Kako napisati i objaviti naučni rad?

Prof. Dr Aleksandra Isaković



"There are three necessary steps in useful research; the first to begin it, the second to end it, and the third to publish it."

Michael Faraday

KLASIFIKACIJA NAUČNIH RADOVA

ü Naučni rad (članak) je napisani i publikovani izveštaj o originalnim rezultatima istraživanja.

ü Naučni rad je izveštaj koji znatno doprinosi poznavanju ili razumevanju nekog problema.

ü Na osnovu podataka prikazanih u naučnom radu istraživanje može biti ponovljeno od strane bilo kog kompetentnog istraživača.

PUBLIKOVANJE

...If you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange these apples then you and I will still each have one apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have two ideas....

George B. Shaw











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Svrha naučne literature

- ü Komunikacija između istraživača
- ü Istorijski pregled progresa nauke
- ü Izbegavanje dupliranja rezultata i metoda
- ü Postoji Journal of Negative Results in biomedicine, tako da se

izbegava dupliranje neuspešnih studija



Naučna literatura

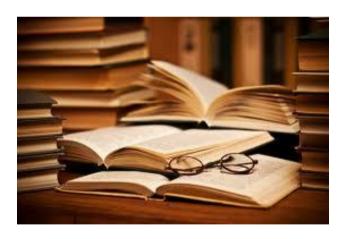
üAkademski naučni članci (publikacije) omogućavaju predstavljanje naučnih rezultata u odgovarajućoj literaturi.

<u>üPrimarna literatura</u> predstavlja naučne časopise u kojima se publikuju orginalni naučni rezultati kao i tehnički patenti ili određena tehnička rešenja.

<u>üSekundarna literatura</u> obuhvata naučne časopise u kojima se publikuju revijalni radovi (predstavljaju sintezu dosadašnjih saznanja o određenom fenomenu/problemu) kao i knjige.

<u>üTercijerna literatura</u> obuhvata enciklopedije i slične publikacije koje su namenjene svima a ne samo naučnom društvu.

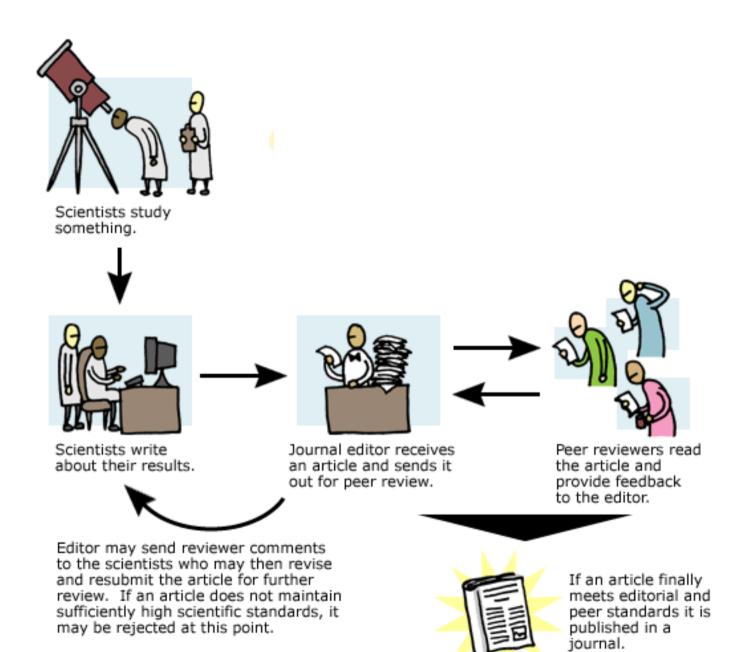






Vrste naučnih radova

- ü Originalni naučni članak (Original scientific article)
- ü Pregledni članak (Review article)
- ü Pismo uredništvu
- **ü** Prethodno saopštenje (Preliminary communications)
- ü Teze (diplomski rad, master, doktorska disertacija)
- ü Izlaganje na naučnim skupovima (Conference paper)





Kako napisati naučni rad?

A scientist's life would be a happy one if he had only to observe and never to write.

Charles Darwin



Karakteristike naučnog rada

üNaučni rad piše se kratko, jasno i objektivno.

üNaučni rad je završna faza svakog istraživanja jer se u njemu na najbolji način izlažu dobijeni rezultati.

üNaučnim radom se naučna informacija širi prostorno i vremenski.

üObjavljen naučni rad je osnov za utvrđivanje prioriteta istraživanja.

üPublikovanje služi za stimulisanje daljeg istraživanja i utvrđivanje statusa naučnikove ličnosti u nauci.

üBroj objavljenih radova smatra se opšte priznatim pokazateljem stvaralačke produktivnosti istraživača.

