



UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA

PREPARATION OF THE BACHLOR THESIS

How to draw up a license THESIS



UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA

PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ

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**1. ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LICENSE EXAMINATION
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY "VICTOR BABEȘ" IN TIMIȘOARA**

The exams for the completion of the studies at the "Victor Babeș" University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Timisoara will be organized and conducted according to:

The law of national education no. 1/2011, as subsequently amended and supplemented;

Order of the Minister of National Education regarding the approval of the framework methodology for organizing and conducting the bachelor / diploma and dissertation exams (issued annually);

Own methodology approved every year by the University Senate of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes" from Timisoara.

The license exam consists of two samples, as follows:

1. For graduates of the Faculty of Medicine, the license exam consists of:

a) sample 1 - national component, in the form of written work, from the topics and bibliography announced by the organizing committee, which will be made up of specialists appointed by the management of the accredited universities of medicine and pharmacy.

b) sample 2 - presentation and public support of the license work.

2. For the graduates of the Faculty of Dental Medicine and the Faculty of Pharmacy:

test 1:

national component, in the form of written work, from the topics and bibliography announced by the organizing committee, which will be made up of specialists appointed by the management of the accredited universities of medicine and pharmacy;

specific component, as a practical test.

b) sample 2 - presentation and public support of the license work.

**ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LICENSE EXAM
AT THE VICTOR BABEȘ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN TIMIȘOARA**

- The average of passing the final exam must be at least 6.00. The promotion mark for each sample must be at least 5.00, regardless of the number of samples.
- Access to the paper supporting the paper is subject to the promotion of the written test and the practical test, as the case may be.
- The general discipline rules for the participation in examinations, stipulated in the University Charter and in the own regulations, are valid for the license exam and are supplemented with the provisions of this Regulation.
- The registration of the candidates for the bachelor's exam is done individually, at the deans of the faculties, by submitting the bachelor's works, the certificates of competence and the declaration on their own responsibility regarding the originality of the content of the paper, signed by the graduate and the scientific coordinator, according to the calendar and the structure of the academic year, approved. by the University Senate.
- The result of each test is centralized and communicated by the license exam commissions, on each study program, by posting it on the notice board of the organizing faculty and on the University website, within 48 hours at the most.
- The diplomas for the graduates who have passed the bachelor's degree exam in the graduate program, will be issued by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babes" from Timisoara within 12 months from the date of promotion.

**ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE OF THE LICENSE EXAM
AT THE VICTOR BABEȘ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN TIMIȘOARA**

The written test consists of a grid examination, with:

- 120 questions, to study programs Medicine, Dental Medicine, Pharmacy;
- 100 questions, in the programs of studies General Medical Assistance, Balneophysiokinetotherapy, Radiology and Imaging, Nutrition and Dietetics, Dental Technique;
- 60 questions, in the study programs Assistance of Dental Prophylaxis, Pharmacy Assistance.
- The topics and bibliography are established by the Faculty Councils and are published on the University's website, within the deadline set by the faculty management.

Practical test

- (1) The practical test of the license exam, in the study programs where it is provided, consists in the evaluation of the application of the knowledge and of the practical skills, specifically for the respective faculties.
- (2) The practical test of the license exam for the Faculty of Dental Medicine is of case presentation type based on the case documentation.
- (3) The practical test of the license exam for the Faculty of Pharmacy is of a practical type (carrying out a master's degree preparation and identifying, controlling the chemical substances, according to the pharmacopoeia monographs, analyzing a medical prescription).

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PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ

2. STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY "VICTOR BABEȘ" IN TIMIȘOARA

Art. 1 General considerations.

The bachelor thesis is an important component of the evaluation of the scientific knowledge and activity of the graduate. The thesis tests the skills of designing and conducting independent research, as well as writing and presenting the results of the research according to the rules of the scientific community.

