Introduction

Occupational therapists, to a greater or lesser extent, possess the so-called "professional identity" of Occupational Therapy, and even of other professions—image-knowledge in the media. This professional identity gets its form in a continuous process, in a dynamic, versatile and of course individual way. It is evident that one of the most powerful conversion elements are the Colleges, emphasizing the part played by the professional "models", the professors in this case, that should be a substitutive learning factor, of great importance in that process.

Once we graduate and we begin our professional career, that identity gets modulated by the own and subjective experiences related to the labour sphere, the performance field in which we work, the Occupational Therapist's role, the assessment about the profession made by the rest of colleagues, etc. But the professional identity is not only
SUMMARY

Scientific publications are one of the development and promotion tools of Occupational Therapy. The commitment acquired with Occupational Therapy on the part of these publications, forces them, in an explicit way, to be the “spearhead” in the construction of the own and distinguishing marks of our profession. The professional identity is promoted when these publications offer the possibility to create a solid enough theoretical body for Occupational Therapists. In this document, and for the first time, the Spanish scientific publications decide to elaborate a document agreed by consensus and proposals so that from these means we can contribute to the consolidation of the work carried out by these publications.

The possibility to create, in a joint way, an action space agreed by consensus, facilitates the development of proposals that, from our position in the profession, will be useful to develop solid theoretical constructs for the development of our discipline and therefore, of our professional identity.

RESUMEN

Las publicaciones científicas son uno de los instrumentos de desarrollo y promoción de la Terapia Ocupacional. El compromiso adquirido con la Terapia Ocupacional por parte de estas publicaciones, obliga, de forma explícita, a ser la “punta de lanza” en la construcción de las señas propias y diferenciales de nuestra profesión. La identidad profesional se ve fomentada cuando estas publicaciones ofrecen la posibilidad de crear un cuerpo teórico sólido suficiente para los Terapeutas Ocupacionales. En este documento y por primera vez, las publicaciones

formed by this experience, but it is also reinforced by the experiences shared with other colleagues by means of Courses, Conferences or Congresses. With regard to the latter ones and as another decisive factor in what will be the acquisition and consolidation of the professional identity, the scientific publications play an indispensable role.

It could be said, without being afraid of making a mistake that the core of the transmission of knowledge, of scientific and professional knowledge, lies for excellence in the periodic publications, as it happens in the rest of disciplines, since they themselves allow to reach an impact grade in the group that, by other means, could not be conceived.

Monographs, not only the specific ones about Occupational Therapy, but also the more general ones that also incorporate a background of professional knowledge, present the main inconvenience of the peremptoriness of knowledge
científicas en España deciden elaborar un documento de consenso y propuestas para que desde estos medios podamos contribuir a la consolidación del trabajo realizado por estas publicaciones.

La posibilidad de crear de forma conjunta un espacio de acción consensuado, facilita el desarrollo de propuestas que desde nuestra posición en la profesión serán útiles para desarrollar constructos teóricos sólidos para el desarrollo de nuestra disciplina y por tanto de nuestra identidad profesional.

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(mainly because of the time that elapses from the completion of a work until its publication), and it could also be added the fact that its orientation may be more didactic, many times more limited to the experimental field in partial aspects of the profession, being less plastic than the periodic publications.

From this perspective we should understand periodic publications as one of the indispensable channels of this occupational therapists’ “shared space”, as cornerstones in the appropriate construction of the distinguishing marks of the Occupational Therapy professionals, not only individual but also collective.

The commitment acquired with Occupational Therapy on the part of these publications, forces them, in an explicit way, to be the “spearhead” in the construction of the own and distinguishing marks of our profession. The directors and editors cannot ignore the responsibility assumed with their publications, the readers and the own profession, since they turn into drivers of the vehicle that transports the scientific information that will make grow and will feed their readers: the profession and the professionals that exercise and study it.

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2 Authors’ clarification, the theoretical document was elaborated by the editors and directors of the publications: Asturian Journal of Occupational Therapy (RATO), Spanish Journal of Occupational Therapy (SPJOT), Electronic Journal of Occupational Therapy (REITO), Occupational Therapy Galicia (TOG). Regarding the consensus process and the development proposals of the scientific publications, the Information Journal of the Spanish Professional Association of Occupational Therapy (APETO) also took part.

