

## AUTHOR GUIDELINES

### 1. ORIGINALITY

All articles must be original. The work, or a significant portion of it, should not have been previously published or be under consideration or review by another journal. If the manuscript is an extended version of a conference paper, this should be mentioned as a note to the editor.

Our editorial team uses iThenticate to check for plagiarism; if the manuscript does not comply with our anti-plagiarism policy it will be rejected.

Articles previously deposited on a preprint server, such as ArXiv, bioRxiv, agriRxiv, PeerJ PrePrints, etc., may be submitted. In this case, we do not consider it redundant publication or plagiarism.

### 2. COPYRIGHT

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### 3. ARTICLE PRESENTATION STANDARDS

For life science articles, there are reporting guidelines that help ensure a complete description of the research. This facilitates other researchers to evaluate and reproduce the work, aiming for more details and a complete overall description. In this regard, FAIRSharing initiative (<http://fairsharing.org/standards>) should be consulted. In addition, reporting guidelines lists can be found on the EQUATOR Network website (<http://www.equator-network.org/>).

### 4. TYPES OF ARTICLES

#### Original Articles

Peer-reviewed research articles presenting results of scientific research. Recommended designs include analytical surveys, case-control studies, cohort studies, controlled clinical trials, and qualitative research. They should be structured according to the IMRaD format. The recommended maximum length is 3000 words, and only up to 6 figures or tables are allowed. For the development of controlled clinical trials, CONSORT guidelines (<http://www.consortstatement.org/>) must be followed. Trials must be registered in a public registry of clinical trials, in accordance with the regulations of the country where the clinical trial was conducted.

#### Short originals (Brief communications)

Peer-reviewed research papers which, due to their special characteristics (series with a small number of observations, research papers with very specific objectives and results, descriptive epidemiological studies, qualitative studies), can be published in a shorter and faster format. They should not exceed 1,500 words. No more than 3 tables or figures will be accepted.

#### Case Reports

Peer-reviewed articles describing and analyzing the results of one or more cases and how certain events of interest unfolded. The suggested structure is **Introduction, Case report, Discussion, Conclusions, and References**. The maximum length of the text is 1000 words, and only one figure and one table are allowed. All articles submitted to this section must comply with the CARE guidelines (<https://www.care-statement.org/>).

#### Reviews

Peer-reviewed articles based on the compilation and selection of original scientific articles, and experts in a thematic area. Their purpose is to inform about advances or the state of the art of a particular topic. The maximum length is 4000 words, and up to 3 tables or figures are allowed.

### **Systematic Reviews and/or Meta-analyses**

These are peer-reviewed papers that integrate and critically analyze the available evidence on a specific topic using a structured methodology. They include a systematic search for studies, selection based on defined criteria, quality assessment, data synthesis, and an objective interpretation of the results, with or without statistical analysis. The maximum length is 3,500 words, and up to six figures or tables will be accepted. Authors should follow the recommendations proposed by PRISMA (<http://www.prisma-statement.org/>).

### **Editorial**

Done solely by the Editorial Committee. Its objective is to present the volume of the journal or express a point of view or position on a relevant current topic for the scientific community. This type of article communicates relevant facts from an editorial point of view for the journal. The maximum length is flexible, up to 500 words, and may contain up to one table or figure.

## **5. FORMAL ASPECTS FOR THE WRITING OF COMMON STRUCTURES OF ARTICLES**

### **Title**

It should be concise and informative, avoiding the inclusion of formulas and abbreviations whenever possible. The title should also be provided in English.

### **Keywords**

Include a maximum of 6 keywords after the abstract. For Spanish and Portuguese keywords, please use the DeCS terms (<https://decs.bvsalud.org/es/>). For English keywords, use the MeSH thesaurus (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>).

### **Authorship**

Verify that the authors' names and institutional affiliations are correct. Each author's ORCID should be included. Indicate all affiliations with an Arabic numeral in superscript at the end of each author's surname. The author of the correspondence and his/her e-mail address must be stated.

The author contributions should be declared at the end of the article, according to the CRediT taxonomy (<https://credit.niso.org/>).

The publisher does not accept changes in authorship or affiliation after the paper has been submitted to the journal, so we recommend that the manuscript be carefully reviewed before submitting it to the journal.

### **Abstract**

The abstract should not exceed 250 words and must be structured as follows: Introduction; Objective; Methods; Results; Conclusions.

### **Acknowledgments**

Include acknowledgments in a separate section after the bibliographic references. Include individuals who contributed to the article but did not meet authorship criteria (e.g., revising or translating it).

