





## ¿Cómo escoger la revista correcta para mi investigación?

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Jefa de Programas Educativos– Latinoamérica



# Cómo presentar un artículo científico



# Materialles y Métodos

# Materiales y Métodos



\*Esta es la sección que provoca mas rechazo ( por falta de detalle)

## Desarrollo de los M y M:

1. Sujetos de estudio (animales, sexo, raza, especie, etc..)
2. Tratamiento o intervención (fármacos, hormonas, químicos, agentes etiológicos, método, dosis, administración (oral, IM, SC..)
3. Métodos, estudio experimental
4. Análisis de datos (valores P y análisis estadísticos)

*Ejemplo:*

*Virus*

*Desafío In vitro + in vivo de (cass-88)*

*Protección homologa y heteróloga después del desafío utilizando  
Elispot, ELISA y Citometría de Flujo*

*Analisis estadisticos*

# M y M preguntas importantes



- ¿Tus M y M están lo suficientemente explicados como para poder ser reproducidos?
  - ¿Tengo los controles apropiados?
  - ¿Todos mis métodos tienen citadas las referencias?
  - ¿Tengo todos mis reactivos referidos con ciudad y **estado**?
  - ¿**Tengo demasiados métodos**?
  - ¿ Hay algún **sesgo** en mi muestreo ó en mi diseño experimental?
  - ¿Utilice las técnicas adecuadas para medir / detectar o analizar mis datos? “Estadística”
- **Busca los requerimiento específicos de la revista e incluye:**
- Trato de los animales experimentales (ética)
  - Trato de humanos (comité de aprobación)
  - Procedencia de cultivos celulares y reactivos\*
  - Si estos puntos no se cumplen, tu artículo no llegará a las manos de los revisores
- ¿Los resultados obtenidos llegan a contestar mis preguntas iniciales?



# Resultados

# Resultados



- Averigua si la revista a la que quieres presentar tu manuscrito requiere la combinación de **discusión y resultados**
- Los **resultados** deben dirigirse al **objetivo del estudio**
- Los datos deben presentarse de manera clara
  - **En los cuadros**, no debe haber etiquetas o **números excesivamente pequeños**
  - Las leyendas deben ser suficientemente explícitas como para que el lector no necesite cambiar de hoja para encontrar detalles importantes
  - Se deben presentar **los valores P**
  - Los resultados deben presentarse en orden **lógico\***
  - No se deben presentar resultados con huecos (result gaps), ya que puede debilitar la credibilidad del manuscrito





# Introducción

# Introducción



- Empieza tu Introducción suponiendo que nadie leyó tu resumen (abstract)
- Todas las abreviaciones/acrónimos deben estar descritos
- Los antecedentes
  - Referencias <5 años
  - La introducción debe explicar los **problemas** que enfrenta tu tema de estudio, además de los **recientes acontecimientos y éxitos** logrados en el campo
  - Explica o trata de explicar cómo otros científicos deben **continuar con esta línea** de investigación, además de lo **que se puede aportar al campo** después de seguir estudiando este tema  
→directamente al objetivo del trabajo
- Al llegar al final de la introducción se deben indicar claramente la **hipótesis/ objetivos** y hacer una descripción breve **del razonamiento experimental**

# Introducción



- Los puntos explicados durante la introducción sobre el motivo de la investigación deben quedar claros para todos los lectores después de leer la introducción
- Me tengo que preguntar:
  - ¿He descrito el contexto y creado una narrativa convincente con las referencias?



# Discusión y Conclusión



# Discusión y Conclusión

- Se debe de describir en el **primer párrafo** los resultados más notables
- Debes presentar una buena interpretación de tus datos
- Basa tus conclusiones en **tus datos**
  - **¿cómo comprobaste tu hipótesis por medio de los datos?**
    - Nunca en lo **que podría estar pasando...**
- Recuerda que:
  - Si tu diseño experimental no sustenta tu objetivo
  - Si generalizaste demasiado tus resultados
  - O si tus puntos no pueden ser apoyados por tus datos

***El revisor científico no podrá considerar tu manuscrito como publicable***

# Discusión y Conclusión



- Cuando estés por concluir
  - Trata de acomodar tu trabajo con aplicaciones más amplias
  - **Reafirma la importancia de tu investigación actual en relación a los conocimientos de tu campo** (Resalta los avances que has logrado)
- Si la revista científica **permite un párrafo final de conclusión**
  - **Resalta los puntos** de tu trabajo
  - Los **lectores** deben terminar de leer el manuscrito con un **entendimiento claro** de por qué les ha interesado el tema
    - **“No dejes que el lector piense”**



# Título

# Titulo



- Recuerda que los editores tienen que decidir rápidamente si aceptan o no tu manuscrito
  - **¡Los ediotres son humanos!**
- El título responde a la pregunta ¿qué estudiaste?
- Si el titulo no es el adecuado, se “pierde” en las búsquedas → **no se lee y NO se cita!**
  - Los servicios de **indización** y de elaboración de resúmenes **dependen de la precisión del titulo** (extrayendo palabras claves para las referencias cruzadas (**cross referencing**) y las **búsquedas en bases de datos**)



# Titulo



- No debe de ser muy largo (expectativas del revisor: **si el manuscrito no cumple absolutamente cada punto del título, el artículo esta fuera**)
- Puede ser mejor utilizar tu versión corta (running title)
- Debe ser apropiado a los temas presentados
- Debe ser descriptivo
- Si estas estudiando una especie que se encuentra en una sola región, pon el nombre de la región en el titulo

# Titulo



- Lo mejor es que el titulo sea menor a una línea de texto
  - Elimina todas las palabras innecesarias (“waste words”)
    - **A study of..**
    - **Investigations of...**
    - **Observations on..**
    - **Studies on**
    - **The effect of**
    - **Preliminary studies on**
- No se deben utilizar palabras como: **novedoso** “Novel”, **primera vez** “First time”. Si haces una **búsqueda** con tus palabras clave y encuentras artículos, **tu artículo no es novedoso**, no es la primera vez y el editor **rechazará inmediatamente tu manuscrito**
- Si tu artículo es novedoso
  - y se publica un estudio antes del tuyo, solicita un “***nota bene***” en donde comunicas la existencia del nuevo articulo en pie de pagina antes de ser publicado



# Resumen

# Resumen (Abstract)



- Recuerda que el resumen puede ser lo único que se lee (Medline, PubMed)
  - Trata de convencer al lector a leer todo tu artículo
- Resumen estructurado y no estructurado (depende de la revista)
  - Es común que sea de 250 palabras
  - Si lo puedes describir en 100, no escribas 250 palabras
- **Debe ser muy claro y totalmente enfocado en el objetivo del estudio** (Palabras Clave)
- No repitas información que se encuentre en el **titulo** (el resumen y el titulo deben de describir independientemente el trabajo ya que muchas veces son publicados por separado en los diferentes bases de datos)
- Escribe por qué te interesa el tema
- La importancia del tema (**en menos de dos enunciados**)

# Resumen (Abstract)



- La metodología utilizada “**resumida**”
  - **Describir la metodología en más detalle si el artículo se basa en un métodos novel.**
- Los resultados más importantes
- Un resumen de la conclusión
- **Todo acrónimo que esté descrito en la introducción debe estar descrito en el resumen**
- No hagas referencia a:
  - Literatura citada
  - Tablas
  - Figuras
- Si no conoces la estructura de la revista utiliza las guías del “National Library of Medicine (NLM)” pero cada revista tiene sus propios lineamientos

# Resumen (Abstract)



- 1) Hipotesis/problema tratado en tu estudio [ To determined.....]**
- 2) Lo que se realizó y lo que se va a realizar [we.....]**
- 3) Lo que encontraste [ we found.....]**
- 4) Resupuesta a tus preguntas [These results indicated.....]**



# Referencias

# Referencias




- Referencias
  - ¿Hay suficientes referencias?
  - ¿Son relevantes a mi estudio?
  - ¿Son actuales?
  - “et al.” no es tan común (especificación por revista)
  - Las referencias son dependientes de las especificaciones de cada revista científica
    - EndNote, Reference Manager, Zotero, RefWorks, Mendeley

**EndNote**  
...Bibliographies Made Easy™

**zotero**

 **MENDELEY**

**Reference  
Manager**

 **readcube**

 **RefWorks**



# Referencias



The screenshot shows the Zotero website homepage. At the top left is the 'zotero' logo. To the right are links for 'Log In' and 'Register', and a 'Upgrade Storage' button. Below the logo is a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Groups', 'People', 'Documentation', 'Forums', and 'Get Involved'. A search bar is also present. The main content area features a description of Zotero as a free tool for collecting, organizing, citing, and sharing research sources, with a prominent red 'Download Now' button. Below this are icons for 'Collect', 'Organize', 'Cite', 'Sync', and 'Collaborate'. A central heading reads 'Grab your research with a single click.' This is followed by the text 'A personal research assistant.' and a paragraph explaining that Zotero automatically senses content from various sources like arXiv.org, JSTOR, and the New York Times. To the right of this text is a small image showing a browser's address bar with a 'Save to Zotero' button. Below the text is the heading 'Store anything.' and a paragraph stating that Zotero collects all research in a single, searchable interface, supporting various file types like PDFs, images, audio, and video. To the left of this text is a small image of a file explorer window showing a list of files including 'bookreviews.pdf', 'in progress.doc', 'Outline for Hamlet', 'research data.xls', and 'Shakespeare's birth'.

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**Grab your research with a single click.**

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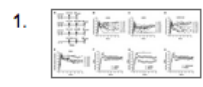
Zotero is the only research tool that automatically senses content, allowing you to add it to your personal library with a single click. Whether you're searching for a preprint on arXiv.org, a journal article from JSTOR, a news story from the *New York Times*, or a book from your university library catalog, Zotero has you covered with support for thousands of sites.

**Store anything.**

Zotero collects all your research in a single, searchable interface. You can add PDFs, images, audio and video files, snapshots of web pages, and really anything else. Zotero automatically indexes the full-text content of your library, enabling you to find exactly what you're looking for with just a few keystrokes.



# Figuras



**Fig 1. From: Antibodies to gp120 and PD-1 Expression on Virus-Specific CD8+ T Cells in Protection from Simian AIDS.**

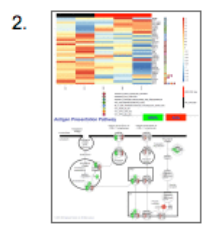
Clinical and virological outcome of vaccinations. (A) Schematic representation of the immunization regimens. The arrows indicate times of immunizations and of challenge exposure to SIV<sub>mac251</sub>, performed by the intrarectal route at week 74 in all animals and at week 52 in the 1 × MVA group. (B, C, D, E) Plasma virus levels are presented for each animal. \*, identified Mamu-A\*01<sup>+</sup> macaques. (F, G, H) Comparison of mean virus load in plasma in macaques from the different groups.

Monica Vaccari, et al. J Virol. 2013 March;87(6):3526-3537.  
[Citation](#) [Full text](#)

Send to:

DS.