Art.2 Themes and coordinators

The major criterion in the option on the domain, source of the theme, must be the advantage that its exploration can offer in the training process of the future specialist. The theme analyzed, researched, must be correlated with the university specialization of the graduate, especially with that segment of activity in which he has deep general and specialized knowledge but also a special interest; They can be scientific coordinators of the bachelor's degree works of the faculty, from the degree of university assistant to the degree of university professor and / or teachers or researchers from other universities or institutions that have agreements in this respect with the University. Teachers have the obligation to accept to coordinate licensing work. A scientific coordinator can only coordinate a maximum of 5 license works per year. Between the student and the scientific coordinator, there must be a free, scientific communication, based on mutual respect and appreciation. The topics of the degree works are established by each department and posted on the UMFT website until 01.10. to the new university year. Students participating in student circles may propose subjects for the bachelor's degree work. Students have the obligation to choose the subject of the bachelor's degree and to communicate the title and its plan, as well as the agreement of the scientific coordinator, at the Deanery of the faculty, until the latest on October 30th of the penultimate year of study (year V for MG and MD, year IV). for pharmacy). The student's change of the topic and / or the scientific coordinator can be made only once, after the information and with the initial scientific coordinator's opinion, as well as with the opinion of the Dean of the faculty. Changing the title and the scientific coordinator is no longer possible starting with the second semester of the last year of studies.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY "VICTOR BABEȘ" IN TIMIȘOARA**

Art. 3 Structure of the license work

The license work must have the following structure:

- the cover;
- title page;
- content;
- the list of abbreviations and symbols;
- The thesis itself
 - introduction;
 - content;
 - personal conclusions and contributions;
 - bibliography;
 - annexes (optional);

Cover of the license work - exterior cover

The cover of the bachelor's degree must include the following information: the logo and the name of the higher education institution, respectively the UMF "Victor Babes" from Timisoara, the Faculty, the Department and the Discipline, the author of the thesis, the scientific leader, the year of supporting the bachelor's degree. It is laminated in colorless plastic.

The interior cover of the license work

The title page repeats the information provided on the cover and in addition has the title of the license work.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY "VICTOR BABEȘ" IN TIMIȘOARA**

Contents of the license work

- The license work will have a content that contains the titles of all the chapters and sub-chapters accompanied by the number of the page on which each chapter and sub-chapter begins.
- The content must include the entire work, that is: introduction, content, conclusions, annexes, bibliographic references.

List of abbreviations and symbols

- The list of symbols, abbreviations and notations frequently used in the license work must comply with the standards used in the literature.
- The symbols, abbreviations and notations frequently used in the license work are written in alphabetical order, starting with the Latin alphabet, the lowercase letters then the corresponding upper case letters and continue with the Greek alphabet, the small letters and then the corresponding upper case letters.

The actual license work

Introduction.

The introduction of the license work is numbered with Roman numerals and has the role of situating the research in a temporal, historical, geographical, professional context and extends on 1-2 pages.

The introduction must contain:

- a) the motivation of choosing the research topic;
- b) the importance and topicality of the theme;
- c) framing the theme in international, national and area concerns;
- d) scientific objectives for solving in the scientific research;
- e) synthetic comments on the research method addressed and the research methodology;

I. Introduction

The introduction of the license work is numbered with Roman numerals and has the role of situating the research in a temporal, historical, geographical, professional context and extends on 1-2 pages.

The introduction must contain:

- a) the motivation of choosing the research topic;
- b) the importance and topicality of the theme;
- c) framing the theme in international, national and area concerns;
- d) scientific objectives for solving in the scientific research;
- e) synthetic comments on the research method addressed and the research methodology.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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The actual license work

b. Content

- The content of the paper must distinguish two components: the theoretical or conceptual component and the practical / applicative component (it contains one or more applications that respond to the objectives of the paper). While the theoretical component demonstrates the degree of information held by the author, the practical component requires the identification / formulation of solutions with applicability to the problematic one addressed in the paper.
 - The content of the paper must present the two components in a balanced way, focusing on the applicative part, thus demonstrating the graduate's ability to creatively apply his theoretical knowledge. It is recommended that the theoretical part occupies a weight of maximum 30-35%, and the practical part a weight of approximately 65-70%.
 - The content of the license work is numbered in Arabic and must be structured in three main parts:
 - the general part;
 - the special part
 - conclusions.
- 1) The general part presents the current state of the researched theme - a descriptive analysis of the achievements in the field, based on a basic documentation.
 - 2) The special part comprises the contributions of the candidate, occupying most of the bachelor's degree work and presents the type of approach of the research topic, respectively the exploratory research or the applied research. The special part of the bachelor's degree can be carried out in the form of a primary study (original observational, experimental or interventional research) or a secondary study (summary of primary studies in the form of a systematic analysis). It includes an experimental part and a part dedicated to the research results. The experimental part presents the material taken in the study, as well as the research methods / techniques used, depending on the character of the thesis and the research carried out.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Lucrarea de licență propriu-zisă