üSvaki naučni rad zadobija nov kvalitet samim tim što postane deo opšte priznate rizinice svetske nauke

Struktura orginalnog naučnog članka

- 1. Naslov
- 2. Sažetak (eng. abstract) i ključne reči
- 3. Uvod (sa hipotezom i ciljevima)
- 4. Materijal i metode
- 5. Rezultati
- 6. Diskusija (sa zaključcima)
- 7. Literatura

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STAT3 Oligonucleotide Inhibits Tumor Angiogenesis in Preclinical Models of Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Jonah D. Klein¹, Daisuke Sano², Malabika Sen¹, Jeffrey N. Myers², Jennifer R. Grandis^{1,4}, Seungwon Kim^{1,4}

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Abstra

Purpose: Signal transducer and activator of transciption 3 (STAT3) has shown to play a critical role in head and neck squamous oil cardinates (HNSCC) and we have recently completed clinical trials of STAT3 decay oligonucleodide in patients with recurrent or metastatic HNSCC However, there is limited understanding of the role of STAT3 in modulating other aspects of transdigments such as angiogenesis, in this study, we aimed to examine the effects of STAT3 decay originated order on turnor appropriate.

Experimental Design: A STAT3 decay oligonucleotide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) were used to inhibit STAT3 in endothetial cells in vitro and in vivo. The biochemical effects of STAT3 inhibition were examined in conjunction with the consequences on proliferation, registrion, apoptodic staining and tubule formation. Additionally, we assessed the effects of STAT3 inhibition on numer angiogenesis using marine emografit models.

Results STAT3 decay oligonucleotids decreased prdiferation, includes apoptosis, dicreased migration, and decreased tubuls formation of embidded is in vitro. The STAT3 decay oligonucleotide also inhibited tumor angiogenesis in marine tumor xenegrafs. Lastly, our data suggest that the antiangiogenic effects of STAT3 decay disjonucleotide were mediated through the inhibition of both STAT3 and STAT1.

Conclusions: The STAT3 decay oligonucleoticiswas found to be an effective antiangiogenic agent, which is likely to contribute to the ownitia antitumor effects of this agent in solid tumors Taken together with the previously demonstrated antitumor activity of this agent, STAT3 discoy offigonucleotide represents a promising single agent approach to targeting both the tumor and vacular compartments in various malignancies.

Gtations Nein ID, Sano D, San M, Myers M, Grands JR, et al. (3014) STATO Organus colde inhibits Tumor Angiogenesis in Predict of Models of Squarrous Cell Cardnorna PLoS CHE (4): with No. doi:10.1271/journal.pone.0881819

Bidliton Rana Protop Singh, Javahadal Nehru University, India

Received July 14, 2013; Accepted Critics 17, 2013; Published January 3, 2014

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Competing interests. The authors have distined that no competing interests exists

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STAT3 Oli Preclinical

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1 Department of Otolaryngole Neck, Yokohama City Univers Center, Tesses, United States of Accorden.

Abstract

Pomose Social to souperous coll care with reciment or asparts of tumor nimenariantida os

Experimental Des and other later and a consequences on p

Results STAT3 de ttofracile for ma tiesm a tumor xemporafts mediated frough

Conclusions: The contribute to the antitumor activity both the tamor a

(Tradition Visio II) Sano II **Editor:** Rana Protop Singh Regelved July 14, 2013; A Copyright: © 2014 Mail unremarked use, distribut Funding: This study was Grant. The funders have n Competing interest s T *E-mail: kimosülikupmc.ex

Introduction

Signal transducer are heen proven to be on metastatis in head and s STAT3 is activated di signaling pathways. Bo are poor prognostic ind agents that target these or are under investig HNSOC [2,3]. Due regulatory pathways in examined the officery of One promising approach the dropy digentaless cleatide it a 15-mer do

the STAT3 binding r PLOS ONE | www.pioson

its antitumer effects. It is well est in enderhelial cells by various cel endothelial growth factor (VEGF play a critical role in the physical namous to oxidative stress and i we hypothesized thatSTAT3 doc inhibitor of tumor angiogenesis. I scaffold-based is nive angiogenesis deany oligonudeotide has potent, These rough underscore the uni coide as a single agent that ta endothelial cell compartment and development of STAT3 inhibito nances.

Materials and Methods

Call lines

Human umbilical vein endoth dermal microvoscular endothel endothelial cell models (Lonza, thelial cells were grown in micro medium-2 (Longs, Walkerwille, tained in DMEM (Mediatoch, (Biocoperas, Kaynelle, UT).

Responds

The STAT3 decay diggs CATETOOOCTAAATO3" and the STAT3 mutant on CATTTOOCTTAAATCA and the first and but these phomhomshipsted 4DT, San D. trand that was tagged at the (FAM). The dropy of goruckotic boiling for 5 minutes and made deany oligonudentide used is risequence, but double stranded i opment Program, Frederick, N STAT1 (L-003543-00) and STAT was used to downrogalate STAT Products, Lafayette, (O). The fo immunohistochemical analysis: to let/endothelial cell adhesion r (PharMingen, SanDiego, CA); p rat immunoglobulin Gl (Jackso Grove, PA) and Alexa Fluor immunoglobulin G (Invitrogen, C

Cell vishility secay

HUVECs or HDMECs were p 24 well place and grown in 24 hours the cells were transoligonucleotide (0 nM-10000 nM clostide (10000 nM) using Li Carkbad, CA) in optimum growt CA). Following transfection the EGM-2. 72 hours post treatme viability using Thianslyl Blue (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