3 The authors make reference to what is also known as manuals or books. Do not mistake them for monographs, which are not necessarily manuals or books.
1. THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The article is the basic and fundamental element of scientific communication and transmission. It is that one that can turn, at a given moment, into the beginning of the scientific debate or can be used as a foundation to generate research hypothesis that, subsequently, should be proven under the rigorous methodology that accompanies the research process. Obviously, that it is not the only means of scientific communication for any discipline, but it is, generally speaking, the most appreciated one due to several factors: firstly, due to its immediacy and topicality, which confers an important advantage on it (1); and secondly because, as a deposit of scientific knowledge, it has undergone an evaluation process carried out by a prestigious experts committee and, therefore, it has passed a selection process (sometimes even a correction process) before being issued by the periodic publication in question. It is understood, as a starting axiom, that a scientific article should bring all the necessary information so in the same conditions, and as a conclusion, to obtain the same results. The fact that a scientific explanation is considered valid happens because it has been sufficiently studied throughout the time by several authors, and this element can be categorized within the branch of the Philosophy of Science. From Hempel’s point of view (2), any scientific explanation should meet at least two different requirements: explanatory relevance and contrastability. While the first one refers to the fact that everything that is brought should have some kind of relevance regarding what we want to explain, the second one refers to the fact that each aspect that constitutes a scientific explanation should be susceptible of empiric contrast.

Does this mean that only those contributions based on a research process can be considered as scientific ones? Nothing could by further from the truth. The typology of the scientific articles is variable according to the documental source being studied and, therefore, it is difficult to choose a categorization that can be considered as the most certain. From a perspective based purely on the Documental Science, we can classify the scientific articles into:
• Research articles: in them a research process is, as well as its results and conclusions
• Revision articles: in their contents an analysis about the state of the knowledge in a specific field or subject is developed, using the existing bibliography already published.
• Theoretical articles: in these articles a theory is formulated, a model or a system that allows to explain and to understand a specific aspect of the reality, or of a group of knowledge
• Retraction articles: in these articles an author carries out corrections or they take back what they said in a previously published article
• Commentary/review articles: in them the author carries out comments, corrections or critics to a different work published by a different author, contributing his knowledge to this task.

Taking into account the Scientific Documentation, and following the classification given by Gutiérrez Couto, Casal Acción and Blanco Pérez (2006) (3), the main typologies of scientific classification established in periodic publications can be grouped in:

- **Voluntary and spontaneous contributions.** Those that the authors carry out on their own initiative, as for example: original articles, letters to the director, reviews or bibliographic summaries, notes or clinical cases, special or of collaboration articles, reflection or opinion articles.

- **Articles asked by the management board of the publication.** Those responsible for the publication ask for the collaboration of certain authors. Some examples of it are: editorials, revision articles, commented summaries of quality research.

In the 80's the so-called "evidence-based practice" arises, as an alternative paradigm to the clinical praxis based exclusively on the opinion, experience or tradition, since it embraces all the latter and promotes decision-making according to the best scientific evidence available. From then on, sanitary and academic organizations arise, professionals' groups, publications, databases and
worldwide training courses aimed at spreading, boosting and applying the evidence-based clinical practice.

From the point of view of the Evidence-Based Occupational Therapy ("The integration into the occupational therapist's clinical mastery of the conscious, direct and sensible use of the best scientific evidence available in order to make clinical decisions in the care of the individual patient, once the critical and exhaustive of this has been made sure") (4), should be distinguished, too, among the evidence and information sources. The first ones pick up results from clinical trials, meta-analysis and other scientific activities of rigorous study; the second ones can contain abstracts from publications, or may be information revisions that do not derive from scientific studies per se. All this leads us to a classification different from the available information, revealing the concept of scientific evidence (being that the scientific evidence obtained through the research). This classification would adhere to the design of the research process more than to the format of the document generated as a consequence of the classification itself. In this way, the evidences could be sorted into "good", "regular" or "bad" according to their experimental design, forming into a secondary classification according to the content.

