

Scientometria e Bibliometria: Finalità, metodi e strumenti

Corso opzionale 3 CFU
AA 2024/2025



***TOPICS: Regole e buone pratiche per la stesura di un articolo scientifico.
Sistemi di archiviazione e gestione dei dati bibliografici***

Prof. Alessia Peserico

Ricevimento: Previo appuntamento concordato via mail

Email: apeserico@unite.it

Oggi tutto cambia rapidamente...

La prima rivista scientifica è del 1600 e per tre secoli di stampa le regole non cambiano...



Mappa di Teramo 1600



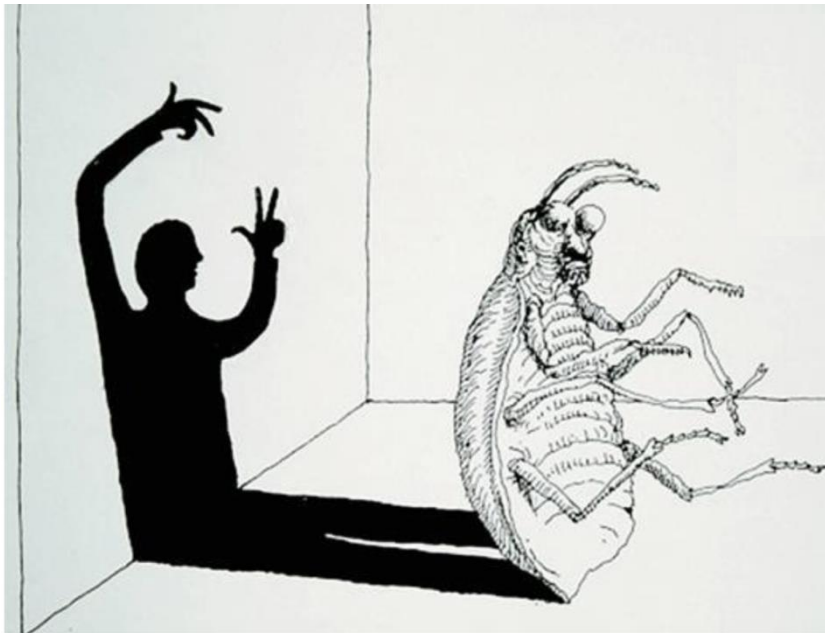
Journal des Scavans
(Paris 1665)



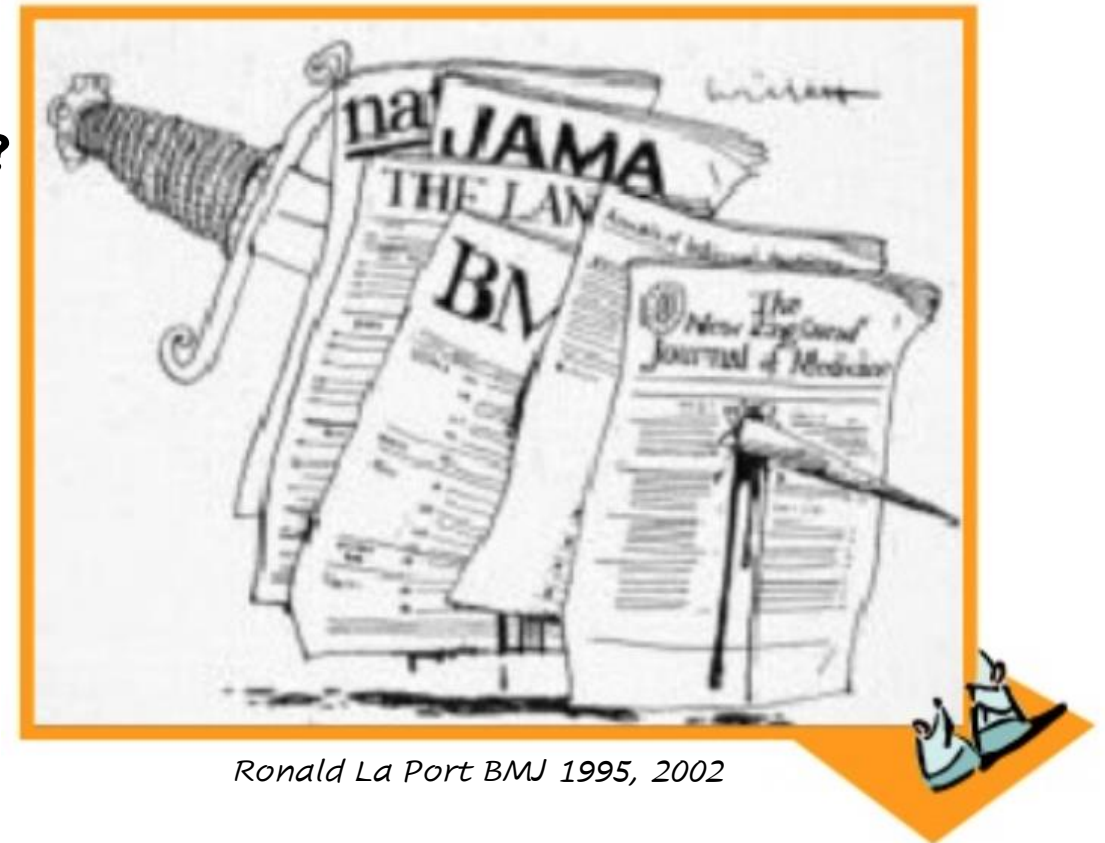
Philosophical Transactions
(London, 1666)

Il web e la rivoluzione dell'editoria e non solo...

Morte o metamorfosi del periodico scientifico?



Interpretazione grafica della Metamorfosi (Kafka)
Gallucci B.



Ronald La Port BMJ 1995, 2002

Quesiti di partenza

PERCHE'

Scrivere un articolo
scientifico
(obiettivo e destinatari)

DOVE

pubblicare
(selezione della rivista)

COSA

pubblicare
(selezione del contenuto)



CON CHI

scrivere
(scelta degli autori)

COME

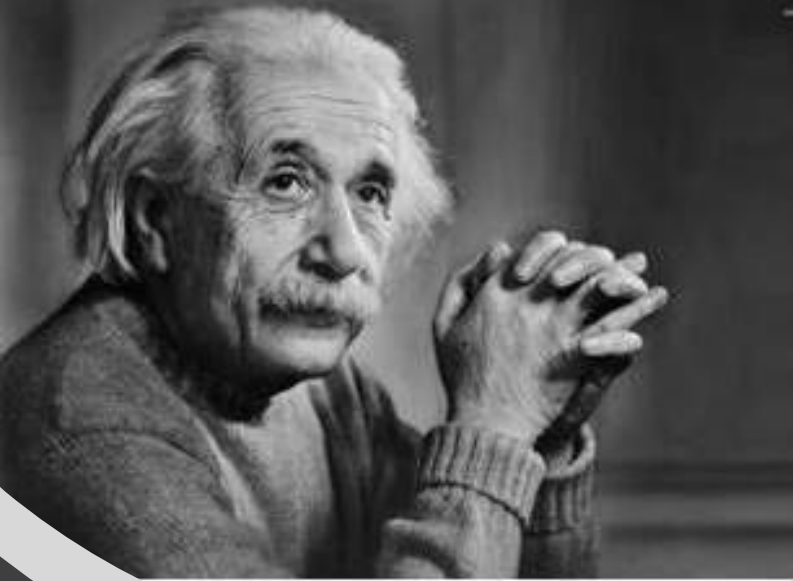
Scrivere
(Formati editoriali,
standard e line guida)

DI QUALI RISORSE DISPONGO

(tempi, costi, persone)

If you can't explain it **simply**, you don't understand it well enough.

