

Instructions for Authors to Write Student Research Papers for the Congress of Biomedical Science Students in Serbia

The paper is written in either English or Serbian. If the paper is written in Serbian, both the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets are acceptable. The paper should be written using Microsoft, on white paper in the A4 format, taking notice of the following instructions:

- Margins 2,5 cm (top, bottom, left, right)
Page Layout → Margins → Custom Margins
- Font – *Calibri* size: 12 pt.
- Text alignment should be within both margins (*alignment justified*)
- Double Spaced
Paragraph → Spacing → Line spacing → Double

A maximum of ten (10) pages of textual writing is allowed (NOT including attachments, title page, list of references and abstracts in English and Serbian)

There is no limit to the number of attachments (charts, tables, diagrams, pictures, etc.).

The paper must contain the following parts:

1. Title Page
2. Abstracts in English and Serbian, including keywords
3. Main Text
4. References
5. Attachments

TITLE PAGE

1. The title of the paper should be short, clear, and informative (*Calibri*, 18pt, bold, centrally aligned in the middle of the page, in the title itself only the first word should be capitalized)
2. Title of the paper in English (*Calibri*, 18pt, bold, centrally aligned in the middle of the page underneath the title in Serbian, with only the first word being capitalized in the title)
3. The full name of the scientific field (subject) from which the paper was written (*Calibri*, 12pt, bold, centrally aligned at the bottom of the page)

ABSTRACT (SAŽETAK)

The abstract is to be typed on the second (2nd) page and contain NO MORE than 300 words. (excluding subheadings for parts of the abstract).

The abstract consists of the following parts:

- Introduction
- Aim
- Material and methods
- Results

- Conclusion

Each part of the abstract should start with a new line, so that the title is bolded and followed by a colon (Example: **Introduction:** text...).

Underneath the abstract list 3-5 keywords. These keywords are not included in the 300 word limit for the abstract.

The abstract should be written in English and Serbian. These should be on separate pages and it is recommended that you use the Page Break option to move to the next page (instead of clicking Enter until you get to a new page). The words **САЖЕТАК** and **ABSTRACT** should be written in all caps as seen here.

Page Layout → Break → Page

MAIN TEXT consists of the following parts:

- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion

Chapter Titles: *Calibri*, 12pt, bold, on the left margin;

Subtitles: *Calibri*, 12pt, bold, italic, indented row.

The chapter titles and subtitles are written with the first letter capitalized in the first word (example: **Introduction, Materials and methods...**). There should be one line of space between the text and the title chapter.

After the textual portion, you should provide a list of references and contributions. Avoid using bold and italic letters in the text, as well as all capital letter for emphasizing words,

The first line for each paragraph should be indented. (*Paragraph → Indentation → special → First line* or you can press Tab before each line).

If you are writing your paper in Serbian, all words and abbreviations (example: name of a bacteria) written in a different language (English, Latin, etc.) should be written in italics. The same goes for papers written in English. Keep in mind that English abbreviations should be written in Latin script (example: *HDL*, not ХДЛ) regardless of whether you use Cyrillic or Latin script. Decimal numbers are written with a comma in Serbian (2,35) and with a period in English (2.35).

Introduction

The introduction should start at the top of a new page (not below the text on the page after the abstract and keywords). It should contain literature on the problem that is being addressed in the paper. The review of known facts shouldn't be too long, but it must

justify why the research presented in the paper was undertaken. The hypothesis and the goal of the research should also be stated.

Materials and methods

Describe in detail the conducted observation and experiment. Indicate the number, age, sex, and other characteristics of the respondents if it is a human population (Example: explain why only people of certain ages are included or why women are excluded). Avoid labels which do not have a precise meaning and have better alternatives (example: instead of “race” use “ethnic groups”).

Define exactly what the description means and point out how the data was obtained (Example: what is the interval of control tests or examinations, whether the data was obtained by themselves or given by someone else, etc.). In the case of experimental animals, indicate the species, number, age, sex, and other characteristics of the animals used.

State the names of the methods used in the research, as well as the exact name of the apparatus (model, manufacturer). When stating drug names, use the generic names and state the registered name in parentheses. In addition to the name of the drug, state the dose and method of application.

In the case of randomized clinical projects, present information on all major elements of the study, including protocol (study population, interventions, outcome, and explanations of statistical analyses), intervention specification (randomization method, concealment, treatment group divisions), and more.

