

Metodológia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume BLOK 3



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Olomouc, 2013

3. Blok: Štruktúra vedeckej práce, publikovanie, práca s literárnymi zdrojmi

Lektori: Doc. A. Madarasová Gecková, PhD, Mgr. Zuzana Dankulincová, PhD

Termín: 07.02.2013, štvrtok

Anotácia: Štruktúra vedeckej práce. Proces publikovania, príprava a finalizovanie článku pred zaslaním do vedeckého časopisu, zasielanie článkov do vedeckých časopisov, komunikácia s vedeckými časopismi. Práca s vedeckými literárnymi databázami (Web of Science, Scopus a iné), vyhľadávanie odbornej literatúry podľa kľúčových slov, špecifikovanie vyhľadávania podľa zvolených kritérií, literárny prehľad.

8: 30-10:00	Štruktúra vedeckej práce Prestávka
10:30-12:00	Proces publikovania, komunikácia s vedeckými časopismi Obed
13:00-13:30	Práca s literárnymi databázami, literárny prehľad
13:30-14:30	Problémové učenie (60 min) – literárny prehľad, abstrakt, štruktúra práce Prestávka
14:45-15:45	Problémové učenie (60 min) – literárny prehľad, abstrakt, štruktúra práce
15:45-.....	Diskusie, konzultácie

VEDECKÁ KOMUNIKÁCIA

Doc. A. Madarasová Gecková, PhD
Mgr. Z. Dankulincová Veselská, PhD

Anotácia: Štruktúra vedeckej práce, proces publikovania, príprava a finalizovanie článku, pred zaslaním do vedeckého časopisu, zasielanie článkov do vedeckých časopisov, komunikácia s vedeckými časopismi.

Prezentácia vedeckých výsledkov v jej rôznych podobách, prezentácia vedeckých výsledkov v odhrovej podobe prostredníctvom prednášok a posterových prezentácií, prezentácia vedeckých výsledkov ľahkej verejnosti a médiám, príprava tlačovej správy.



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Osemisť, jún-júl 2012 91

Metodológia kvantitatívneho výskumu

Štruktúra vedeckej práce



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Osemisť, jún-júl 2012

Prečo publikovať?



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Osemisť, jún-júl 2012

Dôvody prečo publikovať

Každý akademik je nútený publikovať!



Môže to zvýšiť vašu viditeľnosť v akademickej obci.



Môže to pomôcť vašej akademickej kariére, finančnému ohodnoteniu :)



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Osemisť, jún-júl 2012

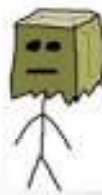
Hrozby nepublikovania

Váš zamestnávateľ nebude spokojný

Budete hanbou svojej katedry

Budete posledný, kto sa dostane na zahraničnú konferenciu

Vaša kariéra sa zasekne



Shalabyga a Breusová • Informatika v lekárstve • Október 2022

Kde začať?



Začnite s jednoduchým záverom, ktorý vyplýva z vašich výsledkov.

Shalabyga a Breusová • Informatika v lekárstve • Október 2022

Vždy ide o predanie dobrého príbehu!

Aké sú kritériá dobrého príbehu?

- Vždy len jedna hlavná myšlienka
- Jednoduché a chyľavé

• Telling and selling:

◦ Čom je váš článok a prečo je zaujímavý?

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Vždy ide o predanie dobrého príbehu!

BRIEFS

Study Shows Frequent Sex Enhances Pregnancy Chances

By The Associated Press

BOSTON — A study that researchers say gives the best estimate ever of nature's window of opportunity doesn't want to see other forms of birth control.

Researchers say there are six days in every menstrual month when a woman can get pregnant.

"The ig Nobel awards are arguably the highlight of the scientific calendar."

NATURE

Shalabyga a Breusová • Informatika v lekárstve • Október 2022

Vždy ide o predanie dobrého príbehu!

The Ig® Nobel Prizes

2007: for confirming vomiting as a side effect of sword swallowing

2008: for discovering that high-priced fake medicine is more effective than low-priced fake medicine..

2009: for investigating a possible cause of arthritis of the fingers, by diligently cracking the knuckles of his left hand — but never cracking the knuckles of his right hand — every day for more than sixty (60) years.

2010: for discovering that symptoms of asthma can be treated with a roller-coaster ride.

2010: for determining by experiment that microbes cling to bearded scientists.

Shakibing a Internetowa + Internetowa + Jolana (2010)

Pár príkladov

Is being a boy and feeling fat a barrier for

P! Does parental involvement

make a difference in

scholastic

nutrition

activity I

Adolescents' drinking

and drunkenness more

likely in or

family

communi-

the moth

Subculture affiliation is

associated with

substance use of

adolescents

Shakibing a Internetowa + Internetowa + Jolana (2010)

Štruktúra článku

Úvodná strana (Title page)

Súhrn (Abstract)

1. Úvod (Introduction)
2. Materiál a Metódy (Material and Methods)
3. Výsledky (Results)
4. Diskusia (Discussion)

PREČO?

AKO?

ČO?

ČO S TÝM?

Zoznam citovanej literatúry (References)

Tabuľky a grafy (Tables and Figures)

Shakibing a Internetowa + Internetowa + Jolana (2010)

Úvodná strana – Title page

Názov článku

Zoznam autorov

Afiliácie

Kontakt na
korešpondujúceho
autora



Shakibing a Internetowa + Internetowa + Jolana (2010)

Úvodná strana – Title page

Názov článku

Zoznam autorov

Afiliácie

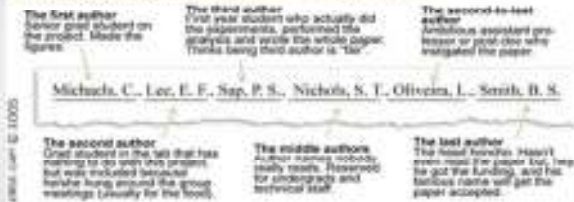
Kontakt na
korešpondujúceho
autora

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Author names (do not change text in this box)
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Author names (do not change text in this box)

Psychológia a štatistika v biomedicínskom výskume, Október 2022

Úvodná strana – Title page

THE AUTHOR LIST: WHO GETS CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE



Psychológia a štatistika v biomedicínskom výskume, Október 2022

Súhrn - Abstract

Štruktúrovaný abstrakt – obvykle 200 až 300 slov

Cieľ (Aim alebo Background)

+ dôvod výskumu, jeho cieľ

Metódy (Methods)

- + stručný, jasný a systematický prehľad základných údajov
- + Selektácia a charakteristika vzorky
- + Použitie metódy, štatistika

Výsledky (Results)

+ len tie najdôležitejšie výsledky

Záver (Conclusions)

+ stručné a jasné vysvetlenie významu výsledkov

Psychológia a štatistika v biomedicínskom výskume, Október 2022

Súhrn - Abstract

Abstract

This paper presents a method for estimating the effect of training on learning and generalization in deep neural networks. The method is based on the assumption that the model is linear. Results show that the method achieves agreement with theoretical predictions and significant improvement over previous methods. It is the first method that has been proven effective for deep neural networks. It has been proven effective for deep neural networks and has been proven effective for deep neural networks.

Keywords: deep neural networks, learning, generalization, effect

Psychológia a štatistika v biomedicínskom výskume, Október 2022

Súhrn – Abstract – Příklad

Infant crying and abuse

Infant crying and abuse is a review of the literature on infant crying and abuse. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German.

Child abuse and neglect are important causes of child morbidity and death. We assessed potentially detrimental parental actions followed by infant crying in 1019 fathers aged 1-4 months, in the Netherlands, in fathers aged 6 months, 5-6% (95% CI = 2-7%) of parents reported having spanked, slapped, or shaken their baby at least once because of its crying. The risks of detrimental actions were highest for parents from non-industrialized countries, those with either no job or a job with short working hours, and those who judged their infant's crying to be excessive. Clinicians should be aware of the risks of abuse to children known to cry a lot and should target interventions at parents to help them cope with this crying.

Infant crying and abuse is a review of the literature on infant crying and abuse. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German.

Úvod - Introduction

Úvodný odstavec

- V prvých vetách je dôležité upítať čitateľovu (oponierovu) pozornosť a expresívne vyjadriť, prečo je dôležité čítať ďalej.
- Pozor si však treba dať na vyjadrenia, ktoré by mohli vynievať ako klišé!

Všeobecný širší kontext

- Čo už je známe? Aké sú východiskové fakty?

Užší kontext

- Čo nie je známe? Ktoré problémy nie sú vyriešené?
- Ktoré problémy neľúbi čítateľ?

Výskumná otázka

Určuje a predáva celý príbeh!

Infant crying and abuse is a review of the literature on infant crying and abuse. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German.

Úvod - Introduction

Ako na to?

- Udržiavajte pozornosť čitateľa
- Nie je priestor pre základné informácie z učebníc
- Keľneba sa naplňaním extrémne dlhého Úvodu ukážoť, čo všetko máte načítané
- Na Úvod je vymedzených približne 1-1,5 strany
- Je potrebné odlišovať medzi Úvodom a Diskusiou

Infant crying and abuse is a review of the literature on infant crying and abuse. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German.

Úvod - Introduction

Výskumná otázka (Cieľ výskumu, Hypotéza)

- Čo najpresnejšia definícia
- Pokiaľ sú špecifikované premenné, je nutné uviesť aj smer ich závislosti ($a \rightarrow b$, $a \leftarrow b$, $a \leftrightarrow b$)
- Čo najkratšia a najvýstižnejšia

Výskumná otázka definuje ...

- ... sekciu **Metódy**...
- ... sekciu **Výsledky**...
- ... ako aj sekciu **Diskusia**.

Infant crying and abuse is a review of the literature on infant crying and abuse. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German. The review is based on a search of the literature in English, Dutch, and German.

[Ak nechcete publikovať](#)

We therefore thought it to be of interest to explore to which degree such events occurred and moreover whether certain factors might be associated with relevant events in the area of health of the infant that could have been identified as target for further interventions.

Handlungs- & Kommunikationsforschung, 2009, 33(1)

Metódy - Methods

Výskumná vzorka a Zber dát (Sample and Data collection)

- + Popis vzorky
- + Zaradovacie prípadne vyradovacie kritériá
- + Popis zberu dát

**Meracie nástroje (Measures)**

- Popis meracích nástrojov
- Popis vytvárených premenných

Statistická analýza (Statistical analysis)

- Popis použitých statistických metod

Celá tato část práce musí být dostatečně detailní, aby umožnila případné
rozkovněné výzkumy

Versteegh & Janszdaan • Organizational culture (2008)

Metódy - Methods

Ako na to?

- Je nutné uvést, kdo byla vzorku vybrán.
- Vzorku musí být popsaná detailně.
- Použití meracie nástroje musia byť presne popísané a konkrétne citované.
- Neobvyklé štatistické metódy musia byť podrobné.
- Formálny jazyk, pasív

The Methodology Section Translator

[illegible]

Technology & Innovation / 16-00000-0000

Úvod → Metódy

1-2 months (80% \pm 4 months). Our aim was to estimate the prevalence in the Netherlands of parental actions provoked by infant crying that can threaten child health, and to determine specific risk groups in which to target preventive measures.



We assessed the rumination rates of smoking, sleeping, and thinking and differences in overall rates by hospitalization after birth, parity, family composition, socioeconomic status, ethnic origin, sex, parental replacement, parental literacy, and parental reports of infant crying.



Methodology. We calculated mean odds ratios for diarrhoeal illness and adjusted for infant age. We repeated these analyses for infant crying variables starting sometime in infancy aged 1 and 3 months, since crying can change after this age.

© 2011 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 270: 103–112

Výsledky - Results

1. Popis výskumnej vzorky a meraných premenných

2. Odpovede na výskumné otázky v poradí v akom boli rozdane.

	1999	2000
Self-employment (percentage of GDP)		
Government self-employment	0.43	27.22 (0.00)
Private self-employment	0.48	49.03 (0.75)
Self-employed (percentage of GDP)		
Government self-employment	0.00	27.22 (0.00)
Private self-employment	0.48	49.03 (0.75)
Total	0	0
Working population (10,000)		
Government employees	207	412
Private employees	14	79

Popis skúmanej vzorky

- Deskriptívny popis základných charakteristík.
- Deskriptívny popis meraných premenných.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Výsledky - Results

Výsledky výzkumu

- Porůkajú odpovede na výskumnú otázku

- Musia byť **precízne** – jasne podané informácie o použitej štatistickej analýze, čísla, hodnoty významnosti, konfidenčné intervaly, štandardné chyby.



- Musia dávať pocit, že údaje boli dôstojne testované.

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Prezentácia dát

Děta jsou obvykle prezentována v 3 formách:

- Textová prezentácia
- Tabuľková prezentácia
- Grafická prezentácia

Ďalším štandardom je používať text na popís 2 až 5 údajov, tabuľky pre viac číselných informácií a grafy pre znázornenie komplexných vzťahov.

Metodológia a komunikácia v imanentnom výskume, Olomouc 2012)

Prezentácia dát – text

- **Testový materiál:**

Číslo je nepovinnou súčasťou nie všetkých aplikácií ľahšieho
prezentovania dát.

Je to najjednoduchší spôsob ale nemá vizuálnu silu ostatných dvoch foriem.

Also na'ho?

- Použít krátké věty
- Použít jednoduchý jazyk
- Použít gramaticky správný jazyk

[illegible]

Prezentácia dát – text

- Textová prezentácia

"Of all respondents 57 (55.7%) lived in towns and 47 (44.3%) in the country. Of the owners from towns the majority lived in apartments (74.4), 67.5% and fewer in houses with yards (32.2%). On the contrary, of the owners living in the country the majority (71.5%) had a house with a yard and only small proportion (5.5%) lived in apartments."

"Next most frequent high-risk values were for waist circumference (43.3% men, 45.0% women), obesity (28.9% men, 26.7% women), raised total cholesterol (34.2% men, 39.2% women) and hypertension (40% men and 22% women) among Roma living in Roma settlements."

Tabulky a tabuľky + Inzertovanie výkresu (Grafy) 2022

Prezentácia dát – tabuľka

- Tabuľková prezentácia

Obvyklý a populárny spôsob prezentovania dát. Tabuľka môže zahŕňať informácie a vizuálnu časť ľahšie ako text. Čitateľnosť a sila vizuálneho vplyvu závisí od ich dizajnu.

Ako na to?

- Názo by mal byť stručný ale zároveň dostatočne popisný
- Riadky a stĺpce by mali mať jasné nadpisy
- Riadky a stĺpce musia obsahovať relevantné jednotky merania
- Pod tabuľkou by mala byť uvedená jej poznámka

Tabuľky a grafy sú vhodné, ale...

- ... text musí byť jasný aj bez nich.
- ... musia byť jasne čitateľné bez dodatočných vysvetlení.
- ... nemali by byť len duplicitou informácie v texte, majú dať viac.

Tabulky a tabuľky + Inzertovanie výkresu (Grafy) 2022

Prezentácia dát – graf

- Grafická prezentácia

Grafy, obrázky a diagramy majú najrýchlejší, najsilnejší a najdlhšie trvajúci vizuálny vplyv, ale často ich chýba presnosť. Ich sila vplyvu môže byť zosilnená vložením vybraných dát.

Grafy sú vynikajúce na demonštrovanie trendov a porovnaní.

Informácia zobrazená na grafe je často odvodená z tabuľky. Graf môže byť použitý ako náhrada za tabuľku alebo ako doplnok k tabuľke na zvýraznenie určitých dát vybraných z tabuľky a sú obzvlášť dobré ak sú vzťahy medzi premennými komplexné.