### **Funding**

Authors must declare the funding institutions that provided financial support for the research and/or article preparation, and briefly describe the role of the sponsors in the study design, data collection, analysis and interpretation, article writing, or decision to submit the article for publication. If there was no participation of any kind, please indicate this as well.

### **Authorship contributions**

The contributions of each author's roles are subject to the CRediT taxonomy (<https://credit.niso.org/>). The Taxonomy of Contributor Roles in Spanish is a tool that distributes participation roles into 14 typologies through which an author can be recognized in the publication. Authorship roles will be identified in the following order, including each author(s) in the role(s) that correspond to them, and omitting roles that do not apply to their article. Authors will add to the "Authorship contributions" section at the end, the authorship roles in the following way regardless of authorship order:

## AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION

*Conceptualization:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Data preservation:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Formal analysis:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Funding acquisition:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Research:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Methodology:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Project administration:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Resources:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Software:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Supervision:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Validation:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Visualization:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Writing - initial draft:* Full Name, Full Name.  
*Writing - proofreading and editing:* Full Name, Full Name.

## Units of measurement

Units of measurement should be in accordance with the International System of Units (SI). If mentioning other types of units, please provide their equivalent in SI.

## Tables

Tables should be numbered consecutively according to their order of mention in the text. Each table should have a title. Titles should be short but clear, containing information that is not repeated in the text. Each column should have a short-abbreviated title. Explanations should be placed in footnotes, not in the title. Explain all abbreviations in footnotes and use symbols to explain information, if necessary. Symbols can vary, including alphanumeric characters or symbols, such as: \*, +, ‡, §. Identify statistical measures of variation, such as standard deviation and standard error of the mean. If using data from another published or unpublished source, you must obtain permission and cite it.

## Graphics, illustrations, and figures

They should be added in the body of the article with good resolution. Figures should be as self-explanatory as possible.

For radiological and clinical diagnostic images, as well as for photographs of pathological anatomy samples or microphotographs, high-resolution photographic image files should be submitted. Photographs showing before and after an intervention should be taken with the same characteristics of intensity, direction, and color of ambient light.

Microphotographs should have internal scale markers. Symbols, arrows, or letters used in microphotographs should contrast with the background. Explain the scale and identify the staining method in microphotographs.

They should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they have been cited in the text. If a figure has been previously published, identify the original source and present written permission from the rights holder to reproduce it. Separate permission is required from the author and publisher, except for documents that are in the public domain.

In the manuscript, the captions for the illustrations should be at the bottom, identified by corresponding Arabic numerals to the illustrations. When symbols, arrows, numbers, or letters are used to identify parts of the illustrations, each one should be clearly explained in the caption.

Authors who wish to reproduce a figure or table from a previously copyrighted publication are responsible for obtaining permission from the copyright holders and making clear reference to the original source. Figures previously published under a Creative Commons license may be reused under the specific license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>) that applies to those figures.

## Abbreviations and symbols

Use only ordinary abbreviations. Non-standard use of abbreviations can be confusing for readers. The detailed abbreviation followed by the abbreviation in parentheses should be used in the first mention unless

the abbreviation is a standard unit of measure.

## 6. POLICIES ON ETHICS

The publisher adheres to COPE guidelines (<http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>) regarding ethical oversight. A detailed description of the ethical aspects related to your research, the writing of your paper and the editorial process can be found on the journal's website under "Ethical aspects and Editorial Responsibilities".

### 6.1 Research involving humans

#### *Ethical approval*

All studies involving human subjects (individuals, human data or material) must have been conducted in accordance with the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki (<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki/>).

Approval for all protocols must have been obtained from the authors' institutional ethics committee or another ethics committee to ensure compliance with national and international guidelines. Details of this approval must be provided when submitting an article, including the institution, the name of the review committee and the permit numbers.

Studies involving humans categorized by race/ethnicity, age, disease/disability, religion, sex/gender, sexual orientation or other socially constructed groups must include a justification for the choice of definitions and categories, even if human categorization rules are required. Appropriate language that does not stigmatize when describing different groups should be used. Ethical approval must be obtained before conducting research; retrospective approval cannot usually be obtained and it may not be possible to publish the study using retrospective approval.

#### *Patient privacy and informed consent*

As stated in the Recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>): "Patients have a right to privacy that should not be infringed without informed consent. Identifying information should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent/guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Informed consent for this purpose requires that the patient be shown the manuscript to be published. When informed consent has been obtained, it should be indicated in the published article."

