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Introduccion
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Amercian Psychological Association

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- 1929 – Primera edición

Amercian Psychological Association

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- 1929 – Primera edición

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PUBLICATION
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NEW EDITION
4
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- Mantener estándares de ética y legalidad
- Estandarizar redacción, puntuación, abreviación, etc.
- Garantizar atribución de crédito

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- Estandarizar redacción, puntuación, abreviación, etc.
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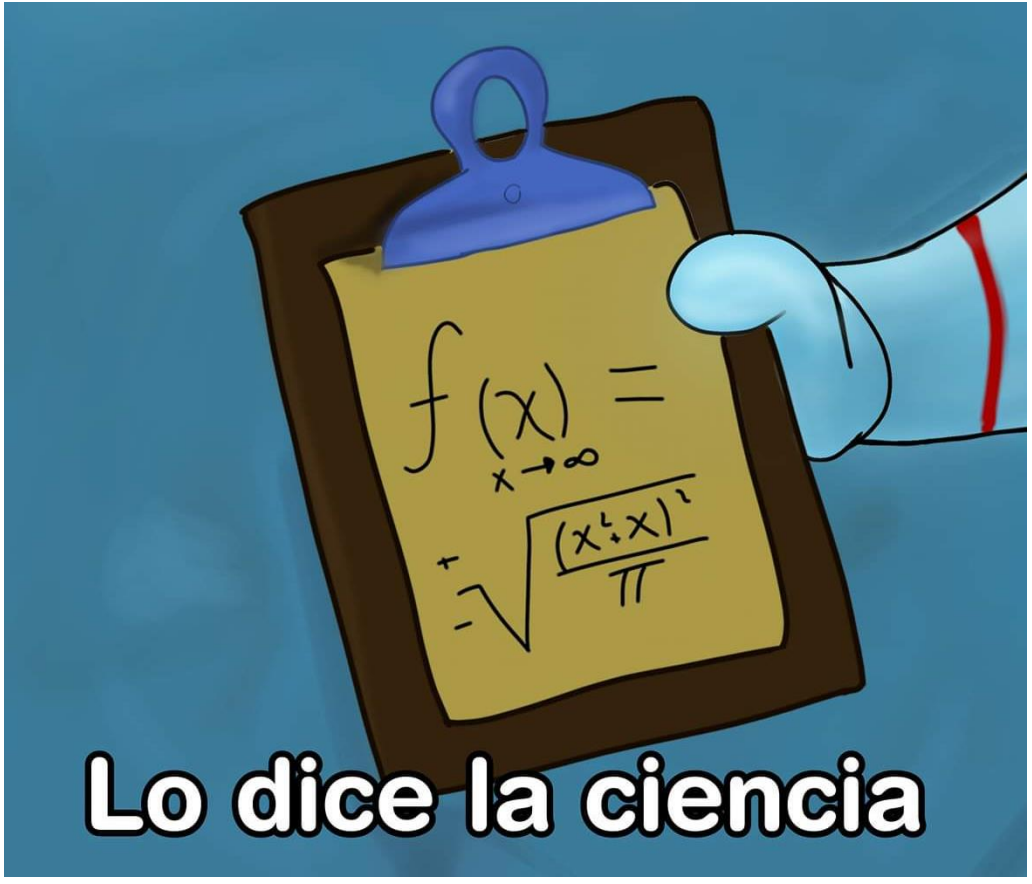
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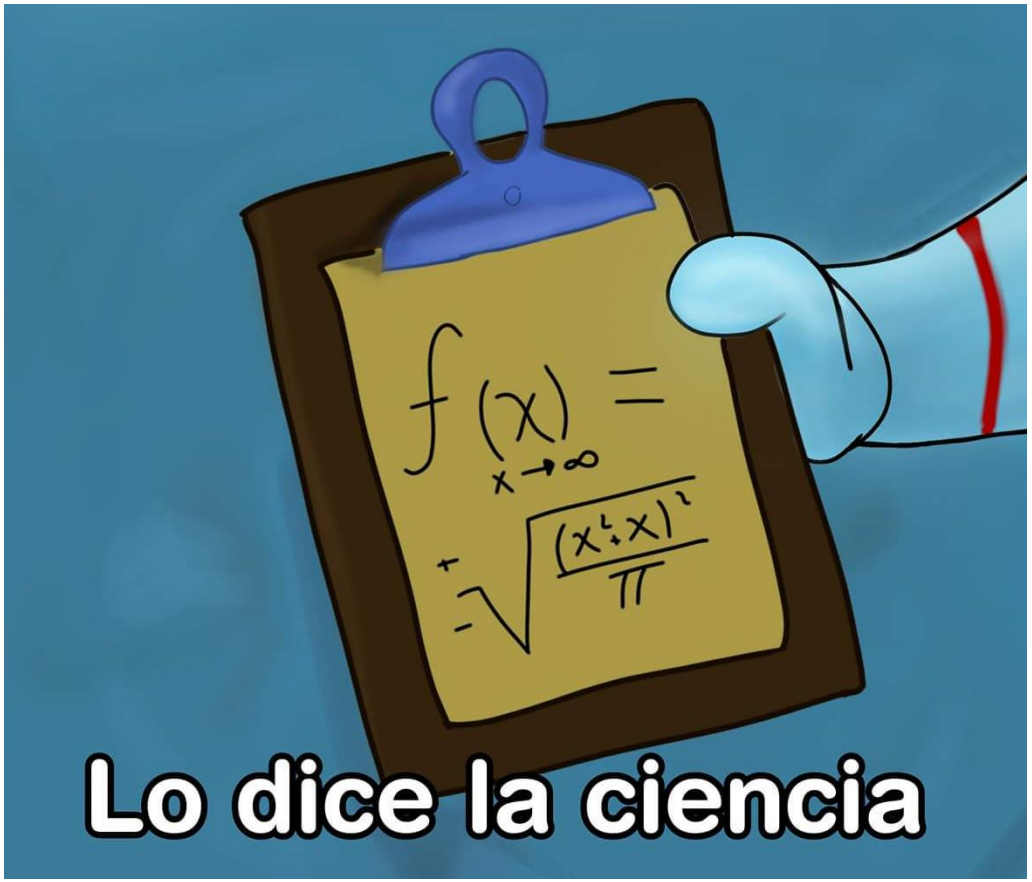