– Albert Einstein



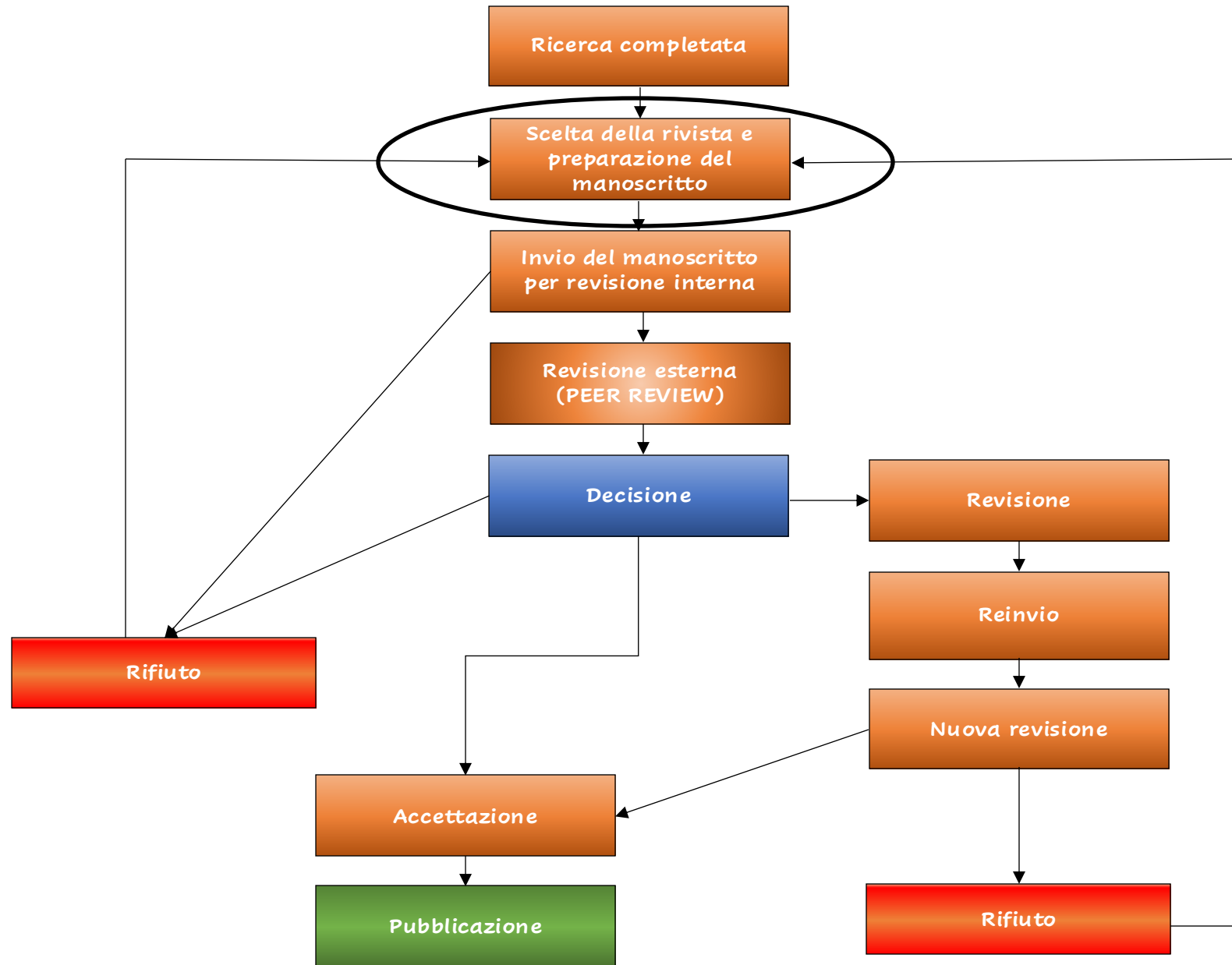
Pre-requisiti per gli autori di una pubblicazione scientifica

Avere un contenuto scientificamente valido e saper organizzare le informazioni in forma adeguata e chiara



- Originalità
- Esperienza
- Intuito
- Giusti collaboratori

Iter per una pubblicazione



Criteri di selezione di una rivista

1. L'articolo è più appropriato per una rivista di interesse generale o settoriale?
2. Quale rivista leggo per aggiornarmi?
3. Quali sono le reali possibilità di accettazione del lavoro?
4. Tempi di pubblicazione?
5. Rivista open access o a pagamento (Article Processing Charges)?

APC 67% no APC
26% APC
6% info non disponibile



Tip 10 - Choice of journal: define a list of target journals!

Find the best journal for your research.

Search journals by:

Paper Match

Journal Name

Publisher

Category

Manuscript title (or top keywords)

Manuscript title

Manuscript abstract (or supporting keywords)

Manuscript abstract

Scramble abstract

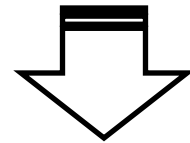
SEARCH

Data update: Journal Impact Factor is not currently displayed on JournalGuide. [Read more here.](#)

A growing journal database
across all academic fields

Dopo aver individuato una o più riviste di interesse:

- ❖ Contenuto articolo
- ❖ Accessibilità (OA o APC)
- ❖ Costi di pubblicazione
- ❖ Dove è indicizzata la rivista (Pubmed, Wos, Scopus...)



Consultare il link web della rivista alla voce
"Author Guidelines"

Authorship

- Formulazione Progetto, acquisizione di dati, analisi ed Interpretazione dei risultati
- Stesura del manoscritto
- Approvazione versione finale
- Assume la responsabilità della integrità e precisione del lavoro



SEE, IT'S A UNIVERSAL RULE! THEY FALL AT THE SAME RATE!

GREAT!
IS THERE A UNIVERSAL RULE FOR WHO WILL BE THE FIRST AUTHOR ON THE PAPER REPORTING IT?



