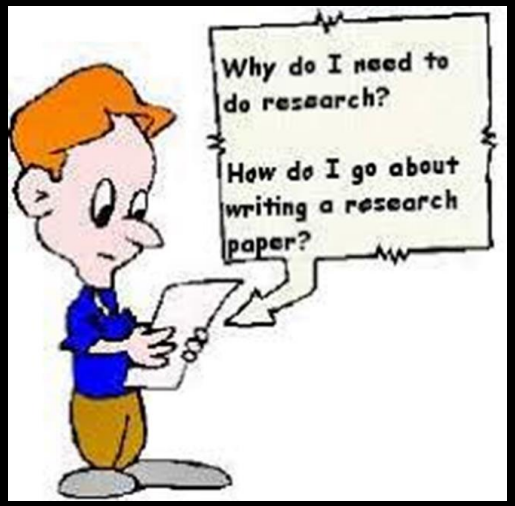
End

- State the importance of your answer

Check list for discussion

- Are suggestions made for practical applications of the results?
- Are the suggestions for further research
- Are possible explanations for unexpected results given
- Are limitations mentioned
- Are trends which are not significantly significant discussed
- Is there no redundancy with results sections?
- Does last paragraph summarise the principal take home messages

Acknowledgement



- It provides appropriate recognition to all contributors for their hard work
- **Identify the contributors**:
  - It can include authors, non-authors (colleagues, friends, supervisor, etc.), funding sources, editing services, and administrative staff.
- **Acknowledge the contributors**
- **Include non-author contributors**:

  For example, one person's responsibility might be to seek project funding; another's might be to supervise laboratory staff.

Discussion

Ethics
Plagiarism

Remember when writing you need to work as an individual but also as a team

communication and circulation of the active/live document is very important

No.	Suggested Title	Lead Author (s)	Journal	Deadline for First draft	Status (W/S/A/P)
1	Molecular Assay description - HUGS Methodology	Lucas Cunningham	Frontiers in Tropical Diseases	05/12/2023	Submitted
2	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Case report on unique FGS participant in Nsanje district, Malawi	Seke Kayuni	Frontiers in Tropical Diseases	11/12/2023	Submitted
3	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Diagnosing Male genital schistosomiasis caused by non-human and hybrid schistsomes in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Bright Mainga	Tropical Medicine	24/12/2023	Writing draft
4	Surveillance on emerging Hybrid infections in Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep) along South Lake Malawi	Alex Juhasz, Peter Makaula	OneHealth	31/12/2023	To be submitted
5	*P. columella* snails in Malawi	Sam Jones	Parasites and Vectors	31/12/2023	To be submitted
6	*Orientagalba* snails invading Malawi	Alex Juhasz	International Journal of Parasitology	31/12/2023	To be submitted
7	Pilot *S. haematobium* story	Donales Kapira		03/01/2024	
8	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Female genital schistosomiasis and associated genital infections in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Dingase Kumwenda, Lucas Cunningham		03/01/2024	
9	Infection status of snail intermediate hosts with hybrid schistosoma species	David Lally, Sam Jones		31/01/2024	
10	Longitudinal spatial and temporal variations of schistosomiasis intermediate host snails along Lake Malawi and Shire River in Malawi	Priscilla Chammudzi, Sam Jones		31/01/2024	
11	Use of microscopy for visualising schistosome eggs in CVL. Confirmed menstrual route as a minor transmission cycle for schistosomiasis.	Russell Stothard		31/01/2024	
12	Hybridization in urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS): Human survey- preparations, mapping and community sensitization	Gladys Namacha, Janelisa Musaya		29/02/2024	
13	Assessment of community's knowledge, attitudes and practices related to schistosomiasis during baseline and follow-up in HUGS study areas	Peter Makaula, David Lally		29/02/2024	
14	Assessment of anemia associated with hybrid schistosomiasis in Malawi: a comparative cross-sectional study	Donales Kapira		29/02/2024	
15	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Findings of the Baseline and 1-year Follow-up Human surveys on *S. haematobium* hybrid infections in Nsanje and Mangochi districts	Peter Makaula, Lucas Cunningham, Bright Mainga		31/03/2024	
16	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: *Trichomonas vaginalis* story among schistosome-infected women in Southern Malawi	David Lally, Dingase Kumwenda		31/03/2024	
17	Hybridization of urogenital schistosomiasis (HUGS) in Malawi: Ultrasonography findings associated with schistosome hybrid infections in Malawi	Seke Kayuni, Alex Juhasz		31/03/2024	
18	Strongyloidiasis in Southern Malawi	Lucas Cunningham, Alex Juhasz		31/06/2024	

A document need up to 5 iterations amongst the team before submission