↓, Felber BK, Al-

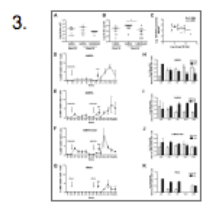


**Fig 4. From: Antibodies to gp120 and PD-1 Expression on Virus-Specific CD8+ T Cells in Protection from Simian AIDS.**

Heat map representation of gene expression within CM9<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells at 24 weeks following challenge. (Upper panel) Genes from representative pathways analyzed with GSEA and displayed as a heat map to demonstrate differential expression between Adv CM9<sup>+</sup> and MVA CM9<sup>+</sup> cells. Each pathway comprising selected top upregulated genes is represented by a different color. The false color expression in log<sub>2</sub> scale is depicted on the right side of the figure. The heat map shows the expression level of each gene (red, upregulated; blue, downregulated). Eight significant pathways are shown (P values < 0.05) (6 upregulated in Ad5 CM9<sup>+</sup> samples and 2 upregulated in MVA CM9<sup>+</sup> cells), as is a subset of 30 most up- and downregulated genes (22 upregulated in Ad5 CM9<sup>+</sup> samples and 8 upregulated in MVA CM9<sup>+</sup> samples). (Lower panel) Genes upregulated and downregulated in antigen presentation pathways.

Monica Vaccari, et al. J Virol. 2013 March;87(6):3526-3537.  
[Citation](#) [Full text](#)

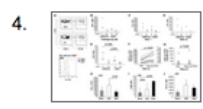
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 ession of surface  
 s l (MHC-I) and  
 n and durable  
 innate immune  
 CD8(+) T-cell



**Fig 2. From: Antibodies to gp120 and PD-1 Expression on Virus-Specific CD8+ T Cells in Protection from Simian AIDS.**

Antibody titers and kinetics of CD8<sup>+</sup>CM9<sup>+</sup> T-cell response in the vaccinated macaques. Endpoint antibody titers to p27 Gag (A) and gp120 (B) in the sera of the immunized monkeys. (C) Correlative analysis between the titers of the gp120-binding antibodies in all the vaccinated animals and plasma viral loads at week 6 postinfection. (D to G) Frequency and kinetics of CM9<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in blood of the macaques during immunization and following challenge exposure to SIV<sub>mac251</sub>. (H to K) Relative frequency of CD95<sup>+</sup>CD28<sup>+</sup> (effector memory [EM] in solid black bars) and CD95<sup>+</sup>CD28<sup>+</sup> (central memory [CM] in white bars) CM9<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in blood of vaccinated and control macaques following challenge exposure to SIV<sub>mac251</sub>. The data are shown as means for each group, calculated using the individual frequency of EM or CM on the total Gag-CM9<sup>+</sup> memory population.

Monica Vaccari, et al. J Virol. 2013 March;87(6):3526-3537.  
[Citation](#) [Full text](#)



**Fig 3. From: Antibodies to gp120 and PD-1 Expression on Virus-Specific CD8+ T Cells in Protection from Simian AIDS.**

PD-1 expression on CD8<sup>+</sup>CM9<sup>+</sup> T-cell response in the vaccinated macaques. (A) CFSE gating strategy and mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of PD-1 expression on nonproliferating CFSE<sup>hi</sup> CM9<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from representative macaques. (B to D) PD-1 level of expression on CFSE<sup>lo</sup> or CFSE<sup>hi</sup> CM9<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells from animals from the 2 × MVA and

# ¿Por qué nos enfocamos en las figuras?



Una figura puede presentar mucha información en un un espacio reducido – **“Una imagen vale más que mil palabras”**.

Una figura puede responder a las dudas que tiene un lector antes de que lea el artículo:

¿Qué tan fácil de replicar es este resultado?

¿La diferencia es grande/ es significativa?

¿Qué proteínas, mutantes ó muestras se pusieron a prueba?

¿Cómo se ve en tiempo real la lesión, la célula, la roca?

# ¡Figuras con calidad, la primera impresión!



- Al momento de recibir un manuscrito, el revisor formula una opinión acerca de la calidad de tu trabajo
- Tus figuras reflejan el esfuerzo total de tu:
  - Diseño experimental
  - Ejecución técnica
  - Atención a los detalles

# Figuras



- Hay que pensar en “Figuras”
  - No es recomendable mandar un manuscrito con muchas figuras. Es mejor considerar suplementos separados (+ Revistas)
  - **El manuscrito sólo debe tener de 3 a 5 figuras representando los datos más importantes\***
  - Tengan las fotos originales guardadas por separado. Las fotos pasan por muchos cambios y la revista puede pedir los datos originales

# Figuras / Gráficas / Cuadros /Diagramas



- Utiliza la F,G directamente de **Excel**
  - Las figuras deben de ser **menores a 14cm** (evita que se tenga que mover en la pantalla)
  - No dupliques los datos en diferentes F,G,C o D (Editor se molestas mucho)
  - **No utilices F,G,C o D escaneadas, se pierde la calidad**
  - **No produzcas una gráfica en Excel y la guardes como imagen**
- (No vas a poder cambiar texto, color, etc..)**
- Guarda tus datos en **documentos tiff NO como jpegs**
    - Los jpegs se degradan cada vez que abres y cierras el doc
    - Graficas guardadas en jpeg (líneas + fondo blanco = foto borrosa)

# Figuras / Gráficas / Cuadros /Diagramas



**Tiff**

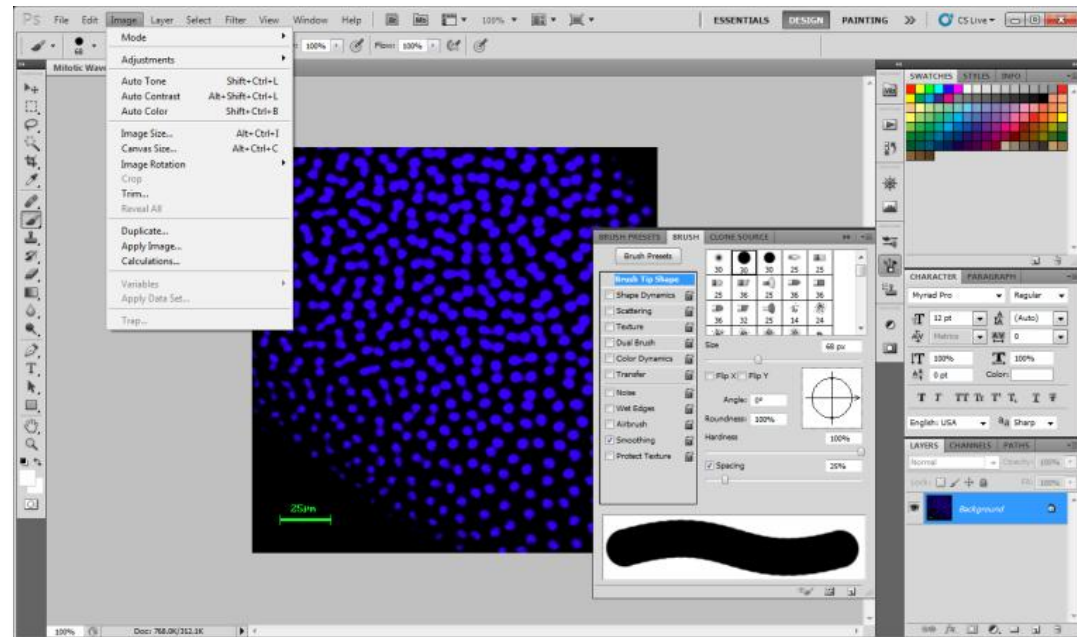
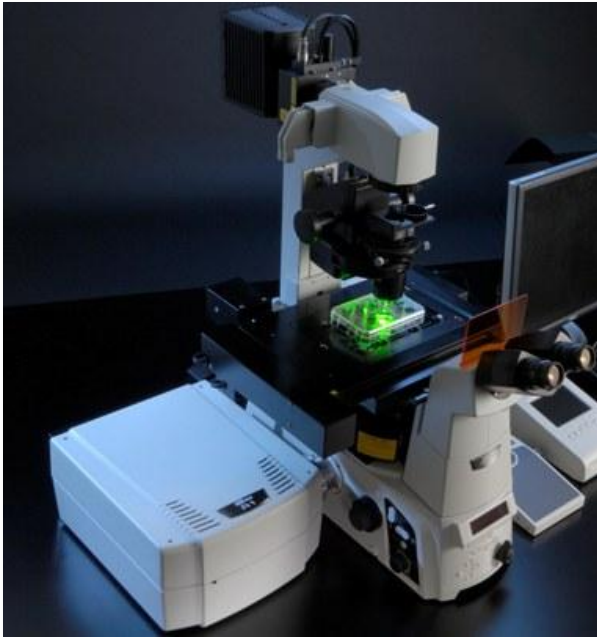
**Jpg**



# En Resumen:



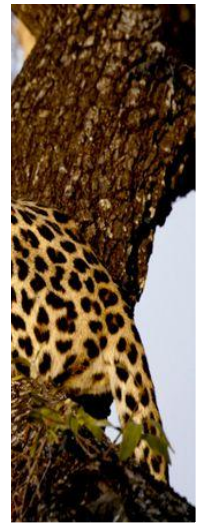
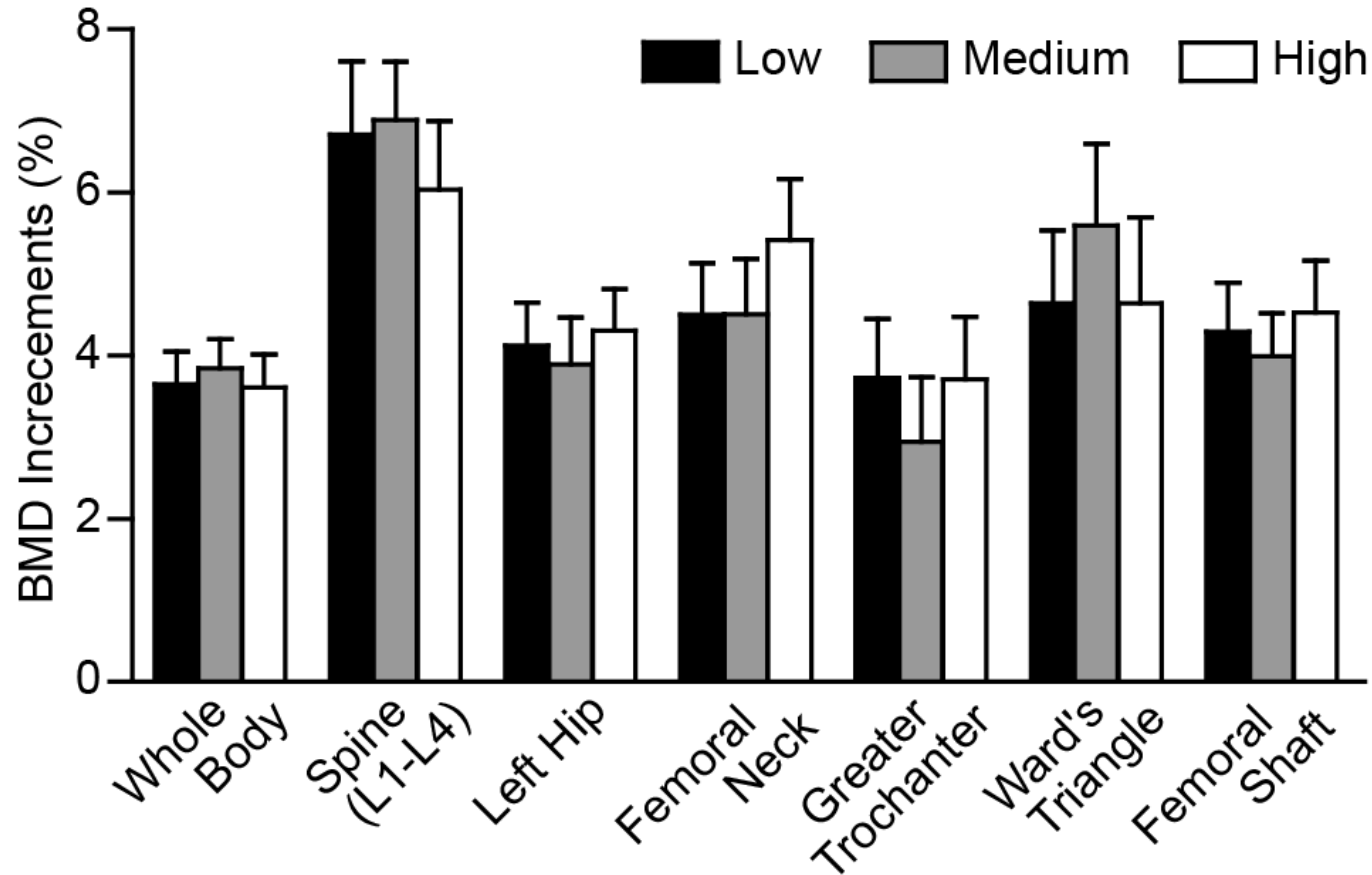
## 1.- Las figuras empiezan en el laboratorio!