Apoptosis assay

1×10⁶ HUVECs were placed complete EGM-2. After 24 hour

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Immunobletoch amical

From tisses were used terminal deoxymuckotidy labeling (TUNEL), Sides [19]. Immunostaining for formed using the methods TUNEL away was per TUNEL System (Promeg double staining, TUNEL of labeled with ago-CD31 an cells were identified by fragmentation was detecfluorescence within the nu

Quantification of Micro and Endothelial Cells

For quantification of T stained were counted in objective Venucle complete were counted in random 0. Ougatification of apoptotic mounimed as the average of to the total number of enfields at using a 40 x object

In vivo angiogenesis as Poly-L-lactic acid (PLL)

described and cut into 6 1×10" HLVECs per mo: and Married (BD Bioscom accorded with the 1 x10" and 30 minutes and then place per mouse on both five perviously described [20.2] were treated via nervera for STAT3 decoy oligonucia mutant control oligonuclo end of the treatment perio fixed and parallin embedd

Western blotting

4) up of postein was n immfrmd onto a Nitro transfer machine (Bio-Rad blot was then performed accordary antibodies. Th reagent (Sama Crux Bioto intensity was quantitated Isnanch Corporation, Sac

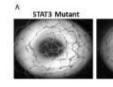
Statistical analysis

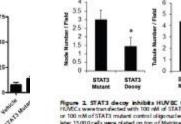
The quantifications were test. Statistical analyses we (Gearth Pad Software), P vo significant.

Results

STAT3 decay oligonud induces apoptosis of h We first assound the

digonuckotide on endoth STAT3 decay on the visibi





later 15,000 cells were plated on top of Matrice 24 additional hours the plates were assessed & tubule formation was the quantified by quart (8) nodes and (O tubules per field StatS decreased both node and tubule number or mutant (*, *** p<0.05). All of the experime Figure 1. Effects of ST. HUVECs and (ID HOMEC). trip ligates. doi:10.1371/journal.con+0001819-0002 and the experiments we mutant control of go nucl

staining and flow cytom of STAT3 decay oligonucleotide to inhibi

olienzam discription or 100 of

24 hrs later, STAT3 deeps

the experiments were or

dot10.1371/journelpone

formation by STATS

interference with the

aspect of tubule format

STAT3 decay oligon

vitro via inhibition o

abrogating STAT3-me

from our lab demonstr

We therefore sought

digenucleotide inhibit

tenated with the STAT

demy were simulate

Western Not was then

1 (IRF-I). Induction of

STAT1 mediated per

integrity of the STATI

of HUVEC with STAT

y induced IRF-1 (Fig.

HUVEC, STATS deco

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but STATI as well.

While the STATS

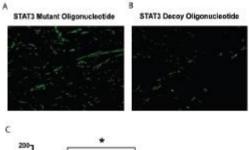
For this mudy, HNSCC cel line UM-22 senografis is nude mice. Once pulpable tar mice were treated daily with intratumora (palme), mutant control olivonucleotide, c discoudedtide. The tumors were then even immunishistochemistry and dual CD31/TL cener (Fig. 5A & B). Compand with disconnected treated or pline treated to digonucleotide treated tumors showed a decrease in microwead density (p<0.03 Additionally deal CD31/TINEL strings in the endothelial cell apoptosis in the STA ceide group compared to the mutant cook saline treated group (p<0.05) (Fig. 5C & II

STATE

STAT3 decay o ligo nudeotide directly angiogenesis

It has been well documented that VEC gene and that the inhibition of STATS production of VEGF [25-27]. We next sough the decrease in the microvowel density experiment) was due to a direct effect of digmucketide on the endethelial cell or a tumor ail production of VEGF. We utilize murine model of in six angiogenesis that is personne of any tumor cells. In this array, E (1:1) were needed onto poly-L-lactic acid (R.

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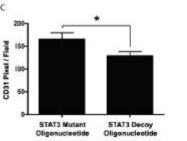


figure 6. STAT3 decay decreases microversel density to sto by acting directly on the endothelial cells. Paysi-intic add scaffolds were see ded with HUMC can't then implented on the flank of nude aritymic mice. The mice were the treated with either the STAT3 depty oligonucleotide or the STAT3 mutant control via peri-scaffold injection for 15 days. (A&B) Representative Images from CDS1 staining of scaffolds treated with either STATS decay of STATS mutant control showing decreased microversel density with STATS decay alignous leatile. (C) Quantification of microversel density in StATS decay alignous leatile treatment group showed decreased microversel density in STATS decay alignous leatile treatment group of process. doi:10.1371/journelpone.008181.9.g006

Acknowledgments

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments JDK SK. Performed the experiments JDK DS MS. Analyzed the data: JDK DS MS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis took: JVM JRG. Wrote the paper. JUK SK.

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Naslov

- ü Najuočljiviji i najčitaniji deo
- **ü** naslov treba da bude jasan, precizan, potpun i po mogućnosti kraći (ko, šta, kako?)
- ü osobine dobrih naslova su:
 - da se lako pamte
 - da provociraju čitaoca na razmišljanje
 - da privlači pažnju i budi interesovanje
- treba da ukazuje na suštinu sadržaja rada, zbog obrade i indeksiranja za baze podataka key words (ključna reč)

kratak, smislen, sadrži ključne informacije ---- "prodaje" rad!!!!