Tabulky a tabuľky + Inzertovanie výkresu (Grafy) 2022

Úvod → Metódy → Výsledky

1-1 months (95% CI 0.8 months)¹ Our aim was to estimate the prevalence in the Netherlands of parental actions provoked by infant crying that can threaten child health, and to determine specific risk groups at which to target prevention measures.

We assessed the cumulative rates of smothering, shaking, and choking and differences in overall rates by hospitalization after birth, parity, family composition, education, ethnic origin, sex, parental employment, parental lifestyle, and parental reports of infant crying.

Characteristic	Prevalence (%)			
	Smothering	Shaking	Choking	CPH
Overall	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)
Gender	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)
Age	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)

Tabulky a tabuľky + Inzertovanie výkresu (Grafy) 2022

Diskusia - Discussion

Suturen

- * Suma bodov výsledkov ako odpoved na výskumnú otázku

Disclosure

- Porovnanie výsledkov s predchádzajúcim výskumom.
- Ako výsledky zapadajú do širšieho rámca z úvodu?
- Aké sú možné vysvetlenia zistení?

State or state-like entities

Cyberstalking

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Zoznam literatúry - References

Vždy cílová korekce - čo je v leide, musí byť aj v systéme hodnoty!

Forma va tibi podľa
odporúčaní konkrétneho
členu.



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Tipy a triky

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Jazykové korektúry

**Veľmi dôležitá časť prípravy článku – kvalitné časopisy práce bez
vysokéj úrovne angličtiny samietnu!**

Je nutná **profesionálna korektúra** (ideálne rodený anglicky hovoriaci človek, ktorý aspoň trochu rozumie problematike).

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Ako číta článok oponent

V princípe oponenti v prvom rade kontrolujú:

- Názov
- Autorov
- Abstract

Pri čítaní článku sa sústreďuje na:

- Výskumnú otázku
- Použité metódy a analýzy
- Tabuľky alebo Výsledky
- Úvodnú a záverečnú časť Diskusie



Handbook of Communication in Interpersonal Relations, 2nd Edition, 2013

Perspektíva oponenta

Úlohou oponenta je overiť:

- Sú prítomné všetky potrebné súčasti článku?
- Aká je spojitosť medzi úvodom, výskumnou otázkou, metódami, výsledkami a diskusiou?
- Aká je hodnota údajov?
 - Dizajn
 - Vzorka
 - Kvalita zberu dát
 - Kvalita štatistických analýz
- Je článok zrozumiteľný?
- Prináša článok nové zaujímavé poznatky?



Handbook of Communication in Interpersonal Relations, 2nd Edition, 2013

Čo v práci nenájdete



Handbook of Communication in Interpersonal Relations, 2nd Edition, 2013

Prepracovať, prepracovať, prepracovať



Handbook of Communication in Interpersonal Relations, 2nd Edition, 2013

PROCES PUBLIKOVANIA

- **Výber časopisu**
- **Príprava rukopisu a zaslanie**
- **Recenzia, revízia**
- **Komunikácia s časopisom**



VÝBER ČASOPISU

Ako si vybrať časopis?

Téma musí čitateľov časopisu zaujať!

Havária auta v Zlatej Ľuke: **Mesačník Zlatej Idky**

Košický Maratón: **SME**

Slováci volí za vstup SR do EÚ: **The Times**

Medicína a komunikácia v zdravotnej výskume, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 P3

VÝBER ČASOPISU



závisí aj od typu dát, dizajnu štúdie, formy štatistiky ...

Príklady:

Nutričné zvyky 15 detí počas zimy v Slovenskom Raje

Nutričné zvyky 2500 slovenských adolescentov v r. 1985 a 2005
slovenský časopis
medzinárodný časopis

Medicína a komunikácia v zdravotnej výskume, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 P4

ZAMERANIE ČASOPISU

Leisure Sciences presents scientific inquiries into the study of leisure, recreation, parks, travel, and tourism from a social science perspective. Articles cover the social and psychological aspects of leisure, planning for leisure environments, leisure gerontology, travel and tourism behavior, leisure economics, and urban leisure delivery systems. Also published are methodological notes and philosophical and policy treatises, calendars of research meetings and conferences, announcements, and book reviews. The interdisciplinary diversity of topics makes this international forum for leisure research of special interest to academicians, consultants, students, bureaucrats, and practitioners involved in research, teaching, planning, management, administration, and promotion.

Medicína a komunikácia v zdravotnej výskume, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 P5

EDITORI, RECENZENTI, ...

Peer Review Policy: All submitted manuscripts to Leisure Sciences have undergone initial editorial screening, peer review, and anonymous refereeing.

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Rekreologie a komunikácie v športných vedách, Ostrava, jún-júl 2013 18

OBSAH ČASOPISU (napr. za posledných 5 rokov)

The screenshot shows a search results page for 'Leisure Sciences'. On the left, there are filters for 'All of these categories' and 'All of these types'. The main area displays a list of search results, including titles, authors, and publication details. The results are sorted by 'Relevance'.

Rekreologie a komunikácie v športných vedách, Ostrava, jún-júl 2013 19

PRESTÍŽ ČASOPISU

Ak chcete oslovíť medzinárodnú vedeckú komunitu, potom by

(1) časopis mal publikovať v svetovom jazyku (napr. angličtine), respektíve v jazyku používanom cieľovou komunitou (napr. španielčina).

(2) mal by byť v databázach dostupných a používaných medzinárodnou komunitou (Scopus, SSCI, SCL Web of Science, ...), čo je zároveň znakom, že spĺňa základné kritéria kvality a stability (napr. pravidelné vydávanie, peer review, ...).

(3) a mal by mať **Impact factor** (IF), pričom IF je indikátorom toho ako komunita vplyvuje články publikované v danom časopise, čo je možné považovať za mierku kvality ale i schopnosti časopisu robiť výber článkov a oslovit potenciálnych čitateľov.

Rekreologie a komunikácie v športných vedách, Ostrava, jún-júl 2013 18

IMPACT FACTOR

A= suma citácií v roku 1992

B= suma citácií v roku 1992, ktoré citujú práce publikované v roku 1990-1991 (podmnožina A)

C= počet citovateľných¹ prác publikovaných v roku 1990-91

D= B/C = 1992 impact factor

Literárne prehľady alebo metodologické články majú vyššiu citovanosť. Obvyklý počet referencií na prácu v danom odbore ovplyvňuje aj množstvo citácií. Mnohé iné faktory sú dôležité. Napr. zastúpenie „self-citations“ (autora, časopisu).

¹Citable items are usually articles, reviews, proceedings, or notes; not editorials or letters to the editor.

Rekreologie a komunikácie v športných vedách, Ostrava, jún-júl 2013 18

RELATIVE IMPACT FACTOR (RIF)

Pozícia v rámci danej kategórie časopisov (viď. príloha)

Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism	
1	ANN TOURISM RES
2	J SPORT EXERCISE PSY
3	TOURISM MANAGE
4	J SUSTAIN TOUR

2011, the journal **TOURISM MANAGEMENT** has an Impact Factor of 1.966.

The table describes ranking of the journals in its subject category based on Impact Factor:

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, SPORT & TOURISM (JOURNALS ONLY)	10	17	Q1
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, SPORT & TOURISM (JOURNALS ONLY)	108	46	Q1

© 2011 Thomson Reuters. 2011 Journal Citation Reports® based on Science Citation Index Expanded® (SCIE), Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism. For information on the methodology used to calculate the Impact Factor, please visit www.thomson.com.

Metodológia a hodnotenie v rámci ostatných výkonných. Dátum: jún 2012. P1

RELATIVE IMPACT FACTOR (RIF)

Absolútny Impact Factor	Relatívny Impact Factor
New England Journal of Medicine	31.728 1 (187) Medicine General (→ najlepšie 1%)
Cell	27.368 2 (260) Biochemistry etc. (najlepšie 1%)
Lancet	15.387 3 (187) Medicine General (najlepšie 3%)
Social Science & Medicine	1.931 2 (26) Social sciences, biomedical (najlepších 8%)
Journal of Adolescent Health	1.544 41 (130) Public Health (najlepších 31%)
Social and Preventive Medicine	0.628 94 (130) Public Health (najlepších 70%)

Metodológia a hodnotenie v rámci ostatných výkonných. Dátum: jún 2012. P11

VÝBER ČASOPISU: ZHRNUTIE

- Výber časopisu podľa **témy a prestíže** (IF, RIF)
- Porovnanie témy, dizajnu, metód článku (1) so **zameraním časopisu** (scope), (2) s **publikovanými článkami** v časopise.
- Zhodnotenie **spíiteľnosti** požiadaviek časopisu popísaných v **inštrukciách pre autorov**
- **Peer review** a iné **charakteristiky časopisu** (dĺžka posudzovania, poplatky, ...)

Metodológia a hodnotenie v rámci ostatných výkonných. Dátum: jún 2012. P12

PROCES PUBLIKOVANIA

- Výber časopisu
- **Príprava rukopisu a zaslanie**
- Recenzia, revízia
- Komunikácia s časopisom



ZASLANIE RUKOPISU

- Základné podmienky
 - Autorstvo
 - Konflikt záujmov
 - Etické aspekty
 - Overlapping publications
- Finálna kontrola obsahu
- Úprava rukopisu, jazykové korektúry
- Sprievodný list
- Zaslanie, archivácia

Metodológia a komunikácia v biomedicínskom výskume, Ostrava, jún 2013 P16

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: ZÁKLADNÉ PODMIENKY

- **Authorship vs. acknowledgement**
- Konflikt záujmov
- Etické aspekty
- Overlapping publications

Metodológia a komunikácia v biomedicínskom výskume, Ostrava, jún 2013 P16

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Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. Authorship credit should be based only on

- Substantial contributions to **conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of data**
 - Substantial contributions to **drafting the article or revising it** critically for important intellectual content
 - Final approval** of the version to be published
- Conditions a, b and c must all be met.**

Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship. General supervision of the research group is not sufficient for authorship.

Criteria of authorship agreed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors

Metodológia a komunikácia v biomedicínskom výskume, Ostrava, jún 2013 P16



Acknowledgement

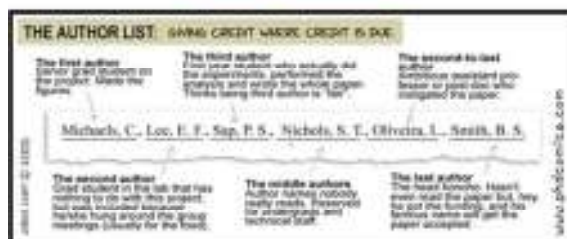
The authors would like to thank Andy Billingham for revision of the English language in the manuscript. This work was supported by the Research and Development support Agency under the contract No. APVV-20-038/205.

This survey was performed by Harris Interactive and funded by Pfizer Inc. Editorial support in the form of proofing the manuscript and preparing for submission was provided by Aileen Young, PhD, of Envision Pharma Ltd and funded by Pfizer Inc.

The authors would like to thank the Tobacco Prevention Fund for funding this study. We also thank the following persons for their support: JB (statistical analyses), FG (questionnaire development and scanning), GJ and SD (proposal writing) and AE and KL (data collection and project cooperation).

Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Olomouc, jan-feb 2012 P17

Poradie autorov



Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Olomouc, jan-feb 2012 P18

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: ZÁKLADNÉ PODMIENKY

- Authorship vs. acknowledgement
- Konflikt záujmov
- Etické aspekty
- Overlapping publications

Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Olomouc, jan-feb 2012 P19

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Nezisková a komerční v kontextu vědecké práce, 2013, P21

Conflict of Interest Statement

MH has no conflicts of interests related to this manuscript. HT is an executive of Harris Interactive, which received financial support from Pfizer Inc. to conduct this study and prepare the manuscript."

"Conflict of interest: None"

I have no proprietary, financial, professional or other personal interest of any nature or kind in any product, service and/or company that could be construed as influencing the position presented in the manuscript entitled "....."

Nezisková a komerční v kontextu vědecké práce, 2013, P22

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: ZÁKLADNÉ PODMIENKY

- ▶ Authorship vs. acknowledgement
- ▶ Konflikt záujmov
- ▶ Etické aspekty
- ▶ Overlapping publications

Nezisková a komerční v kontextu vědecké práce, 2013, P23

Etické aspekty

- Protection of Human Subjects and Animals in Research: Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000
- Regulation in each particular country
- Regulation of particular journal (e.g. obligatory registration prior the study)
- Approval by EC, informed consent, voluntary participation, privacy and confidentiality ...

Nezisková a komerční v kontextu vědecké práce, 2013, P24

Statement on approval by EC

„The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Science at P.J. Šafárik University in Košice in August 2005.“

„The study was done according to the ethical requirements formulated by Agreement on Human Rights and Biomedicine (40/2000 Z.z.). The Science and Technology Assistance Agency in April 2002 approved in its decision on APVT-20-003602 also the ethical aspects of the study.“

Biologija a komunikácia s verejnou mienkou, Osmos, jan-feb 2013, 105

Statement on informed consent

„All patients signed and informed consent statement before interview. Participation on study was voluntary.“

„Parents were informed prior to the study via the school administration in a regular meeting of parents with the staff of the school and could opt out if they disagreed with their child's participation. Children were informed prior to the study, participation in the study was fully voluntary and anonymous with no explicit incentives provided for participation.“

Biologija a komunikácia s verejnou mienkou, Osmos, jan-feb 2013, 106

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: ZÁKLADNÉ PODMIENKY

- Authorship vs. acknowledgement
- Konflikt záujmov
- Etické aspekty
- **Overlapping publications**

Biologija a komunikácia s verejnou mienkou, Osmos, jan-feb 2013, 107

Overlapping publications

- Duplicate submission
- **Redundant publication** (a paper that overlaps substantially with one already published paper/ not rejected paper, report which follows a preliminary report, or manuscript which follows abstract or poster)
- **Acceptable secondary publication** (agreement from both journals + additional conditions e.g. highly important message, different audience, language)

Biologija a komunikácia s verejnou mienkou, Osmos, jan-feb 2013, 108

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU

- Základné podmienky
 - Autorstvo
 - Konflikt záujmov
 - Etické aspekty
 - Overlapping publications
- **Finálna kontrola obsahu**
- Úprava rukopisu, jazykové korektúry
- Sprievodný list
- Zaslanie, archivácia

Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Otmorsk, jan-feb 2013 P28

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU:FINÁLNA KONTROLA

STROBE „Strengthening the Reporting of **O**bservational Studies in Epidemiology“, 2004, <http://www.strobe-statement.org/>
CONSORT „The Consolidated Standards of Reporting **T**rials“, 1996, www.consort-statement.org
QUOROM „Improving the Quality of Reports of **M**eta-Analyses of **R**CT“
MOOSE „The **M**eta-analysis of **O**bservational Studies in Epidemiology“

Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Otmorsk, jan-feb 2013 P28

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU

- Základné podmienky
 - Autorstvo
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Neurologia a komunikácia v kvantitatívnom výskume, Otmorsk, jan-feb 2013 P28

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Úprava rukopisu:

1. Spôsob zaslania – poštou 3 kópie, mailom, cez elektronický systém
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6. Citácie v texte a zoznam literatúry (Abel et al. 2003)[34]
.....M
7. Tabuľky a obrázky

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Typ príspevku

(1) Original Articles

4000 words max., structured abstract 180 words max.,
40 references max.

(2) Brief Reports

2000 words max., structured abstract 120 words max.,
20 references max., 2 tables or figures

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The **title page** should include:

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- A concise title (no abbreviations; **20 words max.**)
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Key words: Please provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes

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- (3) Results,
- (4) Conclusions

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Please,

-maintain line spacing 2,0 and minimum font size 11 throughout
the text, references and tables;

-add a fax number for correspondence if possible.