A new type of knowledge arises in this way, the scientific one, different from the ordinary or opinion one (5): the group of this rational knowledge, certain or probable and obtained in a methodical way, systematized and verifiable, that make reference to objects that possess the same nature, is what we can call science. The opinion knowledge neither are reproducible, nor probable and in many occasions they are not even certain, they possess a high subjectivity and they are a-critical. On the contrary, scientific knowledge is objective, critical, methodical, reflexive and systematic.

What distinguishes the scientific works from other ways of written message derives, as it is easy to understand, from the own objectives that the science possesses (6). If the latter tries to build rigorous, systematic and as objective
as possible knowledge, then its results will have to be informed in a precise and clear way too, a way that banishes the ambiguity that is so common in our language. In this case, the vagueness, the theatrical turns, the vagueness in the tone of the speech that in other circumstances would be really unavoidable, may be of no use, or little one. The substantive elements of the content will have to be highlighted with clarity beyond every formal ornament, even when nothing prevents us from trying to write with elegance and harmony. But we will also have to pay special attention with another element, a common one in every scientific communication: the structure of each work should be carefully thought in order to be logical, directed to a better understanding of what we want to convey; each one of its component parts should have unity and be clearly linked with the rest; each paragraph, section or sentence should possess a sense, a well-defined function within the general speech.

The scientific writing, therefore, seeks three things (5):

1. Arranging what we want to transmit within some canons settled down by the guides of scientific literature assumed by scientific communities.
2. Establishing a clear style of exposition model that make us avoid improvisation and that is based on a clear and structured model.
3. Offering clear styles of communication of the results, avoiding ambiguous and lacking from practical sense speeches.

In short, the scientific writing facilitates the clarity of concepts in the transmission of these same ones, avoiding empty speeches and it also facilitates their comprehension to the readers, avoiding comprehension mistakes. These two results generate in the readers themselves the development of a clear and based on bibliographic evidences knowledge, and not some knowledge based on suppositions and personal inspirations.

The obtaining of this kind of scientific knowledge is favoured by the technological development that has supported the growth of information and the abolition of the absolutist conception of the truth just because it is included
in the texts of great authorities, which has allowed, mainly, the demystification of some concepts that paralyzed the scientific evolution of the health field and the society itself. This way, the scientific explanations provided by new researchers are no longer absolutist and definitive, turning into a partial and perfectible truth, open to its study and its negation and to the later replacement by a more correct and complex truth that, for its part, is also perfectible. These truths remain in force only while the scientific progress itself doesn’t overflow its explanatory capacity, moment in which they expire and are replaced with other ones. So the search for truth turns into a continuous questioning to the reality in search of answers that are always, simultaneously, partial and perfectible, that are compiled in new publications that can be rectified and expanded. This is like this since, halfway through the XVII century, the first scientific journal appeared and together with it, a change of direction in the conception about the Science, which begins to be understood as a progressive, provisional and always unfinished approach to reality whose indispensable tool is the periodic publication.

Since the publishing of the first periodic publication, followed by many others, the growth of scientific literature has been so exorbitant and exponential that it became necessary to build a tool that compiled all the existing data about an information subject. This measure turned out to be insufficient soon, so it became necessary to build more bibliographic repertoires that contained, even, the previous ones as an information source. All that generates an unsurpassable breeding ground in order to give way to the appearance of documents, databases and electronic publications that will host information under a different format.

The information and its processing show three aspects to be taken into account that derive from its own existence. Firstly, the profusion of information, alluding to the massive and accelerated growth of the information contents. The second element is the temporary nature of scientific knowledge, since the accelerated growth of information make that the new axioms previously outlined can be
replaced with new postulates and theoretical foundations that turn into obsolete the previous ones. This incessant progress immerse information in an obsolescence situation, settled only by scientific journals, that due to its periodicity let us increasing the average life of scientific knowledge until a margin of five years, and it is estimated that after that period the information loses its validity; so this scientific literature has an average life of five years, understanding by average life the period of time in which half the active and in circulation scientific literature was published. The last problem we will have to face is the quality of the information material itself, that makes indispensable to discern the value of the publications, which will depend on multiple reference aspects like previous knowledge or culture, information published in other sources and the own publishing history of this source.