Sažetak (apstrakt)

- **ü** Sažeto informisanje o sadržini rada ili opis teme rada (obično do 250 reči)
- ü Najčitaniji deo rada, često i jedino čitan
- ü Piše se na početku rada (ispod naslova)
- **ü** Pojavljuje se i samostalno u sekundarnim publikacijama (abstract journals)
- ü Obično se piše u pasivu i 3. licu
- ü Ne sadrži reference i fusnote
- ü Izbegavati skraćenice

Ključne reči (kratki izrazi)

- ü Neophodne zbog indeksiranja članka.
- ü Ne koristiti reči iz naslova (članak je već indeksiran po njemu).
- ü Pišu se ispod teksta sažetka.
- ü Obično do 5 reči, a ponekad do 10.

Uvod- produžena ruka naslova

ü Trebalo bi da je kratak (nekoliko paragrafa), jasan i direktno povezan sa predmetom istraživanja.

ü Citirati ograničeni broj odgovarajuće i novije literature, koja se odnosi na predmet istraživanja ("background").

ü Jasno definisati ono što se o predmetu istraživanja ne zna.

ü Postaviti nove ideje (hipoteze) za rešenje onoga što još nije poznato o predmetu istraživanja.

Počinje od opšteg konteksta (šta se zna)



Šta se ne zna????



Zbog čega su se autori odlučili na istraživanje



Ciljevi

Materijal i metode (šta, kada, kako, koliko)

- ü Dizajn studije i protokol (detaljan opis načina rada)
- ü Intervencija (detaljan opis)
- ü Merenja, obeležja posmatranja
- **ü** Statistička analiza (navesti korišćene testove statističke značajnosti)



Rezultati

ü Najvažniji deo naučnog članka

ü Rezultati se obično prikazuju:

- -tekstualno
- -tabelama i
- -ilustracijama/graficima...koje su uk
- ü Ne iznositi sve što je dobijeno.

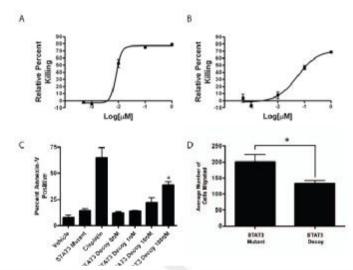


Table 2 Quantitative determination of flavonoids and phenolcarbonic acids in diethyl ether (2), ethyl acetate (3), and n-butanol (4) extracts.

ü١	No.	Compound/extract	Percentage (%)				Rtb/Rtc	λ _{max} of identified compounds (nm)
			1	2	3	4		
ü٨	1	Protocatechuic acid	-	0.05	0.05	-	5.90/6.43	218, 260, 294
	2	Chlorogenic acid	-	0.52	1.62	1.70	8.90/8.90	218, 238, 298 sh, 324
	3	Vanillic acid	-	0.04	-	-	10.15/9.99	218, 260, 292
üΝ	4	Caffeic acid		0.17	-	0.54	11.18/11.17	218, 238, 298 sh, 324
	5	Syringic acid	-	-	0.16	-	11.22/11.25	218, 274
	6	p-Coumaric acid	-	0.12	-	0.19	17.21/17.02	226, 298 sh, 366
üΘ	7	Ferulic acid		0.36	2.34	2.92	22.78/22.06	218, 236, 298 sh, 324
	8	Luteolin-7-O-β-glucoside	-	0.03	0.13	0.32	23.85/23.89	254, 266 sh, 348
	9	Apigenin-7-O-β-glucoside	-	0.08	0.67	0.61	28.98/29.09	266, 336
logi	10	Luteolin	-	0.21	+	-	40.65/40.83	254, 268 sh, 348
	11	Chrysoeriol	_	-	-	0.03	44.38/44.27	250, 266 sh, 292 sh, 348
Oha	12	Apigenin	_	0.32	_	-	45.47/45.49	266, 338

^a The numbers refer to compounds signed on the HPLC spectrum (O Fig. 3). ^b Retention times of the compounds identified in the investigated extracts. ^c Retention times of the standards in the HPLC chromatogram of standards mix 1, mix 2, and mix 3

Diskusija- zašto, čemu sve to?

- **ü** Izuzetno značajno poglavlje, najteže za pisanje- oslikava vrednost autora u naučnom smislu
- ü Objasniti dobijene rezultate, porediti ih sa nalazima u drugim relevantnim radovima i dati kritički osvrt naučne zasnovanosti
- **ü** Povezati je sa ciljevima, pokazati u kojoj meri rezultati podržavaju ili osporavaju postavljenu hipotezu
- ü Diskutovati i rezultate koji se razlikuju od tuđih
- **ü** Na kraju naglasiti šta je novo i važno, posledice koje proističu iz dobijenih rezultata, njihova ograničenja
- ü Izložiti novu hipotezu, šta dalje?

