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**PEER REVIEW**

**TRAINING**

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# INTRODUCTION



## What is Peer Review?

Peer review is the process by which experts in the field evaluate the quality, relevance, and accuracy of submitted manuscripts..

It is critical for maintaining the standards of scientific research and ensuring that only high-quality, valid studies are published.

# KEY ASPECTS OF PEER REVIEW



## Understanding the Review Process

Have knowledge on the different stages of peer review, from initial submission to final decision.

## Evaluating Manuscripts

Use the provided review form to evaluate manuscripts

## Providing Constructive Feedback

Learn how to write clear, constructive, and unbiased review reports.

## Ethical Considerations

Understand the ethical guidelines, including confidentiality, conflict of interest, and plagiarism detection.

## Using Online Review Systems

Get familiar with the online platforms used for manuscript submission and review.

# TYPES OF PEER REVIEW



## Single-Blind

- Reviewers know the identity of the authors, but authors do not know the identity of the reviewers.

## Double-Blind

- Both reviewers and authors are anonymous to each other.

## Open Peer Review

- Both reviewers and authors know each other's identities, and the review reports may be published alongside the article.

## Post-Publication Review

- Review occurs after the article is published, allowing the wider scientific community to evaluate it.

# PROCESS OF PEER REVIEW



## Submission

- Authors submit their manuscript to a journal.

## Initial Check

- The journal's editorial team performs a preliminary assessment for suitability and basic standards.

## Reviewer

- Editors select experts (peers) to review the manuscript.

## Review

- Reviewers evaluate the manuscript's methodology, validity, significance, and clarity.

## Feedback

- Reviewers provide detailed feedback, including recommendations for acceptance, revision, or rejection.

## Editorial Decision

- Based on reviewers' comments, the editor makes the final decision on the manuscript.

# CRITERIA FOR REVIEW



## Originality

- Whether the research provides new insights or advances knowledge in the field.

## Validity

- The soundness of the study's methodology and accuracy of its results.

## Significance

- The importance and impact of the findings.

## Clarity

- The quality of writing and presentation, including organization and readability.

## Ethical Standards

- Adherence to ethical guidelines in research, including proper citation and avoidance of plagiarism.

# ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN PEER REVIEW



## Reviewers

- Provide detailed, unbiased, and constructive feedback to help improve the manuscript.

## Editors

- Oversee the review process, make publication decisions, and ensure the integrity of the reviews.

## Authors

- Respond to reviewers' comments and revise their manuscripts to address feedback.

# BENEFITS OF PEER REVIEW



Ensures research quality and credibility.

Provides authors with constructive feedback to improve their work.

Helps editors make informed publication decisions.

Enhances the reputation of the journal.



# CHALLENGES OF PEER REVIEW



## **Bias**

- Potential for reviewer bias based on personal or professional relationships.

## **Time-Consuming**

- Lengthy process that can delay publication.

## **Inconsistency**

- Variability in reviewers' standards and feedback quality.

## **Accessibility**

- Limited number of qualified reviewers can lead to overburdening.

# TRENDS & INNOVATION IN PEER REVIEW



## Open Peer Review

- Increasing transparency by disclosing reviewer identities and reports.

## Collaborative Review

- Multiple reviewers or a community of experts providing feedback.

## Preprint Servers

- Early sharing of research before formal peer review, allowing for broader initial feedback.

## Artificial Intelligence

- AI tools to assist in initial manuscript screening and reviewer selection.

# ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PEER REVIEW



## Confidentiality

Protecting the confidentiality of the manuscript and reviewer identities (unless open review).

## Conflict of Interest

Reviewers must disclose any potential conflicts that could influence their judgment.

## Transparency

Clear communication about the review process and criteria.

# THANK YOU!

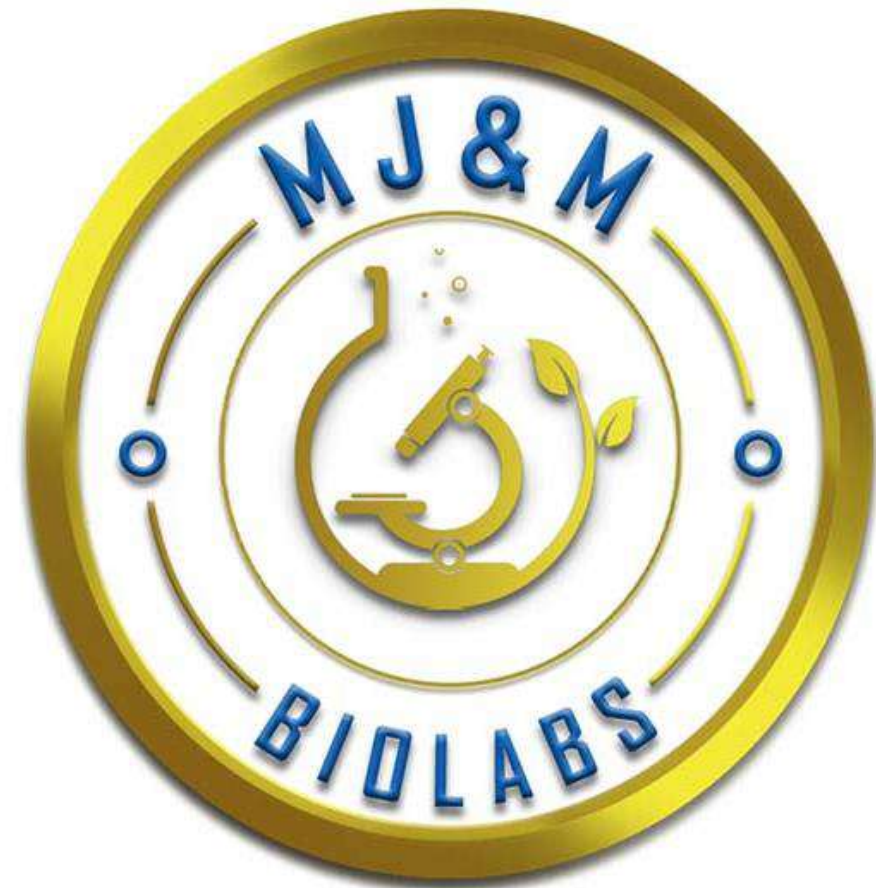
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