The part dedicated to the research results may contain one or more chapters depending on the method chosen for the experimental verification, presenting, as the case may be, descriptive tables, graphs, illustrations, as well as discussions related to the methods used in comparison with those used in the field at national level. and internationally.

c. Own conclusions and contributions

The conclusions of the bachelor's degree and his own contributions should highlight:
the extent to which the objectives of scientific research have been achieved;
the directions in which the research should be continued;
own contributions.

This part of the license work is a separate chapter and will be developed on a maximum of 1 page. In the part of conclusions will be found only the answers to the problems and hypotheses proposed for research. The writing must give this part a concrete, punctual character.

d. Bibliography

The bibliography contains a list of all the sources of information, directly consulted and used by the graduate for writing the license work. - the bibliographic references must be selected and written in a number strictly necessary for documenting the work without reaching an exhaustive bibliography.

The bibliographic list drawn up in the Vancouver style, must contain inserted in the text-minimum 30 titles and a maximum of 50 representative works, from the categories of books, articles from specialized journals, doctoral theses, university courses, elaborated in the last 10 years, edited on support. of paper or electronic media, including web pages.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Lucrarea de licență propriu-zisă.

d. Bibliography (continued)

- a bibliographic index can be cited several times in a paper.
- the bibliographic index is inserted in the text immediately after the information is stated and before the point.
- the bibliographic titles will be numbered and presented in the order of the first mention in the text;
- recommendations for writing bibliographic references must comply with the Vancouver model
<http://www.library.uq.edu.au/training/citation/vancouv.pdf>;
- up to 3 authors cite all authors, over 3 authors mention "et al" after the first three authors;
- journal titles can be abbreviated according to the Journals Indexed for MEDLINE recommendations -
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals;
- in the case of books, the chapter with the related pages is specified

Examples:

Journal articles: Fried LP, Kronmal RA, Newman AB, et al. Risk factors for 5-year mortality in older adults: the Cardiovascular Health Study. JAMA. 1998; 279: 585-592.

Cards: Evans JG, Franklin Williams T, Lynn Beattie B: Oxford Textbook of Geriatric Medicine, 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press, 2000,

- e. The annexes may have one or more pages, which will be numbered in ascending order with Roman numerals (Annex 1, Annex 2, etc.). Each annex will be mentioned at least once in the text of the paper

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Article 4. RULES FOR DRAWING THE LICENSE

The cover of the bachelor's degree will be in white and the writing in black, respecting the academic rigor. The diacritics specific to the language in which the work is written will be used (ă, î, â, ș, ț for the Romanian language); The text within the normal paragraphs will be aligned between the left and right edges (justified); Page numbering is done from the title page, to the last page of the paper, but the page number appears only starting with "Table of contents"; the page number is inserted in the footer of the page (centered or to the right);

The big chapters ("The state of the knowledge in the field ..." and "Research, contributions, studies regarding ...") always start on the new page;

Only face printing.

Formatting the A4 page for printing:

Margins: Up 2.5cm, Down 2.0cm; Right 3.5cm, Left 2.0cm.

Coloncifru: Above 1.2cm, Exterior.

The editor will use the following types, font bodies:

The main body of the text for the thesis text - TIMES NEW ROMAN 12.

The body of the thesis written at 1½ rows.

Cover text: Annex 3

The legends of the figures and the tables are drafted with TIMES NEW ROMAN 10 Editing in 1 row.

The bibliography is written with TIMES NEW ROMAN 11

Editing in 1 row.