Please visit the instructions to authors to complete your
submission and re-submit the manuscript for consideration of
publication. Please do not submit the corrected version as a new
manuscript, but use the original manuscript ID. You may contact
the Editorial Office if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

European Journal of Public Health Editorial Office

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU

- Základné podmienky
 - Autorstvo
 - Konflikt záujmov
 - Etické aspekty
 - Overlapping publications
- Finálna kontrola obsahu
- Úprava rukopisu, jazykové korektúry
- **Sprievodný list**
- Zaslanie, archivácia

Biologické a komunikačné vedomosti v medicíne, Ochrana: jan-feb 2013 P17

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: SPRIEVODNÝ LIST

Sell your paper to editor!
Fit with journal scope!

Biologické a komunikačné vedomosti v medicíne, Ochrana: jan-feb 2013 P18

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU: SPRIEVODNÝ LIST

- Corresponding address, official e-mail, date
- Introduction

Biologické a komunikačné vedomosti v medicíne, Ochrana: jan-feb 2013 P19

Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

Professor John R Ashton, CBE
JECH Editorial Office (UK)
BMA House
Tavistock Square
London, WC1H 9JR
UK

Košice, 25th February 2008

Dear Editors

Attached you will find a manuscript entitled "Perceived health among Roma and non-Roma adolescents predicted by ethnicity or socio-economic status?" which we would like to be considered for publication in Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.

Biologické a komunikačné vedomosti v medicíne, Ochrana: jan-feb 2013 P40

**ZASLANIE RUKOPISU:
SPRIEVODNÝ LIST**

- Corresponding address, official e-mail, date
- Introduction
- Brief description of paper – **selling points**

Neurologia a komplementárna v medicíne v praxi, Očimiec, jan-feb 2012 181

Scientific evidence about the health of the Roma population, especially about Roma adolescents, is scarce. Most of the few available studies focus on adults, and consistently show them to have poor health outcomes. The aim of our study was to compare Roma adolescents living in Roma settlements with adolescents from the majority population regarding self-reported health outcomes, and to assess the degree to which differences can be explained by socio-economic status. Our study shows that Roma adolescents report a poorer health and that socio-economic status explains a part of these differences, showing its importance in explaining ethnic health differences. It therewith provides important evidence on the health of the Roma population, one of the largest ethnic minorities in Europe.

Neurologia a komplementárna v medicíne v praxi, Očimiec, jan-feb 2012 182

**ZASLANIE RUKOPISU:
SPRIEVODNÝ LIST**

- Corresponding address, official e-mail, date
- Introduction
- Brief description of paper – **selling points**
- Other information
- Statement of authors on basic conditions

Neurologia a komplementárna v medicíne v praxi, Očimiec, jan-feb 2012 183

**ZASLANIE RUKOPISU:
SPRIEVODNÝ LIST**

„All Authors have **substantially contributed** to the paper as submitted. Each of them **has seen and agreed** to the submitted final version of the paper. The authors do not have any **conflict of interest** in connection with current paper. The materials presented are **original and unpublished, and are not under consideration for public elsewhere. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee** of Medical Faculty PJ Safarik University under the decision 34/2009. „

Neurologia a komplementárna v medicíne v praxi, Očimiec, jan-feb 2012 184

ZASLANIE RUKOPISU

- Základné podmienky
 - Autorstvo
 - Konflikt záujmov
 - Etické aspekty
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- Finálna kontrola obsahu
- Úprava rukopisu, jazykové korektúry
- Sprievodný list
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Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

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Fig. 8

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*** ONLY FOR RUSAL VERSIONS *** Do you need to add a second summary in any
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Declaration of conflict of interest
 Declaration: Character Count: 0
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Fig. 9

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If you like, you may provide us with the names of two possible reviewers for your
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Fig. 10

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Fig. 11

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Fig. 12

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Fig. 13

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Fig. 14

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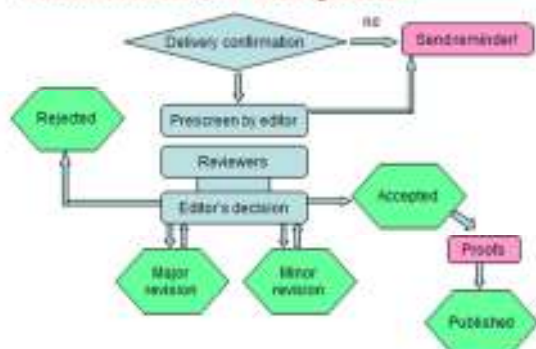
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Archivovat' súbory



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvalitatívnom výskume, Opatov, jún-šes 2013 PH

Communication with journal



Metodológia a komunikácia v kvalitatívnom výskume, Opatov, jún-šes 2013 PH2

Communication with journal 1. Delivery confirmation

"The editor gratefully acknowledges the receipt of your manuscript No.02/067 entitled "The effect of happiness on health". It will receive the prompt and full attention of the editorial board."

"Thank you for submitting the above paper for consideration for publication in PH. You will be informed as soon as possible whether it is suitable for publication in this journal."

Metodológia a komunikácia v kvalitatívnom výskume, Opatov, jún-šes 2013 PH3

Your manuscript entitled "..." which you submitted to Ethnicity and Health, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter. You will see that although the editorial board find some merit in the paper it is required that substantial revisions be done before we can consider it further. Nevertheless, we do hope that you will be able to undertake the additional work on the paper and look forward to receiving a revised manuscript in due course. When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text. To submit the revision, log into <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ph> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s). (IMPORTANT) Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission. Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Ethnicity and Health, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission. Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Ethnicity and Health and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Metodológia a komunikácia v kvalitatívnom výskume, Opatov, jún-šes 2013 PH4

Your manuscript entitled „...“ which you submitted to Ethnicity and Health, has been processed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter. You will see that although the editorial board find some merit in the paper it is required that substantial revisions be done before we can consider it further. Nevertheless, we do hope that you will be able to undertake the additional work on the paper and look forward to receiving a revised manuscript in due course. When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text. To submit the revision, log into <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/eth> and enter your Author Centre, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision. Please enter your responses to the comments made by the reviewer(s) in the space provided. You can use this space to document any changes you made to the original manuscript. Please be as specific as possible in your response to the reviewer(s). **IMPORTANT:** Your original files are available to you when you upload your revised manuscript. Please delete any redundant files before completing the submission. Because we are trying to facilitate timely publication of manuscripts submitted to Ethnicity and Health, your revised manuscript should be uploaded as soon as possible. If it is not possible for you to submit your revision in a reasonable amount of time, we may have to consider your paper as a new submission. Once again, thank you for submitting your manuscript to Ethnicity and Health and I look forward to receiving your revision.

Recenzija a komunikacia v kvartálnom výbere, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 198

Communication with journal



Recenzija a komunikacia v kvartálnom výbere, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 198

Reminder

„Could you be so kind to inform me about manuscript No 02/067 entitled "The effect of happiness on health", authors Štastný et al. I sent it for submission to SPM in May and I did not receive any statement from editorial board yet.“

„At the end of January 2002, I submitted the manuscript „Impact of SES, parent and peer on smoking behaviour of adolescents“, Štastný et al. with the aim to publish it in Substance Use and Misuse. Not receiving any answer except acknowledgement of receiving the manuscript from Marcel Dekker, Inc. make me a little bit unsure and I decided to contact you in June 2002. I am sorry to inform you, that I did not receive any response yet. I will appreciate very much any information about the submitted article. Thank you very much in advance.“

Recenzija a komunikacia v kvartálnom výbere, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 197

Answer on reminder

„Dear Dr. Štastný,

I regret that the reviewing process is so long. Some of the reviewers need much time and need to be reminded. I hope though that you did receive my email acknowledging receipt of your article and informing you that it was going to be reviewed?

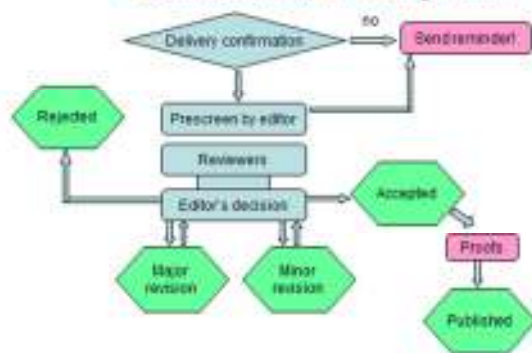
I expect that I will be able to give you further information very soon now. Sorry again for any inconvenience.

With kind regards,

„...“

Recenzija a komunikacia v kvartálnom výbere, Ostrava, jan-feb 2013 198

Communication with journal



Biocytologie a komunikace v kvantitativním výzkumu, Olomouc, jan-feb 2013 #16

Communication with journal



Biocytologie a komunikace v kvantitativním výzkumu, Olomouc, jan-feb 2013 #16

Communication with journal 2. Rejected

"Our reviewers have now an opportunity to comment on your paper. Considering these reports and in light of the increased pressure for space in the journal, we regret to inform you that we are unable to publish the manuscript."

"With regret, I must to inform you that Prof. A. Hofman feels that your manuscript **cannot be accepted for publication** in the journal EJE as it does not fall within the scope of the journal."

"After careful consideration, I feel that **your paper is unsuitable for publication** in PH. Therefore, I regret that I am unable to publish your work on this occasion. I wish you luck with future submission of your work."

Biocytologie a komunikace v kvantitativním výzkumu, Olomouc, jan-feb 2013 #17

Communication with journal 2. Rejected

1. **INFORM** your co-authors, supervisors
2. **TAKE DAY OFF!**
3. **READ COMMENTS ONCE AGAIN** carefully and pick up what might be important, useful
4. **DISCUSS** with co-authors, supervisors
5. Rewrite a manuscript **DO NOT REPEAT MISTAKES!**
6. **SUBMIT ELSEWHERE!**

Re-submitting to the same journal is sometimes possible. Sometimes you might ask for revision of editor statement.

Biocytologie a komunikace v kvantitativním výzkumu, Olomouc, jan-feb 2013 #17



Communication with journal
3. Revision

Thank you for submitting your paper to Health & Place. Referees have now examined it, and their clear opinion is **that in its present form, it would not be suitable for publication**. The comments below contain **suggestions as to how it might be rewritten to render it acceptable**. If you decide to resubmit, please supply a **covering letter detailing how you have responded to the referees' concerns**. Please remember to check that you have included key words for the article (maximum 6). Resubmissions should be made as described below. **To submit a revision, please go to** <http://ees.elsevier.com/hapi/> and login as an Author. Your username is: stashty677844 and your password is: Your password is: stashty677844. On your Main Menu page is a folder entitled "Submissions Needing Revision". You will find your submission record there. Finally, I would appreciate if you could submit your revised paper by **Dec 19, 2009**.

Bioscience & Biomedicine & Biotechnology & Biophysics, Elsevier, Jan-Feb 2013, P14

Communication with journal
3. Revision

1. **INFORM** your co-authors, supervisors
2. **TAKE DAY OFF!**
3. **READ COMMENTS ONCE AGAIN** carefully and pick up what might be important, useful!
4. **DISCUSS** with co-authors, supervisors
5. **REWRITE** a manuscript including **COVER LETTER**.
6. Language proof, co-authors approval, formal layout
7. **RE-SUBMIT, KEEP DEADLINE** or ask for prolongation

Bioscience & Biomedicine & Biotechnology & Biophysics, Elsevier, Jan-Feb 2013, P15

ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS TWO REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU'LL GET IT DONE THE EASY WAY

<p>Reviewer comment: "The methods/figures/tables in the authors' paper are clearly wrong."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: "Yes, we know. The thoughts we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."</p> <p>Correct response: "The reviewer raises an interesting comment. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, calculation was not found to be of critical importance to the conclusions of the paper."</p>	<p>Reviewer comment: "The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: "Yeah, we didn't think carefully. We'll read that. Actually, they're wrong to believe that ours."</p> <p>Correct response: "The reviewer raises an interesting comment. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names, and use a much more attractive graphical user interface."</p>	<p>Reviewer comment: "This paper is poorly written and is unacceptably abstract. I don't recommend it for publication."</p> <p>How NOT to respond: "This is a stupid comment. I mean, who gives a damn what you think when it's my turn to write?"</p> <p>Correct response: "The reviewer raises an interesting comment. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misapplied the results based on incorrect assumptions."</p>
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Communication with journal

3. Revision

Address **EACH POINT** made by editor or reviewer!

Indicate **ALL MODIFICATION** in the manuscript!

Keep **DEADLINE**!

Biological & Environmental Research Journal, October, Jan-Feb 2013 875



Biological & Environmental Research Journal, October, Jan-Feb 2013 875

Communication with journal

4. Accepted

"..... I have also read the paper and I agree that it is **definitely worth publishing** in the JEA. The subject matter is important, and I am sure it will prove a valuable addition to the literature in this field. As you will see the referee is **concerned about the English in the paper**..... Once you have done this I will be happy to have another look at the paper. When you do return it can you please send a covering letter indicating the changes you have made....."

"We are pleased to **accept your manuscript** in the present form for publication. Thank you for a fine revision. Unfortunately, we can not tell you the exact schedule for publication yet. You will receive the proofs for correction directly from publisher in due time."

"I have the pleasure to inform you that your article "Influence of socio-economic status, parents and peers on smoking behaviour of adolescents" **has now been accepted for publication** and is scheduled to appear in a future issue of European Addiction Research. The editors particularly asked me to thank you for the very careful revision and the eagerness with which you presented the changes that

Biological & Environmental Research Journal, October, Jan-Feb 2013 875

Communication with journal

4. Accepted

1. **INFORM** your co-authors, supervisors
2. **CELEBRATE!**
3. **READ LETTER ONCE AGAIN** carefully and follow instructions
 - Minor revision, language correction
 - Copyright transfer agreement
 - Written approval by co-authors
 - Proofs
 - Online first

Biological & Environmental Research Journal, October, Jan-Feb 2013 875

Metodológia kvantitatívneho výskumu

Práca s literárnymi databázami, literárny prehľad



Metodológia a komunikácia v interaktívnom výskume, Semestr 2022

Čo je literárny prehľad?

Literárny prehľad je kritický pohľad
na existujúcu literatúru,
ktorá sa vzťahuje na oblasť
výskumu,
v ktorej uskutočňuje svoju štúdiu.



Metodológia a komunikácia v interaktívnom výskume, Semestr 2022

Prečo robiť literárny prehľad?

Cieľom je:

- definovať výskumnú otázku
- prečítať relevantnú literatúru
- vytvoriť prehľad o publikovaných prácach



Metodológia a komunikácia v interaktívnom výskume, Semestr 2022

Ako robiť literárny prehľad?



Metodológia a komunikácia v interaktívnom výskume, Semestr 2022

Kde hľadať informácie?

- **Knižnica** – knihy a časopisy

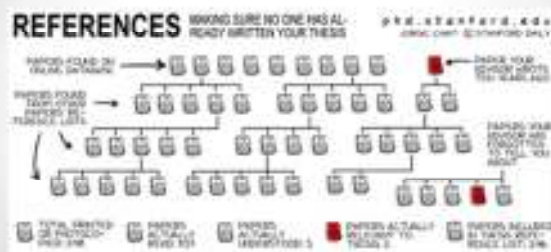
- internetová knižnica - online časopisy
- internetová knižnica - vyhododvače

- Internetové stránky s informáciami – odborné spoločnosti, organizácie atď.



© 2010 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 267: 101–110

Kde hledat informace?



bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2016. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

Hľadanie časopisu

- * Tiediace produkty a služby (Web of Knowledge) podľa kategórie

- Klasické a akademické vyhledávače (Google, Google Scholar)
www.google.com nebo scholar.google.com

- Priama internetová stránka časopisu

<https://www.springer.com/journal/11121>

Metodika a kurikulace v kreativním výuce. Osnova zít.