Fuente: *Créeme we (2023)*

Propósitos

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- Mantener estándares de ética y legalidad
- Estandarizar redacción, puntuación, abreviación, etc.
- Garantizar atribución de crédito
  - Revistas predatorias

American Journal of
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Mini Review

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Mini Review

Cyllage City COVID-19 Outbreak Linked to Zubat Consumption

Utsugi Elm[1], Nasu Joy[2]*, Gregory House[3] and Mattan Schlomi[2]*

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[2]*Department of Veterinary Virology, Cyllage City Pokecenter, Cyllage City, France*

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[4]*Department of Infectious Diseases, Gotham General Hospital, New York City, United States*

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To Cite This Article: *Mattan Schlomi, Cyllage City COVID-19 Outbreak Linked to Zubat Consumption. 2020 - 8(2). AJBSR.MS.ID.001256. DOI: 10.34297/AJBSR.2020.08.001256.*

Received: March 14, 2020; **Published:** March 18, 2020


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Received: March 14, 2020; **Published:** March 18, 2020

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) is caused by a virus of the Coronavirus family, SARS-CoV-2 [1]. The outbreak began in the city of Wuhan, China, and has since spread to every inhabited continent, with over 100000 cases and a climbing death toll [2]. Identifying the origin of the virus has proven difficult, in part due to misinformation associated with video of a Chinese travel blogger eating bat soup in Palau falsely attributed to the seafood market in Wuhan at the epicenter of the outbreak [3]. Molecular evidence has tentatively traced the origins of the virus to wild vertebrates including snakes [4-7], pangolins [8-11], pikas [12], sentrets [13-15], and kappas [16]. The former two are the most likely animal consumed in Wuhan that sparked the zoonotic event in Patient Zero [2,7-8].

However, most comparative virological evidence to date places SARS-CoV-2's origin within the bats: this evidence includes analysis of the RNA sequence of the virus' genetic material [17-20], amino acid sequencing of the capsid proteins [21-24], and fatty acid analysis of the lipid envelope [25]. This finding is similar to that of SARS-CoV-1, which was linked to consumption of a masked palm civet cat in Guangdong province but whose viral RNA is most closely related to that of horseshoe bats (genus Rhinolophus) [26,27]. Both bats and civets were in close contact with each other in the market where the SARS outbreak began and could have transmitted the virus amongst each other there, but another possibility is that the civets had been infected with the bat virus beforehand [28]. Bats are known to harbor many viruses and are the origin of several zoonotic diseases, such as Nipah virus and Ebola [26,29-30], so virologists are not surprised that SARS-CoV-2 appears to have originated in bats.

Most outbreaks of COVID-19 outside China have been traced to travellers from Wuhan or those who came in contact with them [31-33], and community spreading of the virus has been confirmed [34,35]. To this literature we add a report from Cyllage City in the Kalos region, France, where an outbreak of the densely populated metropolis has to date produced 420 confirmed infections with seven deaths, all in the elderly and those with pre-existing conditions [36-38], matching the widely reported 2% fatality estimates for COVID-19 [2]. The outbreak is remarkable as no residents are known to have travelled to infected areas in recent months; how-


Ca-mi-nar

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FORMATO
BOTTOM TEXT

Formato

- Tamaño Carta (21.59 x 27.94 cm)
- Márgenes de 1 pulgada
- Fuente
  - Calibri 11, Arial 11, Lucida Sans Unicode 10
  - Times New Roman 12, Georgia 11
- Interlineado doble
- Alineación izquierda
- Sangría de 1 pulgada

Nivel	Formato
Nivel 1	**Centrado • Negrita • Cada Palabra Iniciando en Mayúscula** Texto inicia en nuevo párrafo
Nivel 2	**Alineado a la izquierda • Negrita • Cada Palabra Iniciando en Mayúscula** Texto inicia en nuevo párrafo
Nivel 3	***Alineado a la izquierda • Negrita • Cursiva • Cada Palabra Iniciando en Mayúscula*** Texto inicia en nuevo párrafo
Nivel 4	**Alineado a la izquierda • Negrita • Cada Palabra Iniciando en Mayúscula • Con sangría de ½ pulgada (1.27 cm) • Con punto final.** Texto inicia en la misma línea
Nivel 5	***Alineado a la izquierda • Negrita • Cursiva • Cada Palabra Iniciando en Mayúscula • Con sangría de ½ pulgada (1.27 cm) • Con punto final.*** Texto inicia en la misma línea