-Dolazi do izražaja kreativnost, znanje, iskustvo autora u odnosu na rezultate kroz prikazani spoj literature i rezultata rada

Zaključci

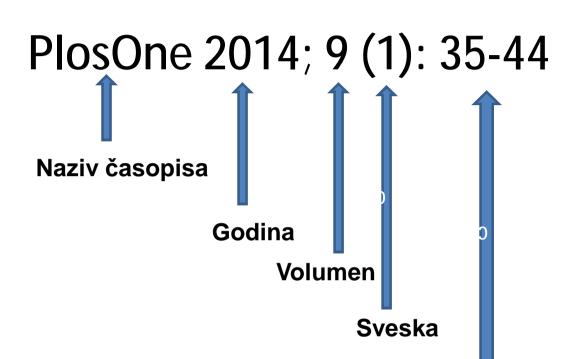
- ü Moraju biti kratki i povezani sa ciljevima rada.
- **ü** Isključivo se zasnivaju na sopstvenim rezultatima prikazanim u članku.
- ü Pisati ih na kraju diskusije (i u sažetku u skraćenoj formi).
- ü Ne prenaglašavati ih i ne davati im značaj koji oni stvarno nemaju.

Zahvalnost

Mnogi autori, pre nego što završe rukopis za štampu, sami ga šalju odgovarajućim naučnicima na mišljenje. Uobičajeno je da se na kraju rada autori zahvale naučnicima, koji su rukopis pregledali.

Međutim, pored ove vrste zahvalnosti, autori su dužni da na određeni način istaknu pismenu zahvalnost instituciji i kolegama, koji su im dali objekte za rad (mikroorganizme, biljni materijal, hemikalije i dr.), pozajmili opremu, itd. I najzad, uobičajeno je da se napomene ko je istraživanja finansirao.

Citiranje literature





Početna i završna strana rada u datom volumenu (ne svesci) časopisa

Sistemi citiranja literature

- Harvard (Smith, 2001); Matthews and Jones (1997)
- -Vancouver [6]

Pored toga, mnogo ređe:

- American Psychological Association
- British Standards
- Chicago
- Modern Humanities Research Association
- Modern Languages Associa

Spisak Literature u tekstu rada

Harvardski sistem: redosled referenci se navodi alfabetskim (azbučnim) redosledom, prema prezimenu prvog autora... (Smith, 2001); Matthews and Jones (1997)

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Literatura na kraju teksta - Članci

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Vankuverski sistem: Warner JA, Warner JO. Early life events in allergic sensitisation. Br Med Bull 2000; 56(4): 883-93.

Literatura na kraju teksta - Knjige

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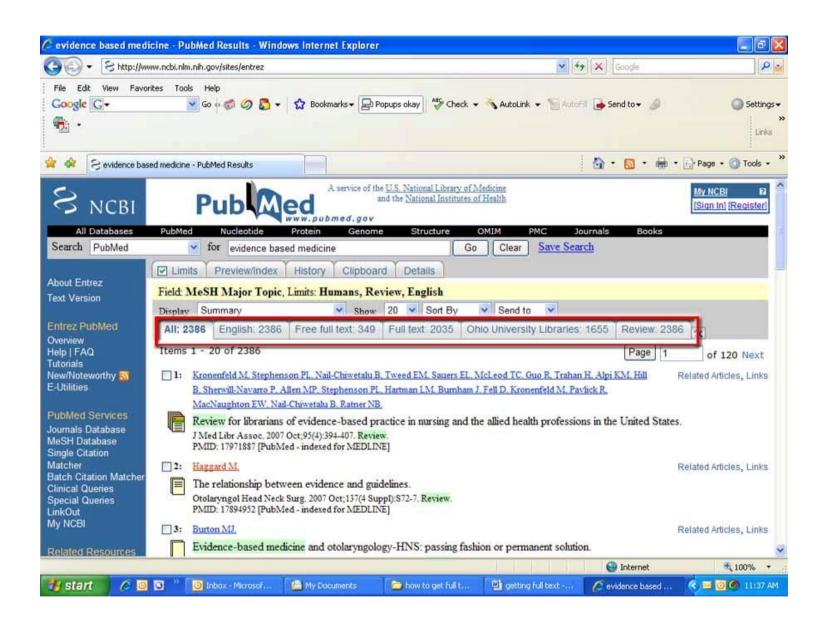
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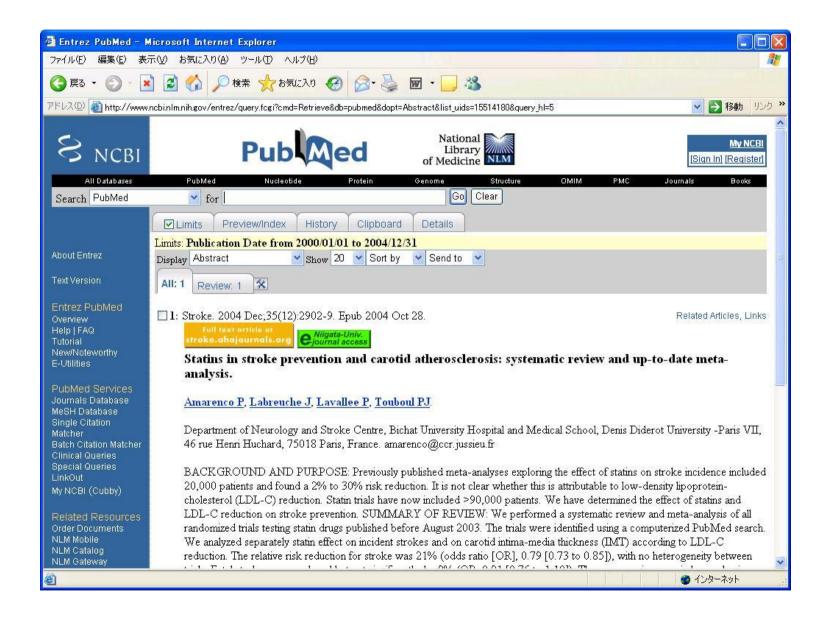