# En Resumen:



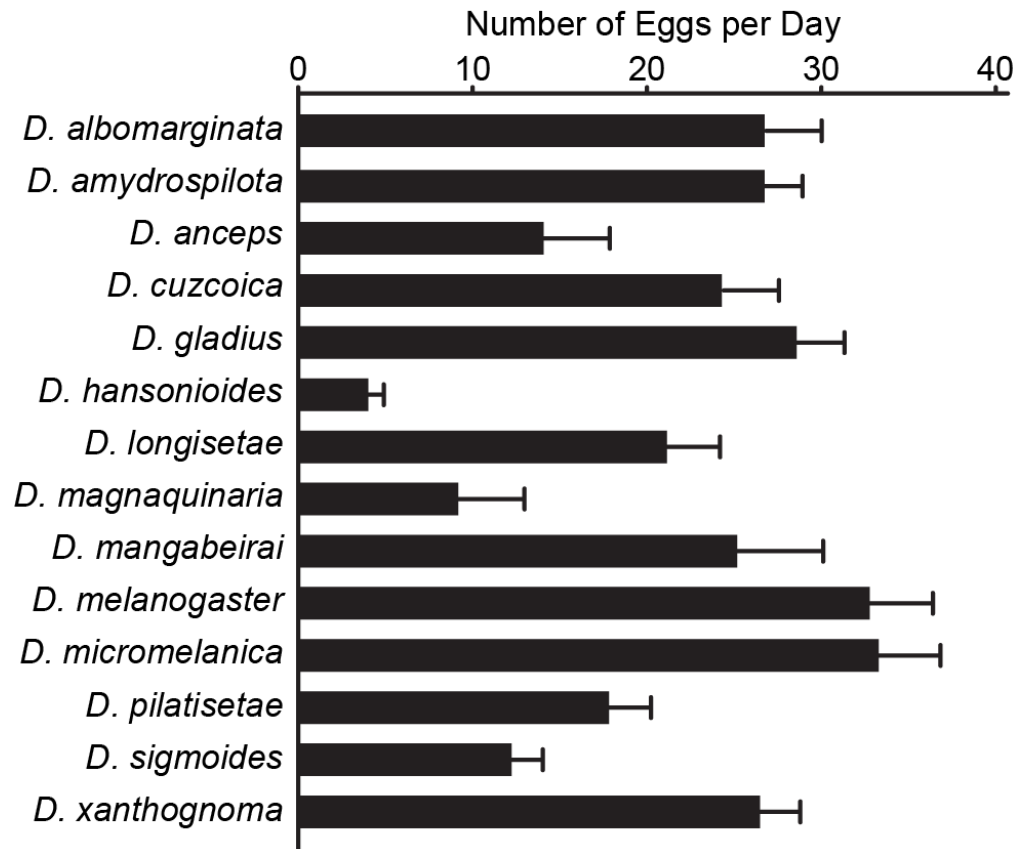
## 2.- Trata de evitar los patrones



# En Resumen:



## 3.- Hay que probar nuevas ¡opciones!

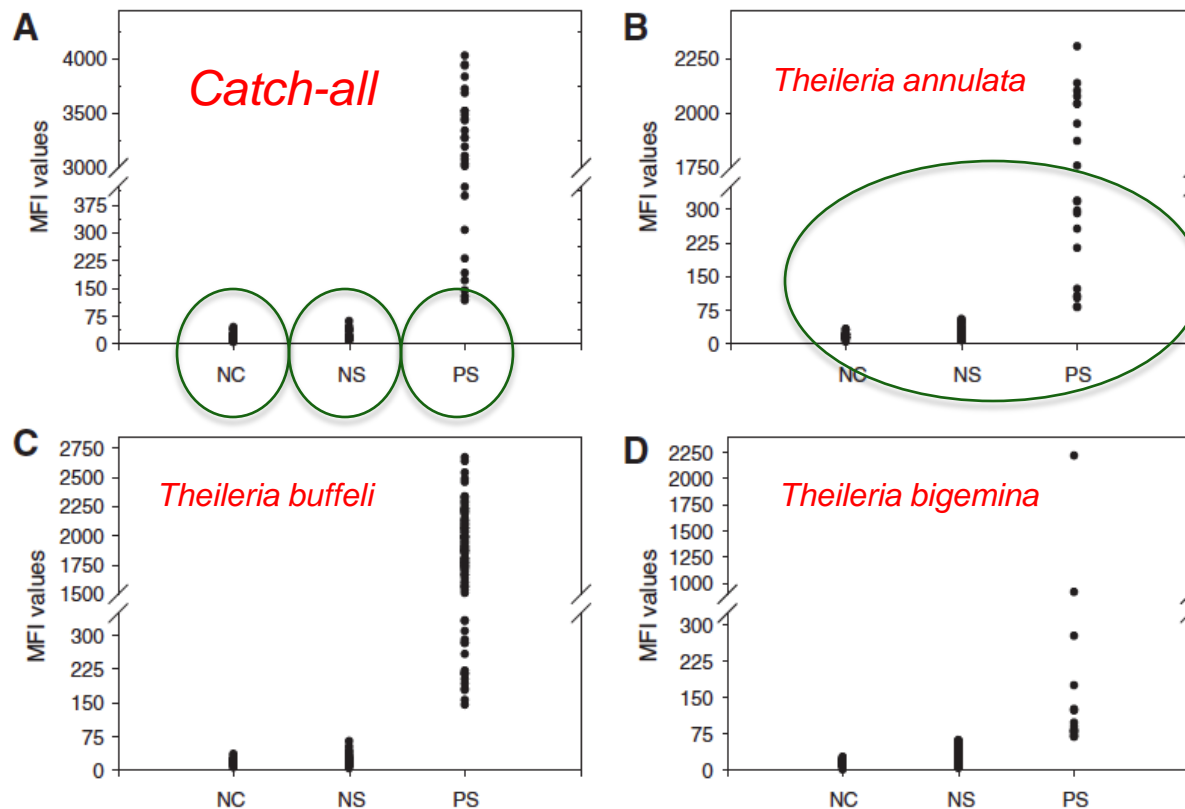


# En Resumen:



## Diagrama de dispersión

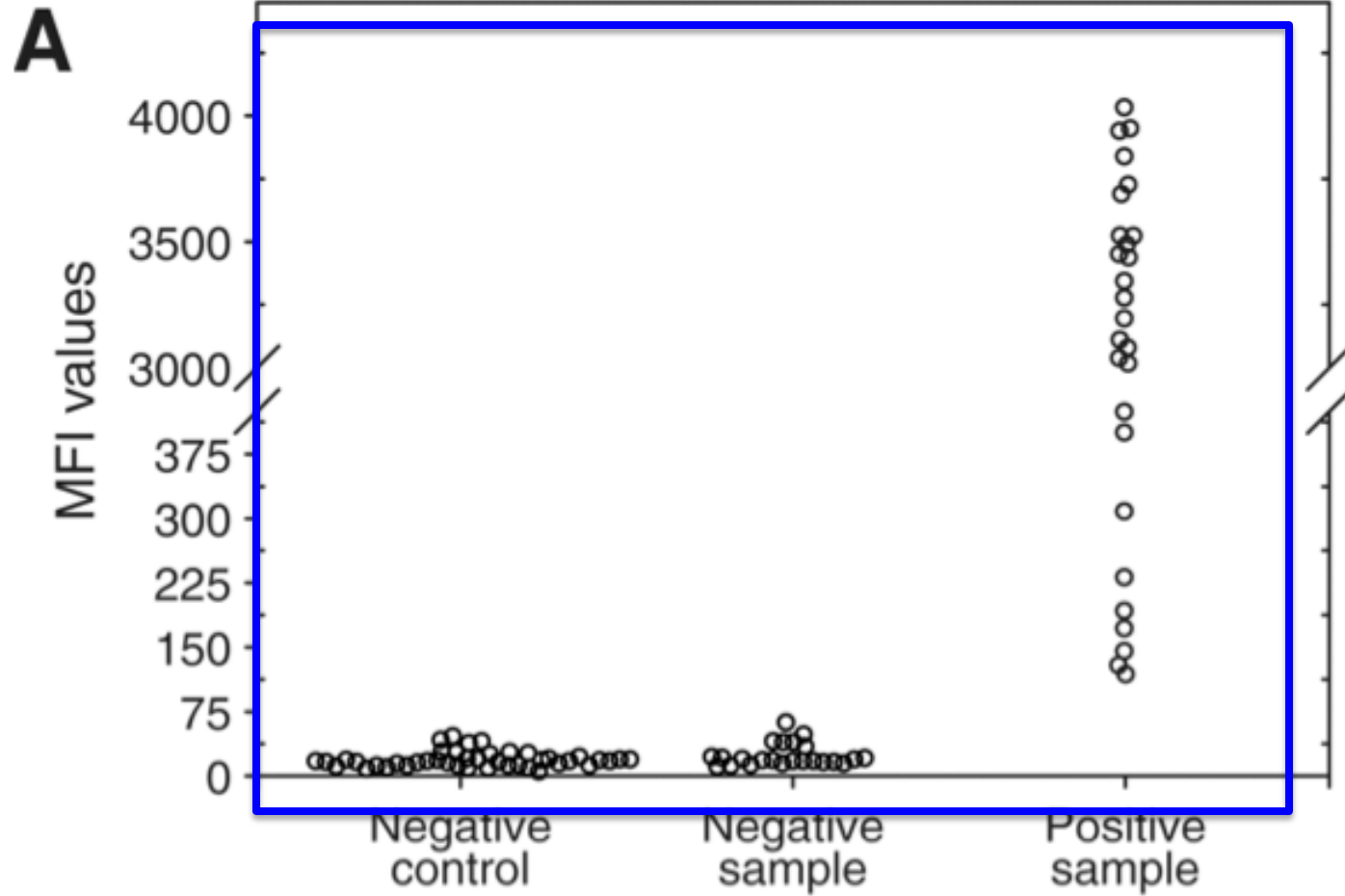
A. Ros-García et al. / *International Journal for Parasitology* 42 (2012) 207–214



**Fig. 3.** Scatter plot illustrating the distribution of median fluorescent intensity signals obtained with the different probes within the Luminex multiplex assay for the 214 cattle blood samples (classified as positive – PS, or negative – NS) together with the negative controls (NC) included in the different assays and used to calculate the cut-offs. (A) Catch-all TB (*Theileria-Babesia* conserved probe); (B) *Theileria annulata*; (C) *Theileria buffeli*; (D) *Babesia bigemina*; (E) *Babesia bovis*; (F) *Babesia divergens*; (G) *Babesia major*.