EL Rol del Texteo Compulsivo en Adolescentes. Academic Functioning

Kelly M. Lister-Landman[1] and Eric F. Dubow[1,2]

[1]Department of Psychology, Chestnut Hill College
[2]Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

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We have no known conflict of interest to disclose.
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Para un escrito profesional (artículo de investigación)

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- Menos de 50 caracteres

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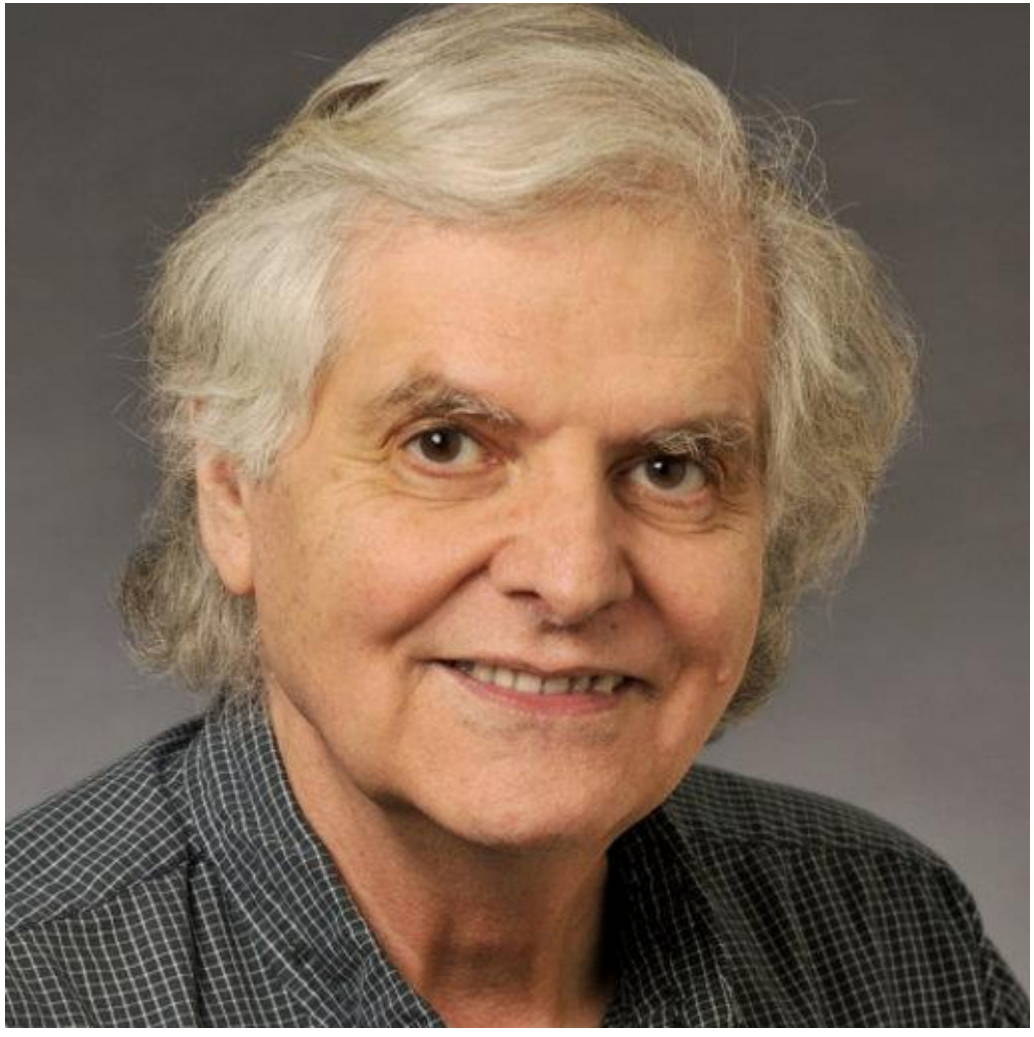
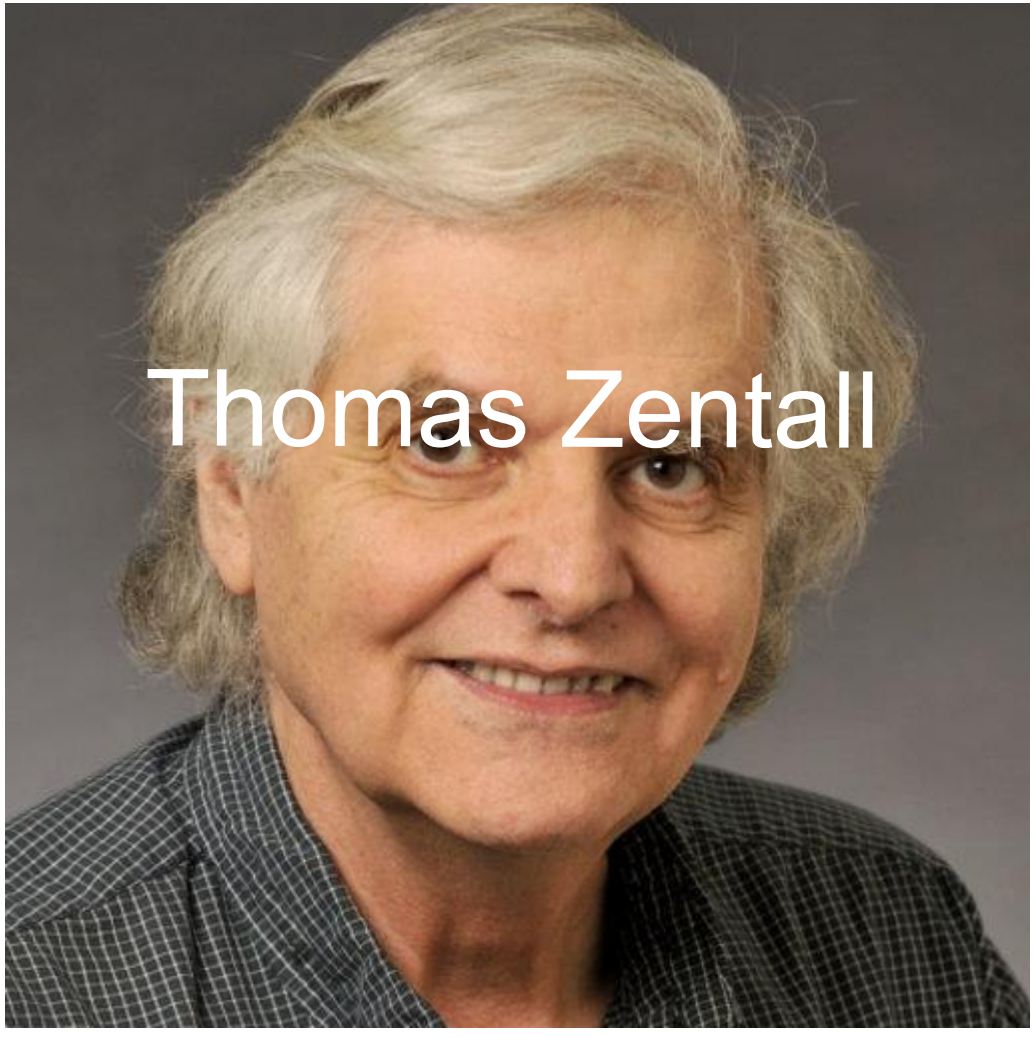
- Título breve
- Enuncia variables principales
- En **negritas**
- Sin abreviar
- Sin punto
- Justificado a ambos lados
- Sin restricción de longitud