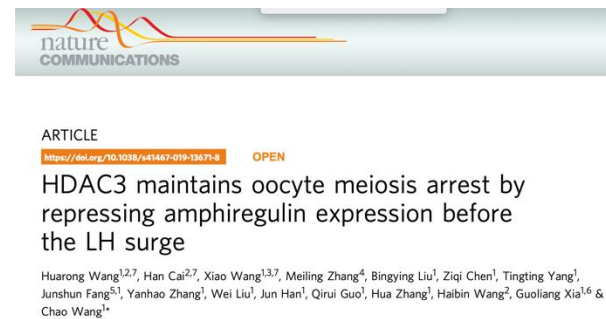
Quale ordine per gli autori?

Da concordare con tutti gli autori

COME? Per responsabilità

Corresponding author

- ✉ Responsabilità della comunicazione tra la rivista e gli autori,
- * trasmissione del manoscritto e dei documenti necessari, risposta ai revisori, etc...



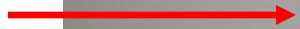
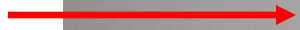
REVIEWS

Organs-on-chips: into the next decade

Lucie A. Low, Christine Mummer, Brian R. Berridge, Christopher P. Austin and Danilo A. Togle



- Affiliation
- All Fields
- Author
- Author - Corporate
- Author - First
- Author - Identifier
- ✓ Author - Last
- Book
- Conflict of Interest Statements
- Date - Completion
- Date - Create
- Date - Entry
- Date - MeSH
- Date - Modification
- Date - Publication
- EC/RN Number
- Editor
- Filter
- Grant Number
- ISBN
- Investigator
- Issue
- Journal
- Language
- Location ID
- MeSH Major Topic
- MeSH Subheading
- MeSH Terms
- Other Term



ilder

Enter a search term

ADD ▾

Show Index

Empty search results area

Search ▾

you use PubMed your recent searches will appear here.



Blog



Support Center

Scrivere la prima
bozza facendo
riferimento alle
Author guidelines

Condividere la bozza
con tutti gli autori
Effettuare verifiche e
modifiche dovute

Check finale
Verificare tutte le
corrispondenze e la
presenza di tutti i
docs richiesti

Sottomissione online

Tipologia di articoli di una rivista

Articoli originali di ricerca

Review

Commenti

Punti di vista

Lettere

Prospettive

Case report

...

Cell Article Types

Research, Resource, Theory, and Matters Arising articles are all full-length research article formats that are handled through our online submission system, [Editorial Manager](#). A brief description of each article type is provided below.

Most of the front matter material published in *Cell* is commissioned by the editors. However, proposals for appropriate review material pieces will be considered. *Cell* publishes the front matter article types described below.

Research

Resource

Theory

Matters Arising

Preview

Review

contributions to *Nature*

Matters Arising and Corrections

- News and Comment
- Correspondence
- Obituaries
- Opinion
- Books & Arts
- Futures
- News & Views
- Insights, Reviews and Perspectives
- Analysis
- Hypothesis
- Careers
- Technology Features
- Outlooks

La prima pagina

Es. Articolo originale di ricerca

- Dati della rivista
 - Titolo
 - Autori
- Abstract (esempio strutturato)
 - Parole chiave
- Autore per corrispondenza
- Affiliazioni

Ruiz-Rodado et al. *Cancer & Metabolism* (2020) 8:23
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40170-020-00229-2>

Cancer & Metabolism

RESEARCH

Open Access



Metabolic plasticity of IDH1-*mutant* glioma cell lines is responsible for low sensitivity to glutaminase inhibition

Victor Ruiz-Rodado¹, Adrian Lita¹, Tyrone Dowdy¹, Orieta Celiku¹, Alejandra Cavazos Saldana¹, Herui Wang¹, Chun Zhang Yang¹, Raj Chari², Aiguo Li¹, Wei Zhang¹, Hua Song¹, Meili Zhang¹, Susie Ahn¹, Dionne Davis¹, Xiang Chen³, Zhengping Zhuang¹, Christel Herold-Mende⁴, Kylie J. Walters³, Mark R. Gilbert¹ and Mioara Larion^{1*}

Abstract

Background: Targeting glutamine metabolism in cancer has become an increasingly vibrant area of research. Mutant IDH1 (IDH1^{mut}) gliomas are considered good candidates for targeting this pathway because of the contribution of glutamine to their newly acquired function: synthesis of 2-hydroxyglutarate (2HG).

Methods: We have employed a combination of ¹³C tracers including glutamine and glucose for investigating the metabolism of patient-derived IDH1^{mut} glioma cell lines through NMR and LC/MS. Additionally, genetic loss-of-function (in vitro and in vivo) approaches were performed to unravel the adaptability of these cell lines to the inhibition of glutaminase activity.

Results: We report the adaptability of IDH1^{mut} cells' metabolism to the inhibition of glutamine/glutamate pathway. The glutaminase inhibitor CB839 generated a decrease in the production of the downstream metabolites of glutamate, including those involved in the TCA cycle and 2HG. However, this effect on metabolism was not extended to viability; rather, our patient-derived IDH1^{mut} cell lines display a metabolic plasticity that allows them to overcome glutaminase inhibition.

Conclusions: Major metabolic adaptations involved pathways that can generate glutamate by using alternative substrates from glutamine, such as alanine or aspartate. Indeed, asparagine synthetase was upregulated both in vivo and in vitro revealing a new potential therapeutic target for a combinatory approach with CB839 against IDH1^{mut} gliomas.

Keywords: IDH1-mutant, Gliomas, Glutaminase, CB839, AGI5198, ¹³C tracing

Background

Isocitrate dehydrogenase I gene (IDH1) mutations occur in up to 80% of low-grade (WHO grade II) gliomas and about 5% of all glioblastomas (GBM) [1, 2]. IDH1 is also mutated in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) [3], cholangio-carcinomas, melanomas, chondrosarcomas, fibrosarcoma,

and other malignancies [4–6]. Despite being one of the few examples of a metabolic enzyme's mutation linked directly to cancer and its prevalence, the contribution of IDH1^{mut} enzyme activity to global tumor metabolism and its involvement in oncogenesis are not fully understood. The substitution of an arginine to a histidine (R132H) is the most common mutation (90%), and occurs in the active site of the enzyme leading to formation of 2-hydroxyglutarate (2HG) at the expense of α -ketoglutarate (α -KG) and NADPH [7–10]. 2HG has been previously reported to occur naturally [11, 12], although in lower

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Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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Tip 1 - How to get started: choose the optimal environment!

Struttura di un articolo scientifico

Es. Articolo originale di ricerca



- ✓ Titolo

- ✓ Abstract e keywords



- ✓ Introduzione o background

- ✓ Materiali e metodi

- ✓ Risultati

- ✓ Discussione

- ✓ Conclusioni



- ✓ Riconoscimenti

- ✓ Bibliografia

- ✓ Eventuali appendici
(Supplementary)



n° di parole

Titolo

- Descrittivo e non ambiguo
- Uso di termini specifici, non generici
- Struttura semplice, chiara e breve
- Evitare abbreviazioni
- Consultare le istruzioni per gli autori della rivista



Tip 2 - Title and abstract: sell your paper!