Čo o časopise hľadáte?

- Zameranie časopisu, jeho kategória
- Cieľová skupina čitateľov
 - IF a RF
- Všeobecné informácie
 - Typy článkov



Intelligence & International Law, 10, 1, 1-12 (2012)

Čo o časopise hľadať?



Hacking & Security in Transition - Transition in the Cyber World

Čo o časopise hľadať?



Čo o časopise hľadať?



Čo o časopise hľadať?



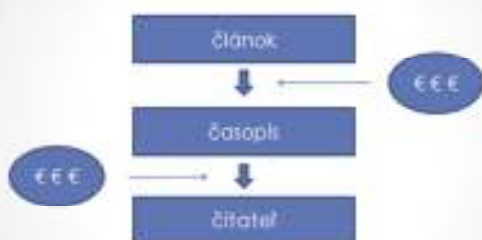
Čo o časopise hľadať?

Název časopisu	ISSN	...
Časopis pre študentov	1234-5678	...
Časopis pre učiteľov	8765-4321	...
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Název časopisu	ISSN	...
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Časopis pre rodičov	9876-5432	...
Časopis pre odborníkov	1098-7654	...
Časopis pre širokú verejnosť	2109-8765	...

Bežný prístup vs. Open Access



Metodológia a komunikácia v lekárskej vede - časopis 2012

Ako nájsť konkrétny článok?

Veselica Z., Madarasova-Geckova A., Rejznerová S.A., van Dijk J.P.

Autor

Aspects of self differ among physically active and inactive youths.

Názov

International Journal of Public Health, 2011, 56, 311-318.

Časopis, rok vydania, číslo, strany



Metodológia a komunikácia v lekárskej vede - časopis 2012

Prečo si ukladať základné bibliografické údaje?

• Prečo?

- aby sa k nim dala s aditupom ľahšie vrátiť
- aby ich nebolo potrebné znova práce vyhľadávať

• Ako?

- Reference Manager
- RefWorks
- EndNote



Informácie a literatúra • Informatika • 12. ročník • 2023

Vyhľadávače a vyhľadávanie

• Web of Science

- Scopus
- Medline
- PsycInfo

11.1

- Vyhľadávanie podľa kľúčových slov
- Vyhľadávanie podľa autorov
- Triedenie a analyzovanie výsledkov
- Ukladanie výstupov

11.2

Informácie a literatúra • Informatika • 12. ročník • 2023

Web of Science



Informácie a literatúra • Informatika • 12. ročník • 2023

Web of Science



Informácie a literatúra • Informatika • 12. ročník • 2023

Web of Science



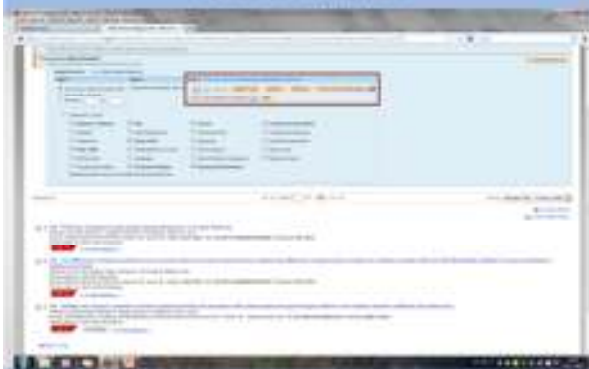
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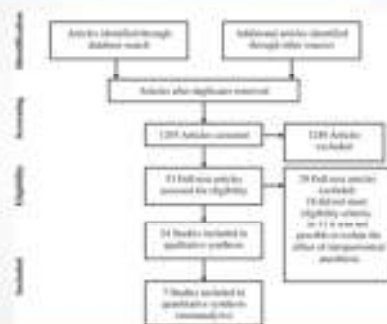
1990-1994 + 2000-2004 = 1995-2004 = 1995-2004 = 1995-2004

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Systematické vyhľadávanie!



Weekdays & weekends • Organisation: online (Zoom) (since 2021)

Systematické vyhľadávanie!

[illegible]

14440296 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.202301440>

Otázky na záver

- Aký dobrý je môj literárny prehľad?
- Našli/nšla som dostatok relevantnej literatúry?
- Bola irelevantná literatúra vyčlenená?
- Zhodnotil/a som kriticky prečítanú literatúru?
- Zhodnotil/a som silné a slabé stránky prečítanej literatúry?
- Diskutoval/a som prečítanú literatúru vzhľadom k mojej práci?
- Citoval/a som literatúru korektne?

PROBLÉMOVÉ UČENIE

Vyhľadávanie literatúry, abstrakt, štruktúra vedeckej práce

Cieľ nasledujúceho problémového učenia bude precvičiť si vyhľadávanie literatúry, prácu s literárnymi databázami a draftovanie rukopisu vedeckej práce.

Technické zabezpečenie: prístup na internet, prístup na literárne databázy, prístup k tlačiarňi, prístup k počítaču s textovým editorom pre každú pracovnú dvojicu, možnosť premietania ppt prezentácii

Zadanie: Úlohou skupiny zloženej z 8 ľudí bude rozdeliť sa na štyri dvojice, ktoré budú samostatne pracovať na čiastkových úlohách a zároveň spolupracovať s ostatnými dvojicami v skupine. Pre spoluprácu s dvojicami budú vyčlenené tri porady, ktorých cieľom bude:

- (1) rozdelenie do dvojíc, výber témy a rozdelenie úloh,
- (2) oboznámenie o stave riešenia úlohy, diskusia a prípadná korekcia práce dvojíc,
- (3) vytvorenie finálnej prezentácie a jej nahratie.

Výsledným produktom by mal byť **draft rukopisu vedeckej práce**, ktorý skupina odprezentuje na záver cvičenia. Pre účely tohto cvičenia budú použité národné správy HBSC, ktoré obsahujú popis metód, výsledky spracované v tabuľkách a ďalšie informácie potrebné k príprave vedeckej práce.

Časový harmonogram

10 min	Rozdelenie do skupín zložených z minimálne 8 ľudí, zadanie úlohy
10 min	Porada v osmiciach: výber témy, rozdelenie do dvojíc, rozdelenie úloh
30 min	Samostatná práca na úlohách v dvojiciach
10 min	Porada v osmiciach: debriefing a diskusia k riešeným úlohám
20 min	Korekcia na základe porady a finalizácia práce na úlohách v dvojiciach.
10 min	Porada v osmiciach: vytvorenie prezentácie a jej nahratie
30 min	Prezentácie a diskusia

Z národnej správy HBSC si vyberte **tému** vedeckej práce, na ktorej budete pracovať.

(1. dvojica) S využitím databáz dostupných na internete urobte vyhľadávanie literatúry. Popíšte metodiku použitú pri vyhľadávaní literatúry ako aj výsledky vyhľadávania: (a) prehľadané databázy, (b) použité reťazce kľúčových slov, podmienok, (c) počet nájdených odkazov. Popis by mal byť tak presný, aby bolo možné zopakovať ho a dospieť k identickým výsledkom. O výsledkoch vyhľadávania informujte svoju skupinu, **správu** odovzdajte (vid'. príloha).

Spolu s kolegami v skupine počas porady vyberte aspoň 2 publikácie, stiahnite si ich plné znenie a po ich naštudovaní spracujte **rešerš** obsahujúcu informáciu o zdroji, populácii/vzorke, použitých metodikách a štatistickom spracovaní, najdôležitejších zisteniach, prípadne ďalšie dôležité informácie získané zo zdroja (vid'. príloha).

(2. dvojica) V súlade s vybranou témou si naštudujte podklady v správe HBSC a sformulujte **názov rukopisu vedeckej práce ako i abstrakt**. Abstrakt by mal byť štrukturovaný, obsahovať nasledovné časti (1) Aims, (2) Methods, (3) Results, (4) Conclusions. Jeho rozsah nesmie prekročiť 250 slov. Jednotlivé časti môžete konzultovať počas porady s dvojicami v svojej skupine.

(3. dvojica) V súlade s vybranou témou si naštudujte podklady v správe HBSC a pripravte osnovu **Introduction**. Nezabudnite na logické zoradenie doteraz známych faktov a chýbajúcich informácií, zdôvodnenie výskumu a výskumnú otázku. Nápomocné môžu byť konzultácie s kolegami v dvojici prehľadávajúcej literatúru. Počas porady prekonzultujte súlad s abstraktom a diskusiou.

(4. dvojica) V súlade s vybranou témou si naštudujte podklady v správe HBSC a pripravte osnovu **Discussion**. Nezabudnite na zhrnutie výsledkov, osnovu diskusie Vašich zistení s literatúrou a prípadné interpretácie, limitácie a implikácie do výskumu a praxe. Nápomocné môžu byť konzultácie s kolegami v dvojici prehľadávajúcej literatúru. Počas porady prekonzultujte súlad s abstraktom a diskusiou.

Príklad správy o vyhľadávani:

Databáza: Web of Science

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) --1945-present

Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) --1956-present

Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) --1975-present

1. KROK

Podmienky vyhľadávania: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI Timespan=Latest 5 years

	Kľúčové slová	Počet nájdených odkazov
# 1	adolescents	66573
# 2	physical activity	45067
# 3	„physical activity“	28469
# 4	"physical exercise"	2620
# 5	overweight	17825
# 6	obesity	59235

2. KROK

Podmienky vyhľadávania: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI Timespan=Latest 5 years

	Refázec kľúčových slov	Počet nájdených odkazov
# 7	# 3 OR # 4 „physical activity“ OR "physical exercise"	30 358
# 8	# 5 OR # 6 overweight OR obesity	64276
# 9	#7 AND #8 AND #1 #7 AND #8 AND adolescence	2540

3. KROK

Refined by: Web of Science Categories=(PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OR PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH) AND Languages=(ENGLISH) AND Document Types=(ARTICLE) AND Web of Science Categories=(PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH)

696 odkazov

4. KROK

Countries/Territories=(FRANCE OR SWITZERLAND OR ENGLAND OR WALES OR SWEDEN OR AUSTRIA OR SPAIN OR IRELAND OR NETHERLANDS OR POLAND OR GREECE OR BELGIUM OR GERMANY OR ESTONIA OR PORTUGAL OR ICELAND OR NORWAY OR ISRAEL OR SERBIA OR HUNGARY OR CZECH REPUBLIC OR SLOVENIA OR ITALY OR SCOTLAND OR DENMARK OR FINLAND)

209 odkazov

5. KROK – výber zaujímavých prác podľa názvu, abstraktu

Record 1 of 6

Title: Leisure time activities in adolescence in the presence of susceptibility genes for obesity: risk or resilience against overweight in adulthood? The HUNT study

Author(s): Cuypers K (Cuypers, Koenraad); De Ridder K (De Ridder, Karin); Kvaloy K (Kvaloy, Kirsti); Knudtsen MS (Knudtsen, Margunn Skjei); Krokstad S (Krokstad, Steinar); Holmen J (Holmen, Jostein); Holmen TL (Holmen, Turid Lingaas)

Source: BMC PUBLIC HEALTH Volume: 12 Article Number: 820 DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-12-820 Published: SEP 22 2012

Record 2 of 6

Title: Barriers, facilitators and preferences for the physical activity of school children. Rationale and methods of a mixed study

Author(s): Martinez-Andres M (Martinez-Andres, Maria); Garcia-Lopez U (Garcia-Lopez, Ursula); Gutierrez-Zornoza M (Gutierrez-Zornoza, Myriam); Rodriguez-Martin B (Rodriguez-Martin, Beatriz); Pardo-Guijarro MJ (Jesus Pardo-Guijarro, Maria); Sanchez-Lopez M (Sanchez-Lopez, Mairena); Cortes-Ramirez E (Cortes-Ramirez, Eugenio); Martinez-Vizcaino V (Martinez-Vizcaino, Vicente)

Source: BMC PUBLIC HEALTH Volume: 12 Article Number: 785 DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-12-785 Published: SEP 14 2012

Record 3 of 6

Title: Screen Time and Physical Activity in Youth: Thief of Time or Lifestyle Choice?

Author(s): Sandercock GRH (Sandercock, Gavin R. H.); Ogunleye A (Ogunleye, Ayodele); Voss C (Voss, Christine)

Source: JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & HEALTH Volume: 9 Issue: 7 Pages: 977-984 Published: SEP 2012

Record 4 of 6

Title: Parent awareness of young children's physical activity

Author(s): Corder K (Corder, Kirsten); Crespo NC (Crespo, Noe C.); van Sluijs EMF (van Sluijs, Esther M. F.); Lopez NV (Lopez, Nanette V.); Elder JP (Elder, John P.)

Source: PREVENTIVE MEDICINE Volume: 55 Issue: 3 Pages: 201-205 DOI: 10.1016/j.jupmed.2012.06.021 Published: SEP 2012

Record 5 of 6

Title: Prevalence and socio-demographic correlates of the compliance with the physical activity guidelines in children and adolescents in Germany

Author(s): Jekauc D (Jekauc, Darko); Reimers AK (Reimers, Anne K.); Wagner MO (Wagner, Matthias O.); Woll A (Woll, Alexander)

Source: BMC PUBLIC HEALTH Volume: 12 Article Number: 714 DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-12-714 Published: AUG 30 2012

Record 6 of 6

Title: Accelerometer Measured Level of Physical Activity Indoors and Outdoors During Preschool Time in Sweden and the United States

Author(s): Raustorp A (Raustorp, Anders); Pagels P (Pagels, Peter); Boldemann C (Boldemann, Cecilia); Cosco N (Cosco, Nilda); Soderstrom M (Soderstrom, Margareta); Martensson F (Martensson, Fredrika)

Source: JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & HEALTH Volume: 9 Issue: 6 Pages: 801-808 Published: AUG 2012

Príklad rešerše:

Zdroj	Populácia, vzorka	Použité metodiky, štatistické spracovanie	Najdôležitejšie zistenia	Iné dôležité informácie
Farhat T., , Iannotti R.J., Simons-Morton B.G.: Overweight, Obesity, Youth, and Health-Risk Behavior. Am J Prev Med 2010,38(3):258-267.	HBSC 2005/06 cross-sectional questionnaire based US nationally representative sample of 11-17 years old (N=7825) 85% response rate (N=9016) Sampling units: classes Underweighted excluded	Self-reported height and weight, substance use (smoking, drinking, cannabis use), violence (physical fighting, weapon carrying), bullying Multinomial regression models, stratified by gender and age (up to 15y/ 15y+) – adjusted estimates of the relative risk of substance use, violence, and bullying in overweight and obese adolescents in comparison to those with normal weight Controlled for SES, race, family composition.	Compare to normal weight/ abstainers: Frequent smoking and drinking were associated with <u>overweight</u> among younger girls (OR 1.75 and 1.56). Frequent smoking and drinking were associated with <u>obesity</u> only among older girls (OR 2.05 and 1.81). Frequent smoking and cannabis use were associated with obesity among younger girls only (OR 1.77 and 3.40). Older obese girls are less likely victim/perpetrator (OR=0.03) Younger obese boys were more likely to be victims of bullying (OR=1.67). Older obese boys were more likely to carry weapons (OR=2.16).	Higher vulnerability to substance use among overweight/obese girls and higher vulnerability to violent behaviour among overweight/obese boys.



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The Journal of Systems and Software 54 (2000) 1

 **The Journal of
Systems and
Software**

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Editor's Corner

A letter from the frustrated author of a journal paper

Editor's Note: It seems appropriate, in this issue of JSS containing the findings of our annual Top Scholars/Institutions study, to pay tribute to the persistent authors who make a journal like this, and a study like that, possible. In their honor, we dedicate the following humorous, anonymously-authored, letter!