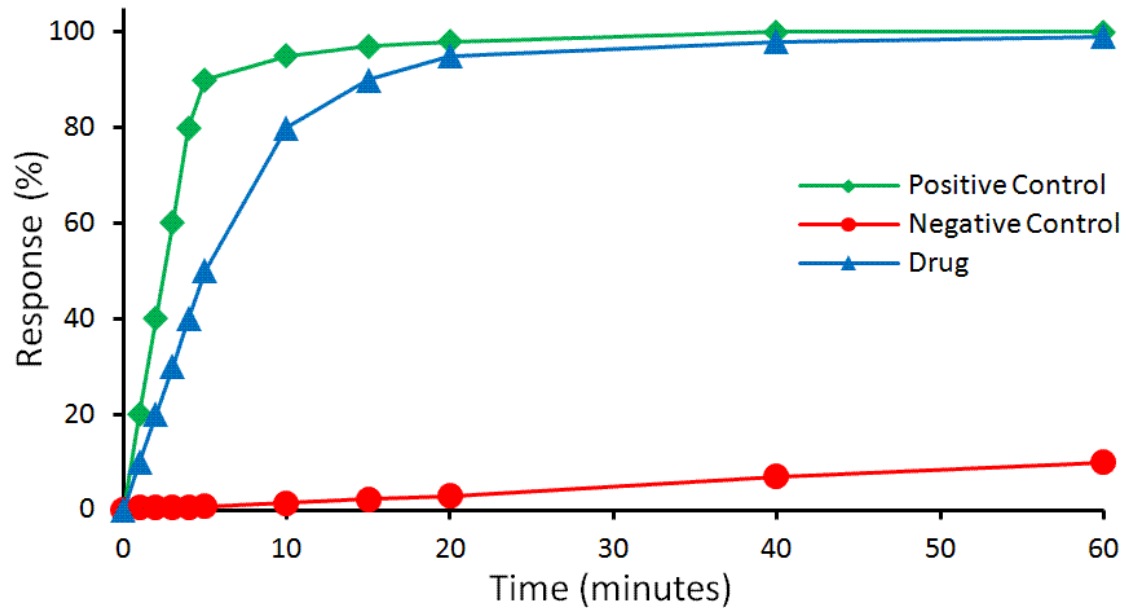
# En Resumen:



# En Resumen:



## 4.- ¡Menos es más!



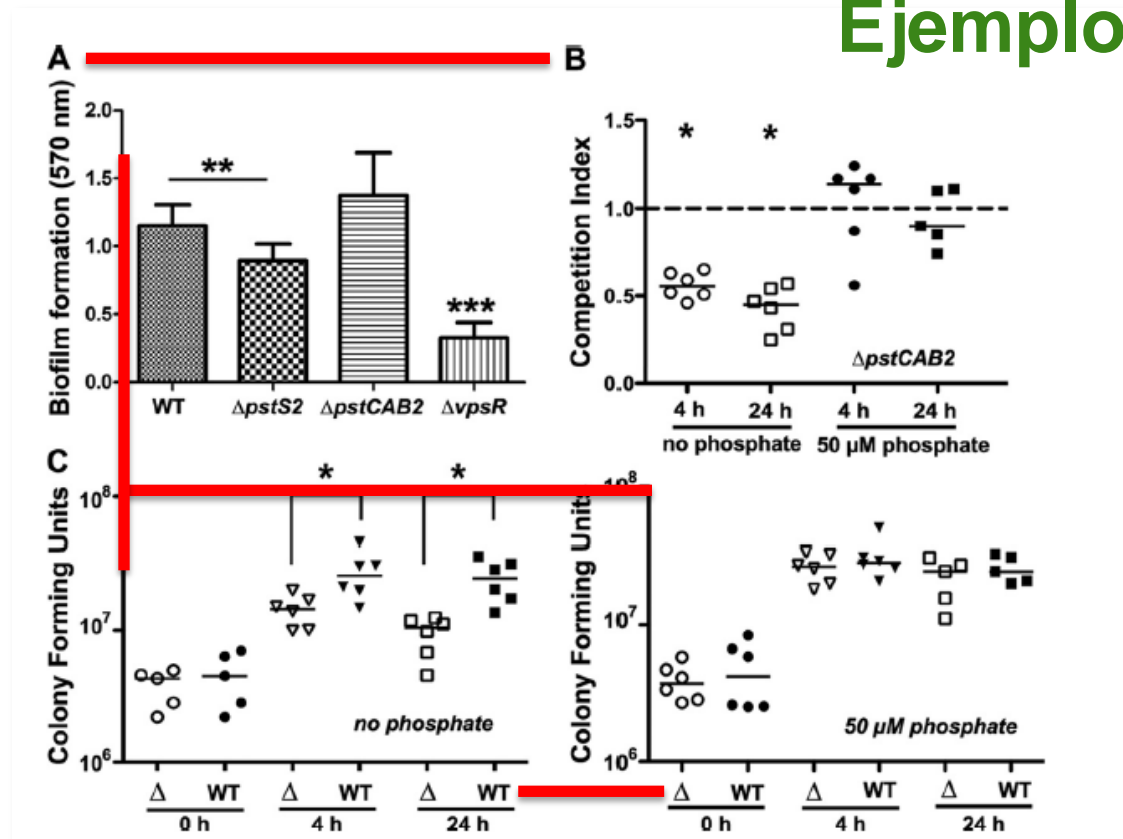
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# En Resumen:



- Alinea los paneles con las figuras
- Agrega los paneles en el orden en que estén descritos en el manuscrito

Ejemplo +

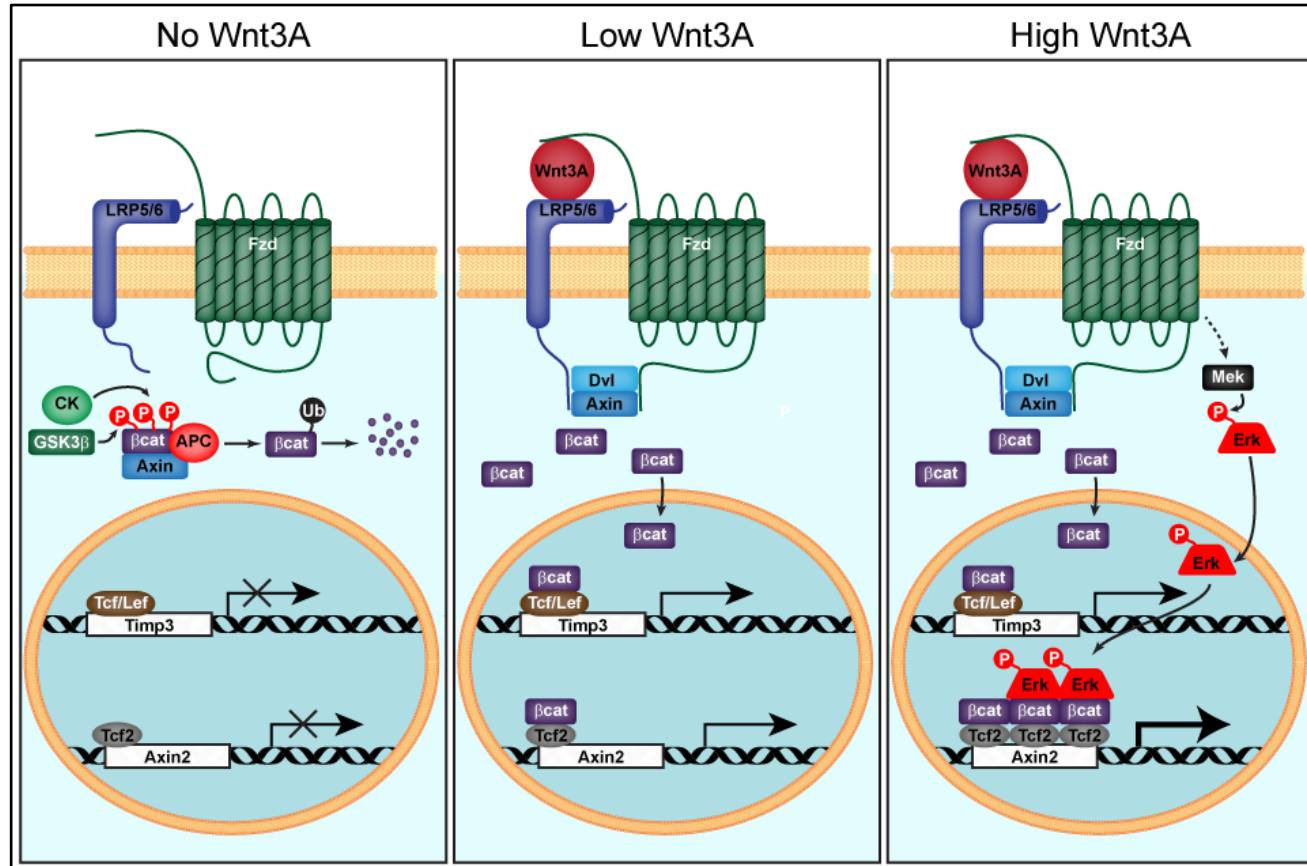


(Mudrak and Tamayo, 2012)



