



**UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE  
„VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA**

**PREPARATION OF BACHELOR DEGREE  
PRACTICAL COURSES NR. 5-7**

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## *How to draw up a license thesis*

content

Introduction

Organization and conduct of the bachelor's exam at the "Victor Babeș" University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Timisoara

Standards for the elaboration and support of the bachelor's degree at the "Victor Babeș" University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Timisoara

Development standards

Application for registration of the license work

Declaration of originality of the license work

Cover of the license work

Considerations regarding the elaboration of a research paper

The format of a research paper

Content of the paper

Material and method

Results

Bibliographical references

Medical scientific research

Fundamental / experimental research

Clinical / applied research

Psycho-educational research in the promotion of oral and dental health

Qualitative research in the management of dental medicine services

Research studies

**CERCETAREA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ MEDICALĂ**

in all forms:

- research based on contract with MEN
- individual research reported in departments;
- publications (articles, treatises, monographs);
- referred in the framework of doctoral preparation.

at all levels:

- fundamental / experimental research;
- clinical / applied research;
- research for medical-pharmaceutical technological development;
- biological and educational research;
- design of products, production systems, technologies and procedures, medical-pharmaceutical and laboratory services
- consultancy, technical assistance, project verification and expertise in the medical-pharmaceutical and bio-humanist field

### 3. CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA ELABORAREA UNEI LUCRĂRI DE CERCETARE

**Motivația alegerii  
temei**

**Stadiul actual al  
cunoașterii**

**Contribuții  
științifice**

## UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA

### PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ

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

##### **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 occupy a maximum weight of 30-35%, and the practical part a weight of approximately 65-70%.

The content of the license work is numbered with Arabic figures 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..

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### *PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ*

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#### **STANDARDELE DE ELABORARE ȘI SUSȚINERE A LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ ÎN CADRUL UNIVERSITĂȚII DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA**

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 to write 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.

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### PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ

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#### STANDARDELE DE ELABORARE ȘI SUSȚINERE A LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ ÎN CADRUL UNIVERSITĂȚII DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA

##### 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](http://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

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### **PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ**

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#### **STANDARDELE DE ELABORARE ȘI SUSȚINERE A LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ ÎN CADRUL UNIVERSITĂȚII DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA**

##### 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 (ă, î, â, ș, ț for the Romanian language) will be used; 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 only appears from "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 "Researches, 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



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### ***PREGĂTIREA LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ***

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#### **STANDARDELE DE ELABORARE ȘI SUSȚINERE A LUCRĂRII DE LICENȚĂ ÎN CADRUL UNIVERSITĂȚII DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE “VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA**

##### **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

The specific part 65-70% 40-45 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.

## **The format of a research paper**

### The title

Choosing the title must be very careful because, according to Kerkut's statistical study, out of 500 people who read the title of a scientific paper, only one person reads the work extensively.

Consequently, to capture the reader's attention, it is advisable to compose a declarative title, whose formulations include the essence of the article, not just the domain to which it refers.

It is indicated:

Whenever possible, the use of a declarative title, to the detriment of a neutral title;

Goodmann et al. recommends that the purpose of the study should also be included in the title.

Using a verb in a title turns it into a sentence. This declarative mode of a point of view is much stronger than in the case of the use of a verbal phrase.

## Formatul unei lucrări de cercetare

### **Keywords**

Use of verbs instead of abstract nouns

By transforming a noun into a verb, the sentence becomes much more dynamic.

Avoiding abbreviations in the title

### **Keywords**

Research

interdisciplinarity

Innovation

Education

Perspective

## **Formatul unei lucrări de cercetare**

### **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

## **Formatul unei lucrări de cercetare**

### **Structured Abstractul**

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, some (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.

## **Conținutul lucrării**

### **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.

### **Subject 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 cnsent**

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 most appropriate way of comparing the treatments.

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**Materials to be used**

The complete name, the production 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

The results of a clinical trial must present:  
Patient flow and outcomes

<b>Nr. A - pacienți eligibili</b>	
<b>Nr. B - pacienți care au refuzat</b>	
<b>Nr. C - pacienți ce s-au implicat în studiu și au fost aleși aleator</b>	
<b>Nr. D - pacienți cărora le-a fost alocată o anumită metodă</b>	<b>Nr. D - pacienți au fost alocați pentru grupul de control (posibil placebo sau metodă convențională)</b>
<b>Nr. E - pacienți care au părăsit studiul</b>	
<b>Nr. F - pacienți care au terminat studiul (anumită metodă)</b>	<b>Nr. G - pacienți (grup de control) care au terminat studiul</b>

### **Patients withdrawal from 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 must be recorded in the study analysis on a "treatment intent" 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 about randomly selected participants**

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 does not have to 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 the 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 way of reading:
- 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%.