Dear Sir, Madame, or Other:

Enclosed is our latest version of Ms. #1996-02-22-RRRRR, that is the re-re-re-revised revision of our paper. Choke on it. We have again rewritten the entire manuscript from start to finish. We even changed the g-d-running head! Hopefully, we have suffered enough now to satisfy even you and the bloodthirsty reviewers.

I shall skip the usual point-by-point description of every single change we made in response to the critiques. After all, it is fairly clear that your anonymous reviewers are less interested in the details of scientific procedure than in working out their personality problems and sexual frustrations by seeking some kind of demented glee in the sadistic and arbitrary exercise of tyrannical power over hapless authors like ourselves who happen to fall into their clutches. We do understand that, in view of the misanthropic psychopaths you have on your editorial board, you need to keep sending them papers, for if they were not reviewing manuscripts they would probably be out mugging little old ladies or clubbing baby seals to death. Still, from this batch of reviewers, C was clearly the most hostile, and we request that you not ask him to review this revision. Indeed, we have mailed letter bombs to four or five people we suspected of being reviewer C, so if you send the manuscript back to them, the review process could be unduly delayed.

Some of the reviewers' comments we could not do anything about. For example, if (as C suggested) several of my recent ancestors were indeed drawn from other species, it is too late to change that. Other suggestions were implemented, however, and the paper has been improved and benefited. Plus, you suggested that we shorten the manuscript by five pages, and we were able to accomplish this very effectively by altering the margins and printing the paper in a different font with a smaller typeface. We agree with you that the paper is much better this way.

One perplexing problem was dealing with suggestions 13–28 by reviewer B. As you may recall (that is, if you even bother reading the reviews before sending your decision letter), that reviewer listed 16 works that he/she felt we should cite in this paper. These were on a variety of different topics, none of which had any relevance to our work that we could see. Indeed, one was an essay on the Spanish–American war from a high school literary magazine. The only common thread was that all 16 were by the same author, presumably someone whom reviewer B greatly admires and feels should be more widely cited. To handle this, we have modified the Introduction and added, after the review of the relevant literature, a subsection entitled “Review of Irrelevant Literature” that discusses these articles and also duly addresses some of the more asinine suggestions from other reviewers.

We hope you will be pleased with this revision and will finally recognize how urgently deserving of publication this work is. If not, then you are an unscrupulous, depraved monster with no shred of human decency. You ought to be in a cage. May whatever heritage you come from be the butt of the next round of ethnic jokes. If you do accept it, however, we wish to thank you for your patience and wisdom throughout this process, and to express our appreciation for your scholarly insights. To repay you, we would be happy to review some manuscripts for you; please send us the next manuscript that any of these reviewers submits to this journal.

Assuming you accept this paper, we would also like to add a footnote acknowledging your help with this manuscript and to point out that we liked the paper much better the way we originally submitted it, but you held the editorial shotgun to our heads and forced us to chop, reshuffle, hedge, expand, shorten, and in general convert a meaty paper into stir-fried vegetables. We could not – or would not – have done it without your input.

R.L. Glass
Computing Trends, 1416 Sare Road
Bloomington, IN 47401 USA
E-mail address: rglass@acm.org

Scope Notes

2012

Social Science Citation Index

Anthropology

Anthropology covers resources relating to the scientific study of human beings, especially their origin, distribution, behavior, as well as their physical, social and cultural characteristics and development. This category, by definition, borrows from related resources in history, archaeology, and several other social sciences.

Area Studies

Area Studies covers resources concerned with the social, economic, political, and military character of a geographical area or region, such as Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Pacific Rim, etc. The resources in this category tend to be historical and interdisciplinary in nature.

Business

This category covers resources concerned with all aspects of business and the business world. These may include marketing and advertising, forecasting, planning, administration, organizational studies, compensation, strategy, retailing, consumer research, and management. Also covered are resources relating to business history and business ethics.

Business, Finance

Business, Finance covers resources primarily concerned with financial and economic correlations, accounting, financial management, investment strategies, the international monetary system, insurance, taxation, and banking.

Cultural Studies

Cultural studies covers resources concerned with the interdisciplinary, theoretical-critical study of modern cultural phenomena, practices and products in their sociopolitical, historical and geographical contexts.

Communication

Communication covers resources on the study of the verbal and non-verbal exchange of ideas and information. Included here are communication theory, practice and policy, media studies (journalism, broadcasting, advertising, etc.), mass communication, public opinion, speech, business and technical writing as well as public relations.

Criminology & Penology

Criminology & Penology covers resources relating to the study of crime as a social phenomenon. Included here are resources on the treatment, management, and rehabilitation of offenders, as well as on criminal law.

Demography

Demography includes resources on human populations, especially with regard to their size, density, distribution, and vital statistics. Resources covered in this category are concerned with research in migration patterns, social biology, fertility and contraception, as well as demographic forecasting, environmental and economic factors, and life span studies.

Economics

Economics covers resources on all aspects, both theoretical and applied, of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. These include generalist as well as specialist resources, such as political economy, agricultural economics, macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics, trade, and planning.

Education & Educational Research

Education & Educational Research covers resources on the full spectrum of education, from theoretical to applied, from nursery school to Ph.D. Included in this category are resources on pedagogy and methodology as well as on the history of education, reading, curriculum studies, education policy, and the sociology and economics of education, as well as the use of computers in the classroom.

Education, Special

Education, Special covers resources that are concerned with the education and development of persons with special needs, including the gifted as well as those with learning disabilities.

Environmental Studies

Environmental Studies covers resources that are multidisciplinary in nature. These include environmental policy, regional science, planning and law, management of natural resources, energy policy, and environmental psychology.

Ergonomics

Ergonomics includes resources concerned with the study of the relationship between humans and machines, particularly in a work environment. This category also covers resources on cybernetics, general systems, artificial intelligence, and systems research.

Ethics

Ethics covers resources on normative ethics, including all aspects of the evaluation of human conduct and social relations, such as business ethics, medical ethics, environmental ethics, etc. Descriptive ethics is covered extensively in A&HCI, Philosophy.

Ethnic Studies

Ethnic Studies covers resources on ethnic/racial, social and cultural diversity issues, including the history and the political, social, and economic interactions of specific ethnic groups.

Family Studies

Family Studies includes resources on such issues and areas as family therapy, family law, marriage, divorce, family planning, and family history. Cross-disciplinary in nature, many resources in this category also appear in other categories.

Geography

Geography covers resources concerned with socio-cultural aspects of the Earth's surface emphasizing the human, economic, political, urban, and environmental issues of the discipline. The history of geography and the study of cartography are also covered in this category.

Gerontology

Gerontology covers resources that are concerned with the sociological and psychological issues of aging, including such areas as rehabilitation, aging and education, aging and work, aging and social policy as well as life span research. Geriatrics, which deals with the medical and clinical aspects of aging, is covered in the SCI.

Health Policy & Services

Health Policy & Services covers resources on healthcare systems, including healthcare provision and management, financial analysis, healthcare ethics, health policy, and quality of care.

History

The History category in Social Science covers resources that are primarily concerned with political, social, and economic history. This category also includes history resources that focus on a particular group, country or geographic area.

History & Philosophy Of Science

History & Philosophy of Science covers resources on the history of scientific disciplines including medicine and technology, as well as resources on the philosophical and social studies of science.

History of Social Sciences

History of Social Sciences includes resources on the history of such disciplines as business, economics, education, sociology, law, and psychology.

Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism

Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism covers resources that focus on all aspects of recreation and leisure studies, sport, hospitality, and travel and tourism.

Industrial Relations & Labor

Industrial Relations & Labor covers resources on arbitration, business and labor law, human resources, labor history, labor relations, and the sociology of work relations.

Information Science & Library Science

Information Science & Library Science covers resources on a wide variety of topics, including bibliographic studies, cataloguing, categorization, database construction and maintenance, electronic libraries, information ethics, information processing and management, interlending, preservation, scientometrics, serials librarianship, and special libraries.

International Relations

International Relations covers resources concerned with foreign policy, comparative world politics, world commerce and trade, international legal issues, peace studies and conflict resolution, military alliances, and strategic studies.

Law

Law covers resources from both general and specialized areas of national and international law, including comparative law, criminology, business law, banking, corporate and tax law, constitutional law, civil rights, copyright and intellectual property law, environmental law, family law, medicine and the law as well as psychology and the law.

Linguistics

Linguistics covers resources relating to all theoretical and applied aspects of linguistics, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The category also includes resources dealing with language as a social phenomenon such as sociolinguistics, language acquisition and education, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, corpus linguistics, semiotics and the relationship between memory and language.

Management

Management covers resources on management science, organization studies, strategic planning and decision-making methods, leadership studies, and total quality management.

Nursing

Nursing covers resources on all aspects of nursing science and practice such as administration, economics, management, education, technological applications and all clinical care specialties.

Planning & Development

Planning & Development is concerned with resources on the economics and social development of both underdeveloped and industrialized areas. The resources in this category focus on subjects such as economic forecasting, development studies, policy-making strategies, theories of planning, and the growth of the third world.

Political Science

Political Science covers resources concerned with political studies, military studies, the electoral and legislative processes, political theory, history of political science, comparative studies of political systems, and the interaction of politics and other areas of science and social science.

Psychiatry

Psychiatry covers resources that focus on the origins, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Areas covered in this category include adolescent and child psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, geriatric psychiatry, hypnosis, psychiatric nursing, psychiatric rehabilitation, psychosomatic research, and stress medicine.

Psychology, Applied

Psychology, Applied covers resources on organizational psychology, including selection, training, performance, and evaluation; organizational behavior; counseling and development; as well as aviation psychology and sports psychology.

Psychology, Biological

Psychology, Biological includes resources concerned with the biological basis of psychological states and processes. Biopsychology, psychophysiology, psychopharmacology, and comparative psychology resources are covered in this category.

Psychology, Clinical

Psychology, Clinical covers resources concerned with the combination of psychological therapy and clinical treatment such as behavior research and therapy, cognitive therapy, family therapy, marital and sexual therapy, psychotherapy, and rehabilitation psychology.

Psychology, Developmental

Psychology, Developmental covers resources concerned with the study of developmental changes in social and cognitive abilities. Key areas include adult development and aging, child and adolescent psychology, cognitive, perceptual, motor and language development as well as psychosocial and personality development.

Psychology, Educational

Psychology, Educational includes resources on educational psychology, educational measurement, creative behavior, instructional science, reading research, and school psychology.

Psychology, Experimental

Psychology, Experimental covers resources concerned with consciousness; cognition and memory; visual, auditory, and speech perception; and ecological psychology.

Psychology, Mathematical

Psychology, Mathematical covers resources concerned with experimental methodology and instrumentation, multivariate methods, statistical manipulation, and research strategy.

Psychology, Multidisciplinary

Psychology, Multidisciplinary covers resources with a general or interdisciplinary approach to the field. Resources on philosophical psychology, psychobiology, and the history of psychology are included in this category.

Psychology, Psychoanalysis

Psychology, Psychoanalysis includes resources concerned with psychoanalysis as a form of diagnosis and treatment that emphasizes the gradual integration of repressed memories into the total structure of the personality.

Psychology, Social

Psychology, Social covers resources on the behavior of the individual in a social context. Areas included are group processes, interpersonal processes, intercultural relations, personality, social roles, persuasion, compliance, conformity, sex roles, and sexual orientation.

Public Administration

Public Administration covers resources concerned with the management of public enterprises, implementation of governmental decisions, the relationship between public and private sectors, public finance policy, and state bureaucracy studies.

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

Public, Environmental & Occupational Health covers resources on social medicine, health behavior, health education, safety research, and community mental health. Resources concerned with the health of particular groups such as adolescents, elderly, or women are included in this category.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation covers resources concerned with therapeutic approaches for the treatment of mental, speech, hearing, visual, and other physical disabilities. This category also includes studies in music, art, dance, and occupational therapy.

Social Issues

Social Issues covers resources in a wide variety of topics addressing social problems for the individual, family, or society. Resources included in this category deal with death studies, issues in science and technology, gender studies, ethical studies, media studies, race and class, and the interaction of technology and society.

Social Sciences, Biomedical

Social Sciences, Biomedical includes resources on the political and social effects of biomedical research. Areas covered include family planning, healthcare ethics, psycho-oncology, and sexual health.

Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary

Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary includes resources with an interdisciplinary approach to the field such as studies on social sciences and computers, time and society, evaluation practice, black studies, information science and society, homosexuality studies, childhood studies, and death studies.

Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods

Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods covers resources concerned with the quantitative methodologies used for research in social sciences such as mathematical modeling and statistical techniques for psychological, sociological, and economic data evaluation.

Social Work

Social Work covers resources concerned with homelessness, social casework, social services, social work education, public welfare, family counseling, child welfare and abuse, social work administration, social work with groups, and gerontological social work.

Sociology

Sociology covers resources that focus on the study of human society, social structures, and social change as well as human behavior as it is shaped by social forces. Areas covered in this category include community studies, socio-ethnic problems, rural sociology, sociobiology, social deviance, gender studies, the sociology of law, the sociology of religion, and comparative sociology.

Substance Abuse

Substance Abuse covers resources concerned primarily with the social and psychological problems of addiction, substance abuse education, and the treatment of the chemically dependent. Resources concerned with the biomedical problems of substance abuse appear in the Science Citation Index.

Transportation

Transportation covers resources concerned with transportation policy, economics, management, transportation development, and transportation studies. Resources concerned with the civil engineering aspects of transportation appear in the TRANSPORTATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY category of the Science Citation Index.

Urban Studies

Urban Studies covers resources concerned with the social aspects of city planning and urban design. Topics covered include the effects of the urban environment on the individual, the effects of urbanization on the natural environment, urban economics, urban technology, housing planning, urban education, and urban law.

Women's Studies

Women's Studies covers resources that focus on interdisciplinary topics such as women and health, women's psychology, women and politics, as well as gender studies and feminism.

Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism			
1	ANN TOURISM RES	3,3	3,4
2	J SPORT EXERCISE PSY	2,7	3,5
3	TOURISM MANAGE	2,6	3,7
4	J SUSTAIN TOUR	1,9	
5	PSYCHOL SPORT EXERC	1,9	2,6
6	INT J HOSP MANAG	1,8	
7	J TRAVEL RES	1,6	
8	J APPL SPORT PSYCHOL	1,5	1,9
9	RES Q EXERCISE SPORT	1,5	1,9
10	LEISURE SCI	1,1	1,6
11	J SPORT SOC ISSUES	1,1	1,3
12	INT J SPORT PSYCHOL	1	1,2
13	SPORT PSYCHOL	1	1,4
14	J HOSP TOUR RES	0,9	
15	INT J CONTEMP HOSP M	0,9	
16	INT J SPORTS SCI COA	0,9	
17	SOCIOL SPORT J	0,9	1,2
18	CORNELL HOSP Q	0,9	1
19	EUR SPORT MANAG Q	0,9	
20	TOURISM GEOGR	0,8	
21	CURR ISSUES TOUR	0,8	0,3
22	INT REV SOCIOL SPORT	0,8	
23	SPORT EDUC SOC	0,8	1,1
24	INT J TOUR RES	0,8	
25	J SPORT MANAGE	0,8	1,3
26	J SPORT ECON	0,7	
27	SCAND J HOSP TOUR	0,6	
28	INT J SPORT FINANC	0,6	0,6
29	TOURISM ECON	0,6	
30	LEISURE STUD	0,6	
31	J LEISURE RES	0,5	1,2
32	J HOSP LEIS SPORT TO	0,4	
33	ASIA PAC J TOUR RES	0,3	
34	INT J HIST SPORT	0,3	
35	J TOUR CULT CHANGE	0,2	
36	INT J SPORT MARK SPO	0,026	

2011, the journal **LEISURE SCIENCES** has an Impact Factor of **1.066**.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
HOSPITALITY, LEISURE, SPORT & TOURISM	36	10	Q2
SOCIOLOGY	138	46	Q2

© 2011 Thomson Reuters, *2010 Journal Citations Report®* ranks **Leisure Sciences** 14th out of 33 in the Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism (social science) and 53rd out of 132 in the Sociology (social science) categories, with an Impact Factor of 0.917.

