

EDITORIAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Disclaimer: The Editor-in-Chief, Editors-in-Chief, Editorial Board, and Scientific Committee are not responsible for the content of articles published in the journal. Responsibility for content lies with the authors. Authors must ensure that the inclusion of text, images and videos in their contribution does not violate copyright laws.

The JBP journal publishes original scientific articles written according to the criteria stipulated by scientific research methodology such as editorials, original articles, reviews, clinical cases, and special articles:

- [*How to write an original article - or an experimental thesis - in the scientific research field*](#)
- [*How to write a Medical Case Report*](#)
- [*Practical guide to drafting a clinical meta-analysis*](#)
- [*Scientific article review process: pros and cons*](#)

Manuscripts must be prepared strictly following the standards for Authors, which are in accordance with the [Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Editors](#) editi a cura dell'International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (www.icmje.org) to which the journal adheres. Articles that do not conform to international standards will not be considered.

Policies to counter plagiarism (policy of screening for plagiarism)

JBP opposes and firmly opposes all forms of plagiarism, which is why it will not publish works from this characterized: as a means of verification and active counter

Scientific journal for biomedical professions with a technical - scientific - professional character

to plagiarism, JBP uses software that allows verification of authenticity and classification of works submitted for publication.

Authors implicitly agree that the work will be submitted for peer-review ([Peer Review Process](#)).

All submissions will be reviewed by the Editors and Editorial Board who reserve the right to reject or accept the manuscript without submitting it for review depending on the originality, clarity of the manuscript and to its relevance to the journal and verifying that the ethical aspects are appropriate.

All manuscripts submitted for editorial review, if changes are requested, the new version corrected by the authors must be resubmitted to the editors, underlining and clearly highlighting the changed parts.

Thereafter, the proposal may be submitted for peer review by experts in the individual scientific disciplinary fields (SSDs) collaborating with JBP.

Reviewers' requests for changes should be clearly evident in the new version of the manuscript, which should be accompanied by a letter with point-by-point responses to the reviewers' comments.

Some rules and tips for manuscript writing

... The "scientific publication," since it represents the official form of communication between researchers who make public the methods and results of their work, must be precise, clear, unambiguous, and concise.

Thus, the author must prioritize clarity of exposition, utilizing the minimum number of words and the strictly necessary details, for which reason one's style must be modulated keeping well in mind the reader's background on the subject matter.

Without prejudice to the quality of the content of the work submitted to a peer-reviewed journal, with equal “scientific validity,” a poorly written article has less chance of being published. The quality of the pre-sentation of the work and, in particular, the writing style emerges as one of the most frequent causes of article rejection by reviewers and editors.

The chances are further reduced when the following are present:

- **grammatical and spelling errors;**
- **syntax errors and/or incorrect use of punctuation;**
- **lexical errors: slang, poor word choice.**

A scientific publication is subject to the same rules that govern the grammar and syntax of the Italian language.

Therefore, it is advisable to keep the Italian language dictionary, an up-to-date medical dictionary and scientific English dictionary handy where necessary, and not be ashamed to retrieve the old grammar book from the attic.

The main goal is to write clearly. If the meaning of the sentence is ambiguous, the reader will be forced to reread several times, inducing him or her to consider the work of little value.

The choice of words and terms plays an essential role, so it is necessary to avoid:

- redundant and ambiguous terms;
- neologisms that do not have a dictionary entry;
- misuse of technicalisms and abbreviations;
- excessive use of passive verbs;

- use of the first person;
- use of chain pronouns;
- use of adverbs (e.g., absolutely, evidently, naturally...).

Since scientific writing is full of terms borrowed from extra-niere languages, which do not have an exact correspondent in the Italian language, care should be taken to distinguish between universally accepted terms and terms of uncommon use. Try to avoid the use of verbs derived from technicalities, for example:

- biopsy instead of "subjected to biopsy";
- screen instead of "screened."
- test instead of "try" or "experiment."

In this particular case, English terms in common use should always be written in normal font, keeping in mind that in the plural they should not be declined (e.g., markers and not markers).

Uncommonly used terms can be written in italics; however, it is good practice not to abuse italics.

Once the words have been chosen, it is necessary to link them to each other with simple sequences of articles, verbs and prepositions, according to the rules of grammar and syntax.

Once the subject of the sentence is fixed, the verb must be correctly-conjugated: e.g., "most patients take omepra-zole..." the correct sentence is "most patients take omepra-zole..."

Regarding the construction of periods, it is necessary to avoid:

- sentences that are too long and complex, full of subordinates and incisors, pre-digitating short but immediately comprehensible sentences;

- sequence of sentences not linked by prepositions that clarify the relationship between the parts;
- abrupt topic transitions;
- standard sentences;
- doubtful forms;
- the parenthesis that interrupts the thread of speech;
- repeating the same thing twice;
- going to head too often;
 - use of quotation marks.