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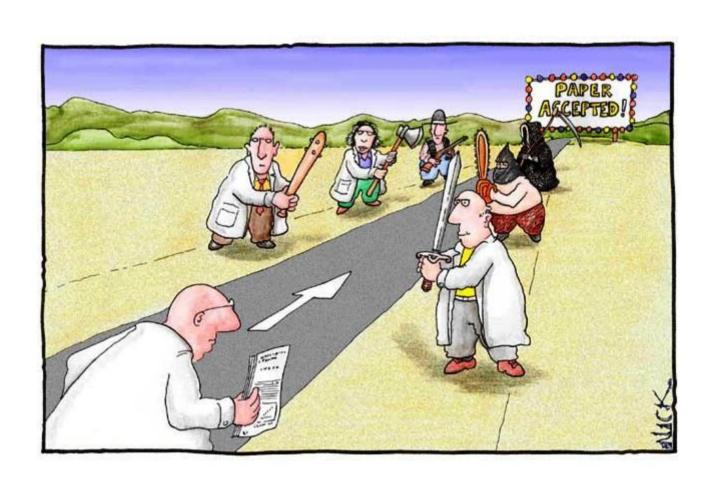
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Kako objaviti naučni rad?



Cilj svakog istraživača je da objavi svoje rezultate u dobrom časopisu

Kako izabrati časopis?

üDo koje publike želite da doprete?

üDa li časopis štampa radove iz Vaše naučne oblasti?

üKvalitet rezultata mora da bude u skladu s kvalitetom

časopisa

üDa li su već "prezasićeni" radovima?

üKakav je "impact factor"?

üDostupnost časopisa zavisi od broja izdanja godišnje i

plasmana



Kvalitet časopisa određuje se na osnovu **Impakt faktora (faktor uticajnosti).**

SCI lista časopisa

üNaučni citatni indeks (SCI - Scientific Citation Index) od 1960. godine obezbeđivao je Institute of Scientific Information (sada **Tomson ISI).**

üProširena verzija SCIE (SCI Extended) sadrži bazu od 6,400 vodećih svetskih časopisa iz nauke i tehnologije.

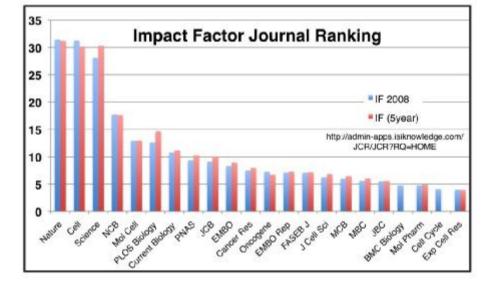
üSCI lista daje rang listu časopisa prema njihovom Impakt faktoru üImpakt faktori časopisa iz različitih oblasti mogu biti veoma različiti i predstavljaju popularnost neke oblasti

Izračunavanje Impakt faktora časopisa

Impakt faktor časopisa izračunava se na osnovu trogodišnjeg perioda i predstavlja prosek broja radova citiranih u časopisima sa SCI liste dve godine nakon njihovog objavljivanja u odnosu na broj objavljenih

radova.

IP(2009)=A/B,



A – broj radova objavljenih tokom 2006 i 2007, citiranih tokom 2008 u časopisima sa SCI liste

B – ukupan broj radova objavljenih tokom 2006 i 2007 godine

Citati i autocitati

üCitat je pozivanje na referencu drugog autora

üAutocitat je navodjenje sopstvene reference u spisku literature

üCitat časopisa je pozivanje na rad iz tog časopisa od strane autora radova iz drugih časopisa

üAutocitat časopisa je pozivanje na referencu u radu iz istog časopisa

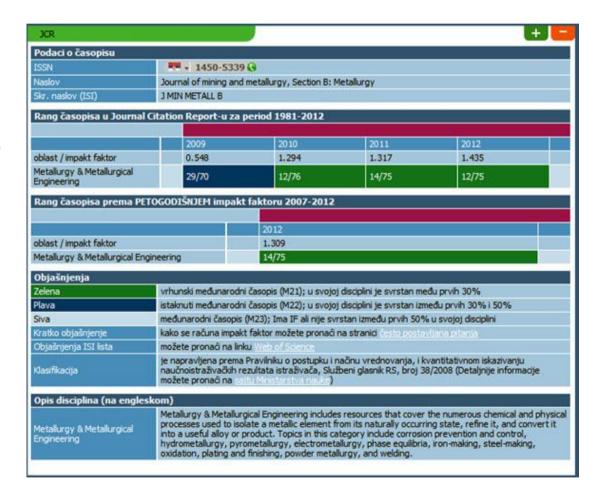
Rangiranje časopisa

üČasopisi se najpre svrstavaju u naučne oblasti a zatim rangiraju prema Impakt faktoru.

