134 Un mese nei tweet

PER CONOSCERE, PER RIFLETTERE, PER COSTRUIRE RETI

Vogliamo tutto.



@maurobiani | Mauro Biani | 8.02.2023

Need to write up a scientific paper but got writer's block and staring at a blank document? A few tips I've found helpful over the years... 1/

Start by copying your key results figures/ tables into the document. They don't have to be totally polished in terms of colour scheme etc. Get them down on paper, and arrange them in an order that makes sense in the context of your overarching research question. 2/

Imagine talking colleagues through your figures/tables (or even better, actually give a group talk). Write bullet points for the main messages you come out with for each. Rejig the order if the logic doesn't flow sensibly. 3/

Write subheadings for your methods section (data, analysis, ethics etc.). You know these things inside out so just sit down at get them written down. 4/

Revisit your results and discuss with collaborators. Everything still make logical sense? Good. Now expand the bullet points into paragraphs, usually one paragraph for each main result figure/table. 5/

Going back to your imaginary (or actual) talk, and note down your key introductory points. What was your big problem? And the narrower gap you've addressed? What does a reader need to make sense of your methods/results? Put these down as bullet points under 'Introduction'. 6/ Think about the conclusion, limitations and wider implications. Note these down as bullet points in Discussion. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal. pcbi.1005830 7/

Talk through the introduction and discussion bullet points with collaborators. You'll probably need to rejig/edit things a bit, but that's fine. Once main points converge, expand into paragraphs with formatted references etc. 8/

The reason for all the bullet points and discussion is it saves drafting loads of text that ends up being deleted based on collaborator feedback. It also makes it easier for others to read and comment on your work-in-progress. 9/

As you expand the text into a complete draft, read it through repeatedly and remember wider good practice for writing. 10/

There are, of course, many other ways to draft a paper, but I've found these to be useful in preventing procrastination, reducing wasted effort, and speeding completion. So hopefully others might too. 11/11 @adamjkucharski | Adam Kucharski | 8.02.2023

«Sono un taxista di positività. Cominciamo a vivere la vita in maniera larga, fatta di affetti, amici, amori, e non lunga. Riempiamola di cose belle». Parole di Andrea Silvestrone, raccolte in un articolo di @claudioarrigoni sul @Corriere. Dentro il buio più nero, una luce

@Barney1404 | Luca Valdiserri | 5.02.2023

Please read my new essay in @TheLancet — When dignity meets evidence. There's a kind of knowledge practice we may call 'dignity-based practice'. It respects the dignity of marginalised knowers. It's been slow to take off, unlike 'evidence-based practice'.

Perspectives

The art of medicine When dignity meets evidence

We are all entitled to dignity because we possess certain thically important features. One of those human features that we are knowers. We know things We keam. We make ense of what we know. We interpret our realities and the systems within which we have our being. If this feature is a kind our researcher (ask dimension) is a kind on

or respected, one's digitify is violated. There is a versue modedge pactice wern ycali digitify haved pactice. When the movement, for widence-based pactice attain the early 1996s, its mission was to de-emphasis representite experience in clinical decision making, and is puly instead on statical extrainest or ink from clinical search on population samples. In time, its proponents and, shifted their goals, and recognised that in health the, evidence-based practice is a tripod of clinical evidence, inicial expertise, and patient preference. But they did to adequatily mover suggests that texpertite should so induce the expertise of patients – on their body, their experience of pain or joy, and how they weigh the risk arm against basefit. A patients preference the evidence, intervence and the vertice of patients in the evidence.

Mith dignity-based practice, patients would also influention of the second practice second practice patients would also influention of the second practice patients would also influence and the second pair in patients' knowledge. With complexit means that there is a need for the spectrice and preference of patient second pairs and the universal with the instance of the universal second pairs and the universal with the instance of patient second pairs and the universal with the instance of patient second pairs and the universal with the instance of patient second pairs and the universal with the instance of patient second pairs and the universal with the instance of patient is a same that the universal with the instance of patient is a same the universal of the patient caperities on preference is a same that the instance of patient second partice patients on preference is a same that the instance of the patient second patient second patients in a same that the instance of patient second patient second patients is a same that the instance of patient second patient second patients in a same that the instance of the patient second patient second patients in a same that the instance of the patient second patient second patients in a same that the instance of the patient second patient second patient second patient second patient second patients in a same that the instance of the patient second p

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Concept design

of what they know, especially if they are positioned at a distance from the patient, research participant, or community—be it physical distance, or distance in terms of present income pender size athinistic casta or class.

As it does between clinicians and patients, distance creates knowledge dynamics between unequally powerful groups, as in efforts to achieve health equity globally by eliminating ordinal dispatities in health between groups within and aross countries. Enowledge practices in soch efforts must be digrity-based. Much too often, less powerful experts—whether or not by specialization or head operience—in disadvantaged countries or marginalized communities are systematically excluded from owning the preduction or interpretation of knowledge that determines their detrivy. Knowledge held or produced by such expects in not deemed legitimate. They are not recognised or do not set themselves as the audence of knowledge produced shout them due to where or how it is published, whose knowledge gap it addresses, or whose interpretations it reflects. Their dignity as knowers in violated.