The introductory part is numbered in Roman letters

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Article 4. RULES FOR DRAFTING THE LICENSE (continued)

The first page is not numbered

Page I: Interior cover

Page II - III: Contents

Page IV (or III): List of abbreviations and symbols

Page V (or IV): Dedication (optional)

Page VI (or V): Thanks

The body of the thesis written with TIMES NEW ROMAN 12 will not exceed 40 pages (without bibliography).

General part - 25-30% - 10 - 12 pages

Specific part - 60-65% - 30 - 40 pages

Experimental part - 10-12%

Results - 20-25%

Discussions - 25-30%

Conclusions - 3-5%

Bibliography - 5-10% - 2-6 pages

The appendix is numbered in Roman letters. It must contain copies of his own works. Optionally it can contain figures and tables.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Art 5. Presentation and public support of the license work

The license work must comply with the recommendations of scientific writing (structure, text writing, bibliography) provided in this Regulation.

The paper can be elaborated and sustained in Romanian, English or French (depending on the study module).

The thesis will be written in the impersonal style (no person will be used), and the information will be communicated in a direct and intelligible manner, in a logical and coherent structuring.

The completion of the bachelor's degree is subject to the approval of the scientific coordinator.

The work can only be supported if it is accompanied by the summary and the report of the work signed by the scientific coordinator and countersigned by the head of discipline.

The presentation of the bachelor / diploma / dissertation paper in front of the examining committee is at least as important as its writing. The final grade obtained by the graduate represents both the result of the evaluation of the work by the coordinating teacher (evaluation recorded in a report signed in original) and the result of the evaluation of the commission, following its presentation and support by the graduate.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Article 6. Rules for presentation and support of the license work

a. The timing and location of the presentation: graduates will be notified of the date, time and location at which they will be able to support their license work before the committee. Failure to present the graduate at the date, time and location may result in his / her removal from the license exam.

The coordinating teacher will accompany the graduate in front of the committee;

b. Presentation.

The presentation of the license work is made by public oral presentation, for a maximum of 10 minutes, based on a material created by the graduate who must include the most important aspects of the work. At the end of the presentation, the members of the commission ask the graduate questions regarding: the subject of the license work and / or the methodology and resources used, the specialized literature devoted to the topic or related to it. It is recommended to present the paper in PowerPoint with the following indicative structure: the title of the paper - with the verbal statement to argue why it chose this paper, the purpose of the paper, the hypotheses of the paper, the structure of the paper - the chapters, the specific elements of the paper, to focus on the practical part / application, what he pursued, what methods he used and what conclusions he reached. It is indicated the use of 2, 3 tables or relevant statistics regarding the phenomenon followed respectively the results of the practical part.

The graduate will not read the information on the slide, but will exhibit it freely.

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Article 6. Rules for presentation and support of the license work (continued)

Recommendations for multimedia presentation:

- the presentation will contain between 8 and 16 slides (slides);
- the text on the slide will consist of a maximum of 10 lines of 10 words each
- the mandatory existence of a title slide, which will contain, at least, the title of the paper, the name of the graduate and the name of the coordinating teacher;
- 1 slide will contain the keywords (with its help the ones mentioned in the introduction of the license will be presented);
- 6-10 slides with text, tables, figures (with these will be presented those aspects of the special part of the work that are to be communicated to the commission);
- 1-2 slides for conclusions

**STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE LICENSE WORK WITHIN THE
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Article 7. Evaluation of the license work

The evaluation of the licensing works is done by a Commission consisting of a president, 3 members and a secretary; the secretary is not entitled to score.

The members of the Evaluation Commission, with the right of rating, can only be teaching staff, university graduates.

Each member of the commission, with a rating, gives a score from 1 to 10 (whole numbers).

The final grade for the test in support of the bachelor's degree represents the arithmetic mean of the individual marks of the evaluation committee members with the right of rating.

The results obtained in support of the license work cannot be challenged. The faculties with a large number of students will set up several commissions to evaluate the bachelor's work, so that a maximum number of 50 graduates / commission will not be exceeded.

The composition and the number of commissions are approved by the Faculty Council, at least one month before the date of the license exam.

Each commission is organized on related disciplines, which should include at least one specialized teacher from each discipline.