# En Resumen:

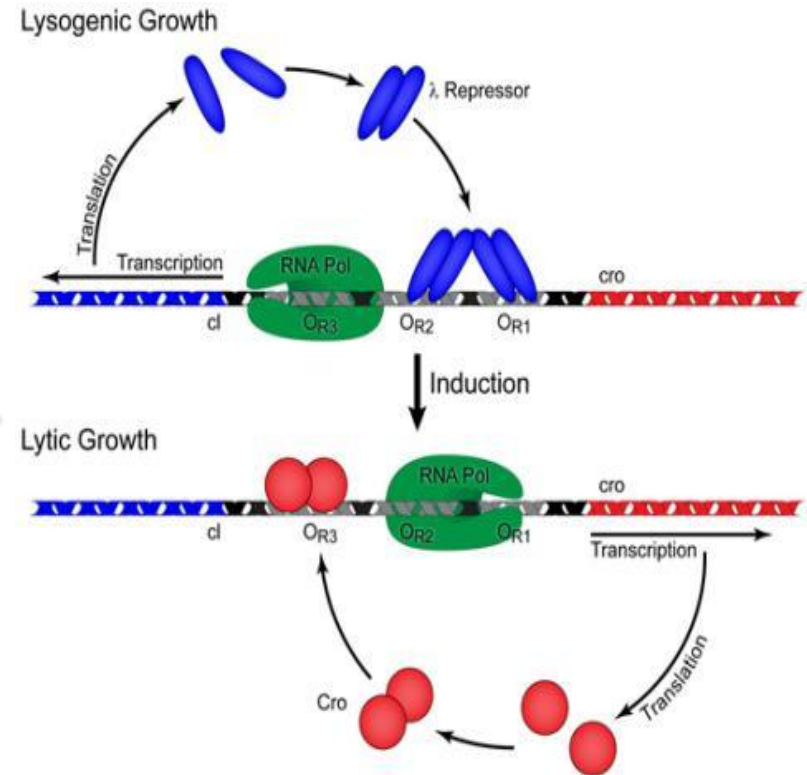
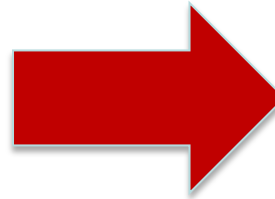
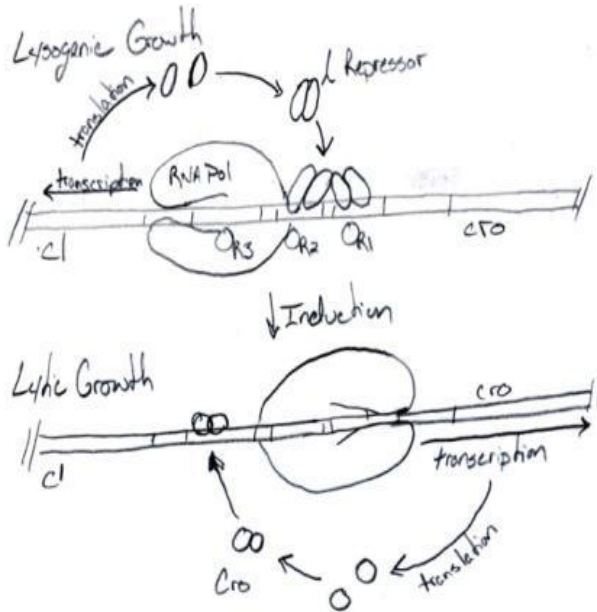
## 5.- Vende tu ciencia a otros.....



→ (Puedes ser tu et al., 2013) ←

# En Resumen:

## 6.- Tienes una idea, hazlo!



(Puede ser tu et al., 2013)



# En Resumen:



The screenshot displays the GIMP interface with a sine wave plot. The plot has an x-axis from 0 to 7 and a y-axis from -1 to 1. The sine wave starts at (0,0), peaks at approximately (1.5, 1), crosses the x-axis at approximately (3.14, 0), reaches a trough at approximately (4.7, -1), and ends at approximately (6.28, 0). The GIMP interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Select, View, Image, Layer, Tools, Dialogs, Filters, Python-Fu, Scripts), a toolbar, and several panels: 'The GIMP' (main menu), 'Layers, Channels, Paths' (showing 'sine.png-1' with 'Normal' mode and 100.0 opacity), 'Paintbrush' (showing 'Circle (11)' brush), and 'Brushes' (showing 'Circle (11) (11 x 11)' brush). The terminal window at the bottom shows the following commands and output:

```
[araiml@tara-fel code]$ cd plotsine-matlab
[araiml@tara-fel plotsine-matlab]$ ls
openmpi.qsub plotsine.qsub sine.eps sine.png slurm.out
plotsine.m run.slurm sine.jpeg slurm.err
[araiml@tara-fel plotsine-matlab]$ gimp sine.png
```

# En Resumen:



INKSCAPE

General

Noticias recientes

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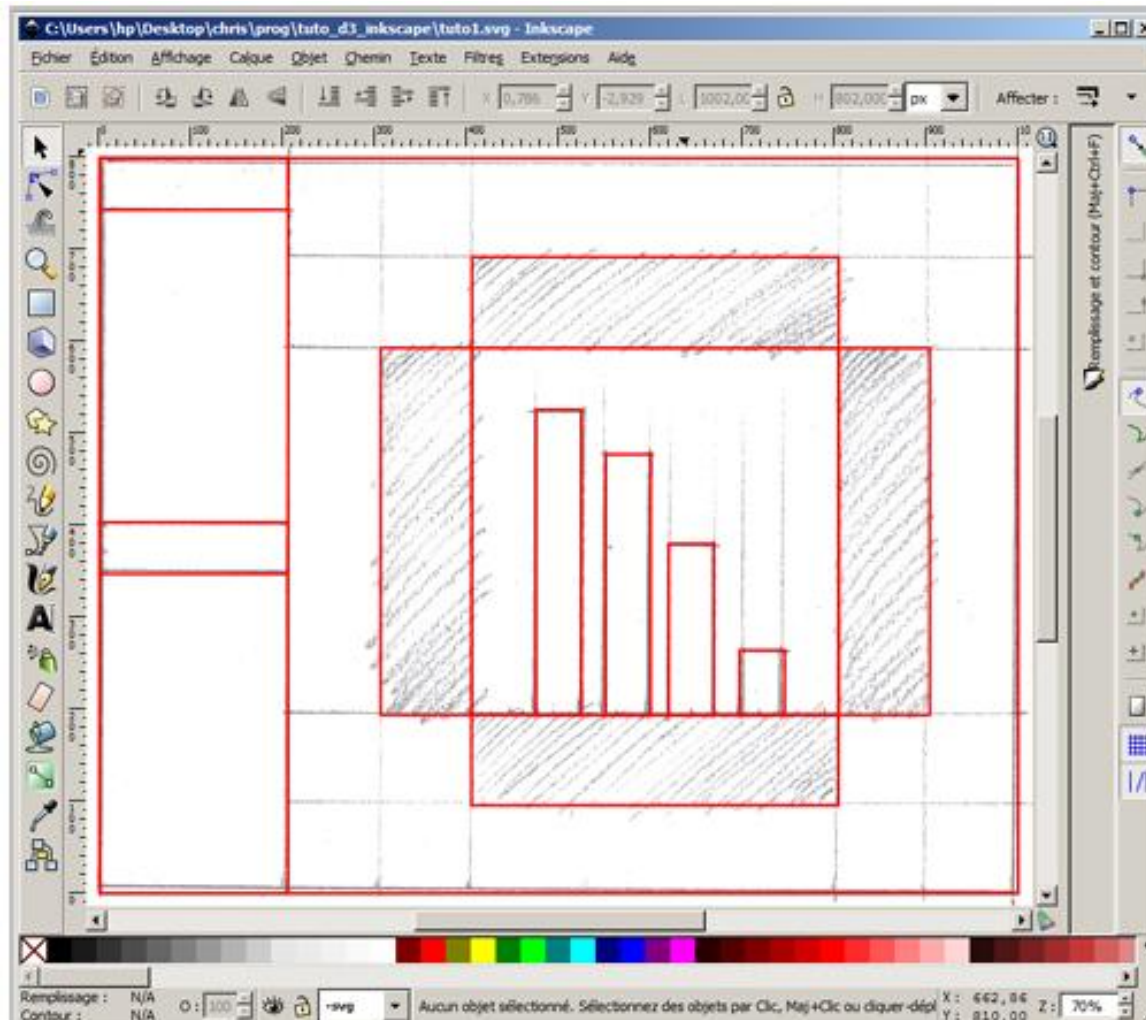
Avisar fallos

Pedir funciones

Donate

Desarrolladores

Resumen del proyecto



[site search](#)

versión estable: 0.48.4 [Download Now!](#)

le la **W3C**: el formato de archivo **Scalable Vector Graphics** es y agrupamientos. Inkscape también soporta meta-datos, edición de XML directo y mucho más. Puede importar

ambién queremos mantener una próspera comunidad de r, de usar y de mejorar.

# En Resumen:








Archivo Editar Imagen Capa Ajustes Filtro Ver Idioma Ayuda

Restricción: Sin restricción Ancho: 0 Altura: 0

Herramienta:

EDITOR  
by pixlr.com

-  **Crear una nueva imagen**  
Comenzar con una imagen en blanco o con una del portapapeles
-  **Abrir una imagen desde el ordenador**  
Buscar una imagen almacenada en su ordenador
-  **Abrir una imagen desde URL**  
Especifique la URL de la imagen
-  **Abrir una imagen de la biblioteca**  
Imágenes de pixlr, facebook u otra biblioteca
-  **Use pixlr on your mobile device**  
Download free mobile pixlr apps to your phone/tablet

Download pixlr to your mobile device!

Navegador

X:  
Y:  
W:  
H:

100 %

Capas

Historia



# Carta de presentación

# Carta de presentación (Cover Letter)



- Aquí es donde uno puede escribir de una manera más llamativa
- Es correcto suponer que el lector tiene el grado de doctor, pero ten en mente que el lector no estará tan familiarizado con tu área de estudio
  - **Trata de vender tus resultados**
  - **El editor necesita leer tus puntos importantes y que estén claros**
  - **Presentar de forma interesante el manuscrito**
    - **Convencer al editor en jefe de mandar tu manuscrito a los árbitros**
- Debe ser de **3 a 4 párrafos (~600 palabras)**
  - Si son más, los editores van a empezar a pensar que estás escondiendo alguna falla en tu manuscrito
  - Si son menos, no será lo suficiente como para poder comunicar los puntos relevantes

# Carta de presentación (Cover Letter)



- Consejos:
  - Debes ajustar cada carta para cada nueva presentación (**fecha, nombre de la revista, encabezados y pies de página**)
- **Obtén el nombre del editor** en jefe de la revista objetivo por medio del sitio web y utilízalo al escribir tu carta de presentación



# Carta de presentación (Cover Letter)



- **Al final de tu carta de presentación**
  - Confirma que tus resultados no hayan sido publicados (si han sido publicados como un “abstract” no hay problema, pero indica dónde)
  - Indica que tu manuscrito no está siendo revisado por otra revista
  - Comunica cualquier tipo de conflicto de interés (revisa las reglas de la revista objetivo)



# Autoría

- Los autores tendrán la responsabilidad intelectual del contenido desde el momento de la publicación
- Toda persona que participe como autor debe de haber colaborado de

COMMENT

<http://bit.ly/1I7Wz7E>

## Credit where credit is due

**Liz Allen, Amy Brand, Jo Scott, Micah Altman and Marjorie Hlava** are trialling digital taxonomies to help researchers to identify their contributions to collaborative projects.

Writing

Study conception

Investigation

Formal analysis



## Authorship

- Who is an author?
- Who is not an author?
- Order of authorship - who goes first?
- What is a contributor?
- What are the responsibilities of the corresponding author?
- How to handle group authorship?
- Who should be acknowledged?
- What should authors disclose?

# Herramientas para el autor: Nombre



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Education Program Manager at AJE. Giving research a voice.