Thomas Zentall

Current Directions in Psychological Science
Volume 22, Issue 4, August 2013, Pages 271-277

https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721413480173

Do Pigeons Gamble? I Wouldn't Bet Against It

Thomas R. Zentall and Jennifer R. Laude

Abstract

Human gambling generally involves suboptimal choice because the expected return is usually less than the investment. We have found that animals, too, choose suboptimally under similar choice conditions. Pigeons, like human gamblers, show an impaired ability to objectively assess overall probabilities and amounts of reinforcement when a rare, high-value outcome (analogous to a jackpot in human gambling) is presented in the context of more frequently occurring losses. More specifically, pigeons prefer a low-probability, high-reward outcome over a guaranteed low-reward outcome with a higher overall value. Furthermore, manipulations assumed to increase impulsivity (pigeons maintained at higher levels of motivation for food and pigeons housed in individual cages) result in increased suboptimal choice. They do so presumably because they function to increase attraction to the signal for the low-probability, high-reward outcomes rather than consider the more global probability of reinforcement associated with each alternative.

Keywords

suboptimal choice, gambling, conditioned reinforcement, pigeons

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- Centrado
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[1]Department of Psychology, Chestnut Hill College
[2]Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

- El sitio donde trabajaron los autores
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- Si no hay, se escribe la ciudad

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Unprocessed Red Meat and Processed Meat Consumption: Dietary Guideline Recommendations From the Nutritional Recommendations (NutriRECS) Consortium FREE

Correction(s) for this article:

Bradley C. Johnston, PhD, Dena Zeraatkar, MSc, Mi Ah Han, PhD, ... View all authors +

Author, Article, and Disclosure Information

https://doi.org/10.7326/M19-1621

Abstract

Annals of Internal Medicine®

On the author disclosure forms accompanying recent related articles on red and processed meat consumption and health outcomes (1–6), Bradley Johnston did not indicate a grant from Texas A&M AgriLife Research to fund investigator-driven research related to saturated and polyunsaturated fats. This funding is for work in the field of nutrition and the start of funding period was within the 36-month reporting period required in Section 3 of the disclosure form of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). Dr. Johnston has updated his disclosure form to include this research funding and also to note funding received from the International Life Science Institute (North America) that ended before the 36-month ICMJE reporting period. The corrected disclosure forms now accompany the articles (1–6).

Review Article

A conflict of interest is strongly associated with tobacco industry–favourable results, indicating no harm of e-cigarettes

Charlotta Pisinger [a b], Nina Godtfredsen [c d], Anne Mette Bender [e]

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2018.12.011

Highlights

- Studies assessing the potential harm of e-cigarettes reach contradictory results.
- Abstracts from 94 studies were blinded and independently evaluated by two assessors.
- 95% papers without a conflict of interest (COI) found potentially harmful effects.
- Industry–related COI was strongly associated with finding of no harm of e-cigarettes.