Describe the statistical methods used during the processing of the results. Specify the generally accepted computer program used (if you have a license).

Results

Present the results in a logical order. In parentheses, state the number of attachments (example: Attachment I), which explains the results in more detail.

Discussion

The discussion consisted of an analysis of the obtained results in comparison with the already published known results. Avoid claims and conclusions that the results do not fully support. Describe whether the findings differ from the results of other researchers. Offer an alternative explanation of the results taking into account the suggestions of the mentor/co-author. Avoid generalizations that are not supported by data. Do not suggest solutions to problems that are not directly related to your research. Clearly indicate whether the hypotheses set in the introduction (goal) of the paper are confirmed or refuted by the obtained results. Describe the limitations of the conducted research.

Conclusion

The conclusion should contain the main message of the paper, i.e. it summarizes the key elements presented in the discussion.

Literature

The references should be cited in the Vancouver style (as seen in the following examples), i.e. numbered in the order in which they were first listed in the text.

The reference is put after the period of the part of the text to which it refers.

Example:

The main risk factor for a stroke is hypertension. (1)

Identify references in the text, tables, and legends with numbers in parentheses. If multiple references are used in the text together, use a short line to denote a series of consecutive numbers, and a comma when the reference numbers are not consecutive

Example:

Several studies (3-7) questioned...

Several studies (3, 5, 7) questioned...

Several studies (3-5, 7) questioned...

You can use the name of the author in the text, but you must insert the number of citations.

Example:

Simons (2) concluded that...

Simons et al. (2) concluded that...

Journal Article

Surname and initials of the author. Article title. *Abbreviated name of the journal* (in italics). Publication date; number (issue): page.

If there are more than 6 authors, The surname and initials of the first 6 authors are given and so on (et al.).

Example:

Haas AN, de Castro GD, Moreno T, Susin C, Albandar JM, Oppermann RB, et al. Azithromycin as an adjunctive treatment of aggressive periodontitis: 12 months randomized clinical trial. *J Clin Periodontol*. 2008; 35(8):696-704.

Book

Surname and initials of the author. Title: subtitle. Issue (if it isn't the first). Place of issue: publisher; year.

Example:

Seferovic PM, Spodick DH, Maisch B, editors. Pericardiology: Contemporary Answers to Continuing Challenges. Beograd: Nauka; 2000.

If there are more than 6 editors, the surname and initials of the first 6 editors are given, and so on (et al.).

Fauci AS, Braunwald E, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Longo DL, Jameson JL, et al., editors. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. 17th ed. New York: McGraw Hill; 2008.

Book Chapter

Surname and initials of the author. Chapter title. *In:* Editor's surname and initials, *editors*. *Book title (italic)*. Issue number (if it is a part of a series). Place of issue: publisher; year. Number of pages.

Example:

Partridge H, Hallam G. Evidence-based practice and information literacy. In: Lipu S, Williamson K, Lloyd A. editors. Exploring methods in information literacy research. Wagga Wagga, Australia: Centre for Information Studies; 2007. p.149–170.

If there are more than 6 editors, the last name and initials of the first 6 editors are given and so on (et al.).

Avoid using abstracts as references. References that are used but not yet printed should be marked as "in print"; authors should obtain written permission to cite such works, as well as confirmation that the work has been accepted for publication.

ATTACHMENTS

Chapter Titles: *Calibri*, 12pt, bold, on the left margin, all capitalized letters.

Each attachment is placed on a separate sheet numbered in the upper left corner with: attachment I, attachment II (**with Roman numerals**)...

One attachment corresponds to one figure, diagram, table, questionnaire or chart.

The number and name of the tables and questionnaires should be written above the tables or questionnaires, and the number and name of the image, scheme or graph should be written below the image, scheme or graph.

Words: table, chart, picture... must be bolded, followed by the number of the table, figure, etc. There must be a period, then the name.

Example:

Table 1. Age and anthropometric parameters of the subjects

In the main text, you may refer to the appendices that are in the paper. Do not list tables, charts, or graphs but an attachment containing information.

Example:

Insulin concentration is significantly statistically higher in the recovery phase compared to the beginning of the test ($p < 0,05$). (Attachment IV)

~~Insulin concentration is significantly statistically higher in the recovery phase compared to the beginning of the test ($p < 0,05$). (Graph IV)~~