Abstract

- Congruente con il testo
- Riportare in modo logico gli elementi essenziali
- Può essere o meno strutturato

nature
structural &
molecular biology

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41594-017-0013-5>

MLL2 conveys transcription-independent H3K4 trimethylation in oocytes

Courtney W. Hanna^{1,2}, Aaron Taudt^{3,4}, Jiahao Huang¹, Lenka Gahurova^{5,6}, Andrea Kranz⁷, Simon Andrews⁸, Wendy Dean¹, A. Francis Stewart^{7*}, Maria Colomé-Tatché^{3,4,9} and Gavin Kelsey^{1,2*}

Histone 3 K4 trimethylation (depositing H3K4me3 marks) is typically associated with active promoters yet paradoxically occurs at untranscribed domains. Research to delineate the mechanisms of targeting H3K4 methyltransferases is ongoing. The oocyte provides an attractive system to investigate these mechanisms, because extensive H3K4me3 acquisition occurs in nondividing cells. We developed low-input chromatin immunoprecipitation to interrogate H3K4me3, H3K27ac and H3K27me3 marks throughout oogenesis. In nongrowing oocytes, H3K4me3 was restricted to active promoters, but as oogenesis progressed, H3K4me3 accumulated in a transcription-independent manner and was targeted to intergenic regions, putative enhancers and silent H3K27me3-marked promoters. Ablation of the H3K4 methyltransferase gene *Mll2* resulted in loss of transcription-independent H3K4 trimethylation but had limited effects on transcription-coupled H3K4 trimethylation or gene expression. Deletion of *Dnmt3a* and *Dnmt3b* showed that DNA methylation protects regions from acquiring H3K4me3. Our findings reveal two independent mechanisms of targeting H3K4me3 to genomic elements, with MLL2 recruited to unmethylated CpG-rich regions independently of transcription.

RESEARCH

Open Access

Metabolic plasticity of IDH1-mutant glioma cell lines is responsible for low sensitivity to glutaminase inhibition



Victor Ruiz-Rodado¹, Adrian Lita¹, Tyrone Dowdy¹, Orieta Celiku¹, Alejandra Cavazos Saldana¹, Herui Wang¹, Chun Zhang Yang¹, Raj Chari², Aiguo Li¹, Wei Zhang¹, Hua Song¹, Meili Zhang¹, Susie Ahn¹, Dionne Davis¹, Xiang Chen³, Zhengping Zhuang¹, Christel Herold-Mende⁴, Kylie J. Walters³, Mark R. Gilbert¹ and Mioara Larion^{1*}

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Keywords: IDH1-mutant, Gliomas, Glutaminase, CB839, AGI5198, ¹³C tracing

Keywords


Usare termini MESH (Medical Subject Heading)


<https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/search>

Struttura di un articolo scientifico

Es. Articolo originale di ricerca

- 
- ✓ Titolo
 - ✓ Abstract e keywords

- 
- ✓ **Introduzione o background**
 - ✓ **Materiali e metodi**
 - ✓ **Risultati**
 - ✓ **Discussione**
 - ✓ **Conclusioni**

- 
- ✓ Riconoscimenti
 - ✓ Bibliografia
 - ✓ Eventuali appendici
(Supplementary)



n° di parole

Struttura **IMRAD**

Introduzione

- Dichiarare il concetto ed il background che ha mosso il lavoro
- Possono essere citati riferimenti bibliografici
- Non anticipare le conclusioni

Materiali e metodi

- Descrivere (pazienti, animali, cellule...) e definire i metodi
- Apparecchiature e procedure seguite

Risultati

- Presentare i risultati in sequenza logica nel testo, dando prima il dato principale o il più importante

And

Discussione e conclusioni

- Sottolineare solo gli aspetti nuovi
- Contestualizzare i findings nella letteratura
- Non trarre conclusioni non supportate dai dati

INTRODUZIONE

Resting (non-growing) primordial follicles comprise the 'ovarian reserve', the size of which is a critical indicator of female fertility and the approximate determinant of reproductive lifespan¹. In women, the number of primordial

reproductive lifespan⁴. In women, the number of primordial follicles decreases from about 700,000 at the end of folliculogenesis² to about 1,000 when menopause ensues about age 51 (ref. 3). The initial pool of primordial follicles progressively decreases as follicles are recruited for ovulation¹. These processes are strictly regulated to prevent premature exhaustion of the primordial follicle reservoir (premature ovarian failure)⁴. Premature ovarian failure, defined by menopause before age 40, affects about 1% of women⁵.

How follicle recruitment is regulated is still largely unknown, but the forkhead transcription factor FOXO3 is strongly implicated. When *Foxo3* was ablated in mice, primordial follicles underwent massive and uncontrolled activation, leaving the ovary virtually empty and the females sterile by the age of 15 weeks⁶. This showed that *Foxo3* is required to maintain the follicle reserve pool. FOXO3 activity is regulated by phosphorylation: the unphosphorylated form is transcriptionally active in the nucleus; upon phosphorylation, the protein is exported to the cytoplasm, thereby losing transcriptional activity⁷. In the mouse ovary, cytoplasmic export of *Foxo3* in the oocytes coincides with the recruitment of follicles⁷.

Here, we test if this regulatory step is critical for follicle recruitment, that is, if FOXO3 function in the nucleus helps to maintain the follicle reserve pool. We generate a mouse model

Verifichiamo...

- ❖ Perché è necessario condurre lo studio?
- ❖ Dove sono indicati gli obiettivi?
- ❖ Dove è descritto il contesto?

MATERIALI E METODI

Mouse strains and husbandry. The transgene was generated by inserting a mutagenized human *FOXO3* sequence between a 6.3-kb mouse *Kit* promoter and a 0.6-kb 3'-flanking region from the human growth hormone (*GHI*) gene in a pUC18 vector (a generous gift of Dr J. A. Flaws). This construct was previously used to drive ovarian expression of a *Rcl2*

Microarray analysis. For each genotype, gonads from each of three pups were separately processed to provide replicates. Total RNA was extracted, amplified, purified (as above) and labelled for MouseWG-6 v2 Expression BeadChip arrays (Illumina). In order to test if the global transcriptional profile of *Foxo3* $-/-$ mice carrying the transgene had become similar to the normal profile compared with *Foxo3* $-/-$ mice without the transgene, we carried out unsupervised PCA on all 45 k probe levels normalized by Illumina proprietary software. In particular, we used the *svd* function in R to map the transgenic ovaries onto PCA space constructed based on the non-transgenic ovaries (Fig. 3b). This emphasized differences between *Foxo3* $-/-$ and *Foxo3* $+/-$ ovaries rather than between the presence or absence of the transgene. In order to test for an effect of the *FOXO3* transgene on ovarian maturation, we carried out PCA on our gonadal development data set and mapped a wide range of other gonadal samples that were published by others, as previously reported¹⁸. All these samples ($N=141$) were studied on the same Affymetrix platform. In order to map our current samples (which were done on a different platform, Illumina), we modified the procedure by adding a normalization step (centring to the median and reducing by the median absolute deviation from the median) and restricting the list of genes to the intersection between the 6 k probes that showed strongest differential expression in the Affymetrix samples and the top 5 k probes that showed strongest differential expression in the Illumina

Statistical analyses. For comparison of gonadotropin levels and follicle counts, statistical significance was calculated using the SAS program. Significance of cumulative number of progeny was calculated using a linear mixed-effect model (implemented in SAS). For gene expression using real-time PCR, statistical analysis was performed by the unpaired *t*-test (GraphPad).