Para un trabajo escolar
(sus prácticas)

Nurturing the Nurses: Reducing Compassion Fatigue Through Resilience Training

Oliver B. Lee

Department of Family and Community Health, University of Pennsylvania

NURS 101: The Nature of Nursing Practice

Dr. Priya C. Argawal

March 16, 2020

- Numeración
- Título
- Nombre del estudiante
- Institución
- Asignatura
- Nombre del profesor
- Fecha de entrega

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NURS 101: The Nature of Nursing Practice

Dr. Priya C. Argawal

March 16, 2020

- “Resumen” en **negritas**, en nueva página, centrado
- Menos de 250 palabras
- Un solo párrafo

Choosing a future from a murky past: A generalization-based model of behavior

S. Cowie *, M. Davison

The University of Auckland, New Zealand

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Remembering
Discrimination
Generalization
Reinforcer
Quantitative model

ABSTRACT

Remembering the past appears critical in allowing organisms to detect order in an environment, and hence to behave in accordance with likely future events. Yet the shortcomings of remembering and perceiving typically mean that the remembered past differs from the actual past, and hence that behavior does not perfectly track the structure of the environment. Here, we outline how the process of generalization might be used to understand differences between what an organism does, and the structure of the past and potential structure of the environment. We explore how different sources of generalization – both from within the same stimulus situation, and from different stimulus situations – might be modeled quantitatively, and how predictions made by this modeling approach are supported by research. Finally, we discuss how generalization from multiple stimulus situations, longer-term experience, and from stimulus situations in the past that are not identical to the stimulus situation in the present, might contribute to our understanding of how an organism's experience translates into behavior.

- Planteamiento del problema
- Revisión de literatura previa
- Planteamiento de hipótesis
- Descripción del propósito

1. Introduction

Why have we evolved the ability to remember? Surely not just to relive our greatest triumphs, since memory also allows us to cringe again at our lowest moments. We remember not just what has happened – the fact of it – but the context in which the happening occurred; its positioning within a broader array of stimuli occurring at that time and previously and subsequently, and at and around that location. This ordering is what gives an environment its 'structure[1]' – the organization of events in order defines the relation between stimulus conditions, behaviors, and reinforcers (or punishers). This *ordering* of events allows us to remember the relative time of an event as one component of the environment's structure. An environment's structure is defined by the combination of physical, temporal, and other attributes of events that give rise to order. It is our memory for an environment's structure that comes to control behavior, and allows behavior to orient the organism towards desirable future conditions, and away from undesirable ones. That is, the future exists only to the extent the past can be remembered and used to 'create' such a possible future. Thus, remembering allows us to be guided through the environment toward some goal (see, for example, Ingvar, 1985; Schacter and Addis, 2007) that is favorable both in terms of the possibilities an environment offers (e.g., Cowie et al., 2020), and in the context of the organism's current state (Killeen and Jacobs, 2017).

The stimulus context that is the present is rife with possibilities, because of how we arrived at a similar context in the past, *and to where and when we went from that context.* The more we can move in the present (the more degrees of freedom in the present), the more important our remembering of the past becomes, because different movements (choices) in the present lead to different futures. The better we can detect parts of the structures of our environment and their relations with one another, the more useful this memory becomes in aiding the organism to survive, and perhaps to thrive. The development of control thus hinges on perception of events, and on remembering. In what follows, we do our best to use the term "remembering" instead of "memory", since our focus is not on what or how or where a memory of the past is stored, but on behavior given the past is remembered. In some contexts, this makes the language cumbersome, and hence we use the term "memory" in the present manuscript to denote the control of behavior in the present by occurrences that have taken place in the past, but not necessarily to imply the involvement of traces that decay over time or other *memorial* processes. As such, we adopt a direct-remembering perspective (e.g., Gibson, 1979, 2014; White, 1991, 2018) that events in the past directly impact behavior according to how

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[1] Note we do not mean to imply that the structure is some immutable form – a structure may change across time, or across setting.

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Received 31 October 2021; Received in revised form 7 April 2022; Accepted 3 June 2022
Available online 9 June 2022
0376-6357/

Noninformative Option. Whether or not animals pay attention to S_{Green} for any $p > 0$ is at the moment uncertain.

We conducted two experiments to test the foregoing predictions and, more generally, to examine how preference changes with p. In Experiment 1, we varied p across phases and measured the relative value of the two options by the proportion of choices of the two initial links. In Experiment 2, we also varied p across phases but, within phases, we changed the delay in the terminal links of the Noninformative Option. We measured the relative value of the two options by the duration, D, that made the pigeons indifferent between the two initial links. We expect the experimental findings and theoretical analyses will bring new insights on how the probability of food following a stimulus affects the probability of attending to that stimulus.

Experiment 1: Probability of Food on the Informative Option

Method

Subjects. The subjects were eight pigeons (*Columba livia*) with previous experimental histories (mainly autoshaping and timing experiments). During the experiment, the animals were maintained at about 80% of their free-feeding weights. In the colony room, grit and water were continuously available. The pigeons were housed in a room with controlled temperature (between 20° and 22 °C) and light cycle (13h:11h light/dark, with lights on at 8 a.m.). All the animals were cared for according to the guidelines from the Portuguese Veterinary Authority (Direcção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária).