The composition of the commissions and the distribution on the commissions and rooms of the students are published by posting in the Faculty Deanery and on the UMFT website, at least 3 days before the date of the test.

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Article 8. Final provisions

Each faculty has the freedom to develop its own regulations and instruments that will contribute to the smooth running of the license exam, provided it does not violate the provisions of this regulation.

The Rector may cancel, with the approval of the University Senate, a license work, when it is proved that fraudulent means were used in its execution.

The regulation for the examination of the license exam can be modified at the request of the Professional Councils of the faculties, by decision of the Board of Administration and approval of the Senate. The regulation for the examination of the license exam comes into force on the date of its approval by the Senate of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Victor Babeș" from Timisoara.

At the time of entry into force of this regulation, any previous regulation, at the level of faculties or University, with regard to the license exam, is repealed.

The format of a research paper

Summary

Two types of summary are taken into account:

conventional (unstructured) form;

the formal structured one, which requires the 4 basic sections: historical (which includes the purpose of the study), material and method, results and conclusions.

Conventional abstract

- the four basic components are not identified by explicit titles
- some authors forget some vital parts of the summary
- they are uninformative and cause more editorial problems

The format of a research paper

The structured abstract

It presents the titles for each section.

In some magazines the structured summary is even more detailed, with the material and method section divided, for example:

- Patient selection
- Working technique

Most publishers claim that at the end of the abstract, a few (4-7) keywords will be inserted in the study.

Content of the paper

It is numbered with Arabic numerals and should be structured in three main parts:

- the general part;
- the special part
- conclusions.

The introduction contains a brief description of three important points of the paper:

- the problem studied or the hypotheses to be tested;
- the specific results communicated by other authors or those obtained in the present study;
- characteristics of the methods used in the study.

Content of the paper

The special part comprises the candidate's contributions and is presented in the form of:

- primary study (original observational, experimental or interventional research)
- secondary study (summary of primary studies in the form of a systematic analysis)
- includes:
 - experimental part
 - part dedicated to research results.

Content of the paper

The experimental part

- the material studied,
- the research methods / techniques used, depending on the character of the research carried out.

The research results contain:

- tables
- graphic
- illustrations
- discussions about the methods used in comparison with those used in the field at national and international level.

Material and Method

The data must be described in the order in which they were used.

Any new procedure should be described in sufficient detail to allow a qualified scientist to repeat the investigation.

The presentation of the information should be done at a medium level, so that not too little information is given, but not too many details.

Sample selection

It is desired to understand whether the study is applicable to its own patients

It is necessary to know exactly the source of the participants details

The criteria for inclusion or exclusion from the study must be known

Informed consent

Due to patients' right of free will, all studies must include the patient's written consent.

Patients:

- must be fully informed of any possible side effects of the research
- they must receive a copy of the written informed consent
- they are free to say "No" without any explanation

A special method of study is the one with the randomized control group - it is the best way to compare treatments.

Materials to be used

The complete name, the manufacturing company, the presentation mode, the year of manufacture are specified

The equipment involved in the study

Full name, manufacturing company, parameters that can be used

Working protocol / Working technique

All working steps, doses and quantities used, working parameters used in the study will be described in detail and in detail.

Results

- it represents the essence of the article itself, being the basis of the discussions.
- absolutely all the results must be passed, without comments, explanations or comparisons with other works.
- the results chapter does not contain any bibliographic references.

Results

The results of a clinical trial must present:

- Patient flow and
- outcomes

Nr. A – eligible patients

Nr. B – patients who refused participation

Nr. C - randomly selected patients

Nr. D – patients assigned to a certain method

Nr. D – control group (possible placebo or conventional method)

Nr. E - withdrawals

**Nr. F – patients who completed the study
(certain method)**

**Nr. G - patients (control group) who completed
the study**

Patient withdrawal during the study

- a rate of 15% or more may invalidate the research findings.
- the number and the reason for the withdrawals should be mentioned for each group separately.
- often withdrawals should be recorded in the analysis of the study on a "treatment intention" basis.
- !!!! ignoring withdrawals from the study having as main reason complaints about the side effects of a new tested treatment, one can finally reach results that are in favor of that treatment.
- Patient loss before immediate outcomes (patients who underwent all treatment but for some reasons could not be evaluated in the end) although rarer, is crucial for the purpose of the study. Their characteristics will be described at the last examination.