In health equity efforts, evidence-based practice must come together with dignity-based practice, or the evidence on which such efforts is based is not worthy of its name. It is lifeless. When evidence is tooched by dignity, as Adam was by God in Michaengois's fireco. The Centisin of Adam, it may breathe new life into our idea of what evidence means. Therewhen it. If our providence servenetic de outlines

based practice, including people also advocating for dignitybased practice, have pointed at its Bind gosts. The research methods at the top of evidence-based practice's hierarchyrandomised controlled triak, systematic reviews, and metaanalyses—were designed to evaluate simple interventions such as the efficacy of dngs. The same methods and approaches are used by powerful and often distant actors (e.g. direction, policy makers, and researchen) to evaluate corganization and social policies, in ways that inherently overload, the expertise of manginalised knowes and their interventions. The same concern applies to any method or approach to inquiry our use of howed by the full tenency policy malities are interpretations on complex interventions. The same concern applies to any method or approach to inquiry on use of howed by the fullers componentialities or averages out mannes. They alloce cotains out-out-time most how some final methods.

There are research methods and approaches to inquiry and innovidegic that are well switch for complex health and social interventions. They take seriocely the idea that complex interventions do not work or fail to work in the well that simple interventions do, but rather that complex interventions: consist of multiple interacting components, with outcomes that depend on actions of social agents and

@seyeabimbola | Sèye Abímbólá | 3.02.2023

1/10: My top 10 Covid 19 and related pandemic concerns (in no particular order except starting with short term and heading to long-term

2/10: The immunocompromised and early adopters of the bivalent mRNA vaccine. Based on durability of protection vs hospitalizations, it's getting to that point for authorizing a second bivalent booster, hoping to hear from FDA or CDC about this

3/10: we may be heading onto the other side of the XBB1.5 wave in the coming weeks as we head into the spring. Unknown if we will see a new summer wave in Texas and Southern US, as we did in 2020 and 2021 (delta). So even though public health emergency may be ending, I propose...

4/10: I propose a heightened pandemic surveillance and preparedness initiative, which includes actions and vaccine/therapeutics availability for potential upcoming waves but also more comprehensive efforts. For instance

5/10: Even if and when we get on the other side of Covid, guess what...a 4th major coronavirus is percolating among bats and will be jumping to humans to ignite another epidemic/pandemic. The point is SARS MERS COVID19, get ready for COVID25, 26, or 27

6/10: That means stepping up a US national virology program to build our virologic research capacity and training, as well as virus ecology and evolution research. This includes supporting orgs like @EcoHealthNYC. Unfortunately the opposite is happening in the House right now

7/10: Along those lines we urgently need a new NIH Director to help lead this, along with a new NIAID Director, together with White House OSTP, National Academies, scientific societies. We need a comprehensive government led national virology strategy to get us ready.

8/10: And there's more. Don't forget about seasonal flu and zoonotic/avian in-fluenzas. That threat never disappeared.

So this too needs to be folded into a national virology strategy.

9/10: Yet in the US the community of virologists is being attacked unfairly and without cause, exactly at a time when we need the US community of virologists now more than ever

10/10: More Covid-19 waves may arise, Covid-25, 26, or 27 is coming, and it potentially could be worse than the others (or not) we don't know. Seasonal/zoonotic influenzas have us in their sites. Yet we're attacking the experts and scientists we need to help us, makes no sense @PeterHotez | Peter Hotez | 3.02.2023

"Thus I am struck by the opportunity presented by generative AI — lately and specifically ChatGPT— to provide people with an opportunity to better express themselves, to help them write" Knew I could count on @jeffjarvis to go beyond the moral panic. @Brizzyc | Carrie Brown | 2.2.2023

"Polycrisis just means what it says on the box. This is an age where we're beset by not just a crisis, but crisis after crisis, which interlock, reinforce each other, and interact, like snowflakes in an avalanche, in accelerative ways."

@umairh | Umair Haque | 2.02.2023



I for one welcome our new paper-writing overlords

ChatGPT experiment! "Translating a text is a true way of reading it," by the amazing wonder, Italo Calvino Similar to "Rehearsal improves performance," "The way to really learn something is to teach it" Below, Calvino quote, then at bottom ChatGPT's amazing response:

Translating a text is a true way of reading it

Translating a text can be a way of reading it more deeply and critically. When translating a text, one is forced to examine the meaning and context of each word and phrase, which can lead to a deeper understanding of the text's content and the culture and language from which it came. Additionally, translating a text can help to identify any cultural or linguistic nuances that may be lost in the original language. However, translating a text also has its own set of challenges as it's not easy to translate idioms, colloquialism or cultural references, thus it's important to have a good understanding of the source language, culture and context before translating a text.

@EdwardTufte | Edward Tufte | 30.01.2023

I had no money growing up. My dad was a labourer and my mum did everything to make ends meet. Men worked hard. Women worked miracles. But education was free. As was the local library. I knew books were my passport to a better life. #supportlibraries



@redpenblackpen | RedPen/BlackPen | 30.01.2023 @ricky

@rickygervais | Ricky Gervais | 27.01.2023