Getting to know which articles are the most cited ones, which ones are those that can constitute a better reference for the development of science, is the task of the Institute for Scientific Information, which is particularly specialized in bibliographic citations. Established in 1960, it holds a database (the Science Citation Index) that is the best example of what we have previously expounded about the growth of information and periodic publications: its database originally contained 613 and at the moment there are more than 15,000 and the citations exceed the number of 500 million. This is not the only existing citations index, since there is also the Social Science Citation Index or the Arts and Humanities Citation Index, holding, each of them, the specialized information related to their respective field. Concerning our discipline, the journals that are currently indexed in their database are only three: the American Journal of Occupational Therapy, the Australian Occupational Therapy Journal and the Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Therapy, which means that are the most cited publications by the authors all over the world and, by extension, the ones that contain the articles that exerts a bigger “impact” on the scientific community. Specifically, the impact factor is useful to quantify the visibility of academic journals according to the received citations about the articles that they publish.
Scientific publications mean the professionals’ common point, the meeting space and the possibility to offer the acquired knowledge and the significant experiences for the profession to the rest of the professional corps. In this sense, they channel the professional identity of each one and, as a whole, it means the identity of the profession. That is, on a “macro” level the professional identity of the different branches of knowledge are sustained and, of course, grow according to the repercussion and impact of its works. That is provided by the bigger or smaller development of their scientific publications.

The scientific writing is the basic mechanism for the existence and development of science and evidence. And the common factor is the fact that that communication is carried out in an appropriate and understandable way for the scientific community. The scientific writing has a series of writing attributes that confer it a special character and that emphasize the importance of this vehicle of transmission of human knowledge. Generally speaking, a scientific writing represents the organized exposition of a previous research work; it is a remaking of already existing knowledge, obtained or not by the author, which is organized for specific expositive goals.

The scientific articles published in scientific journals constitute the primary literature of science. The books, monographs and revision articles that gather the knowledge about one subject constitute the secondary literature of science. Primary and secondary articles are scientific publications, but only the first ones are designated as scientific.

In scientific communication, the structure of work should be thoroughly thought in order to be logical and directed towards a better understanding of what we

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want to transmit. Each of its component parts should have unity and be clearly linked with the rest, each paragraph, section or sentence should supply some kind of sense, a defined function within the general speech (7). It is necessary to bring up the need of a development of this aspect of Occupational Therapy.

2. CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY LINKED WITH THE SCIENTIFIC WRITING

The development of a discipline and its professional identity necessarily evolve in a parallel way, and one cannot exist without the other. It is not possible that the development happens without experimenting, at the same time, a feeling of professional identity that raises professional worries or commitment to the own profession. This professional development requires a series of different actions to produce it. One of them, the one developed through this document, is the ability of the discipline and its professionals to generate an epistemological body and to establish real theoretical foundations (8).

Considering this approach, we should emphasize the fact that, from the encounter between these two concepts, will raise the answer to the importance of Scientific Writing as one of the vehicles of Professional Identity.

2.1. Development of the concept of Professional identity

The personal learning is a group of actions, interactions, imitations, modelling, that is to say, a group of interactions between what we are and what we receive from the context in which we live. The link between one and the other is necessary if we want to feel that the more personal search is being carried out on the right track. The development of the ideas that turn into actions thanks to the practice are the perfect track that leads us to feel (9). A person feels alive when they feel, when they have feelings that lead them to act.

The continuum of these actions aimed at discharging objectives, ideas, thoughts and, above all, developing personal aspects, is limited to the most internal aspects of what we are. It is then when we grow, not only in personal
aspects, but also the roles we play in each stage of our life, which are also reinforced and rewarded, evolve. Therefore, the vital structure of what we are and what we think we want to be arises. The result of this series of factors is called Identity.

In short, we could say, quoting Álvarez Martín, F. (10), that the identity is then considered as a temporary result of transactions operated by the individuals themselves with regard to their history and their projects (biographic al transactions) and of transactions between the identity defined by other one and the identity defined by oneself (relational transactions).

The daily activity that favours the development of our Occupation gives us enough elements to elaborate our identity. The previous learning carried out is the basis from where we can start, but the development and meditation about what we do will be what forges and models our identity. This identity, that is a dynamic expression, continuously changing, is what lead us to make decisions, what keeps us longing for our goals and the development of our chores, what mobilizes our drives and our expectations, the one that in one way or another makes us feel what we want and what we do (11) and what is the value of all that for us.