Another aspect that is often overlooked, but essential for comprehensible writing, is the proper use of punctuation, especially when long and complex sentences cannot be dispensed with...

(These suggestions were taken from [Guidelines for scientific writing](#), 1. **Scrittura scientifica: regole fondamentali** di Barbara Meini e Serena Di Martino; *I manuali SIFO*; Edizioni Il Campano 2016 - ISBN 978-8-86528-350-9)

Types of scientific articles

Instructions for the production of articles to be submitted to the journal's editors for publication. Types of articles:

Editorial. In his own proposal or at the invitation of the Editor-in-Chief or Editor-in-Chief, the editorial author expresses his opinion and informs on a topic of major relevance to the Journal and to the biomedical and health professions. Up to 15

bibliographic citations are allowed. Although editorial articles generally do not require the writing of the abstract, JBP requests that it be produced anyway to conform to the web layout of the other articles in the issue.

Original Article. Must bring an original contribution to the subject matter. The manuscript must be produced according to the criteria provided for scientific research methodology, with a maximum number of 10 pages (a higher number of pages can be agreed with the journal editorial board); bibliography, tables and figures are excluded from the number of pages. Up to 50 bibliographic citations are allowed.

The article must be divided into the following sections:

Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions.

- - In the introduction clearly express the assumptions, scientific background, and purpose of the study.
- - In the materials and methods section describe in logical sequence how the study was set up and carried out, whether ethics committee approval was acquired in the cases provided, how the data were acquired and analyzed (what hypothesis was tested, type of investigation conducted, how randomization was done, how subjects were recruited and chosen, give accurate details about the essential characteristics of the treatment, materials and equipment used, statistical method, ...).
- - In the results section give answers to the questions posed in the introduction. The results should be presented fully, clearly, concisely possibly related of original figures, graphs and tables.
- - In the discussion section summarize the main results, critically analyze the methods used, compare the results obtained with other data in the literature

cited (scientific background), and discuss the implications of the results obtained.

- - In the conclusion briefly summarize the significance of the study and its current and future implications and applications in relation to the proposed objectives.
- - Self-produced images should be of high quality (e.g., TIFF or other high quality format) and ideally at least 10x10 cm in size; use of other authors' images should be explicitly authorized by citing the source (author and journal) and permission in the caption describing them; in the case of images and tables taken from manuscripts published in Open Access mode, the source (authors and journal) should be clearly cited; the same for tables, graphs and other elements contained in the manuscript: [How to write an original paper - or experimental thesis - in the field of scientific research](#)

Review. It must deal with a topic of topical interest and relevance, present the state of knowledge on the subject, analyze different opinions on the problem addressed, and be up-to-date with the latest data in the literature. Up to 100 bibliographic citations are allowed in the article: [Practical guide to writing a clinical meta-analysis](#)

Clinical case (case report). Description of clinical cases of special interest. The text of the article should be divided into the following sections: introduction, description of the clinical case or case report, discussion, and conclusion: [How to write a Case Report in the medical-health field](#)

Special Article. The article must cover topics in biomedical history, narrative

medicine, health care organization, ethics, economic and legislative policies, etc.
Up to 50 bibliographic citations are allowed.

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Text file

The article (editorial, original article, review, special article, other) should be written in Calibri font size 12, line spacing 1.5, side margins 2.5 cm and top and bottom margins 3 cm, on A4 paper.

The manuscript file must contain the title in Italian and English, authors' details, reference author's data with e-mail and personal phone number for urgent communications (personal data will be used for the exclusive use of the editorial office and the application of current regulations on the protection of personal data will be guaranteed). In addition, the file should contain any notes (given at the bottom of the article before the bibliography), indexing (SSD - MIUR disciplinary scientific sector in Italian and English) separated by semicolon, abstract in Italian and English, keywords in Italian and English separated by semicolon, text, bibliography, captions of tables and figures.

IMPORTANT: In addition to the manuscript with all reference data, a second manuscript drafted in "anonymous form," i.e., without any identifying marks of the authors, city, company, facility, etc., must be produced and included among the submission files, as it is this text that will be sent for peer review.

The Editorial Board will use for the final Layout for the publication of the submission, the EasyReading® Font, a font with high readability even for dyslexics.