Constitutively active Foxo3 in oocytes preserves ovarian reserve in mice, 2013, NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | 4:1843 | DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2861

Verifichiamo...

- ❖ E' scritto in modo chiaro e dettagliato come è stato condotto lo studio?
- ❖ E' riportato come è stata effettuata l'analisi statistica?

RISULTATI

Expression of transgenic FOXO3. This *FOXO3* transgene was placed under the control of a *Kit* promoter, assuring high expression in oocytes at the primordial and primary follicle stage¹⁰ (Fig. 1a). We verified the expression of the transgenic *FOXO3* specifically by real-time PCR with construct-specific primers at birth (P0), 7 and 21 days (P7 and P21) (Fig. 1b). As follicle formation and maturation progressed, the level of *FOXO3* decreased over time (Fig. 1b). However, *Foxo3* levels remained consistently higher in the transgenic ovaries when assayed with primers that detected both endogenous and transgene messenger RNA (Fig. 1c). The ratio of the expression of *Foxo3* in transgenic/wild-type ovaries remained constant at 1.44 ± 0.08 . Protein expression was also evaluated by western blot (Fig. 1d) at P7 and P21. Expression of FOXO3 was again confirmed with a stronger signal in the transgenic ovaries by band intensity analysis, thus consistent with RNA results (ratio of FOXO3 protein in transgenic/wild-type ovaries was 1.48 at P7 and 3.59 at P21).

Ovarian reserve retention is increased in FOXO3 mice. We next assessed the effects of the transgenic FOXO3 on follicle dynamics and ovarian aging. As menopause is preceded by a rise in follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH)¹¹, we investigated whether follicle depletion occurred more

FOXO3 transgene preserves younger gene expression profiles.

To assess rate and extent of development in transgenic ovaries compared with wild-type, the expression of several oocyte and somatic genes involved in follicle maturation was evaluated. At P7, some follicles were already in the growing pool. Consistent with less follicle maturation in prepubertal transgenic mice (Fig. 3b), their ovaries showed significant downregulation of genes involved in follicle recruitment and/or growth, including *Gdf9*, *Bmp15*, *Amh*, *Cyp19a1* (aromatase) and *Kit-L*¹²⁻¹⁶ (Fig. 3c,d). By western blot analysis, the critical factors GDF9 and BMP15, expressed in

Constitutively active Foxo3 in oocytes preserves ovarian reserve in mice, 2013, NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | 4:1843 | DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2861

Verifichiamo...

- ❖ Sono riportati in ordine logico?
- ❖ Sono chiari?
- ❖ Le figure e/o tabelle sono (I) necessarie, (II) complete?

Corredo al testo

- Requisiti **TABELLE**

1. Facilitare e rendere più agevole la lettura dei dati
2. Non ambiguità
3. Evitare tabelle i cui dati potrebbero essere espresso in una riga di testo
4. Struttura: Titolo, colonne/righe
Nel testo: citazione e numerazione



Tip 7 - Tables and figures: make them self-explanatory!

Corredo al testo

• Requisiti **FIGURE**

1. Chiarire la comprensione del testo tramite elementi non testuali
2. Focalizzare l'attenzione su alcuni contenuti
3. Titolo, didascalia e legenda esplicative
Nel testo: citazione e numerazione

n.b. Risoluzione minima 300dpi

Scala dei valori

Definizioni

Titolo
E
Didascalia

legenda

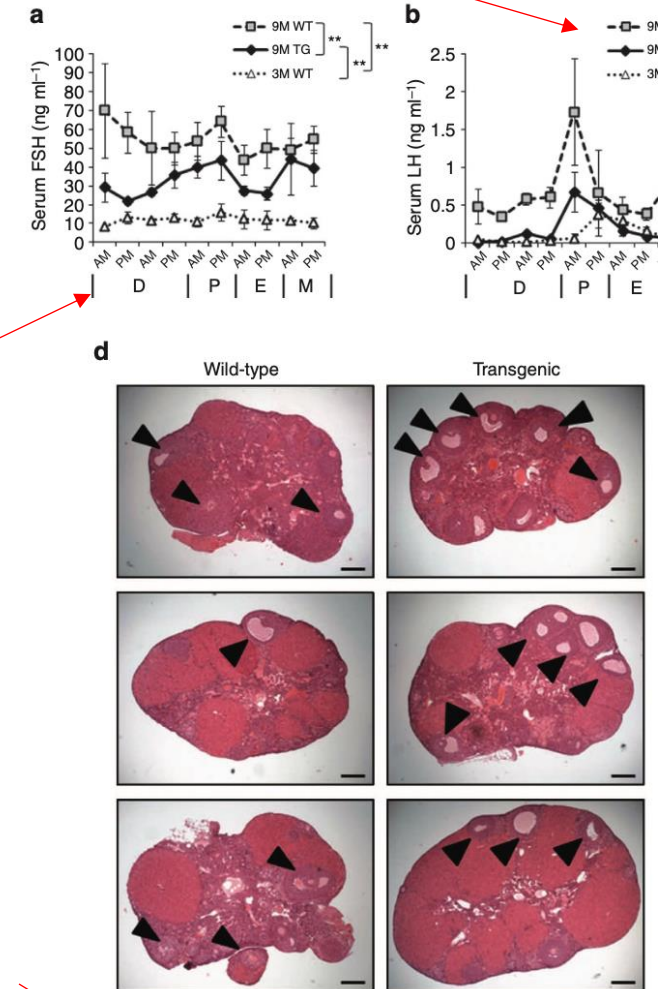


Figure 2 | Fertility measures and morphology of FOXO3-transgenic ovaries. (a) Serum FSH and (b) serum LH in 9-month-old wild-type and transgenic mice (n = 3 per genotype). The level in young (3-month-old) wild-type mice is also shown as a reference (n = 3). (c) Cumulative number of pups are greater in transgenic animals compared with wild-type through 12 months of age (n = 4 per genotype). (d) Appearance of aged wild-type and transgenic ovaries (12 months). The middle section of each ovary was photographed for an unbiased comparison. Transgenic ovaries retain a larger pool of follicles appearing more active in folliculogenesis with antral follicles (arrowheads) that are more abundant in the transgenic ovaries, whereas wild-type ovaries are filled with corpora lutea. (e) Expression of the FOXO3 transgene by real-time PCR using construct-specific primers in wild-type (Grey, no signal as expected)

Verifica la correttezza?