Leisure Sciences presents scientific inquiries into the study of leisure, recreation, parks, travel, and tourism from a social science perspective. Articles cover the social and psychological aspects of leisure, planning for leisure environments, leisure gerontology, travel and tourism behavior, leisure economics, and urban leisure delivery systems. Also published are methodological notes and philosophical and policy treatises, calendars of research meetings and conferences, announcements, and book reviews. The interdisciplinary diversity of topics makes this international forum for leisure research of special interest to academicians, consultants, students, bureaucrats, and practitioners involved in research, teaching, planning, management, administration, and promotion.

Peer Review Policy:

All submitted manuscripts to Leisure Sciences have undergone initial editorial screening, peer review, and anonymous refereeing.

Publication office: Taylor & Francis, Inc., 325 Chestnut Street, Suite 800, Philadelphia, PA 19106

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

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College Station, TX, USA

Walter F. Kuentzel

University of Vermont
Burlington, VT, USA

Guidelines for authors: scope of *Croatian Medical Journal*

Croatian Medical Journal (CMJ) is an international peer-reviewed journal open to scientists from all fields of biomedicine and health-related research.

We welcome all contributions that enhance or illuminate medical sciences. Our special interest lies in two fields. The first pertains to the topics globally relevant for biomedicine and health. The second area is medicine in developing and emerging countries. We pay special attention to this area for 3 reasons: (a) Croatia is an "emerging" country and a country undergoing major socioeconomic changes; (b) authors from such countries need and deserve editorial assistance that we can offer; and (c) we can provide a medium for reporting research

worthy publishing and preserving from developing and emerging countries that would receive little attention otherwise.

Table 1 summarizes our publication priorities. These priorities should be understood broadly – we welcome good scientific reports regardless of the topic and form. However, the editorial preferences in Table 1 may encourage authors uncertain of the significance of their reports.

POLICY OF TRIAL REGISTRATION

Since 2005, to promote the culture of transparency in research and reporting, publishing study protocols, and publishing negative results, and to promote trial registration,

CMJ, as the ICME member journal, requires registration of trials in a public trials registry, as a condition of consideration for publication (1,2). Now, the ICME is expanding the definition of the types of trials that must be registered and adopts the WHO's definition of clinical trial ("any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes" (<http://www.who.int/ictr/press/>)). The ICME implements the WHO definition of clinical trials for all trials that begin enrollment on or after 1 July 2008. In addition to accepting registration in any of the 5 existing registries, the ICME will accept registration of clinical trials in any of the primary registries that participate in the

TABLE 1. Publishing priorities in the *Croatian Medical Journal*

Topics of the manuscript	Acceptance priority	Useful guidelines for the content and structure of the manuscript	
		general	specific
Basic sciences	high	relevant for medicine	completed testing of a defined hypothesis
Clinical sciences	high	proper study design	clear and simple hypothesis, adequate sample size, controls, and statistics
Translational research	high	connects basic and clinical medicine	relevance and application of molecular studies for medicine
Public health	high	originality of research data	no compilations of publicly available data (eg, from WHO)
Health care organization	low	of international importance; not (only) plans for the future	not descriptive only with a hypothesis, and (concrete data, scientific analysis)
Health and human rights	low	no politicize the work has to deal with health	no commentaries; the report should contain analysis of concrete data
Medical education	low	research data	no commentaries; the report should contain analysis of concrete data
Types of articles			
Original research articles	absolute preference	completed and high-quality work on a relevant subject	clear hypothesis, strong, database arguments
Reviews	solicited only	absolutely important to be published	significant own previous publications
Short communications	low	showing new disease mechanism, diagnostic, and/or therapy	the case must be strong
Case reports	low	discussion on an important topic	clear-cut relevance to the field
Essays	low	research-related only	clearly written, with a sharp focus and relevance to modern medicine
Correspondence	low		precise, short, polite

www.cmj.hr

TABLE 2 Registries accepted by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (3,4)

Registry name	Uniform Resource Locator
Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ANZCTR)	http://www.anzctr.org.au/
Brazilian Clinical Trials Registry (ReBEC)	http://www.rebec.br/registro/
Chinese Clinical Trial Registry (ChiCTR)	http://www.chictr.org/
Clinical Research Information Service (CRIS), Republic of Korea	http://cris.cri.go.kr/cris/index.jsp
Clinical Trials Registry - India (CTRI)	http://www.ctri.gov/
Cuban Public Registry of Clinical Trials (RPCEC)	http://registroclinico.cuba/
EU Clinical Trials Register (EU-CTR)	http://www.eu-clinical-trials.eu/
German Clinical Trials Register (DRKS)	http://drks.uni-luebeck.de/drks/clinicaltrials_drks/
Italian Registry of Clinical Trials (RCT)	http://www.rct.it/
ISRCTN.org	http://www.isrctn.org/
Japan Primary Registries Network (JPRN) (in Japanese)	http://jprn.ri.go.jp/
The Netherlands National Trial Register (NTR)	http://www.trialregister.nl/trialregister/index.jsp
Pan-African Clinical Trial Registry (PACTR)	http://www.pactr.org/
Sri Lanka Clinical Trials Registry (SLCTR)	http://www.slctr.lk/

WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ref. 4, <http://www.who.int/trials/registry/secondary/en/index.html>). Registration in a partner register only is insufficient (3). The Registry names and web addresses for trial registration are listed in the Table 2. In each register authors can find guidelines for process of registration. After successful registration, authors will obtain a registration number which should be included (with registration database) at the end of article Abstract.

The latest legislation on trial results registration in the USA, which requires mandatory registration of trial results, raised concerns among authors whether data registration constitutes a previous publication and thus makes the submission to the journal a redundant publication. At its 2008 annual meeting, the ICMJE reaffirmed that posting of trial results in a public database is not a publication as defined by its member journals (5).

Finally, the revised Declaration of Helsinki (<http://www.wma.net/go/policy/b3.12a>) elaborates in two items the registration in publicly available databases and ethical obligations to publish or otherwise make publicly available negative and in-

conclusive, as well as positive results. Item 19 requires: "Every clinical trial must be registered in a publicly accessible database before recruitment of the first subject" and item 30 states: "Authors, editors and publishers all have ethical obligations with regard to the publication of the results of research. Authors have a duty to make publicly available the results of their research on human subjects and are accountable for the completeness and accuracy of their reports. They should adhere to accepted guidelines for ethical reporting. Negative and inconclusive as well as positive results should be published or otherwise made publicly available. Sources of funding, institutional affiliations and conflicts of interest should be declared in the publication. Reports of research not in accordance with the principles of this Declaration should not be accepted for publication."

References

1. De Angelis C, Drazen JM, Friselle FA, Haug C, Hoey J, Horton R, et al. Clinical trial registration: a statement from the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. *Croat Med J*. 2004;46:521-2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3325/cmj.2004.46.521>
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4. Zarin DA, Ide NC, Te T, Horton WR, West JC, Lindberg DA. Issues in the registration of clinical trials. *JAMA*. 2007;297:2112-20. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.297.16.2112>
5. Manusc A, Haic W. Registration of clinical trials still moving ahead - September 2008 update to uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *Croat Med J*. 2008;49:582-5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3325/cmj.2008.49.582>

Guidelines for authors: manuscript preparation and submission

ORGANIZATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Manuscripts should meet the general requirements agreed upon by the International Committee of the Medical Journal Editors, available at www.icmje.org.

First (title) page

The first page should carry:

- (a) the article title;
- (b) full names (first names, middle-name initials, if applicable, and last names of all authors);
- (c) names of the department(s) and institution(s) to which the work should be attributed. If authors belong to several different institutions, superscript digits should be used to relate the authors' names to respective institutions. Identical number(s) in superscript should follow the authors' names and precede the institution names;
- (d) a short running head of not more than 100 characters (omit letters and spaces);
- (e) the name and mailing address of the corresponding author, accompanied by the telephone and fax numbers and e-mail;
- (f) source(s) of research support in the form of financial support, grants, equipment, drugs or all of these;

Last page

The last page should carry:

- (a) ethical approval, if required;
- (b) authors' declarations on their contributions to the work described in the manuscript, their potential competing interests, and any other disclosures. Authors should disclose any commercial affiliations as well as consultancies, stock or equity interests, and patent/licensing arrangements which could be considered a conflict of interest. The details of such disclosures will be kept confidential but CMJ urges the authors to

make general statements in the Acknowledgment section of the manuscript.

- (c) a list of abbreviations used in the paper (if necessary);

Other pages

Each manuscript should follow this sequence: title page; abstract; trial identification number for registered trials; text (Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion); acknowledgments; references; tables (each table complete with title and footnotes on a separate page); figure legends; and the last page.

TEXT ORGANIZATION AND STYLE

Abstract

The second page should contain the Abstract.

In the case of reports on clinical trials, the abstract should also include the information on the identifying number of the trial and the name of the registration database.

CMJ requires that the authors prepare a structured abstract of not more than 250 words. The abstract should include (at least) four headings: Aim, Methods, Results, and Conclusion.

Aim. State explicitly and specifically the purpose of the study. Formulations such as "The purpose of this study was to gain a better insight into the influence of several growth factors on the differentiation of bone marrow cells in the *in vitro* culture" should be replaced by "To analyze *in vitro* differentiation of human bone marrow stem cells in the presence of BNP-*your TRIP-it*".

Methods. Concisely and systematically list the basic procedures, selection of study participants or laboratory animals, methods of observation and analysis.

Results. List your basic results without any introduction. Only essential statistical significances should be added in brackets. Draw no conclusions as yet; they belong into the next section.

Conclusion. List your conclusions in a short, clear and simple manner. State only those conclusions that stem directly from the results shown in the paper. Rather than summarizing the data, conclude from them.

For better reporting of abstract of articles related to randomized controlled trials, please follow published extended CONSORT Statement for Abstract, also available at <http://www.consort-statement.org/>.

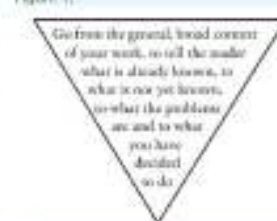
Introduction

The author should briefly introduce the problem, particularly emphasizing the level of knowledge about the problem at the beginning of the investigation. Continue logically, and end with a short description of the aim of the study, the hypothesis and specific protocol objectives (Figure 1). Finish the section starting in one sentence the main result of the study.

Patients/material and methods

For clinical studies consider including: (a) planned study population, including con-

Figure 1.



Stylistic structure of the introduction section

note (d) inclusion and exclusion criteria; (e) planned subgroup analyses; (f) prognostic factors that may affect study results; (g) outcome measures and minimum difference(s) to be considered clinically important; (h) planned treatment interventions; (i) method of assignment of participants to treatments (e.g., randomization method, blinding or masking procedure, matching criteria); (j) planned sample size and power calculations; (k) rules for stopping the study; and (l) method of statistical analysis. In sufficient detail to permit replication, it is important to specify exactly how the patients were selected. The patients should be characterized in detail, so as to avoid confusion about uncontrolled variables. Give the reasons for a given patient's exclusion from the follow-up, and analyze whether or not he/she was a representative of the primary series. Give the exact dates of the study.

Control group(s) should be described as precisely as experimental groups. For animals, the species, sex, age, breed, and physiologic condition should be given.

Names of chemicals and devices used should be followed by the information on the manufacturer (name, city, and country) set in parentheses. Give generic names for the drugs and chemicals, followed by their commercial names in brackets.

All human and animal studies must have been approved by the relevant ethical committees and this should be clearly here and at the last page of manuscript.

List the statistic tests used. Relate each test to a particular data analysis.

Results

Key rules for writing the Results section are: (a) the text should be understandable without referring to the respective tables and figures, and vice versa; (b) however, the text should not simply repeat the data contained in the tables and figures; and (c) the text and data in tables and figures should be related to the statements in the text by means of reference marks.

Thus, it is best to describe the main findings in the text, and refer the reader to the tables

and figures, implying that details are shown there. The formulations such as "It is shown in Table 1 that the outcome of Group A was better than that of Group B" should be replaced by "The outcome of Group A was better than that of Group B (Table 1)".

Call experimental groups by their real label. It maybe more descriptive/longer names, rather than assigning them numbers or letters. The need for brevity should not clash with the requirement that all results should be clearly presented.

Provide exact P-values, with three decimal places.

Discussion

The discussion section should include interpretation of study findings in the context of other studies reported in the literature. This section has three main functions: (a) assessment of the results for their validity with respect to the hypothesis, relevance of methods, and significance of differences observed; (b) comparison with the other findings presented in the relevant literature; and (c) assessment of the outcome significance for the further research.

Do not recapitulate your results, discuss them!

Tables

Information on significance and other statistical data should preferably be given in the tables and figures. Tables should not contain only statistical test results. Statistical significances should be shown along with the data in the text, as well as in tables and figures.

Tables should bear Arabic numerals. Each table should be put on a separate page. Each table should be self-explanatory, with an adequate title (clearly suggesting the contents), and logical presentation of data. The title should preferably include the main results shown in the table, like tables in order to present the exact values of the data that cannot be summarized in a few sentences in the text. Use tables instead of case reports unless a very small number of cases are presented. Avoid repetitive words in the columns: these should abbreviated, and then

explanations given in the footnotes. Present the same data either in a table OR a figure.

Each column heading for numerical data should include the unit of measurement applied to all the data under the heading. Choose suitable SI units. The precision of biological measurements should determine decimal digits. The decimal digits of percentages should be in concordance with a total number of the sample.

Place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. Explain in footnotes all non-standard abbreviations that are used in each table. For footnotes use the following symbols, in this sequence:

,†,§,§§,,†,††,...

Figures

Figures should be numbered in sequence with Arabic numerals. Legends to figures should be listed on a separate page, in the consecutive order. The legend of a figure should contain the following information: (a) the word "Figure", followed by its respective number; (b) figure title containing major finding (e.g., Manuscript which follow Guidelines for Authors had higher acceptance rate and NOT relationship with manuscript style and their acceptance rate). A clinical study as conducted should include: (a) inclusive dates of accrual of study population; (b) sample size achieved; (c) how many subjects were included or withdrew, and the reasons; (d) demographic and clinical characteristics of the study population, including controls; and (e) how the study as conducted deviated from the study as planned, and the reasons (e.g., compliance). Several figures related to the same patient, e.g., radiographs taken at different times, should be labeled Figure 1 A, B, C, etc. rather than Figures 1, 2, 3. Symbols should be consistent throughout all figures. Use simple symbols, like closed and open circles, triangles and squares. Different types of connecting lines can be used. The meanings of symbols and lines should be defined in the legend. Each axis should be labeled with a description of the variable it represents. Only the first letter of the first word should be capitalized. The labeling should be parallel with the respective axis. All units should be expressed in SI units and paren-

thesized. Make liberal use of scale markings, directed outwards. Axes should not extend beyond the last numeral, and should never be terminated by arrows. Choose units so that the values expressed may fall within the range between 0 and 999. All the values on a given axis should have the same number of decimals. If an axis is labeled in percentages, this should be indicated. If an axis is not continuous, this must be indicated by a clearly marked interruption.