AUTHORS' DATA

Author data can also be entered in a dedicated file and must contain the following data:

- Authors' First Name and Last Name, their e-mail address and, if applicable, ORCID iD (this data is mandatory because it is required by the article publication procedure).
- Affiliation (Facility and/or department, Company/Institution, ...) of each author.
- Author's first and last name, e-mail and personal contact telephone number for communication with the editorial staff of the scientific journal-JBP

Notes

- Details of any Congresses at which the work has already been presented.
- Statement of whether the article has already been submitted to other journals and whether it has already been published.
- Statement of any funding or research contracts or conflicts of interest.
- Acknowledgements.
- Enter the OpenAIRE ProjectID if the research publication is the result of an EU initiative compliant with the OpenAIRE metadata platform , include the ProjectID in the 6-digit format that corresponds to the Grant Agreement identifier.

Summary and key words in Italian and English language

The abstract should not exceed 350-400 words and, in the case of an original article, should be structured in the sections: **objective** (purpose of the study), **materials and methods** (experimental design, patients and interventions, ...), **results** (what emerged from the study), **discussion** (comparison of objective, results obtained and possible comparison with results in the literature on the topic under

study), **conclusions** (significance of the study results).

For Italian and English language keywords, they should be separated by semicolon, use MEDLINE/PubMed's Medical Subjects Heading (MeSH) terms.

Although editorial articles, in general, may not include the abstract, JBP requests that it be produced anyway.

Text

For papers submitted in dual language versions, the English language text must match the Italian language text, so it should be produced after the final result of the review. It must be possible to identify methodologies and technologies, trademarked equipment (name and address/state of the manufacturer in parentheses), and describe procedures in sufficient detail to allow other scholars to exactly reproduce the experimental protocol and be able to compare the results. Mention already established methodologies, including statistical methodologies; mention and give brief descriptions about methodologies that have been published but are not well known; describe new or substantially modified methodologies; justify their use and evaluate their limitations. Generic name, dosage, and routes of administration should be mentioned of all drugs. Trade names of drugs should be cited in parentheses. Units of measurement, symbols, abbreviations should conform to international standards. Measurements of length, height, weight and volume should be given in units of the metric system (MKS/CGS) or their decimal multiples. Temperatures may also be expressed in degrees Celsius. Arterial pressures in millimeters of mercury. All clinical chemistry measurements should be expressed in units of the metric system in the terms of the International System of Units (SI). The use of uncommon symbols and acronyms is discouraged; they should, however, be explained when they first appear in the text.

Bibliography

The bibliography should be produced according to **APA style (author-data system)**. works in the bibliography should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they are cited in the text.

Do not use Word's footnotes and endnotes.

Bibliographical references inserted directly into the text will be given with the author's last name followed by a space and the year of first publication in the original language in round brackets - e.g., "Murray (1938) said that..." - or with the author's last name in parentheses followed by a comma, space and year - (Murray, 1938).

If there are two authors, they should both be written and connected by "&," which can also be used to connect the last two authors if there are three. If there are more than three authors, the last name of the first author should be written followed by et al. The same references included in the text should be listed in the bibliography in alphabetical order, in the manner of the **APA style (author-data system)**

Captions of tables and figures

For papers submitted in duplicate, captions for tables and figures should be in both languages.

Captions of tables and figures must be included in both the text file and the tables and figures file.

Each caption must state the source, namely:

1. **"own production"** when the figures and tables were self-produced by the authors of the manuscript;

2. "courtesy of ... (author data, title and journal/book NOT Open Access);
3. "author data, title and journal/book highlighting that the source is Open Access".

Tables file

Tables should also be sent as separate files. Accepted formats are Excel and Word and the same sent also in pdf format. Each table should be properly typed, graphically prepared according to the journal layout scheme, numbered in Roman numerals, accompanied by the respective title and description.

Any annotations should be inserted at the foot of the table and not in the title.

Tables should be referred to in the text in consecutive order. For papers submitted in dual language versions, tables and table captions should be in both languages and follow the same order.

Figure files

Self-produced images should be of good graphic quality, with the smaller side having a minimum size of 10 cm, minimum resolution of 300 dpi and stored in TIFF format if possible.

Authors are urged to self-produce images whenever this is possible and appropriate. In cases where this is not possible, images from other contexts may be used only if their use is authorized, either explicitly, in writing and signed by the holder of the reproduction rights, or implicitly, if the image comes from a work that does not have reserved reproduction rights (open access): in any case, the source must always be mentioned, preferably in the caption or notes at the end of the article or in the bibliography.

The same constraints apply to tables, graphs and other elements contained in the

manuscript.

Authors are urged to consider that rights to reproduce images produced by others, even those circulating on the Internet, are usually to be considered confidential, when not otherwise and explicitly stated, and it is in any case good practice, to avoid disputes, to obtain written permission from the rights holder to reproduce them or to produce them themselves.

Final Note

For further information, Authors may consult the Guidelines of the European Association of Scientific Editors (EASE), to which the Editorial Board adheres and referred to in drafting these “Editorial Standards for Authors”:

<http://www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines-authors-and-translators/>