üPrvih 30% časopisa sa liste vrednuje se kao **M21** a rad objavljen u takvom časopisu dobija 8 poena.

üČasopisi koji su na listi do 50% imaju kategoriju **M22** a radovima se dodeljuje 5 poena.

üOstali časopisi sa liste imaju kateforiju **M23** a radovi dobijaju 3 poena.



Slanje rukopisa u časopis

üPre slanja rukopisa treba pročitati uputstvo za autore (Instructions for Authors) na unutrašnjoj strani časopisa ili na web-sajtu časopisa üKategorije radova: Research articles, Survays, Communications, Letters to the Editor

üRukopisi se najčešće šalju on-line preko websajta časopisa

Organizacija časopisa

Urednik (Editor)

Uređivački odbor (Editorial board)

Članovi uređivačkog odbora iz oblasti, koji su eminentni stručnjaci za datu užu oblast

Editori donose odluku o prihvatanju rukopisa za štampanje na osnovu ekspertskog mišljenja recenzenata (obično dva ili tri)

Radi objektivnosti, recenzenti ostaju nepoznati autoru i vrše komunikaciju s autorima isključivo preko editora

Recenzentska procedura

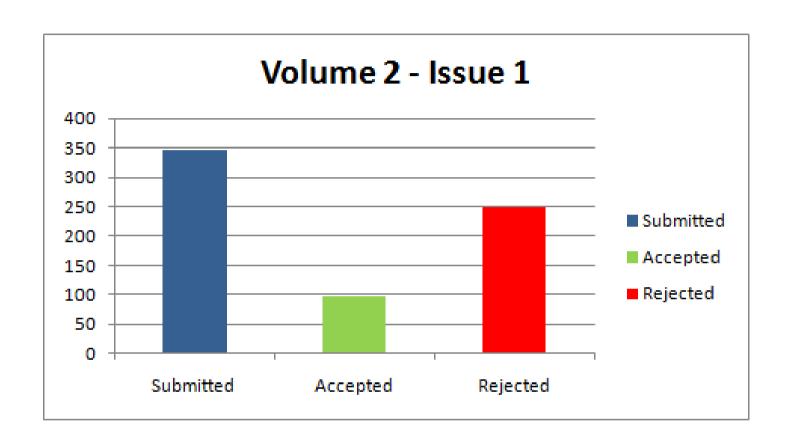
üRukopis se retko štampa u formi u kojoj je prvobitno poslat. Recenzenti upućuju svoje primedbe (uočene greške, netačnosti, zahteve za izmenom ili dopunom) na koje su autori dužni da odgovore.

üAutor šalje korigovanu verziju rukopisa nakon čega se postupak recenziranja obnavlja.

üUkoliko su konačno sve recenzije pozitivne, editor daje pozitivno mišljenje o štampanju rukopisa.

üPre štampanja autoru se šalje konačna verzija rada na proveru (*galley proofs*).

Napomena: Časopisi ponekad odbijaju štampanje rukopisa ukoliko nije zadovoljen naučni nivo časopisa. Procenat prihvaćenih rukopisa u vrlo kvalitetnim časopisima kreće se od 30% do 50%.



Kako recenzent procenjuje APSTRAKT?

- **∨** Da li je dobro strukturisan?
- **∨**Da li su do sada poznate činjenice i ciljevi dobro istaknuti?
- **∨** Metode: Kratke i precizne?
- **∨**Rezultati: Koncizni? lako razumljivi?
- ∨Zaključci: Sadrže glavnu poruku ("take-home masssage") ili

hipotezu?

Kako recenzent procenjuje UVOD

- **∨**Da li je prikaz teme savremen?
- **∨**Da li rad ima za cilj dobijanje nove informacije ili predstavlja novi pristup već poznatim činjenicama?
- **∨**Da li sadrži koncizan i nepristrasan prikaz kontroverznih podataka?
- **∨** Da li su istaknuti glavni ciljevi studije?

Kako recenzent procenjuje MATERIJAL I METODE

- **∨**Dizajn studije?
- ∨Pravilan opis učesnika studije?
- **∨**Slabosti metodologije (Br. ispitanika / eksperimenata)?
- **∨**Metode nedostaju?
- ∨Neadekvatna statistička obrada?
- **∨**Etički aspekti?