## Publicaciones

### Understanding the needs of international authors Apr-2013

DOI: 10.1087/20130212

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/alps/lp/2013/00000026/00000002/art00012>

Benjamin Mudrak. 2013. Understanding the needs of international authors. *Learned Publishing*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 139-147

### The vibrio cholerae Pst2 phosphate transport system is upregulated in biofilms and contributes to biofilm-induced hyperinfectivity: Infection and Immunity 2012

DOI: 10.1128/IAI.06277-11

<http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84861124191&partnerID=MN8TOARS>

Mudrak, B. and Tamayo, R., (2012). "The vibrio cholerae Pst2 phosphate transport system is upregulated in biofilms and contributes to biofilm-induced hyperinfectivity", *Infection and Immunity*, vol. 80, no. 5, pp. 1794-1802

### Identifying New Variables During Infection: Proximity to the Host Epithelium and Epigenetic Programs Alter the Expression of Virulence Factors in Vibrio Cholerae 2011

DOI: 10.3389/fmicb.2011.00042

Tamayo, R & Mudrak, B, 2011, 'Identifying New Variables During Infection: Proximity to the Host Epithelium and Epigenetic Programs Alter the Expression of Virulence Factors in Vibrio Cholerae', *Frontiers in Microbiology*, vol. 2.

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# Herramientas para el autor: Nombre



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**epidemiology** epigenetics evolution fluid mechanics fmri genetics genomics geochemistry gis graphene hydrology image  
processing immunology inflammation innovation inorganic chemistry knowledge management machine learning mass spectrometry  
medicinal chemistry microbiology microfluidics molecular biology molecular dynamics **nanomaterials** nanoparticle nanoparticles  
**nanotechnology** neural networks neuroscience nonlinear optics nutrition obesity optimization organic chemistry organic synthesis  
organometallic chemistry oxidative stress pattern recognition photonics phylogenetics physical chemistry plasmonics polymer population genetics proteomics  
psychology **public health** quantum optics remote sensing renewable energy signal processing software engineering spectroscopy statistics stem cells  
structural biology superconductivity supramolecular chemistry surface science sustainability systems biology taxonomy thin films tissue engineering



# Traducción Español-Inglés

# Antes de traducir del Español al Inglés



- Autores
  - El autor tiene que escribir el manuscrito lo mejor posible (calidad)
  - El idioma inglés es un idioma conciso (español es mucho + rico)
  - Demasiadas palabras confunden al lector de habla inglesa
  - Los autores se deben preguntar
    - ¿Cómo puedo hacer que mi texto se entienda en una audiencia de habla inglesa?
    - Eliminar palabras específicas de actividades, profesiones, grupos o eventos y la jerga de una disciplina “jargon” (extremadamente difíciles de traducir)
  - Utiliza PubMed o Google Scholar para verificar la terminología
    - Si la terminología no está actualizada
      - **El editor no pasará tu artículo a los árbitros**



# Ojo con



- Palabras mal escritas
  - Nombres de empresas en Inglés
  - Componentes químicos
  - Nombres científicos (itálicas, mayúsculas, etc.)
- Consistencia
  - Mantén la consistencia con los nombres científicos en todo el manuscrito (*macacca mulatta*, *M. mullata*, Maccaca Mulatta)
- Cuadros y Figuras
  - Cuidado con la consistencia en las abreviaciones (Mg/l, Mg/litro, mg/lt, mg/l)

# ¡Nunca!



Nunca utilizar **Google translator, Babel XI, etc.**

➤ **Diccionario Español-Ingles**

- Universidad de Granada, España (<http://eubd1.ugr.es/>)
- Linguee.com <http://www.linguee.com/>



# La redacción en Inglés

# Los tiempos verbales



## ➤ Título (siempre en presente):

Alpha mutations in gene X **cause** abnormal notochord development in zebrafish

## ➤ Introducción (presente – hechos):

DNA **is** composed of 4 nucleotides

- (pretérito perfecto – resultados de otros estudios): Unusual glycosylation events **have been observed** in these cells
- (pasado – métodos de otros estudios): Smith and Anderson **sampled** 96 swamps and **found** 156 distinct dragonfly species

# Los tiempos verbales



## ➤ **Materials y Métodos (pasado):**

Cells **were transfected, irradiated**, and **assayed** for DNA damage

## **A veces se necesita el pluscuamperfecto:**

The cells that **had been irradiated** [*plus*] were **assayed** [*pasado*] for DNA damage

## ➤ **Resultados (pasado):**

We **detected** no fluorescence in the control

**Sin embargo**, se utiliza el tiempo presente cuando se cite una figura o el manuscrito:

Figure 1 **shows** our fluorescence data

o

In this study, we **report** the discovery of a new species of frog

# Errores más comunes



- Singular y plural
  - Data **is**, data **are**
  - Criteri**on**, criteria
  - Medi**um**, media
  - Phenomen**on**, phenomena
- Cuidado con:
  - Increase **in/of** (not *on*)
  - Different **from** (not *than*)
  - Explained **by** (not *from*)
  - Independent **of** (not *from*)
  - Equivalent **to** (not *with*)

# Errores más comunes



- Error muy común: **There** (allí) vs **Their** (su)
- **Less(er)** – cantidades y **Few(er)** – números
- **Affect** – influenciar y **effect** – resultado (“to bring about” or “to cause”)
  
- Cuidado con:
  - “Compare with” y “compare to”
    - “With” significa estudiar las diferencias y similitudes
    - “To” significa igual a otra cosa
  
- Recuerda
  - **No se debe de utilizar “however” más de una vez cada 10 párrafos**
    - In contrast
    - Alternatively

# ¡Nunca!



**Se nota cuando varios autores escriben diferentes secciones del manuscrito (homogenizar la escritura)**








# Pasos para escoger la revista adecuada

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- hypertension
- glucose intolerance
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1. [Design of FitFor2 study: the effects of an exercise program on insulin sensitivity and plasma glucose levels in pregnant women ...](#)  
**Oostdam, E.W.M. / Poppel, M.N.M. van / Eekhoff, E.M.W. / Wouters, M.G.A.J. / Mechelen, W. van / 1106720 / 1021793 / (...) / 1021974, article, Jan 2009**  
...16839 **Title:** ...and plasma **glucose** levels in...risk for **gestational diabetes** Authors... **BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth**...resulting in **gestational diabetes** mellitus...carbohydrate **intolerance** of varying...tion during **pregnancy** and disappearance...abnormal **glucose** tolerance...fasting plasma **glucose** lev- els...risk for **gestational diabetes**, assum- **BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth**...  
[http://hdl.handle.net/1871/16839]  
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2. [Screening for gestational diabetes: The effect of varying blood glucose definitions in the prediction of adverse maternal and ...](#)  
**Dodd, Jodie Michele / Crowther, Caroline Anne / Antoniou, Georgia / Baghurst, Peter Adrian / Robinson, Jeffrey Samuel, article, Jan 2007**  
..Article **Title:** Screening for **gestational diabetes**: The effect...varying blood **glucose** definitions...Impaired **glucose** tolerance in **pregnancy** and **gestational diabetes** are associated...impaired **glucose** tolerance...of **glucose intolerance** in predicting...  
[http://hdl.handle.net/2440/43567]  
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3. [Mild gestational diabetes in pregnancy and the adipoinular axis in babies born to mothers in the ACHOIS randomised controlled ...](#)  
**Pirc, Louise / Owens, Julie Anne / Crowther, Caroline Anne / Willson, Kristyn Jane / De Blasio, Miles Jonathon / Robinson, Jeffrey Samuel, article, Jan 2007**  
...article **Title:** Mild **gestational diabetes** in **pregnancy** and the...the plasma **glucose** concentrations...Background Mild **gestational diabetes** is a common...complication of **pregnancy**, affecting...disturbances of **glucose** homeostasis in **pregnancy**. **Gestational diabetes**...of **glucose intolerance** or **diabetes**...  
[http://hdl.handle.net/2440/43136]  
[similar results](#)
4. [\[Metabolic syndrome after pregnancy complicated with gestational diabetes: four-year follow-up\].](#)  
**Madarász, E / Tamás, G / Tabák, GA / Szalay, J / Kerényi, Z, May 2008**  
...observed in previous **gestational diabetes** women, 4... Article **Title:** [Metabolic syndrome after **pregnancy** complicated with **gestational diabetes**: four-year...Follow-Up Studies, **Glucose Intolerance, Glucose** Tolerance...  
[http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/108807/]  
[similar results](#)
5. [Carbohydrate metabolism and cardiovascular risk factors 4 years after a pregnancy complicated by gestational diabetes](#)  
**Madarasz, E / Tamas, G / Tabak, AG / Kerenyi, Z, Aug 2009**  
...impaired fasting **glucose**...the level of **glucose intolerance** (P = 0...Article **Title:** Carbohydrate...years after a **pregnancy** complicated by **gestational diabetes** DOI...FASTING PLASMA-**GLUCOSE**, INSULIN-RESISTANCE...  
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Búsqueda 2: **Title:** Gestational diabetes AND Pregnancy AND Glucose intolerance

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# Pasos para escoger la revista adecuada



2.- Mantener al día un diario científico  
(Scientific Diary)

# Diario científico (Scientific Diary)



Report ranking	IF	J. title	Website	Print ISSN	E-ISSN	issues/year	acceptance rate	JCR category/rank	Keywords used	Title of published articles
1	7.14	Diabetes Care	<a href="http://care.diabetesjournals.org/">http://care.diabetesjournals.org/</a>	0149-599	1935-5548	12	20	Endocrinology & Metabolism (9/116= 7.8%)	title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	The impact of glycemic control on neonatal outcome in singleton pregnancies complicated by gestational diabetes. (2007 ) Ethnic differences in perinatal outcome of gestational diabetes mellitus. (2006) Maternal metabolic control and perinatal outcome in women with gestational diabetes mellitus treated with lispro or aspart insulin: comparison with regular insulin. (2007)

- **Sitio Web:**
  - Copiar el URL del sitio web de la revista de interés
- **Número internacional Normalizado de Publicaciones Seriadadas (P-ISSN):**
  - Uno puede encontrar este número en la página principal de la revista
- **Número internacional Normalizado de Publicaciones electrónicas (E-ISSN):**
  - Uno puede encontrar este número en la página principal de la revista
- **Fascículo/año:**
  - Uno puede encontrar el número y año en la página principal de la revista. Este número nos ayuda a analizar los tiempos correctos para presentar.