2.2. How scientific writing favours the development of the professional identity

Considering the two definitions previously mentioned in this text (Scientific Writing and Professional Identity), we can point out that the first favours the second one. And this happens, basically, thanks to the benefits offered by the possibility to document our work and our theoretical body under scientific quality standards in favour of the development and growth of our profession. In fact, in scientific writings the development methodology to follow favours the fact that the professional gets enriched by clear, organized and with high
standards of simplicity documentation, which facilitates the reading and the understanding (12).

This way, we can say that the features of scientific writing itself, and its repercussion in the profession, make that we can understand our theoretical lines more easily, as well as deepen in its evolution and development.

Scientific writing can contribute, therefore, to professional identity:

- An order in the concepts: The exposition in the document is clear and it follows an order, with an appropriate language (13).

- Clarity in the theoretical line of argument: clarity should characterize all type of communications, not only the scientific one. However, when we want to transmit a message with a pronounced scientific character, this aspect is essential.

- Structuring of the professional practice: That is, it will contribute the methodology to use, and hence it is necessary to define it carefully according to the different types of writings. This allows us to generate a clear competence in the documents, which favours the development of groups of attitudes, abilities, values and knowledge that the professionals should have (even those that transmit information) in order to carry out their work in an effective way and to contribute in a positive way to their organizations, users and profession. This way, the development of a practice based on the evidence becomes possible.

- Research lines and new development routes: Scientific productions facilitate the appearance of more and more specific studies that provide the theoretical-practical body of the profession with a body of constant revision. More and new users of the information that demand information and quality, adequate and immediate answers appear, making more and more necessary the levels of evidence in order to exploit protocols and procedures, which arise from the research carried
out. All that is provided by the continuous promotion and development in the profession.

- Specialized literature about practical data. Besides, scientific writing favours the appearance of work routes joined to other disciplines that, simultaneously to ours, try to adjust their results to strengthen a theoretical body that, sometimes, is a common one. This situation favours, therefore, an action synergy in the search for results and in the later spreading of the same, contributing knowledge about the users, technologies, methods and techniques, among other aspects. This fact is necessary and indispensable, since it generates inter and multidisciplinary performances, in favour of the professional development and the own experience.

This way of sharing knowledge is indispensable to innovate and boost good professional and research practices, since it should be always considered that redounding in the research on an aspect is not necessary (no matter if it is a method or a technique) if this has already been studied and its efficiency has been proved. That is the reason why sharing the data and knowledge is vital, in the interests of the possible work routes that rise subsequently (9).

- Connection between practice/theory: That is to say, we should not exclusively think about the information available about our users in order to work with the knowledge we possess about them. This need for collecting data in an organized way and with a structured methodology, facilitates the motivation towards quality and the professional certainty to offer a more efficient, effective and efficacious service (professional excellence commitment), and it also generates useful and valid knowledge based on evidence (14).

We should know all what Sociosanitary Sciences offer us regarding scientific literature, in which way this is collected and how are its adjustments to obtain scientific standards. This scientific literature has a methodology that cannot be obviated to communicate the results of the practice. Being efficient from the
point of view of individual productivity means knowing how to process and use the critical information in a context, in which information grows exponentially. For this purpose it will be necessary knowing how to identify which is the critical information, knowing where and how to find them, managing what has been discovered in the identified resources (as well as the accidental discoveries), knowing how to filter them and, finally, using them wisely. This way we will be able to grow as professionals, developing our own identity (15).

The development of a professional identity throughout life is implicitly linked, among other aspects, to the commitment towards us and our ideas. This factor conditions the development of that identity tremendously and maintains it in a continuum of changes and modifications.