Radiographs should be cropped so as to present only what is essential. It is rarely necessary to show normal radiographs, even for the purpose of comparison. Frontal and lateral projections should be of the same scale and density, and corresponding details (eg, joint spaces) should be at the same level. Publication of color illustrations is to be paid by the author (equivalent of 6250 per page).

Graphs, charts, tables, and legends in accepted manuscripts will be edited according to CAMJ style and standards prior to publication. Preferred format for graphs or charts is *show or show*. Graphs and charts saved as image (raster) files such as JPG, TIFF, or GIF and imported or copied/pasted into Word or Power Point are not acceptable.

The resolution for photographic images should also be at least 300 dpi, and the minimum image width should be 6 cm. Please submit files in RGB format. For published manuscripts, image files will be posted online in their original RGB format, maintaining the full color of your original files. Note that we will still need to convert all RGB files to CMYK for printing on paper, and color shifts may occur in conversion. You will not receive a CMYK proof. You can view an approximation of print results by converting to CMYK in Photoshop or Illustrator.

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All contributing authors must fill out and sign these statements and submit them to the Editorial Office. Accepted manuscripts will not be published until signed statements from all authors have been received.

Acknowledgements

Technical help, critical reviews of the manuscript and financial or other sponsorship

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References

CAMJ uses the ICME recommendations for reference formatting (<http://www.icmje.org/guidelines/index.html>), with sequential numbering in the text, and alphabetical ordering within the list. References cited in the manuscript are listed in a separate section immediately following the text. The authors should verify all references. Consult Index Medicus or PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>) for standard journal abbreviations. A reference cited only in a table or figure is numbered in the sequence established by the first mention in the text of the table or figure containing the reference. Do not put MEDLINE IDs or DOI in references.

Do not put period after the reference number. Separate reference number and last name of first author by one space only. Provide names of all authors when there are six or fewer; if there are seven authors or more, list only the first six, followed by *et al*. Journal references should include the following information, listed in the order indicated: author, article title and subtitle, journal abbreviation, year, volume number, in Arabic numerals, and inclusive pages.

REPORTING SPECIFIC TYPE OF STUDIES

Some types of research reports require specific organization of the manuscript and presentation of data. We ask authors to follow available recommendations for the following study designs. Examples include PRISMA for meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials, MOOSE for meta-analyses of epidemiological studies, STARD for studies of diagnostic accuracy, STROBE for reporting observational studies in epidemiology, ARRIVE for research using laboratory animals, CONSORT for randomized controlled trials, SQUIRE for quality improvement studies in health care, and COREQ for reporting qualitative research. The latest updates of reporting guidelines are available from the EQUATOR Network - an international initiative that seeks to enhance reliability and value of medical research literature by pro-

moting transparent and accurate reporting of research studies (<http://www.equator-network.org/equator-central-library-of-health-research-reporting/>). We expect authors to submit relevant checklist and flow diagrams with their manuscript.

LANGUAGE

The language of the CAMJ is US English. The Editors retain the customary right to style and, if necessary, shorten texts accepted for publication. This does not mean that we prefer short articles - actually, we do not limit their size - but rather a resection of the obviously redundant material.

The past tense is recommended in the Results section. Avoid using Latin terms; if necessary, they should be added in parentheses after the English term. Real names rather than "levels" or "values" should refer to parameters with concrete units (eg, concentration). Always, the author should have in mind that his/her article is intended for a general medical journal and a general reader.

ABBREVIATIONS

Only standard abbreviations and symbols may be used without definition and may be used in the title or the page heading title. Non-standard abbreviations should not be used in the title or page heading title. They must be explained in the text in the following way: the term should be written in full when it appears in the text for the first time, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses; from then on, only abbreviation is used in the text. This applies separately to the Abstract and the rest of the text.

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All manuscripts should be submitted online at <http://cmj.hr/submit/camj/camj.php>. The submission should be accompanied with letter to the Editor stating the major finding and explaining what is novel in the manuscript. All manuscripts submitted to CAMJ will be regularly analysed by plagiarism detection software.

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International Journal of Public Health

Editors-in-Chief: Th. Kohlmann; N. Künzli; A. Madanavsova Geckova

ISSN: 1661-8556 (print version)

Journal no. 38

Birkhäuser Basel



Instructions for Authors

Instructions for Authors

TYPES OF PAPERS:

International Journal of Public Health publishes original research and review, either empirical or theoretical, that contributes to understanding and improving public health. Commentary and opinion within the aims and scope of the journal are also welcome.

Sections of the journal

Manuscripts should be written in view of their submission to one of the following sections:

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Papers that report on original quantitative or qualitative research or methods are published as

- Original Articles (4000 words max., structured abstract 180 words max., 40 references max.)
- Brief Reports (2000 words max., structured abstract: 120 words max., 20 references max., 2 tables or figures)
- Hints and Kinks are short methodological reports (1000 words max., no abstract) presenting topics relevant in survey research and surveillance. They report on experiences with techniques in a variety of areas and topics, such as writing questions, questionnaire design, survey implementation, or new and original ways to show results.
- Research Reviews will be in the range of 3500-5000 words, with up to 60 references, and 6 figures and tables. Following a short introduction, putting the area into context and defining the aim, reviews will concentrate on the most recent developments in the field. The method section of the review should comprise a description of how the

studies have been selected for inclusion in the review. The discussion will address the relevance of the findings for public health. International Journal of Public Health considers unsolicited reviews, but authors should contact the Editors-in-Chief in advance (ijph@ipm.unibe.ch).

International Journal of Public Health encourages authors to submit Original Articles, Brief Reports or Reviews to the following topic(s):

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- Not peer reviewed
 - Editorials are invited, short essays that express the author's viewpoint or explain journal policies (800 words).
 - Commentaries are invited, more in depth opinion pieces (1000 words) usually on peer-reviewed articles: commentaries and the article are assembled as Forum in the printed issues of the Journal.
 - Speakers corner: For this section, the Editors-in-Chief invite 3–4 experts to write an opinion piece.
 - Letters to the Editors are reactions relating to previously published articles or to topical and internationally relevant issues concerning public health and health promotion.
 - Book reviews on recent titles in the area of survey/surveillance and health promotion research are welcomed. The contents of this rubric are referenced in the table of contents and can therefore be cited.

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Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before; that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institute where the work has been carried out. The publisher will not be held legally responsible should there be any claims for compensation.

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Please note:

Before submission the section „Integrity of research and reporting“ (below) should have been considered and the requested paragraphs added to the manuscript.

Submission of a new manuscript

requires the following files (mandatory):

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- The manuscript excluding author names, affiliations and acknowledgements

Cover letter, acknowledgements, figures and tables are optional.

Submission of a revision

requires the following files (mandatory):

- Contact details of all authors (first and last names in full, addresses)
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- Revised manuscript excluding author names, affiliations and acknowledgements, with track changes

Cover letter, acknowledgements, figures and tables are optional.

TITLE PAGE

The title page should include:

- Only for Revisions: The name(s) of the author(s) (first names first, full, without titles)
- A concise title (no abbreviations; 20 words max.)
- The numbered affiliation(s) of the author(s): institutions, cities/towns, and country (without streets and post codes)
- The e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the corresponding author

http://www.springer.com/public+health/journal/38?print_view=true&detailsPage=pllc... 28. 1. 2013

Key words

Please provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes

Abstract

Please provide an Abstract for Original articles (180 words max.), Brief reports (120 words max.) and Reviews (180 words max.). The Abstract should be structured into:

- Objectives (stating the main purposes and research question)
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions

TEXT

Text Formatting

Manuscripts should be submitted in Word.

- Use a normal, plain font (e.g., 10-point Times Roman) for text.
- Use italics for emphasis.
- Use the automatic page numbering function to number the pages.
- Do not use field functions.
- Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
- Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables.
- Use the equation editor or MathType for equations.
- Save your file in docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or doc format (older Word versions).

Word template (zip, 154 kB)

Headings

Please use no more than three levels of displayed headings.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.

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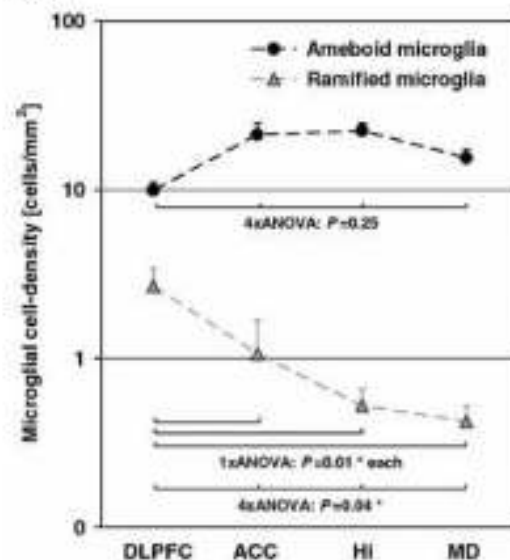
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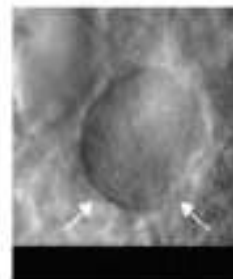
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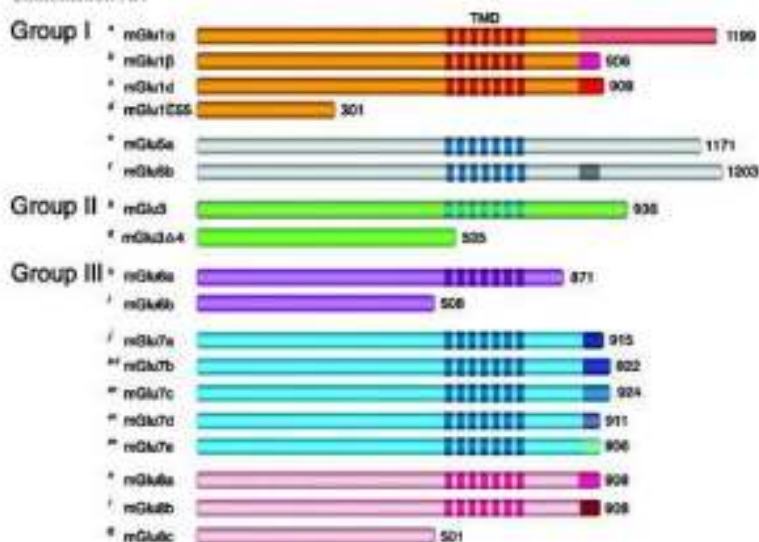
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SPRIEVODNÝ LIST

T.F. Cash
Editor-in-Chief
Editorial Board
'Body Image'

Kosice, 27th November 2012

Dear Dr. Cash,

Regular physical activity is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle in adolescence. Low levels of physical activity during adolescence contribute to obesity and poor health outcomes in adulthood, and this association endures into adulthood. Physical activity is linked with a number of positive physical and psychological health outcomes, therefore we assessed to explore one of them - the association between body image and gender with physical activity controlled for age. In addition, the main aim was to explore the possible moderating effect of gender on the association between body image and physical activity of adolescents controlled for age and BMI status.

Our results indicate that boys who felt fat reported significantly lower sufficient physical activity. We found that boys, not girls, are prone to be passive when they are dissatisfied with their body image. The gender difference in body image seems to originate from different sociocultural expectations. It seems that successful promotion programmes may need to consider gender-specific strategies aiming at girls and boys separately. Future studies should also further explore the negative body image among boys and not just among girls because recently attention was mostly paid to the association between body image dissatisfaction and physical activity among girls.

We would greatly appreciate it if you could consider the enclosed manuscript, "Is being a boy and feeling fat a barrier for physical activity? The association between body image, gender and physical activity among adolescents" for publication in Body Image.

All authors have substantially contributed to the manuscript as submitted. Each of them has read and agreed to the submitted final version of the manuscript. The authors have no conflict of interest in connection with the manuscript. The materials presented are original and unpublished and are not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

On behalf of Msc. Zuzana Dankulincova Veselska, PhD Assoc. Prof. Andrea Madarasova Geckova PhD, Assoc. Prof. Jitse P. van Dijk MD PhD, and Prof. Sijmen A. Reijneveld MD PhD.

Yours faithfully,
Jaroslava Kopcakova

Attachment:

Is being a boy and feeling fat a barrier for physical activity? The association between body image, gender and physical activity among adolescents

LIST OF CHANGES A SPRIEVODNÝ LIST

Dear Editor,

Thank you for your comments and the opportunity to revise the manuscript. Below you will find a List of changes relating to the manuscript DEJC-2012-0034 entitled "**Mother's and father's monitoring are more important than social support regarding sexual risk behaviour among 15-year-old adolescents**". We provide a point-by-point response, with each response preceded by the reviewer's comment. The changes made in the manuscript are highlighted in coloured text. Thus, all changes can be read in the manuscript. We used the attached document, as recommended, and added highlighted comments first. We then continued with the editor's and external reviewers' comments.

Once again we would like to thank the editors and the reviewers for their stimulating comments, which were of great help in the process of revision.

Your sincerely,

Assoc. Prof. A. Madarasova Geckova PhD

On behalf of the co-authors.

List of changes

(Editor)'s Comments to the Authors:

REVIEWER 1

This submission derives from a nationally representative sample of school children aged 15 years in Slovakia. The objective was to evaluate parental monitoring and parental social support in respect to sexual risk taking behaviors. These behaviours are narrowed to 1) having had intercourse, and 2) having had intercourse without one partner using a condom. The major results are incorporated (almost) into the title of the paper, "Mother's and father's monitoring are more important than social support regarding sexual risk behaviour among 15 years old adolescents."

The components of this submission, abstract, introduction, methods, etc. all lie within the range from acceptable to well done. The major question concerning the paper is that *the adolescents studied are 2 years or so below the median age at sexual debut in Slovakia. Accordingly the authors should comment on whether they would expect to find a similar result in a study group of Slovakian 17 years old or of a representative sample 16-18.*

[RESPONSE] We agree with the reviewer that our study describes the population in the early stage of sexual initiation. Unfortunately, we were not able to find any study on the Slovak population aged 16-18 reporting on the association between sexual risk behaviour and mother's and father's monitoring and social support. Nevertheless, we were able to collect some data on sexual initiation and inconsistent condom use from some older samples:

Sexual initiation: In our survey 14.2% of the boys and 9.8% of the girls reported having had sex, while in an earlier survey among Slovak university students only 8.5% of males and 5.1% of females reported having sex before age 16 (Kalina et al. 2009). In an earlier study on the prevalence of hepatitis in the general population aged 18-55 years (HepaMeta study, 2011), only 5.4% of males and 4.6% of females reported sexual initiation at age 15 years or less. The differences in prevalence might be caused by a cohort effect, by recall bias (HBSC vs. HepaMeta) or by methodological differences between the studies (e.g. regarding the

population that was sampled: general population in the HBSC study vs. university students in the survey of Kalina et al. 2009).

Inconsistent condom use: In our survey 62.4% boys and 60.9% girls reported using a condom during their last intercourse. This is comparable to findings of the earlier mentioned HepaMeta study (2011) in the general population aged 18-55 years (35.1% of men and 41.3% of women reported that they had not used a condom in the past year). A study published in the grey literature (2011) on a sample aged 18-30 years showed more frequent condom use among the younger (18-20 years) than the older participants (25-30 years). There are some indications that later sexual initiation as well as condom use during sexual debut contributed to lower probability of risky sexual behaviour (Kalina et al. 2012, not published yet), so we might expect that the group we identify in the survey are at a higher risk of inconsistent condom use, as they represents those more advanced with sexual experience.