Kako recenzent procenjuje REZULTATE

- **∨**Originalni?
- **∨**Optimalno prikazani?
- ∨Neusaglašeni sa metodama?
- ∨Prekratki ili predugački?
- ▼Tabele: opis učesnika/eksperimentalnog modela
- potpune koliko je to neophodno ali i koncizne koliko je
- mogu**ć**e
- **∨**Grafikoni: glavni rezultati +++

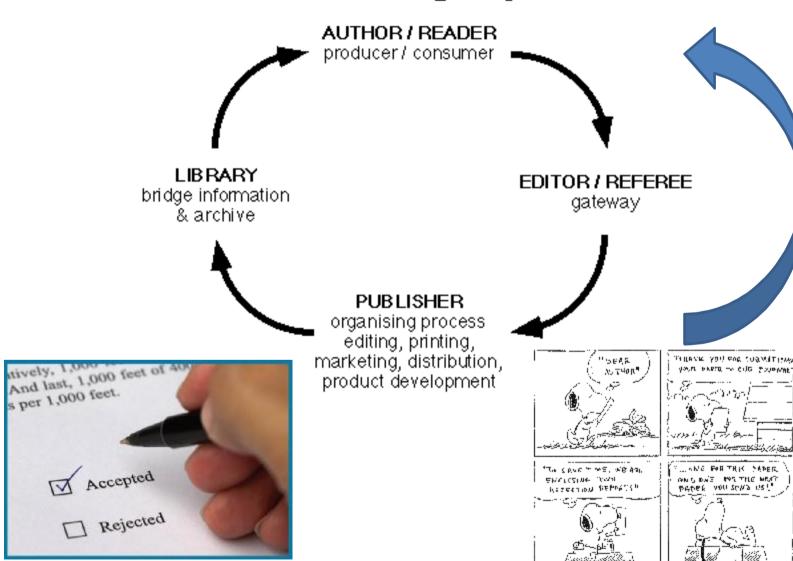
Kako recenzent procenjuje DISKUSIJU

- ∨ Odgovarajući prikaz najvažnijih rezultata?
- ✓ Adekvatno poređenje sa prethodno publikovanim rezultatima?
- ∨ Integrisanje novijih podataka drugih istraživača u celinu?
- ∨ Prihvatljiva sinteza ? Razumna hipoteza?
- **∨** Pregled literature?
- ∨ Odgovarajući zaključci?

Kako recenzent procenjuje LITERATURU

- ∨Pravilan stil i prezentacija?
- ∨Odgovarajući broj referenci?
- ∨Ravnoteža između novih i starijih citata?
- ∨Da li ima pravopisnih grešaka?

Publishing Cycle



s per 1,000 feet.

Šta nije dozvoljeno u naučnom radu?

üPlagijati bilo koje vrste smatraju se najvećim profesionalnim prekršajem u naučnom radu.

üSvako navođenje tuđih rezultata u vašem radu zahteva citiranje izvora.

ü Zabranjena je svaka upotreba tuđih rezultata kao svojih i bilo kakvo kopiranje delova tuđih (a i svojih) radova.

ü Otkrivanje plagijata neminovno vodi zabrani pristupa plagijatoru časopisima i štampanju njegovih radova.

ü Većina časopisa traži od autora da potpišu potvrdu o originalnosti rezultata (copyright).

Pisanje diplomskog rada

Orginalni rad- podrazumeva eksperimentalni rad i orginalne rezultate

Pregledni članak- češće- pregled dostupne literature na zadatu temu rada



Pregledni članak

Naslov

Sažetak

Nema posebna poglavlja koja se odnose na UVOD, METODOLOGIJU, REZULTATE, DISKUSIJU već sadrži podnaslove koji se odnose na određene celine u okviru teme koja se obrađuje...

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*Comspone Jan Marriott J University of Charlotto 93 Bouleard C 0233 o-mail: impro

INTRODUC

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1998). Importantly tion to increase of home matrix is associated v macrophages a releasing factor et al., 2011), Ir ized by high-gr osteocyte apop type is especial cell type regula osteoclasts and discussed in M pany trabecula similar manner in following he In the present t that can direct infection and programmed c

ROLE OF RESI

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MODULATION OF OSTEOMYELITIS

The interaction be often results in the appear to do so by h in Fink and Cook host cell death by been extensively re While Salmonella in macrophages rapid cell death, or pyro type III secretion : and Cookson, 200 susceptible to salm been considered to and Cookson, 2007 lar zoonotic pathos host macrophage a However, apoptosi cation and so such eliminating immur some Gram-positiv also show a capacit in an NO-depende

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may also result fro new bone matrix this notion, reduc ferentiated osteob collagen type I pr alveolar bone tissu et al., 2007), Imr collaborators have undergo apoptoticiple causative age (Tucker et al., 20 that Salmonella en as rapidly at 24 h that intracellular apoptosis in oster response to a phar nificantly smaller deficient Salmone 2008). As such, int result from the eli matrix deposition ity of bone resor

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Frontiers in Cellula

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Diplomski rad

Naslovna strana

Sadržaj

U tekstu- korišćenje slika/tabela preuzetih iz drugih radova ili knjiga- obavezno navođenje izvora odakle je slika preuzeta

MEDICINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITET U BEOGRADU

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Diplomski rad

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Institucija u kojoj je rad rađen odnosno institucija u kojoj je zaposlen mentor

Beograd, godina

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