Apparatus. Four Med Associates operant boxes for pigeons were used. The boxes were 28.5-cm high, 24-cm long, and 30-cm wide. Each box was enclosed in a sound-attenuating chamber, equipped with a fan that circulated air and masked extraneous noises. The response panel had three circular keys, 2.5 cm in diameter. The keys were 6 cm apart (center-to-center) and the lowest edge was 21 cm above the floor grid. Also in the response panel and 4 cm above the floor grid, a 6-cm wide × 5-cm high opening allowed the pigeon access to food. When the food hopper was raised, the opening was illuminated with a 1.1-W light in the panel opposite to the response panel a houselight (2.8 W) illuminated the whole box. This light was centrally located and 23 cm above the floor. A personal computer with a custom Visual Basic, 2010 program controlled the events and recorded data via Whisker software (Cardinal & Aitken, 2010).

Procedure.

Pretraining. Two sessions of pretraining established pecking at all stimuli used in this task: red, green, yellow, and blue keylight colors on the left and right keys, and white on the left, center, and right keys. Each session had 44 trials, 4 trials with each stimulus. On each trial, one of the stimuli was presented, and one peck at the illuminated key was reinforced with 3 s of access to food, followed by a 10-s intertribal interval (ITI) during which the houselight was on. In the second session, 10 pecks to each stimulus were required for food reinforcement.

Training. The sessions comprised 120 trials, 40 forced-choice trials with each option (Informative and Noninformative) and 40 free-choice trials. The trials were randomly interspersed with the constraint that in each 30-trial block, 20 were forced-choice trials (10 per option) and 10 were free-choice trials. For half of the birds, the Informative and Noninformative options were always presented on the left and right keys, respectively; for the other half, the side allocation was reversed.

- Datos recopilados
- Análisis estadísticos
- Ajuste con modelos matemáticos
- Gráficas

Results

Unless stated otherwise, the mean values were collected from the last three sessions of each condition. In all statistical analyses, a significance level of 0.05 was adopted.

Preference. Figure 3 shows the mean proportion of choices of the Informative Option (± SEM) over sessions. All animals showed an initial tendency to choose the optimal, Noninformative Option, a result commonly reported in the literature (e.g., Laude, Stagner, & Zentall, 2014; Zentall & Stagner, 2011). Then, all birds developed a strong preference for the Informative Option, which was significantly above chance by the fifth session, $t(7) = 3.66$, $p < .01$, $d = 1.29$, 95% CI for Cohen's d = [0.13, 2.46]. Preference for the Informative Option remained almost exclusive throughout the following phases.

Table 1
Design of Experiment 1

Experimental phase	Escape key		Forced escape trials
	Initial links	Terminal links	
Escaping from terminal links	No	Yes	No
Forced-escape trials	No	Yes	Yes
1-s ITI	No	Yes	Yes
Escaping from initial links	Yes	Yes	Yes

Discussion

As with previous research, rats in the present experiment did not engage in suboptimal choice with a 10-s TL duration. However, once TL duration was at least 30 s, rats shifted preference from the optimal alternative to the suboptimal alternative. This result suggests that previous failures to find suboptimal choice in rats might have resulted from the fact that TL duration was not long enough. Thus, results from the present experiment suggest that rats readily engage in suboptimal choice as long as the delay to food (i.e., TL duration) is sufficiently long.

Previous failures to find suboptimal choice in rats have given rise to numerous hypotheses about differences in decision-making processes between rats and pigeons. The most often-cited possibility is that rats, unlike pigeons, are sensitive to the conditioned-inhibitory properties of the stimulus never followed by food (i.e., the S–) for the suboptimal alternative (Daniels & Sanabria, 2018; Trujano & Orduña, 2015; Trujano et al., 2016). In other words, rats evaluate the suboptimal alternative using the TL stimulus that predicts food (S+) *and* the TL stimulus that is never followed by food (S–), whereas pigeons evaluate the suboptimal alternative using only the food-predictive TL stimulus (Stagner, Laude, & Zentall, 2011). As a result, the value of the suboptimal alternative for rats is thought to be reduced because of the aversive, conditioned-inhibitory properties of the S–, and rats therefore prefer the optimal alternative (see Daniels & Sanabria, 2018 for an associative model of suboptimal choice that addresses the role of sensitivity to conditioned inhibition in suboptimal choice). This possibility would suggest a fundamental difference in the kinds of information pigeons and rats use when making decisions in the suboptimal choice procedure. However, results from the present experiment are difficult to understand in terms of sensitivity to conditioned inhibition. If a 10-s S– is sufficient to discourage suboptimal choice due to its aversive properties, then a 50-s S– should be even more aversive because it signals a longer wait-time in which food is not forthcoming. As a result, one might expect that suboptimal choice should be less likely with longer TL durations, whereas the present experiment found that suboptimal lever-insertions (which do acquire incentive salience) are used as TL stimuli. Chow et al. (2017) found that rats' preference for an alternative offering TL stimuli that differentially signaled choice outcomes over an alternative without differential TL stimuli was more resistant to decreases in the probability of food for the alternative providing differential TL stimuli when those stimuli were levers (which acquire incentive salience) compared to lights. Thus, the attribution of incentive salience to TL stimuli might be both necessary and sufficient for suboptimal choice. Previous failures to find suboptimal choice in rats might simply have resulted from the fact that TL stimuli used in previous experiments did not provide the right stimulus-support for rats to attribute incentive salience to the TL stimuli (i.e., the LED lights used in Trujano & Orduña, 2015). However, numerous experiments since Chow et al. (2017) have failed to find acquisition of suboptimal choice in rats when lever-insertions were used as TL stimuli (e.g., Alba et al., 2018; Martínez et al., 2017). Further, López et al. (2018) explored the possibility that rats that are more likely to assign incentive salience to food-predictive stimuli, as measured by sign-tracking, are more likely to engage in suboptimal choice. Indeed, there is a growing literature showing that individual differences in the tendency to sign-track food-predictive stimuli correlates with a variety of maladaptive behaviors in rats (see Flagel et al., 2009 for review). However, López et al., did not find suboptimal choice in any rats, regardless of the degree to which they sign-tracked food-predictive stimuli (i.e., levers). Thus, the current body of evidence suggests that incentive salience attribution to TL stimuli is not sufficient to encourage suboptimal choice in rats.