We added to the Discussion:

An early age of sexual initiation is considered to be an aspect of sexual risk behaviour that is very important in adolescence, and it seems to be correlated to others aspects of sexual risky behaviour such as a higher number of sexual partners, inconsistent contraception use, unintended pregnancies, higher rates of STIs and further gynaecological problems (Kalina 2012, Duncan et al., 1990, Smith 1997, Kotchick et al. 2001, Mardt et al. 2000). In the grey literature it has been reported that the mean age of sexual debut in Slovakia is 17.8 years (Durex Network Research Unit 2009), nearly three years later compared to the age of our sample, indicating that our sample represents those more advanced with sexual experience. How much our findings might be applicable to late adolescence needs to be explored further, but some studies indicate an important role of family environment, including parental monitoring and support, on the sexual behaviour of late adolescents (Manlove et al. 2012).

Kalina O., Madarasova Geckova A., Jarcuska P., Orosova O., van Dijk J.P., Reijneveld S.A.: Psychological and behavioural factors associated with sexual behaviour among Slovak students. BMC Public Health 2009;9:15.

Prevalence of viral hepatitis B/C and metabolic syndrome in the population living in separated and segregated Roma settlements HepaMeta 2011 (<http://www.lf.upjs.sk/hepameta/>)

Kalina O.: Sexual risky behaviour among Slovak adolescents and young adults: social and psychological factors. University of Groningen, PhD thesis, 2012.

Duncan, M. E., Tibaux, G., Pelzer, A., Reimann, K., Peutherer, J. F., Simmonds, P., et al. (1990). 1st coitus before menarche and risk of sexually-transmitted disease. Lancet, 335(8685), 338-340.

Smith CA: Factors associated with early sexual activity among urban adolescents. Soc Work 1997, 42:334-346.

Kotchick BA, Shaffer A, Forehand R, Miller KS: Adolescent sexual risk behavior: a multi-system perspective. Clin Psychol Rev 2001, 21:493-519.

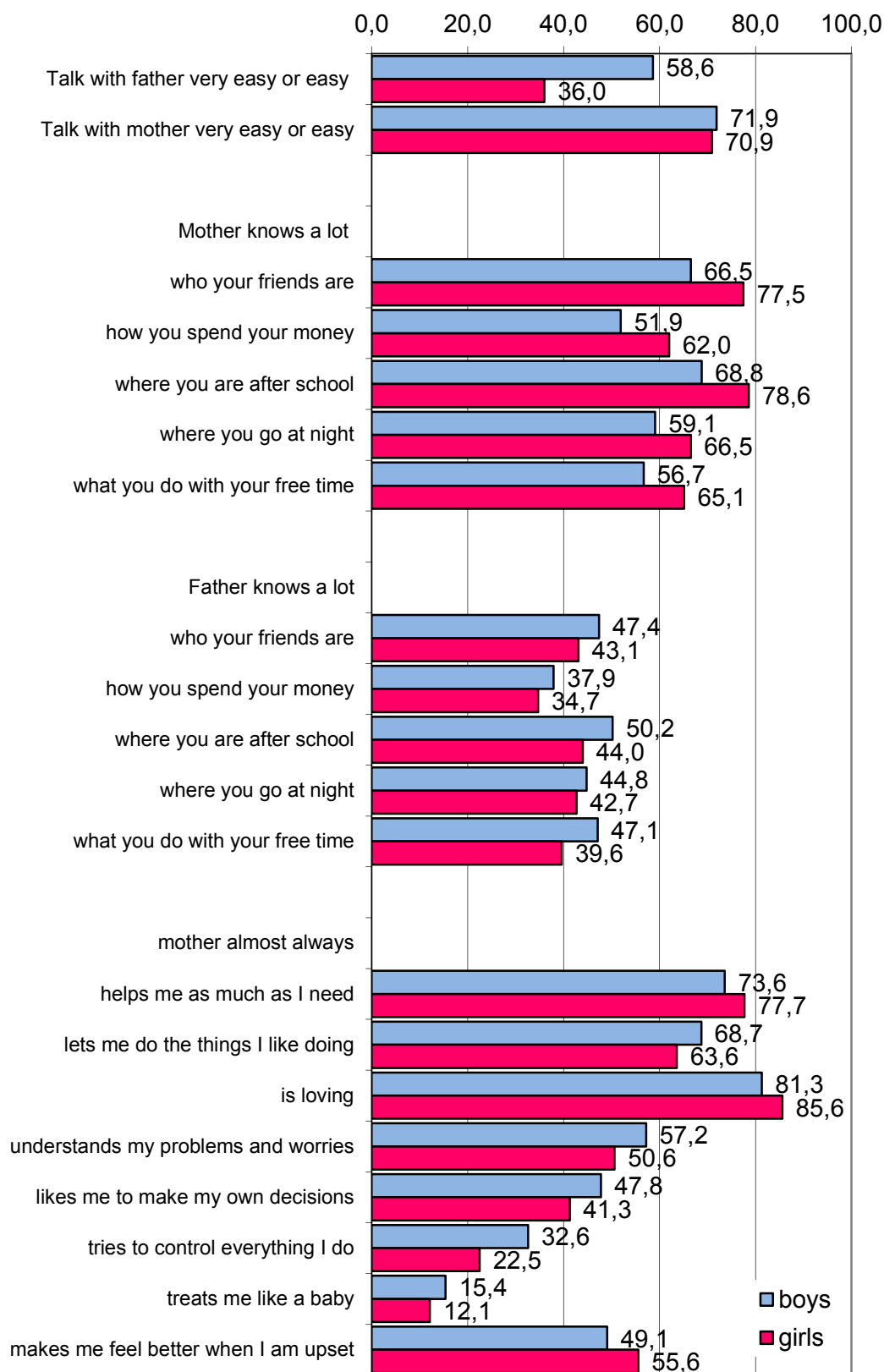
Mardh PA, Creatsas G, Guaschino S, Hellberg D, Henry-Suchet J: Correlation between an early sexual debut, and reproductive health and behavioral factors: a multinational European study. Eur J Contracept Reprod Health Care 2000, 5:177-182.

Durex Network Research Unit 2009, Face of Global Sex report, 2005 - 2009, SSL International plc, Cambridge, viewed 20th October, 2009, <<http://www.durexnetwork.org/en-GB/research>>.

Manlove J., Wildsmith E., Ikramullah E., Terry-Humen E., Schelar E.: Family environments and the relationship context of first adolescent sex: Correlates of first sex in a casual versus steady relationship. Soc. Sci. Med. 2012;41:861-875.

Figure 1

Communication with parents and parental monitoring in 15-year-old adolescents in Slovakia
(HBSC data, 2009/2010)



EDITOR 2

Additional descriptive material is also needed to provide perspectives concerning Slovakia. Reviewers requested more information on the setting, e.g., (1) monitoring and support practices in Slovakia, (2) the percentage of Roma children in the sample, (3) the urban rural percentage split and (4) indications of the proportions of children that walk to school or are driven by parents to school or takes buses, etc. It would also be helpful to indicate what the (5) median ages at sexual debut for boys and for girls are in Slovakia. (6) Also, the Health Behaviour of School-aged Children studies are probably little known to most of this Journal's readers. A few additional words or a sentence or two would be useful as would (7) the age range of all children included children as it is difficult to translate school grades from one to another country.

[RESPONSE]

Thank you for this comment. Below we provide a point-by-point response, with each of the points raised underlined.

(1) Monitoring and support practices in Slovakia

Using the most current data from the HBSC study performed in 2009/2010, we created Figure 1 illustrating communication with parents, parental monitoring and parental support in 15-year-old adolescents in Slovakia. Like in other countries involved in the HBSC study, Slovak adolescents more frequently find it easy to talk with their mother than with their father, and whereas there are no gender differences in reporting easy communication with the mother, there are more boys than girls reporting easy communication with the father (Currie et al. 2012). Data on parental monitoring and parental support is only collected in some of the countries that participate in HBSC and was therefore not included in the overall International HBSC report (Currie et al. 2012). Therefore, we cannot yet compare data on Slovakia with data on other countries.

We added to the Discussion:

Like in other countries involved in the HBSC study, Slovak adolescents more frequently find it easy to talk with their mother than with their father, and whereas there are no gender differences in reporting easy communication with the mother, there are more boys than girls reporting easy communication with the father (Currie et al. 2012).

Currie C et al. eds. Social determinants of health and well-being among young people. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2009/2010 survey. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2012 (Health Policy for Children and Adolescents, No. 6).

(2) Percentage of Roma children in the sample:

The percentage of Roma children in the sample could be only estimated. We asked respondents about the language they used to speak at home and 2% of children reported speaking Romany. This is probably an underestimate of the real prevalence of Roma ethnicity, as many Roma families do not use the Romany language at home or are multilingual. Based on official estimates, the share of the Roma population in Slovakia is 7.2% of the total inhabitants (Demographic Research Centre, Filadelfiova et al. 2007).

Studies with community samples of young Roma men in Bulgaria have shown high rates of unprotected sexual intercourse, frequent multiple sexual partnerships with both women and men, low levels of condom use and prevalent sexually transmitted diseases (Kabakchieva et al. 2002, Kelly et al. 2004). There are only a few studies focused on risky sexual behaviour among Roma adolescents (e.g. de Cortazar et al. 2009).

We added to the Strengths and limitations:

Sexual initiation and particular sexual behaviour (e.g. using of condom) as well as parental monitoring and support might differ between ethnic minority groups (like Roma) and the majority population (Kabakchieva et al. 2002, Kelly et al. 2004, Dueñas et al., 1997); therefore its proportion in the sample might modify the findings. The percentage of Roma children in the Slovak population could be only estimated. Based on official estimates, the share of the Roma population in Slovakia is 7.2% of the total population (Demographic Research Centre, Filadelfiova et al. 2007). Within our HBSC survey respondents were asked about the language they speak at home, and 2% of children reported speaking Romany, but this leads to a serious underestimate of the real prevalence, as many Roma families do not use the Romany language at home or are multilingual (Madarasova Geckova et al. 2010). Further research specifically targeting Roma and using more comprehensive measures of ethnicity is needed to obtain evidence regarding this group.

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(3) Urban/rural percentage

Regarding the urban/rural share in the sample, 28.5% of the respondents were attending schools located in villages, hamlets or rural areas (less than 3 000 inhabitants), 19.9% of the respondents were attending schools located in small towns (3 000-15 000 inhabitants), 39.7% of the respondents were attending schools in a town (15 000-100 000 inhabitants) and 11.9% of the respondents were attending schools in a city (100 000 - 1 000 000 inhabitants).

We added to the METHODS, Sample and procedure:

The urban/rural share in the sample was as follows: 28.5% of the respondents were attending schools located in villages, hamlets or rural areas (less than 3 000 inhabitants), 19.9% in small towns (3 000-15 000 inhabitants), 39.7% in a town (15 000-100 000 inhabitants) and 11.9% in a city (100 000 - 1 000 000 inhabitants).

(4) Proportions of children that walk to school or are driven by parents to school or takes buses

Unfortunately we do not have this kind of information available for the Slovak population. The HBSC survey on the Czech population, which is highly comparable, included an item on the transport to and from schools, and 15-year-old respondents reported most frequently walking (to school 57.1%, from school 59.9%), travelling by bus (to school 34.3%, from school 34.4%) and only rarely by car (to school 6.1%, from school 2.8%). This data does not include information about parental presence.

(5) Median ages at sexual debut for boys and girls in Slovakia: Evidence on this is scarce and is only provided in difficult to trace reports ('grey literature'). This grey literature reported that the mean age of sexual debut in Slovakia is 17.8 years (Durex Network Research Unit 2009).

Moreover, one survey, supported by the Ministry of Education in the Slovak Republic (Cavojska 2009), collected data on sexual behaviour among young adults during social

events (open-air festivals, clubs etc.) in 2009. It included 1050 respondents ranging in age from 13 to 30 years, with less than 5% of the sample being younger than 16. Cavojska reported sexual initiation to occur most frequently in the age range from 15 to 18 years. In that age category 69% of respondents reported that they already had had vaginal sex. The age distribution of the prevalence of first experience with vaginal sex is described in Figure 2.

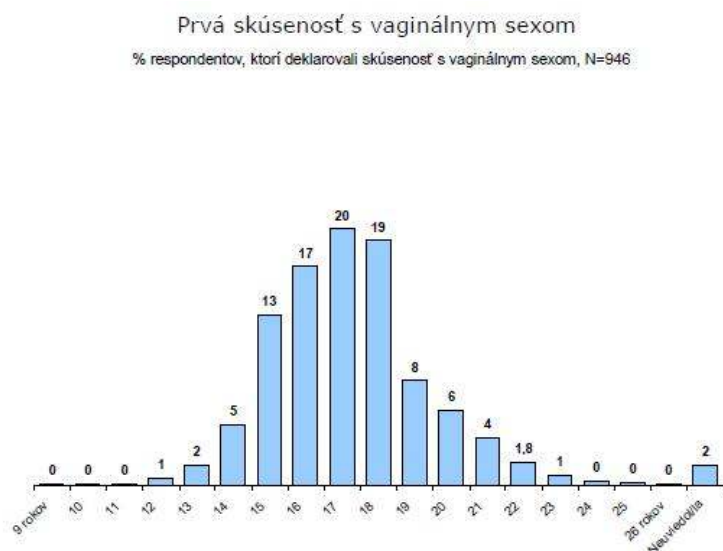


Figure 2 First experience with vaginal sex in years; (Čavojska, 2009)

We added to the Discussion:

An early age of sexual initiation is an aspect of sexual risk behaviour that is particularly important in adolescence, and it seems to be correlated to others aspects of sexual risky behaviour such as a higher number of sexual partners, inconsistent contraception use, unintended pregnancies, higher rates of STIs and further gynaecological problems (Kalina 2012, Duncan et al., 1990, Smith 1997, Kotchick et al. 2001, Mardt et al. 2000). In the grey literature it has been reported that the mean age of sexual debut in Slovakia is 17.8 years (Durex Network Research Unit 2009), which is nearly three years later in comparison to the age of our sample, which indicates that our sample represents those more advanced with sexual experience. How much our findings might be applicable to late adolescence needs to be explored further, but some studies indicate an important role of family environment, including parental monitoring and support, on the sexual behaviour of late adolescents (Manlove et al. 2012).

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(6) HBSC description:

A short description of the study was added to the Methods section.

METHODS

Sample and procedure

We used data from the 2009/2010 Health Behaviour of School-aged Children (HBSC) study. The HBSC-study is a World Health Organization collaborative cross-national study in which 43 countries participate and which collects data on 11-, 13-, and 15-year-old boys' and girls' health and well-being, social environments and health behaviours every four years. A similar methodology is used in all countries, including a two-stage sampling of first schools and then students within schools, and the use of standardised questionnaires including an obligatory and an optional part. In general in HBSC, data are collected using classroom-administered self-completed questionnaires in each participating school, with central requirements in terms of sampling, questionnaire items and survey administration being set out in a standardised research protocol. More details can be found on the HBSC website (<http://www.hbsc.org>).

HBSC: Health Behaviour in School-aged Children: a World Health Organization cross-sectional study. St Andrews, CAHRU, University of St Andrews, 2002 (<http://www.hbsc.org>)

(7) Age range:

The HBSC protocol requires collecting data from a sample representative for 11, 13 and 15-year-old children. In Slovakia, children usually enter school at the age of 7 years (1st grade). Data were collected in 5 grades to tap advanced as well as held-back children of age 11, 13 and 15 years. As our study focused on sexual behaviour, the sample was restricted to 15-year-olds only, and based on the protocol restriction only those aged 15 were included.

We added to the Methods:

The HBSC protocol requires collecting data from a sample representative for 11, 13 and 15-year-old children. In Slovakia, children usually enter school at the age of 7 years (1st grade). Data were collected in 5 grades to tap advanced as well as held-back children of age 11, 13 and 15 years. Only those aged 15 filled out questions on sexual behaviour.