Details on randomly selected patients

Patients in the control group should be described as thoroughly as those in the treatment groups.

The results of the study

The presentation of the results in the form of tables should not be followed by a further explanation of the data in the text.

The text should emphasize relevant observations and present them in descending order of their interest, starting with the most important ones.

The tables are used to present the details of the results.

Also, reporting and presenting side effects is an absolutely necessary and essential part of the study.

Particular aspects of the presentation of results

- The choice between the figure and the table depends on the objective pursued.
- The figures and tables must be intelligible
- Each table must have a title and any figure a legend.
- The elaboration of figures and tables must end with careful verification of:
 - number consistency between tables and text,
 - terminology,
 - abbreviations,
 - symbols used in text, figures and tables.

Presentation principles of the figures

- it is numbered with Arabic numerals;
- numbering corresponds to the order of appearance in the text;
- all the figures must be put in the text;
- the legend contains elements necessary to understand the figure: it explains symbols, abbreviations, stairs, histological colorations.

Principles of the realization of the tables

-
- there are several format variations for tables, depending on the requirements of the journal in which the article is to be published but also on the number and type of data to be entered;
- the data entry in the table must respect the general reading mode:
 - from left to right and from top to bottom;
 - immediate results are placed before late results;
 - the normal results are placed before the pathological ones;
- the table of contents will contain numbers, never units of measure;
- the definitive and partial totals of the numerical data must be coherent, and the total percentages correspond to 100%.

Discussions

- Part of the article where readers can usually draw conclusions about results.
- There is no generally accepted form for arranging the different parts of the discussion section, which ultimately leads to the conclusion.

It can be structured as follows:

The main message

- answers the questions in the introduction and includes the main evidence.
- it must be stated whether the purpose of the work presented at the end of the introduction has been achieved or not.
- often the opening paragraph of the discussion repeats in detail what the readers have already gone through in the summary and results section.
- the strengths and weaknesses of the study are presented.

Critical evaluation

- presents the opinions regarding any shortcomings of the study project, limitations of the research methods, defects of the analysis or the validity of the assumptions.
- the quality and validity of the results are appreciated.
- it must be specified in what way the data obtained in the study coincide / contrast with those found in previously published works.

Comparison with other studies and discussing the inconsistencies that appear

- it will start with the most significant result and continue with the most important, etc.
- the comparison will be started with studies whose results are largely similar.
- studies that are less compatible with the research data are considered and finally concluded with results that contradict their own.
- both similarities and differences will be discussed.
- If there is no explanation for the conflict of evidence, it may be suggested that a new study be conducted to resolve the discrepancies.

Suggestions for completing the discussion section

- The results will be evaluated not by the authors;
- The priority of the study will be avoided;
- The reference needed to mark a study with a subject almost similar to the one to be published, will be inserted in the introduction section with the number 1 or 2.

The findings present the possible biological and clinical implications and suggest future research.

Acknowledgements

- The authors of the study should not forget the thanks that are due to the people who helped to produce the material, but whose contribution does not justify the mention among the authors.
- It will briefly specify the involvement of each in the research, without crediting the others for personal work.
- People who would like to thank you will be contacted in advance and asked if they would like and if they approve the form that will be used to mention them.

Financial support

- In mentioning the sources of financial support, care will be taken when presenting the names.
- If the name of the sponsoring agency is not in the language of the publication, the translation with or without the original name in brackets will be used.

References

Vancouver style versus Harvard style

In January 1978 in Vancouver, Canada, a uniform reference system was developed by most biomedical journal publishers. One of the suggestions was for the authors to receive reference numbers according to the order in which they appeared in the text (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors 1997).