Tabella



Tabella 5. Età media (deviazione standard, DS) del personale di ruolo per gruppi di qualifiche, componente di appartenenza e genere

Componente di appartenenza	Età media in anni (DS)			
	F			
<i>Componente scientifico-tecnica</i>	44,8	(7,5)	47,7	(8,4)
Dirigenti di ricerca e dirigenti tecnologi	55,2	(7,3)		(5,7)
	47,9	(5,3)	49,5	(6,3)
Ricercatori e tecnologi	40,2	(4,7)	40,5	(4,6)

Verifica la correttezza?

Grafico

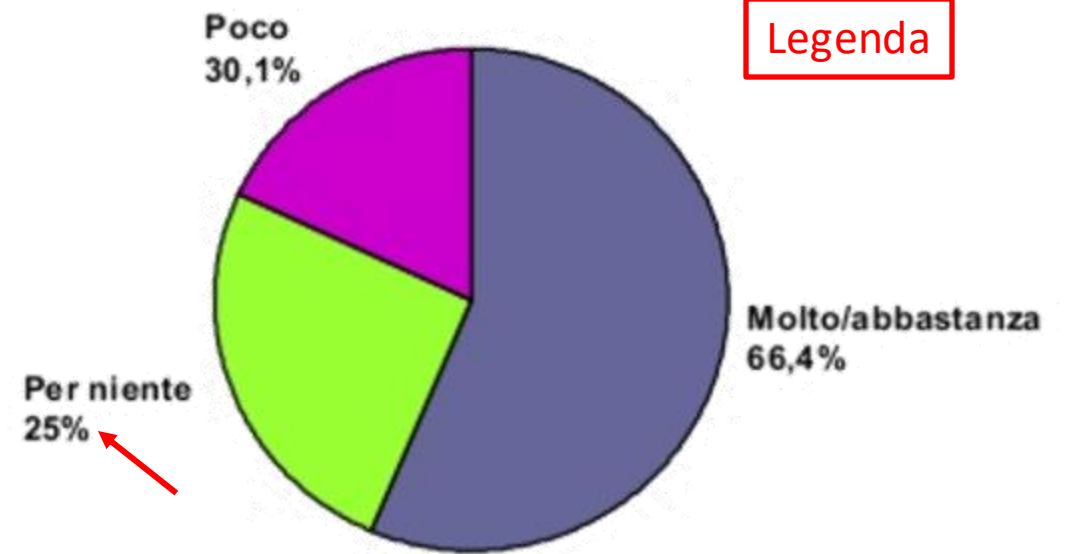
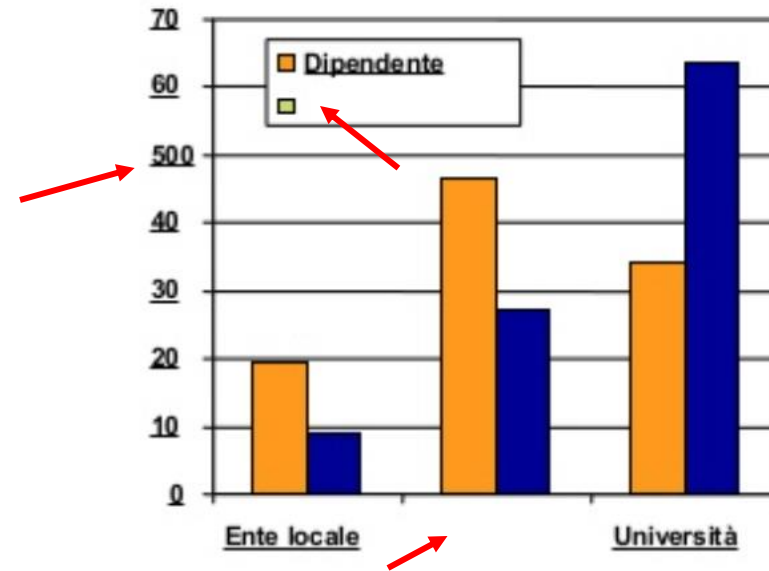


Figura 2. Grado di soddisfazione del lavoro attuale tra gli immigrati

Verifica la correttezza?

Grafico



Figra 6. *Personale dipendente e non nelle diverse tipologie di biblioteche della regione.*

Verifica la correttezza?

Grafico

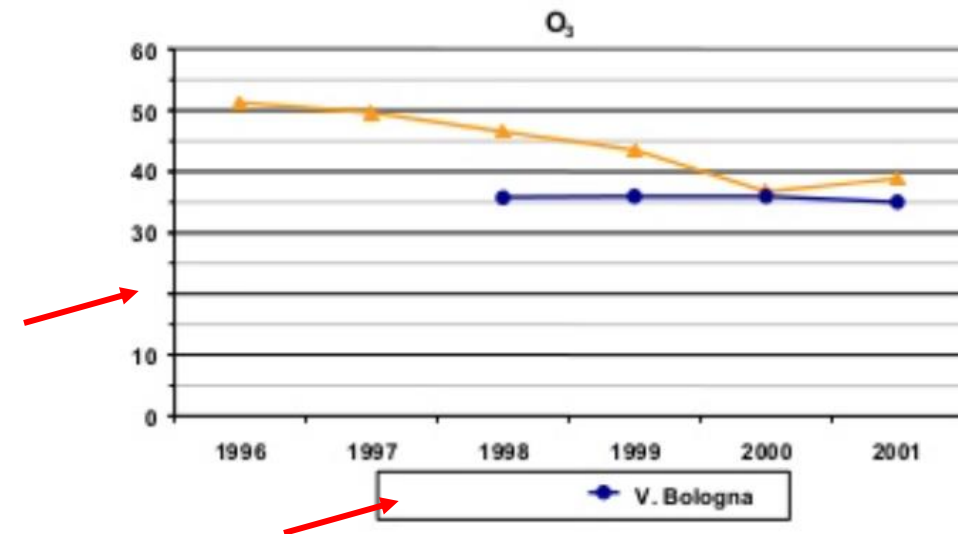


Figura 6. Andamento delle concentrazioni medie annuali di O_3 dal 1996 al 2001 a Mizzana e Bologna

Discussione e Conclusioni

E' la sezione in cui gli autori interpretano i risultati ottenuti e ne analizzano il significato in relazione al problema di ricerca e alla letteratura esistente.

Deve contenere:

1. Interpretazione dei risultati: spiegazione del loro significato in termini scientifici e contestuali.
2. Confronto con studi precedenti: collegamenti o differenze rispetto ai risultati di altri lavori, evidenziando coerenze o discrepanze.
3. Implicazioni: implicazioni teoriche, pratiche o cliniche dei risultati.
4. Punti di forza e limiti: riflessione critica sulla metodologia e sui risultati, evidenziando eventuali limiti dello studio.
5. Prospettive future: indicazioni su ulteriori ricerche necessarie per approfondire il tema.