# Diario científico (Scientific Diary)



Buscador: Ejemplo:

*The impact of Glycemic control on Neonatal Outcome in Pregnancies Complicated by Gestational Diabetes*

**Objectives:** To identify the impact of suboptimal blood glucose control on neonatal outcomes in women with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)

**Jane**  
Journal/Author Name Estimator

Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click [here](#) to search using keywords)

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	<a href="#">González-Quintero VH, Istwan NB, Rhea DJ, Rodriguez LI, Cotter A, Carter J, Mueller A, Stanziano GJ</a> <b>The impact of glycemic control on neonatal outcome in singleton pregnancies complicated by gestational diabetes.</b> Diabetes care. 2007
	<a href="#">Crncevi?Orli? Z, Ruzi? A, Mileti? B, Petrovi? O, Zaputovi? L, Kehler T, Racki S, Kapovi? M</a> <b>Predictive parameters of gestational diabetes mellitus.</b> Collegium antropologicum. 2007
	<a href="#">Homko CJ, Sivan E, Reece EA</a> <b>The impact of self-monitoring of blood glucose on self-efficacy and pregnancy outcomes in women with diet-controlled gestational diabetes.</b> The Diabetes educator. 2002
	<a href="#">Luo JX, Liu XH, Zhang L, He GL</a> <b>[The expression of visfatin in placenta in women with gestational diabetes mellitus].</b> Sichuan Da Xue Xue Bao Yi Xue Ban. 2011
	<a href="#">Gilmartin AB, Ural SH, Repke JT</a> <b>Gestational diabetes mellitus.</b> Reviews in obstetrics and gynecology. 2008
	<a href="#">Schytte T, Jørgensen LG, Brandslund I, Petersen PH, Andersen B</a> <b>The clinical impact of screening for gestational diabetes.</b> Clinical chemistry and laboratory medicine : CCLM / FESCC. 2004
	<a href="#">Wilson N, Ashawesh K, Kulambil Padiniakara RN, Anwar A</a> <b>The multidisciplinary diabetes-endocrinology clinic and postprandial blood glucose monitoring in the management of gestational diabetes: impact on maternal and neonatal outcomes.</b> Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes. 2009
	<a href="#">Maqon N, Seshiah V</a> <b>Gestational diabetes mellitus: Non-insulin management.</b> Indian journal of endocrinology and metabolism. 2011
	<a href="#">Silva JC, Pacheco C, Bizato J, de Souza BV, Ribeiro TE, Bertini AM</a> <b>Metformin compared with glyburide for the management of gestational diabetes.</b> Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2010

# Pasos para escoger la revista adecuada



## 3.- Consejos para la búsquedas avanzadas



# Consejos para las búsquedas avanzadas



- **Ejemplo:** Título: *Glucose tolerance associated with preterm labour and neonate mortality in gestational diabetes.*



- **title:pregnan\*** AND **title:diabetes** AND **outcome**
- "gestational diabetes" AND "glucose tolerance" AND "pregnancy outcome variables"
- **title:diabetes** AND "gestational glucose intolerance" **or/**, "pregnancy outcome variables", "preterm labor", "neonatal morbidity"
- **title:glucose** AND **abnormal** AND **tolerance** AND "preterm labor"
- **title:glucose** AND **preterm** AND **mortality** **or issn:0149-5992** AND "gestational outcome"
- **title:glucose** AND **title:\*tolerance** AND **preterm**
- **pregnancy outcome mortality** AND **title:glucose**

# Decisión: *Glucose tolerance associated with preterm labour and neonate mortality in gestational diabetes.*



Opciones	FI	Título de la Rev	Sitio web	P- ISSN	E-ISSN	volumen/año	Tasa de aceptación %	JCR categoria/ clasificación	Palabras claves	Titulos de artículos publicados
1	7.141	Diabetes Care	<a href="http://care.diabetesjournals.org/">http://care.diabetesjournals.org/</a>	0149-5992	1935-5548	12	20	Endocrinology & Metabolism (9/116= 7.8%)	title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	The impact of glycemic control on neonatal outcome in singleton pregnancies complicated by gestational diabetes. (2007)
										Ethnic differences in perinatal outcome of gestational diabetes mellitus. (2006)
									title:glucose AND title:"tolerance AND preterm	Clinical outcomes of pregnancies complicated by mild gestational diabetes mellitus differ by combinations of abnormal oral glucose Maternal Glucose Tolerance in Pregnancy Affects Fetal Insulin Sensitivity (2010)
										Women With Impaired Glucose Tolerance During Pregnancy Have Significantly Poor Pregnancy Outcomes (2002)
2	3.036	Diabetic Medicine	<a href="http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0742-3071">http://www.wiley.com/bw/journal.asp?ref=0742-3071</a>	1464-5491	0742-3071	12	28	Endocrinology & Metabolism (53/116= 45%)	title:pregnan* AND title:diabetes AND outcome	"Improvement in pregnancy-related outcomes in the offspring of diabetic mothers in Bavaria, Germany, during 1987-2007." (2010)
										"Poorer perinatal outcome in male newborns of women with pregestational diabetes mellitus." (2011)
									title:diabetes AND "gestational glucose intolerance" (or "pregnancy outcome variables", "preterm pregnancy outcome mortality AND title:glucose	"Maternal endothelial dysfunction and its association with abnormal fetal growth in diabetic pregnancy." (2011)
										"Diabetes in pregnancy may differentially affect neonatal outcomes for twins and singletons." (2011)
										A 10-year retrospective analysis of pregnancy outcome in pregestational Type 2 diabetes: comparison of insulin and oral glucose-lowering agents. (2007)
3	3.033	Diabetes & Metabolism	<a href="http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/709654/description#description">http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/709654/description#description</a>	1262-3636		6	?	Endocrinology & Metabolism (54/116= 46.6%)	"gestational diabetes" AND "glucose intolerance" AND "pregnancy outcome variables"	"Maternal outcome of gestational diabetes mellitus." (2011)
										"Outcomes in women with a history of gestational diabetes. Screening and prevention of type 2 diabetes. Literature review." (2010)
									title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	Poor prognosis of pregnancy in women with autoimmune type 1 diabetes mellitus masquerading as gestational diabetes (2011)
										Association of increased maternal ferritin levels with gestational diabetes and intra-uterine growth retardation (2010)
										Foetal and neonatal complications in gestational diabetes: perinatal mortality, congenital malformations, macrosomia, shoulder dystocia, birth injuries, neonatal complications. (2010)
										Occurrence of gestational diabetes mellitus, maternal and fetal outcomes beyond the 28th week of gestation in women at high risk of gestational diabetes. A prospective study. (2007)

# Decisión: *Glucose tolerance associated with preterm labour and neonate mortality in gestational diabetes.*



Opciones	FI	Título de la Rev	Sitio web	P- ISSN	E-ISSN	volumen/año	Tasa de aceptación %	JCR categoría/ clasificación	Palabras claves	Titulos de artículos publicados
4	2.134	Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice	<a href="http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505949/description#description">http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505949/description#description</a>	1872-8227	0168-8227	12	62	Endocrinology & Metabolism (80/116=69%)	title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	<p>Gestational diabetes and subclinical inflammation: Evaluation of first year postpartum outcomes (2011)</p> <p>Pregnancy outcome in gestational diabetes mellitus: Continued risk related to FBS levels (2007)</p> <p>Features and outcome of pregnancies complicated by impaired glucose tolerance and gestational diabetes diagnosed using different criteria in a Spanish population (2005)</p> <p>Gestational diabetes in Iran: incidence, risk factors and pregnancy outcomes (2005)</p> <p>Foetal outcome in gestational diabetes in south Indians (1998)</p>
5	2.071	Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine	<a href="http://informahealthcare.com/jmf">http://informahealthcare.com/jmf</a>	1476-4954	1476-7058	12	46	Obstetrics & Gynecology (23/75=30%)	"gestational diabetes" AND "glucose intolerance" AND "pregnancy outcome variables"	<p>"The hyperglycemia and adverse pregnancy outcome (HAPO) study: can we use the results as a basis for change?" (2010)</p> <p>"Diabetes mellitus and the risk of preterm birth with regard to the risk of spontaneous preterm birth." (2010)</p> <p>"The effect of maternal obesity on pregnancy outcomes in women with gestational diabetes." (2011)</p> <p>"Neonatal chemical hypoglycemia in newborns from pregnancies complicated by type 2 and gestational diabetes mellitus - the importance of neonatal ponderal index." (2011)</p> <p>"Effect of different degrees of glucose intolerance on maternal and perinatal outcomes." (2009)</p> <p>"Isolated abnormal value during the 3-hour glucose tolerance test: which value is associated with macrosomia?" (2011)</p> <p>"50-Gram glucose challenge test: is it indicative of outcomes in women without gestational diabetes mellitus?" (2011)</p>
6	1.461	Gynecological Endocrinology	<a href="http://informahealthcare.com/loi/gye">http://informahealthcare.com/loi/gye</a>	1473-0766	0951-3590	12	64	Obstetrics & Gynecology (45/75=60%) Endocrinology and Merabolism (96/116 = 82%)	title:pregnan* AND title:diabetes AND outcome	<p>"Pregnancy outcome in immigrant women with gestational diabetes mellitus." (2011)</p> <p>"Low gestational weight gain improves infant and maternal pregnancy outcomes in overweight and obese Korean women with gestational diabetes mellitus." (2010)</p> <p>Computerized analysis of fetal heart rate in pregnancies complicated by gestational diabetes mellitus. (2010)</p> <p>Prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus and pregnancy outcomes in Asian women with polycystic ovary syndrome. (2004)</p>
									title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	

# Decisión: *Glucose tolerance associated with preterm labour and neonate mortality in gestational diabetes.*



Opciones	FI	Título de la Rev	Sitio web	P- ISSN	E-ISSN	volumen/año	Tasa de aceptación %	JCR categoría/ clasificación	Palabras claves	Titulos de artículos publicados
X	6.973	Diabetologia	<a href="http://www.diabetologia-journal.org/aboutthejournal.html">http://www.diabetologia-journal.org/aboutthejournal.html</a>	1432-0428	0012-186X	12	20	Endocrinology & Metabolism (11/116= 9.5%)	title:diabetes AND "gestational glucose intolerance" (or "pregnancy outcome variables", "preterm labor", "neonatal morbidity")	<p>"Perinatal and infant mortality in term and preterm births among women with type 1 diabetes." (2011)</p> <p>"Prediction of postpartum diabetes in women with gestational diabetes mellitus." (2010)</p> <p>"Gestational diabetes: costs and consequences." (2011)</p>
X	3.313	American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	<a href="http://www.ajog.org/">http://www.ajog.org/</a>	1097-6868	0002-9378	12	?	Obstetrics & Gynecology (8/75= 10%)	"gestational diabetes" AND "glucose intolerance" AND "pregnancy outcome variables"	"Is there a benefit to the treatment of mild gestational diabetes mellitus?" (2010)
X	0.869	The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Research	<a href="http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1341-8076">http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1341-8076</a>	1447-0756	1341-8076	12	?	Obstetrics & Gynecology (62/75=82%)	title:glucose AND preterm AND mortality (or issn:XXXX-XXXX AND "gestational outcome")	Interleukin-8 and glucose in amniotic fluid, fetal fibronectin in vaginal secretions and preterm labor index based on clinical variables are optimal predictive markers for preterm delivery in patients with intact membranes (2007)
									title:glucose AND title:"tolerance AND preterm	Comparison of maternal-fetal outcomes in gestational diabetes and lesser degrees of glucose intolerance. (2006)

# Pasos para escoger la revista adecuada



## 4.- Toma de decisiones

# 4.- Decisiones



**Después de recopilar toda la información que te interesa, considera los riesgos y beneficios de presentar tu manuscrito a cada revista.**

- ¿Quieres publicar en un tiempo razonable?
- ¿Te quieres arriesgar a un rechazo inicial (desk rejection) por aspirar a un factor de impacto alto?
- ¿Quieres publicar en una revista con un menor FI pero con alta capacidad de aceptación?
- ¿Quieres publicar en una revista con un FI bajo pero con buena clasificación por el “Journal Citation Reports” (JCR)?