Results from the present experiment might also suggest that incentive salience is not necessary for suboptimal choice, given that rats in the present experiment readily made suboptimal choices despite the use of lights and tones (which do not elicit sign-tracking responses) as TL stimuli. Thus, the current body of evidence suggests that incentive salience is neither necessary nor sufficient for suboptimal choice in rats. Nevertheless, it is possible that TL stimulus modality (and its incentive salience) might play a role in suboptimal choice, though its role is currently unclear (see Zentall, et al., 2019 for a framework to understand the possible role

- Interpretación de los resultados
- No es necesario volver a enunciarlos
- Relación con el conocimiento previo
- Conclusiones del estudio

- En una nueva página
- Todos los trabajos citados en el estudio
- Orden alfabético
- Formato APA
- Sangría francesa

ability of a small decrease in value associated with a loss (there is little negative contrast) such that gambling (the low probability payoff) is judged to be favored over abstaining (the high probability payoff). Although some may argue that there is inherent reinforcement in the activity of gambling beyond winning or losing, the argument would be convincing only if those who experience pleasure in the activity would do so as readily if there were no potential monetary reinforcers involved.

AUTHOR NOTE

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Fantino, Dunn, and Meck (1979) noted an unusual aspect of Kendall's (1974) procedure that may have been responsible for the pigeons' surprising preference. By using dark keys in the initial link and by illuminating only the key that was chosen, the unchosen key remained dark, as it was during the initial link. Thus, when the pigeon chose the 50% reinforcement alternative and received the stimulus associated with 100% reinforcement, it continued to peck that key, but when it received the stimulus associated

FANTINO, E., DUNN, R., & MECK, W. (1979). Percentage reinforcement and choice. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, **32**, 335-340.

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We (and others) have shown, in fact, that when the probability of reinforcement is equated, pigeons prefer to obtain stimuli that signal reinforcement or its absence over stimuli that ambiguously signal reinforcement (Dinsmoor, 1983; Roper and Zentall, 1999). In Roper and Zentall's procedure, on half of the trials, choice of one alternative resulted in the presentation of a stimulus that reliably predicted reinforcement and on the other half of the trials

Cita parentética (basada en el texto)

Cita narrativa (basada en autor)

Roper and Zentall (1999) found that the pigeons showed a strong preference for the first alternative, the one that was followed by presentation of discriminative stimuli. This result has sometimes been taken as evidence that animals prefer information over its absence. According to information theory (Shannon and Weaver, 1949) maximal information (uncertainty reduction) should occur when there is the largest discrepancy between the information

ullamcorper.

Interpretando estos resultados, Freud (1915) sugiere que la "aptitud para la cultura a la capacidad de un ser humano para reformar las pulsiones egoístas bajo la influencia del erotismo, podemos enunciar que consta de dos partes, una innata y la otra adquirida en el curso de la vida" (p. 421), por lo tanto, es muy variable la proporción de ambas entre sí.

Quisque eget sodales eros, non volutpat ex. Morbi nibh dolor, molestie ac ultrices vel,

Cita textual, menos de 40 palabras

gravida id, placerat eget massa.

Otros autores han afirmado lo siguiente:

Habría que apuntar algo como crítica a su desilusión. En sentido estricto no está justificada, pues consiste en la destrucción de una ilusión. Las ilusiones se nos recomiendan porque ahorran sentimientos de displacer y, en lugar de estos, nos permiten gozar de satisfacciones. Entonces, tenemos que aceptar sin queja que alguna vez choquen con un fragmento de la realidad y se hagan pedazos.