It is necessary, equally, knowing how to transmit the information through methodologically clear and within the scientific standards documentation. If the professional possesses some information and wants to pass it on to the scientific community, they should use the ways that scientific writing and production provide. It is preferable offering something with sense, meaning and constrastability to offering an anecdotal event from which we cannot obtain scientific evidence. Only in this way a theoretical documents body solid enough to confer a bigger scientific rigor on the profession could be regenerated, developed and proven. Science moves forward step by step, not jumping, and one of those steps, an essential goal of scientific research is the publishing of knowledge and results. Health Studies, and sometimes their professionals, are neither mainly judged by their skill in laboratory work, nor by their innate knowledge about wide or limited scientific subject: they are judged, known and recognized by their publications.
3. AGREED-BY-CONSENSUS WORK PROPOSALS ON THE PART OF THE
EDITORS AND DIRECTORS OF SPANISH OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

There are areas for the spreading of experience, multiple ways to do it and,
above all, there is willingness to it, but it should take place in an organized way
that respects some clear standards, since information (and mainly scientific
knowledge) transforms into a resource at the very heart of the professions that
cohabits with other tangible resources. But it is important to stress that the
information is *the strategic resource* that stands out from the rest. The right
use of information will guarantee to the professions a privileged place in a
highly competitive society, since it is the foundation to innovate and to continue
in the continuous learning process that a discipline like ours requires. We are,
therefore, facing a change of the idea of the paradigm: not only the task and its
results should be transmitted, but the professional should also know how to
organize it all (16).

The environment, the tools and the information resources have evolved and
they have multiplied and, beyond the current situation, it is foreseeable that
they will keep evolving. In this changing and, at the same time, stimulating new
scene, the need to establish, within the publications field, new elements with an
attitudinal character as a supplement to the group of knowledge that a
professional should have is being detected. It is a question of defining
professional profiles that give an effective answer to the demands that scientific
publications offer. This way, and as a consequence of the writing of this article,
a series of needs that, in case of being solved in an adequate way will provide
an appropriate frame for the development of the professional identity from
Occupational Therapy's scientific publications, become evident. Directors and

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5 Authors’ clarification, in this part about proposals and consensus we subscribe to what was
developed by the authors in the Information Journal of the Spanish Professional Association of
Occupational Therapy (APETO).
editors that are aware of the importance of them all, collect them as proposals based on the consensus.

Normalization:
From what we have previously mentioned it becomes necessary to normalize, within the bounds of possibility, Occupational Therapy's scientific publications. It is understood that the normalization is a process through which we pretend, by means of performance protocols, adding internal coherence and standardize the development processes of any area within the professional performance. Due to the crucial importance that periodic publications play in the development of the professional identity, these should be the first ones to carry out a strong bet in this sense.

Quality:
Connected to the normalization idea. Scientific publications are the public image of a profession, of its body of knowledge, of its specific practice. The publications should look for the highest quality standards in their writings and publications. It is, therefore, necessary to boost on one hand, the critical reading in the professionals and, on the other hand, the support and fulfilment commitment of those lines that make us progress in the search of the best quality in editors and directors.
The demand exerted by the professional community forces, necessarily, to the fact that publications have to be constantly up-to-date regarding the Occupational Therapy knowledge. The documents that they show, therefore, should be research-centred and guided by the scientific method documents, and new alternatives for other types of works should be looked for and, at the same time, the appearance of documents that persistently narrate full well studied aspects should be restricted, promoting documents with methodological rigor that offer answers to the possible interventions, intervention planning or even occupational forecasts. All the above-mentioned forces to an adaptation in the orientation of the publications, in order to offer appropriate answers to the particular needs of each one of our users. If the periodic publication tries, also,
to be a critical service, it should broaden its scope, moving away the idea about facilitating access only to certain collections and manuals. It is necessary that the Occupational Therapy scientific literature gains not only in quality but also in methodology, in order to facilitate the development of later work routes that confers the profession with solid structures of scientific evidence, and to reach this goal, a bigger thoroughness on the part of the publications themselves will contribute an important assistance.

**Promotion of the scientific production:**
In this sense editors and directors from Occupational Therapy publications recommend a bigger presence of subjects related to the research and production of scientific documentation in post-graduate and graduate curricula in the different Occupational Therapy Schools, Professional Associations and Occupational Therapy Associations. It is understood that this task is incumbent on all the strata and institutions related to Occupational Therapy. The development of the profession is subject to an appropriate training whose aim is the highest professional quality.

**Consensus:**
It is understood that the previous points should be carried out from the common agreement on the part all the Occupational Therapy's scientific publications. In this sense the editors and directors from Occupational Therapy's scientific publications propose the preparation of a consensus document to which could join the scientific publications that, freely, want to, and that is useful as a frame where scientific publications can grow as well as a referent for publications of future creation.