NOTA:

La discussione deve essere chiara, obiettiva e basata sui dati, evitando conclusioni speculative non supportate dai risultati.

Struttura di un articolo scientifico

Es. Articolo originale di ricerca



n° di parole



- ✓ Titolo
- ✓ Abstract e keywords



- ✓ Introduzione o background
- ✓ Materiali e metodi
- ✓ Risultati
- ✓ Discussione
- ✓ Conclusioni



- ✓ Riconoscimenti
- ✓ Bibliografia
- ✓ Eventuali appendici
(Supplementary)

Riferimenti bibliografici

- ❖ Riportare solo i riferimenti essenziali

Solo lavori pubblicati (ok per quelli in press)

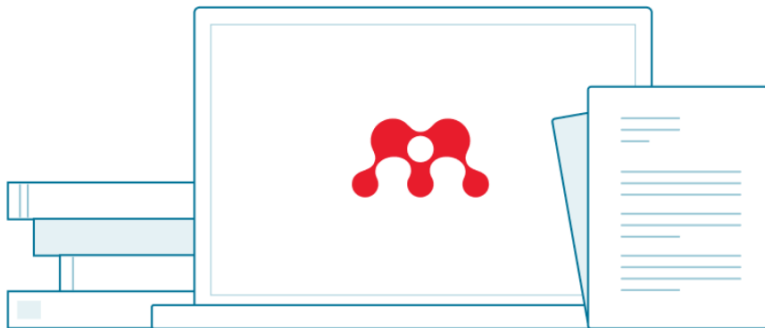
- ❖ Elementi della citazione: Autore, titolo documento, rivista, anno di pubblicazione, altri dati (editore, città, volume e pagine, doi)

- ❖ **STILE E FORMATO**

Utilizzare sistemi di archiviazione e gestione dei dati bibliografici (Mendeley Reference Manager, Zotero, EndNote)

Sistemi di archiviazione e gestione dei dati bibliografici

Es. *Mendeley Reference Manager*



Tutorial:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OzFHGFnAM2Q>

To Download:

<https://www.mendeley.com/download-reference-manager/windows>

<https://www.mendeley.com/download-reference-manager/macOS>

Mendeley Reference Manager

- Utility open source gratuita
 - Consente di gestire i riferimenti bibliografici
- 1) Riconosce in una pagina web una citazione: cattura gli estremi bibliografici di un document direttamente dal web o da locale post salvataggio del documento
 - 2) Inserisce manualmente una citazione bibliografica
- Consente di scegliere lo stile citazionale
 - Interagisce con i principali word processor. Consente di inserire un document creato da word processor citazioni , note e bibliografia a partire dai dati salvati in Mendeley

Materiale supplementare o appendice

- Gli autori possono sottomettere materiali supplementari per completare e ampliare il testo del loro articolo. (per limitato numero di figure/tabelle editabili nel main text)
- Comunemente forniti come formato digitale
- Include: Figure, tabelle o filmati

Riconoscimenti

- Breve testo per ringraziare il contributo di colleghi, istituzioni e uffici che hanno supportato il lavoro degli autori
- Lista delle risorse economiche utilizzate a sostegno dello studio e della pubblicazione (grants, fellowships...)



Note aggiuntive

- Usare solo abbreviazioni standard. Indicare il nome completo con (tra parentesi) l'abbreviazione nella loro prima comparsa nel testo
- I farmaci vanno indicati con il principio chimico
- Potranno essere citati i nomi commerciali solo se inevitabile
- Simboli ed Unità di misura devono riferirsi al Sistema Internazionale (SI). Possono essere utilizzate anche unità alternative o non-SI , ma deve essere fornita tra parentesi
- Gli Autori non di madre-lingua, possono richiedere, con oneri a loro carico, una traduzione professionale o una revisione del testo in inglese (servizio a pagamento)

Attenzione al Copyright!!!

Non è possibile ripubblicare quello che ho trovato su Web modificandolo

Per qualsiasi riferimento ad un dato non prodotto dall'autore del manoscritto occorre la citazione bibliografica

Conflitti di interesse

"The authors (or reviewers) declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest"

Tutti i partecipanti al processo editoriale devono esplicitamente dichiarare di non avere conflitti di interesse

Esempi:

1. Rapporti finanziari
2. Di consulenza
3. Doppie responsabilità o ruoli, etc...

Sottomissione del lavoro



MANOSCRITTO

Testo + figure e tabelle



COVER LETTER

Descrive il valore del lavoro

Dichiara i conflitti di
interesse

Dichiara le precedenti
pubblicazioni o
presentazioni

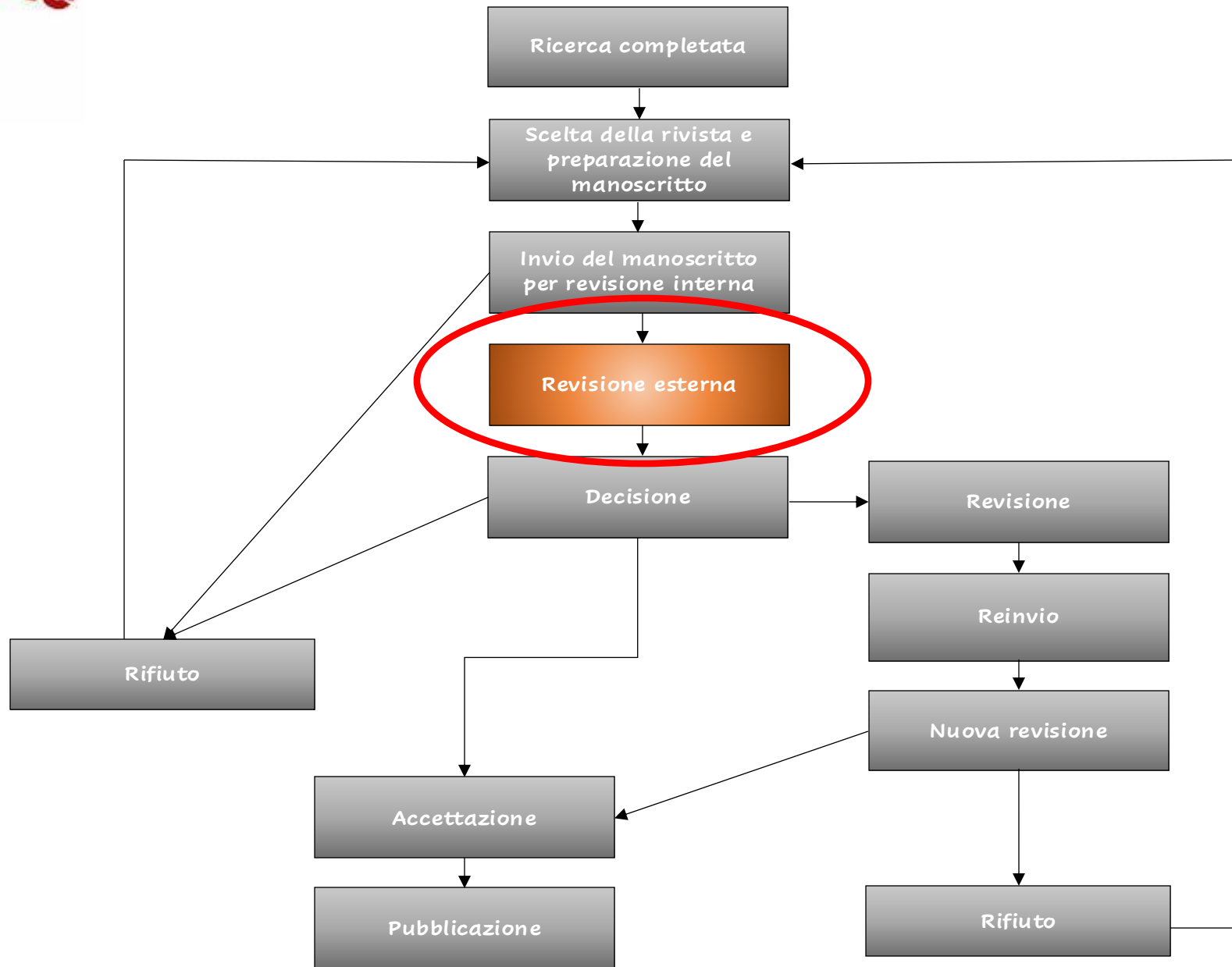
Sottomissione del lavoro



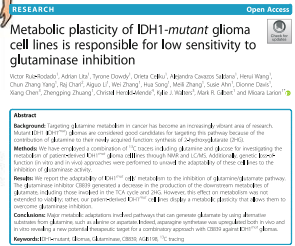
Ruolo del CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

- Mantiene i rapporti con la rivista
Inserisce tutti i dati nel sistema di gestione (ottiene user ID e psw)
 - Riceve il "manuscript ID" al momento della sottomissione
- Riceve i commenti dei referee e risponde risottoponendo il lavoro
- Riceve l'avviso di accettazione e/o rifiuto del lavoro

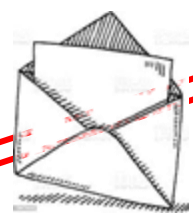
Sarà cura della redazione organizzare gli elementi inseriti dopo il referaggio nell'ordine corretto



Ricercatore



Chi propone l'articolo



Editorial Board



Revisore 1

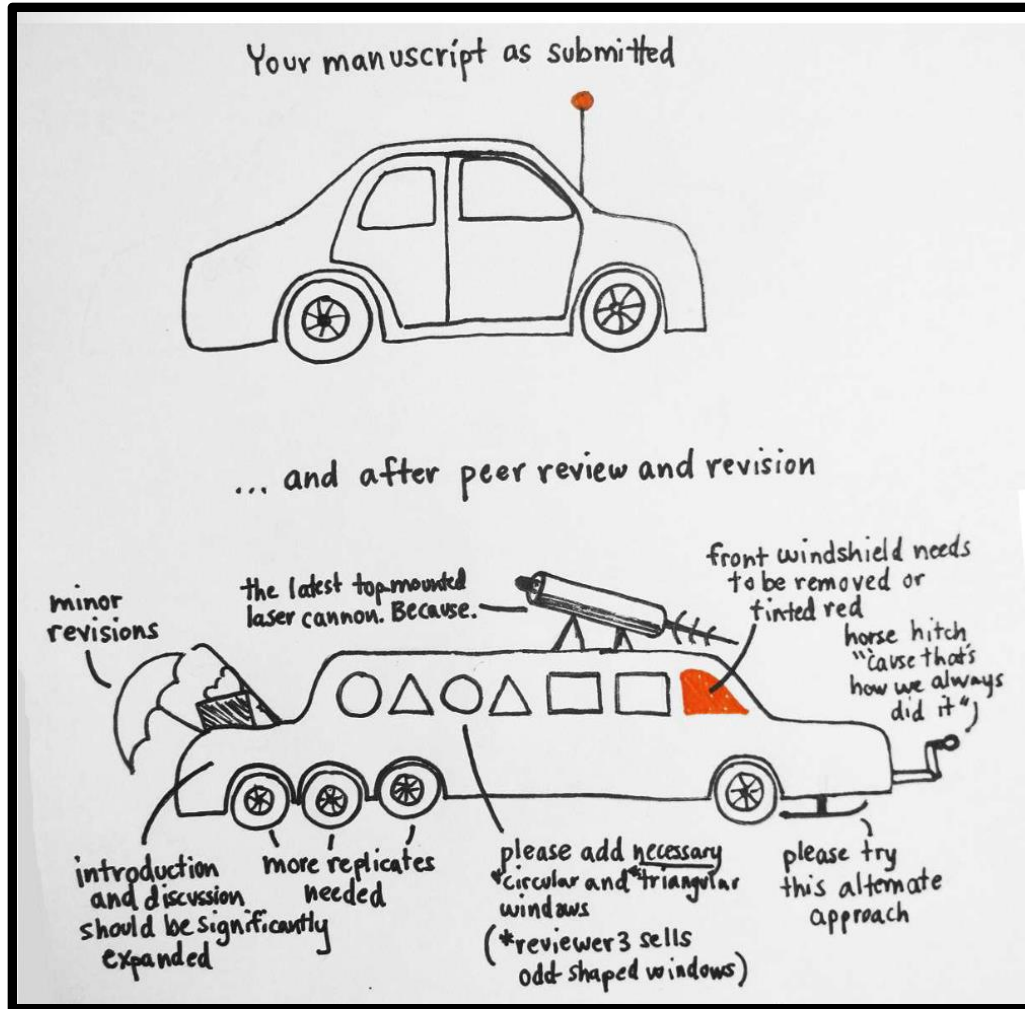


Revisore 2



Chi valuta la proposta

PEER REVIEW o revisione tra pari



Valutazione critica ed "unbiased" dei manoscritto da parte di esperti nel settore (peer) che non fanno parte dello staff editoriale

Domande a cui un revisore risponde per la valutazione di un manoscritto

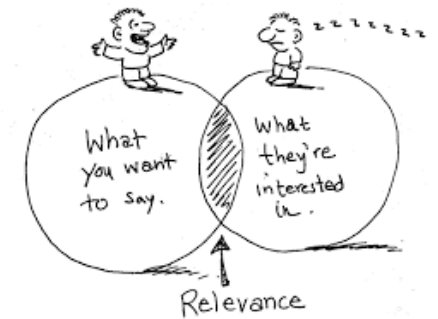
NOVITA'



ORIGINALITA'



RILEVANZA



More...

- Are methodology, Interpretation and statistics appropriate?
- Lack of key data (es. In vivo studies)
- Off/On target for the journal?