Dos cosas en esta guerra han provocado nuestra desilusión: la ínfima eticidad demostrada hacia el exterior por los Estados que hacia el interior se habían presentado como los guardianes de las normas éticas, y la brutalidad en la conducta de individuos a quienes, por su condición de partícipes en la más elevada cultura humana, no se los había creído capaces de algo semejante. (Freud, 1915, pp 50-51)

Vestibulum id nulla eget quam tempor tincidunt vel quis nisl. In ut nisi tempor, mollis

Cita textual, más de 40 palabras

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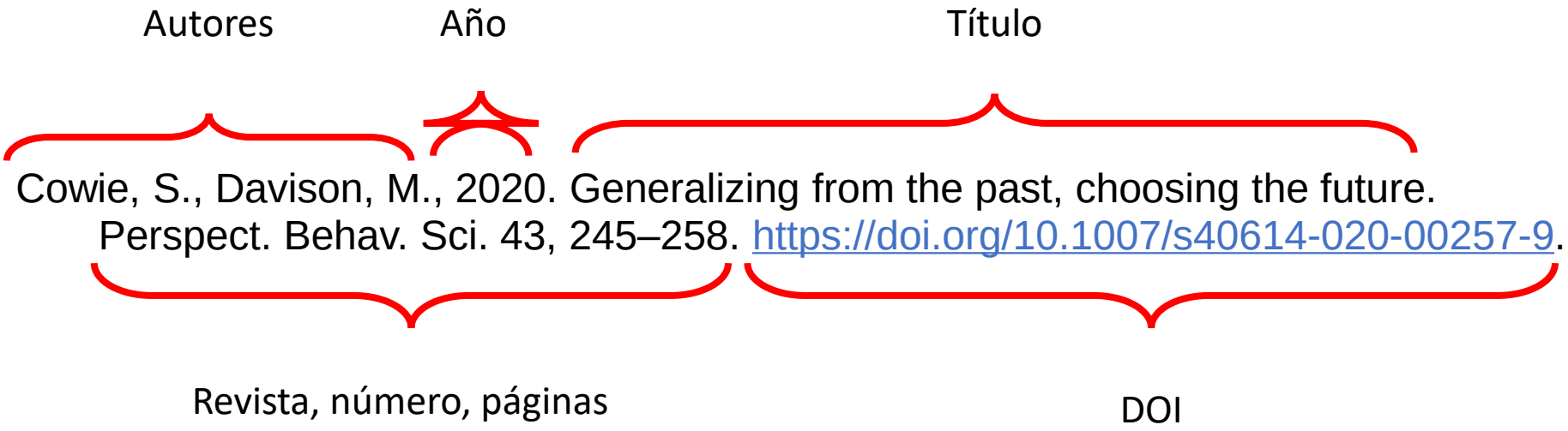
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FIGURAS Y TABLAS

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Tabla 1 ← número de tabla

Número de niñas embarazadas en colegios del sector norte y sur de Bogotá ← título de la tabla

Grado	Embarazadas	Abortos	No embarazadas
		Sector Norte de Bogotá	
9	0	0	27
10	0	0	25
11	1	1	29
Total	**1**	**1**	**81**
		Sector Sur de Bogotá	
9	2	3	20
10	4	6	17
11	8	12	15
Total	**14**	**21**	**52**

← encabezado

cuerpo

Nota. Esta tabla muestra cómo cambia la cantidad de niñas embarazadas de acuerdo con la zona dónde viven y, por lo tanto, del estrato social.

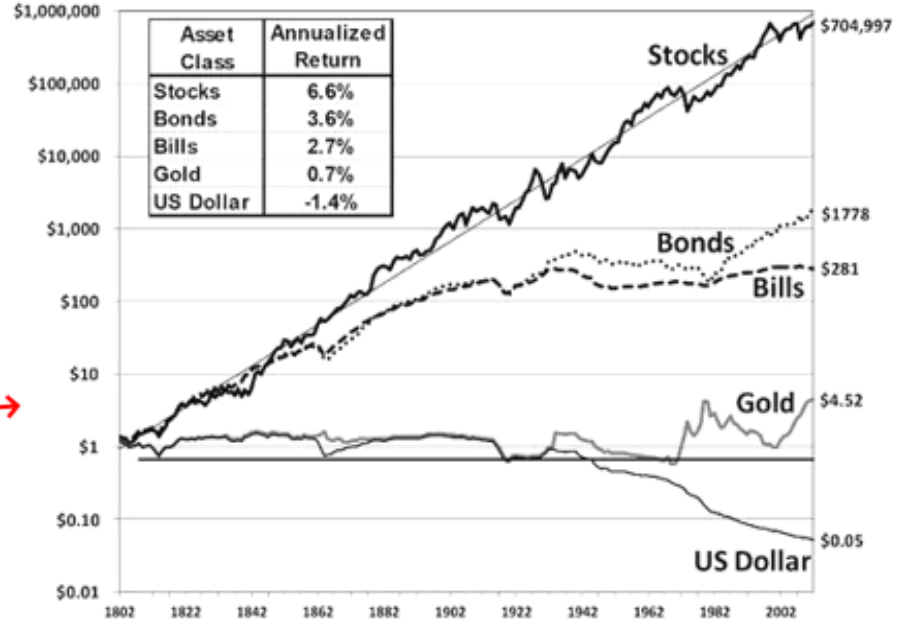
nota de tabla

Figura 1 ← número de la figura

título de la figura ←

Retorno real de acciones americanas, títulos del tesoro americano, oro y dólar de 1802 a 2012

imagen →



Nota. El gráfico representa el retorno descontado de la inflación en el período, por eso, un dólar en 2012 vale menos que un dólar en 1802. Tomado de *Stocks for the Long Run* (p.120), por J. J. Siegel, 2014, McGrawHillEducation.

nota ←