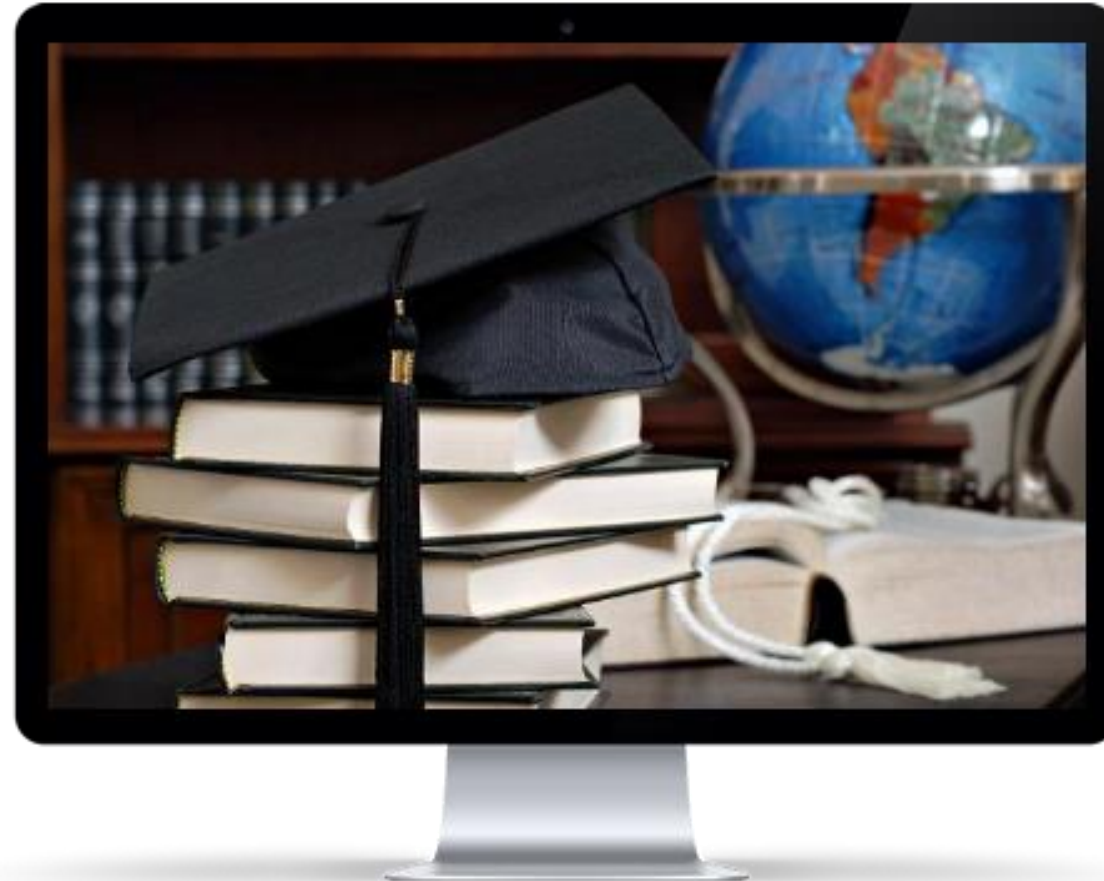
Although many of the leading biomedical journals have adopted the Vancouver style, there are some who prefer the Harvard system (first used in 1881 by a zoologist at Harvard University), according to which the author's name and year of publication are cited in the text.

Most readers prefer the Harvard system because they like to know as they read the article exactly which author is quoted.

However, the style "name and year" also has disadvantages: difficulty for readers to locate an interesting article from the bibliography in the text of the material; and more importantly, the impression of "splitting" the text of the article if it is necessary to quote a large number of references.

Accuracy of references and citations

- Quotes and bibliographic references must be inserted with great accuracy.
- Most of the mistakes can be avoided by reciting the mentioned publications.
- The author should never rely solely on personal memory, as the number of errors can be reduced by checking and re-checking both new and new references from the computer database - the need to keep a copy of each cited article.
- There are publishers who even ask to be sent a photocopy of the first page of each mentioned reference.
- Translating text with quotation marks from another article is allowed only if the original article is not available.
- It will also avoid citing publications that are not widely accessible in the field; many books and most congressional abstracts fall into this category.
- There are some journals that do not allow abstract citations.



Thank you!