# 5.- Decisiones



- ¿Quieres una revista con alcance mundial?
- ¿Quieres tener la posibilidad de publicar en las revistas hermanas?
- ¿Quieres los beneficios del **acceso abierto** vs. las revistas tradicionales?
  - Considera las “Mega Revistas” como:
    - *PLoS ONE*
    - *BMJ Open*
    - *SAGE Open*



# Ultima Revisión de las Revistas Clasificadas



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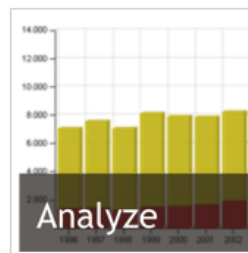


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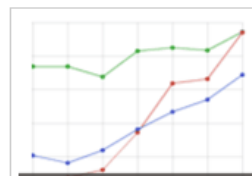
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**Wrap-Up of Publishers for Development 2013:**

# Ultima Revisión de las revista ganadora:



## Diabetes Care

**Country:** United States

**Subject Area:** Medicine

**Subject Category:** Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism Q1

**Publisher:** American Diabetes Association. **Publication type:** Journals. **ISSN:** 01495992, 19355548

**Coverage:** 1978-2011

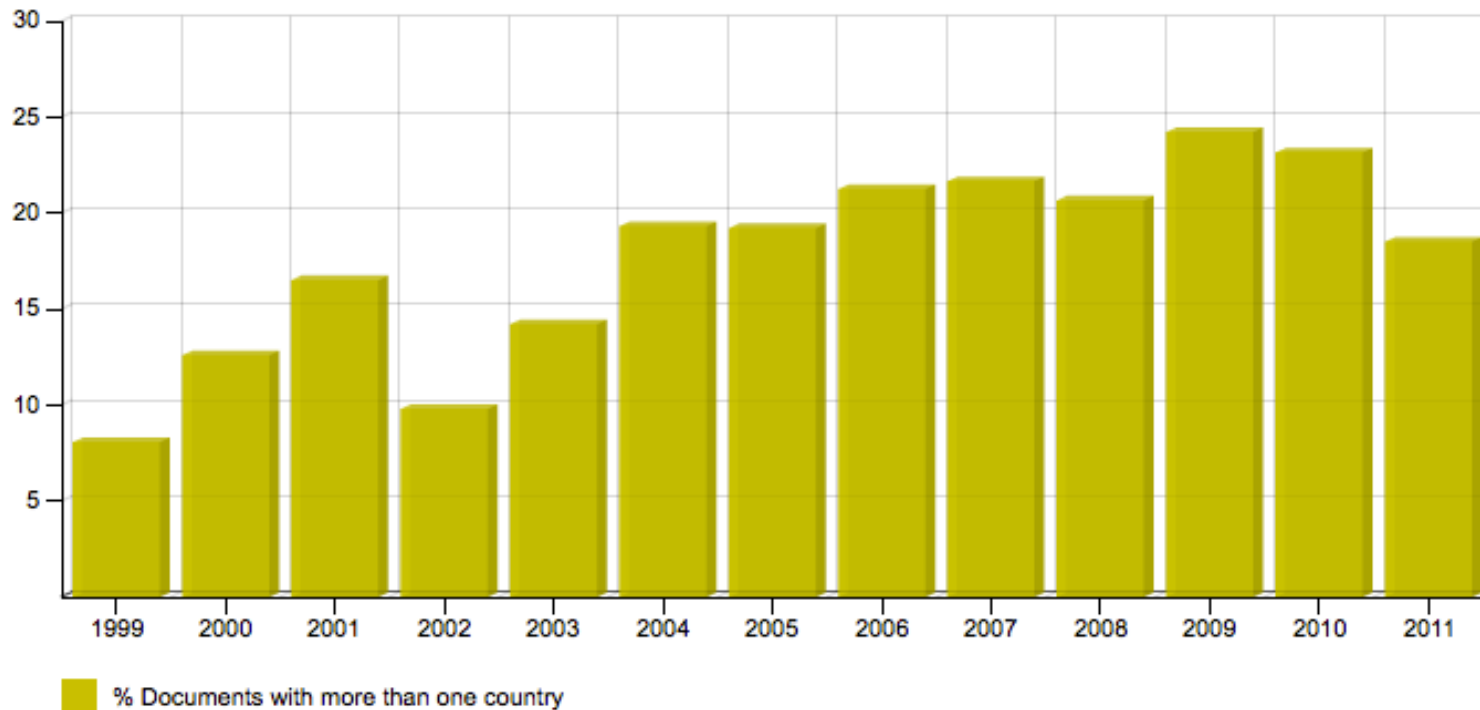
**H Index:** 207

### Scope:

Diabetes Care is a journal for the health care practitioner that is intended to increase knowledge, stimulate research, and promote better management of people with diabetes. To achieve these goals, the journal publishes original research on human studies in the following five categories: 1) Clinical Care/Education/Nutrition/Psychosocial Research, 2) Epidemiology/Health Services Research, 3) Emerging Treatments and Technologies, 4) Pathophysiology/Complications, and 5) Cardiovascular and Metabolic Risk. The journal also publishes clinically relevant review articles, letters to the editor, and health/medical news or points of view. ([source](#))

SCImago. (2007). SJR — SCImago Journal & Country Rank. Retrieved January 21, 2012, from <http://www.scimagojr.com>

## International Collaboration



International Collaboration accounts for the articles that have been produced by researchers from several countries. The chart shows the ratio of a journal's documents signed by researchers from more than one country.

SCImago. (2007). SJR — SCImago Journal & Country Rank. Retrieved January 21, 2012, from <http://www.scimagojr.com>

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#	Country	Number of journals added into DOAJ											Total number of journals in DOAJ												
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	United States	16	196	83	86	51	85	178	105	158	216	90	123	16	212	295	381	432	517	695	800	958	1174	1264	1387
2	Brazil	0	8	117	47	50	54	72	44	134	131	14	120	0	8	125	172	222	276	348	392	526	657	798	918
3	United Kingdom	5	106	41	38	37	31	32	56	117	45	62	50	5	111	152	190	227	258	290	346	463	508	573	623
4	India	0	14	16	14	15	17	22	47	126	92	95	162	0	14	30	44	59	76	98	145	271	363	458	620
5	Spain	0	5	16	59	49	27	62	27	77	71	4	60	0	5	21	80	129	156	218	245	322	395	472	502
6	Egypt	3	0	1	4	8	17	28	66	31	126	66	48	3	3	4	8	16	33	61	127	158	284	350	398
7	Germany	4	12	20	34	26	32	27	23	36	28	17	80	4	16	36	70	96	128	155	178	214	242	259	339
8	Romania	0	4	1	0	7	5	12	36	80	71	33	50	0	4	5	5	12	17	29	65	145	216	249	299
9	Italy	0	4	9	18	16	12	12	28	45	48	37	51	0	4	13	31	47	59	71	99	144	192	229	280
10	Canada	0	24	11	10	15	15	26	30	46	44	34	23	0	24	35	45	60	75	101	131	177	221	255	278
11	Turkey	0	4	7	21	10	11	22	24	36	44	30	44	0	4	11	32	42	53	75	99	135	179	209	253
12	Colombia	0	2	2	6	19	18	18	26	19	33	5	34	0	2	4	10	29	47	65	91	110	149	182	236
13	Iran	0	0	0	5	6	12	11	10	30	45	47	62	0	0	0	5	11	23	34	44	74	119	166	228
14	France	0	10	6	21	9	10	17	9	36	18	39	16	0	10	16	37	46	56	73	82	118	136	175	191
15	Poland	0	9	4	8	9	7	19	6	16	48	16	21	0	9	13	21	30	37	56	62	78	126	142	163
16	Switzerland	3	7	4	8	4	1	18	14	23	24	31	22	3	10	14	22	26	27	45	59	82	106	137	159
17	Mexico	0	1	4	26	16	12	14	8	10	18	2	26	0	1	5	31	47	59	73	81	91	109	129	155
18	Chile	0	3	41	19	13	7	14	10	14	6	14	10	0	3	44	63	76	83	97	107	121	127	141	151
19	Argentina	0	0	1	8	11	14	14	8	28	26	24	15	0	0	1	9	20	34	48	56	84	110	134	149
20	Australia	0	15	13	11	7	10	8	13	20	21	5	9	0	15	28	39	46	56	64	77	97	118	123	132



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COPE is delighted to announce its 3rd Australian Seminar, which will take place at the Karstens Melbourne Conference Rooms, 123 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia, on Monday 23 June 2013.

The theme of the seminar is "Publication ethics from student to professional".

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### NEWS & OPINION view all ▶

#### News / COPE Digest: Publication Ethics in Practice. April 2014 (Vol. 2, Issue 4)

16/4/2014 11.44am

The latest issue of COPE Digest: Publication Ethics in Practice is now available on the COPE website.

[Click here to read.](#)

#### News / Announcement of COPE Council elections

31/3/2014 1.48pm

Due to vacancies on Council, we are seeking nominations for two new candidates. These are voluntary positions. Council is responsible for COPE's policy and management. Council members are required to attend four meetings a year (two of which will usually be in person in London; the others may be attended by phone or other media). There is also a strategy

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**The American Physiological Society**



## **Rules & Tools for Addressing Image Fraud**

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Home >> Research Misconduct >> Forensic Tools



## Forensic Tools

### Upgraded Forensic Tools from ORI - Tools for Examination of Plagiarism, and ORI's Forensic Tools for Quick Examination of Scientific Images

These Forensic tools illustrate several principles in examining questioned text and images in biomedical science.

#### Plagiarism Tools:

These are various tools that have been developed by others that may help detect possible problems with improper reuse of text.

*ORI's Forensic Image Analysis Tools may be available in two forms (depending in some cases on the specific task):*

#### Forensic Droplets:

A "Droplet" is small desktop application in Adobe Photoshop®, (v.7 and later) that automatically processes image files that are dragged onto its icon. A Droplet can be a nearly "seamless" interface for quickly examining certain features of a scientific image in Photoshop while reading the publication in the FULL TEXT (html) form or in some forms in an Internet Browser. Droplets can be used to automate the batch processing by dragging and dropping a group of image files.

First, Download and Save the Droplet to the desktop and assign it's use to your Photoshop®, program. To use, simply select and drag the highest resolution image from the browser's window to the desk top, where the image will be automatically saved. At this point, dragging the icon of the new desktop file onto the Droplet will 1) then open Photoshop (if it is not already open), and 2) trigger an automatic sequence for the specific Droplet selected.



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## El pasado, presente y futuro de la publicación científica (GRATIS)

AJE Education

Lunes 24 de febrero de 2014 desde las 11:00 hasta las 12:00 (EST)



### Información de la entrada

TIPO	FIN
Seminario web	21/02/2014



### Mara Daltabuit

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Este 5/8/14 la Div. de Ed. de AJE viajará a España a presentar seminarios AJE en 8 instituciones españolas ¡Visítanos! #AJEenTuCiudad

Mara Daltabuit @AJEEdIberoAm · May 5

Una presentación muy interesante sobre la publicación, visibilidad y los medios sociales. +Patty Brady ow.ly/i/5sOit #CSE2014

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