**Accessibility:**
Given the relevance that Occupational Therapy's theoretical and methodological progresses gain for professional praxis, as well as for the own creation of new documentation (by means of feedback), directors from Occupational Therapy's scientific publications recommend (to the faculties, schools and associations)
the foundation of a database in which we can collect all the articles from different publications so that all the professionals have the highest possibilities to gain access to this information.

**Provision:**
Connecting with the previous idea, the directors and editors consider a highest priority the provision and expansion of the search for information and the identification of that relevant information for the practice. Within the stages of the Occupational Therapy's practice based on the evidence, the spotting of the best evidence and a critical reading of the articles have a great relevance. Only in this way we can get the conscious, explicit and judicious use that helps us to make decisions about the choice of the most effective intervention (17).

**Support:**
The directors from Occupational Therapy's scientific publications understand the need of a support for the publication of articles with the necessary scientific rigor. To reach this aim, it is proposed the foundation of tutorship systems, based on the advice about scientific writing. These systems could be developed in the Occupational Therapy Schools, in the Professional Faculties, in the Professional Associations and in all those forums that defend and promote Occupational Therapy - by means of training courses - or under the collaboration of the involved parties, even exploiting those that already exist in other forums that have nothing to do with Occupational Therapy.

**Growing emphasis in the managing of the relationship with the Occupational Therapist and the publication:**
Increasing the value of the spreading means, by means of the information that readers and authors provide through different channels (suggestions, complaints, comments, etc.), turns into an aspect of the highest interest, in the light of what has been exposed. It is necessary to know the target-public's needs of the publications, in order to generate quality services and products, achieving that the occupational therapist takes part in the development of the
publications. This way, we will promote, too, the perception that Scientific Publications is part of a professional whole. The occupational therapist, as a reader as well as an author, should understand that periodic publications are neither isolated, nor a purpose in themselves, but they are and they exist in according to the service they offer to the communities to which they serve. The value of the publications resides, to a great extent, in the contributions carried out by the professionals, and hence they should feel as an active element of these ones.

**Changes in the information request motivations and in the use of the information that is obtained:**

Occupational Therapy’s professionals demand, more and more, close documents in time and the manuals do not have capacity to offer a periodic revision of their contents. Nevertheless, scientific publications can offer the latter, and hence they should be exponents in the constant search for up-to-date information regarding the changes or innovations within the discipline. Therefore, the publications should establish reliability channels and methodologies that contribute these possibilities to the professionals, like the model implanted in different countries, where publications offer constant data about the professional development.

**Boosting team work with professionals from the same or different sectors:**

It is indispensable to create synergies in the editorial organization itself with professionals from other disciplines, which will allow to contribute expanded knowledge about the users, technologies, etc. boosting in this way the interdisciplinary cooperation while producing some work.

**Increasing of the formative demand for information methodology and its spreading:**

The users need and demand, more and more intensely, to manage information in an efficient way. So formative alternatives should be offered to allow the
professionals the elaboration, writing and spreading of their work with an adequate level of scientificness. It is necessary that the professional clearly knows the level of evidence in which their work is categorized, in order to adapt their document to the same and in this way scientific publications can establish the scientificness level in its issues and volumes and, at the same time, facilitate the fact that the author can choose which is the best information means to spread their work. Spreading the methodology to elaborate the documents that are part of the theoretical body of the scientific publications should be, therefore, one of their tasks.

**The change: an opportunity, not a danger.** It is necessary beating the resistance, in many cases an innate one, to change. It should be assumed, therefore, the importance of keeping up-to-date about trends, knowledge and innovations, since they would allow us to face the changes with curiosity instead of fear. The ability and will of development of the learning, the willingness to a continuous learning and retraining, are indispensable in order to guarantee the existence of a commitment to the excellence of the service given. The motivation for the quality, as well as the existence of the professional conviction to offer the most efficient and effective service are a result of that commitment and will. Scientific publications should share knowledge, which is indispensable to innovate and to boost professional good professional practices; and at the same time they should boost the ethical values of the profession both while practicing the profession itself as well as while using the information, or in the course of the relations with other users and professionals.
References

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