#### *Consent to participate*

For all studies involving human subjects, including genomic studies, case reports, clinical trials, surveys, observations, etc., written informed consent to participate in the research must have been obtained.

#### *Consent for publication of identifiable data*

For any article that includes information that could potentially identify a person, ensure that written informed consent has been obtained from all patients or healthy participants (or their legal guardians in the case of minors, or closest relatives if the participant has died), confirming that the results and accompanying images can be published.

This includes large clinical data sets with direct or indirect identifiers, specific details about individuals, images, etc. If your article contains identifiable images of individuals, you must include a statement confirming that you have permission to publish these images.

If your article contains clinical images or identifiable data, you must include an explicit consent statement in a separate header from the "Consent" section (we suggest: "We confirm that we have obtained permission to use [images/data] from the participants/patients/individuals included in this presentation"). Please also indicate the conditions under which permission was obtained.

### 6.2 Animal Research

Authors describing animal studies must have consulted the Animal Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments (ARRIVE) guidelines (<http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines>), developed to improve reporting standards.

It should be ensured that data from animal experiments can be fully analyzed and used. Articles reporting on in vivo experiments must comply with the ARRIVE Essential 10 checklist (<https://arriveguidelines.org/sites/arrive/files/documents/Author%20Checklist%20-%20E10%20only.pdf>) as a minimum, and we encourage authors to use the ARRIVE 2.0 checklist.

The relevant information described in these guidelines should be included in the corresponding section of the article. Experiments involving regulated vertebrates or invertebrates must be conducted within the ethical guidelines provided by the authors' institution and national or international standards.

When applicable, an ethics statement, permission granted, or animal licenses must be included. If animals were used, but ethical approval was not required, a clear statement indicating why this approval was not necessary must be included. In all cases, a statement must be made confirming that all efforts were made to improve animal suffering, and details of how this was achieved must be provided.

Authors must comply with the Convention on Biological Diversity (<http://www.cbd.int/convention/>) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (<http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>).

### 6.3 Inappropriate Image Manipulation

Photographic images published in the journal must accurately reflect the original image. As such, we require that all images, whether submitted as figures or uploaded as data, not be manipulated so as to mislead readers about what the images indicate. We understand that it is standard practice to use software to modify images to make them clearer and easier to interpret.

However, any modifications made to the images must be minor and must be done uniformly throughout the image. Modifications that alter the scientific meaning of the image are not allowed, whether they are made in specific regions or the entire image.

When splicing parts of the same gel, this must be indicated in the figures with a dividing line, making it clear where the image has been joined. Areas from different gels should not be spliced together.

When there are load controls, these must always be included in the image; if spliced, any modifications to the load control and the area of interest must be identical. Authors must include details of all modifications made to images published as figures or uploaded as data in the Methods section of an article, including the name of the software (with version number) used to make these modifications.

## 7. PROCESS OF PEER REVIEW

The journal employs a double-blind peer review process by external evaluators of the journal. A detailed description of the peer review process to which your research will be subjected can be found on the journal's website in the "Peer Review Process" section.

## 8. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All authors must disclose any personal or financial relationships with individuals or organizations that could improperly influence (bias) their work.

In this regard, the journal adheres to the Recommendations for Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), which can be consulted in section II-B-2 at the following link: <https://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>

In the event that there are no conflicts of interest, authors will declare in the corresponding section: "Conflicts of interest: None."

In the event that there are conflicts of interest, the authors of the article must declare them in the corresponding section (Conflicts of Interest) and attach the Conflict of Interest Disclosure form provided by the ICMJE ([https://www.icmje.org/downloads/coi\\_disclosure.docx](https://www.icmje.org/downloads/coi_disclosure.docx)). The information in the disclosure must match that in the submitted manuscript.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Bibliographic references should be prepared according to the Vancouver style (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>). They should be listed consecutively in the order in which they first appear in the text. They should be placed after the punctuation mark in superscript and in parentheses. The DOI should be

included in all resources that have it, always as a link (e.g., <https://doi.org/10.56294/saludcyt2023264>)

The use of bibliographic management software is recommended for managing bibliographic references (e.g., Zotero).

#### **10. POLICY ON THE USE OF LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS (LLM)**

The journal does not prohibit the use of large language models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, and aligns with the recommendations proposed by WAME on this issue (WAME Recommendations on ChatGPT and Chatbots in Relation to Scholarly Publications).

A detailed description of these policies can be found on the journal's website in the "AI Policy" section.