



## **LA PRESSE MÉDICALE** **QUARTERLY MEDICAL REVIEW**

### **Guide for authors**

*La Presse Médicale* has evolved.

Since 2020, it comes in three titles :

- *La Presse Médicale- Quarterly medical review* : an indexed, e-only, English language journal. Each issue is devoted to a disease, whose rarity and complexity justify regrouping several articles addressing its different aspects in a single issue, making it possible to understand, analyze and manage as well as possible diseases most often referred to hospital specialists ;
- *La Presse Médicale Formation* : this non indexed, french language journal wants to provide French-speaking readers with updates, files/dossiers and editorials contributing to the improvement and maintenance of excellent medical training. This title is primarily intended for hospital doctors, general practitioners and specialists in private practice, but also for medical students who want to receive regularly documented and updated files, with the aim of expanding their medical knowledge and, hence, improving the quality of their practices.
- *La Presse Médicale Open* is a peer-reviewed gold open access international research journal dedicated on the study, trends and developments of primary care services and community health programs.

Designed to foster excellence in medical practice and facilitate access to an international readership, *La Presse Médicale - Quarterly Medical Review* is an e-only, English language peer- reviewed journal. Each issue is headed by an international expert and dedicated to an internal medicine specific topic, with an editorial and several solicited papers.

The manuscripts have to be in accordance with the instructions below. They are inspired by the standards of presentation of manuscripts proposed by the international committee of the writers of medical newspapers, known under the name of “Group of Vancouver” (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. See : <http://www.icmje.org/>).

### **Topics**

**2021** : Multiple Sclerosis - Scleroderma - Lipoatrophy Syndromes - Pituitary Disorders

**2022** : Cutaneous Lymphomas - Medical Functionnal Imaging - Modern Pandemics – Transplantation

**2023** : Type II Diabetes - Disorders of Consciousness - Rare Respiratory Diseases

**To be published** : Sickle Cells Diseases - Heart Failure - New Therapeutic Perspectives in Neuropathic Pain - Rare Endocrine Tumours...

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Indexation**

PubMed/Medline

WoS : Journal Citation Report (JCR)

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

Scopus

ScienceDirect

Hinari Embase

Pascal Francis

**IMPACT FACTOR 2021: 1.821** © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2022

## Language

English

## Publications rules

1. All manuscripts addressed to the journal are submitted to anonymous peer review. After any modifications deemed necessary, manuscripts must then be approved by the Editorial board for publication. The Editorial Board reserves the right to publish a commentary concerning the article. This commentary will be addressed to the author with the galley proofs.
2. Manuscripts must not be submitted to another review or previously published.
3. It is understood that by submitting a manuscript for publication in the journal that the work has been approved by all authors and also -either explicitly or implicitly-by the institutional authorities under which it was produced. If a manuscript is accepted for publication, it cannot be published again, either in the original language of publication or another language, without the express written consent of the publisher.
4. If the submitted manuscript includes extracts from other documents or publications covered by copyright, the authors must furnish written authorization for reproduction from the copyright owners and cite, in the submitted manuscript, the source of the original publication.

## Manuscript categories

The authors should indicate the category of their manuscript, submitted as a numbered Word file (PDF format is not allowed for text and tables). However, the Editorial Board may decide to publish the manuscript in a different category. The authors are advised to read previous issues of the journal in order to choose their manuscript category. The categories are listed below.

### Editorial

Editorials expound opinions, describe noteworthy facts, summarize prominent studies, report news, or provide perspective. The authors are free to choose the outline. There is no abstract. Although editorials are often commissioned by the Editorial Board, spontaneous submissions are welcome, with or without a pre-submission inquiry to the editors.

Maximum number of words : 1500

Maximum number of references: 15

Maximum number of figures or tables : 2

### Quarterly Medical Review article

These papers (review articles or updates) are generally solicited articles by a guest editor about a specific internal medicine thematic.

The article must be clearly divided into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing : do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

The manuscript should not exceed 8000 words (word count do not need to include the abstract, references, tables and figure captions), counting the title page and all other pages except tables.

It requires an unstructured or not abstract (250 words maximum).

The number of references should not exceed 100.

The maximum number of figures/tables/illustration should not exceed 5.

### Review article

The manuscript should not exceed 5000 words (word count do not need to include the abstract, references, tables and figure captions), counting the title page and all other pages except tables.

It requires an unstructured or not abstract (250 words maximum).

The number of references should not exceed 75.

The maximum number of figures/tables/illustration should not exceed 5.

### Short communication

This article presents concise and important new information on study results.

No abstract - 1200 words

Maximum references number : 15

Maximum number of figures or tables : 2

Maximum number of authors: 10

### [Letters to editors](#)

This article presents preliminary studies or short reports.

No abstract.

Headings : 1200 words

Maximum references number : 15

Maximum number of figure : 1

Maximum number of table : 1

Maximum number of authors: 6

### [Recommendations, Guidelines](#)

The article format may not allow the publication of all the data and the authors are therefore asked to prepare a condensed summary. Heading: 8000 words, 250 references.

The abstract is particularly important, specially for the recommendations whom main database should be cited.

The abstract must be in English only.

### [Correspondence](#)

The contents refers to an article published recently in the journal. The author or authors of that article may then submit a reply, which is usually published.

Headings: 800 words, 5 references.

Maximum number of authors: 5

### [Submission checklist](#)

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

**One author has been designated as the corresponding** author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address

### **All necessary files have been uploaded:**

*Manuscript:*

- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
- Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
- Supplemental files (where applicable)

### **Further considerations**

- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including figures, tables, Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

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### [BEFORE YOU BEGIN](#)

#### [Ethics in publishing](#)

Please see our information on [Ethics in publishing](#).

### Studies in humans and animals

If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with [The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association](#) (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the [Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals](#) and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms [sex](#) and [gender](#) should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the [ARRIVE guidelines](#) and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, [EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments](#), or the National Research Council's [Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals](#) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

### Informed consent and patient details

Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, which should be documented in the paper. Appropriate consents, permissions and releases must be obtained where an author wishes to include case details or other personal information or images of patients and any other individuals in an Elsevier publication. Written consents must be retained by the author but copies should not be provided to the journal. Only if specifically requested by the journal in exceptional circumstances (for example if a legal issue arises) the author must provide copies of the consents or evidence that such consents have been obtained. For more information, please review the [Elsevier Policy on the Use of Images or Personal Information of Patients or other Individuals](#). Unless you have written permission from the patient (or, where applicable, the next of kin), the personal details of any patient included in any part of the article and in any supplementary materials (including all illustrations and videos) must be removed before submission.

### Declaration of interest

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places:

**1. A summary declaration of interest statement** in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized).

If there are no interests to declare then please state this: '[Declarations of interest: none](#)'.

If they are interests to declare, every co-author must declare them at the end of the article, before References.

For example:

[Competing interest](#):

C.R. Occasional involvements: advisory services: Company X

E.L. Financial interests in a company: Company Y

J.-J.E. Clinical trials: as main investigator or study coordinator

**2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form**, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. [More information](#).

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Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should:

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- Apply the technology with human oversight and control, and carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased.

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### [Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses](#)

#### [Reporting guidance](#)

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the [Sex and Gender Equity in Research \(SAGER\) guidelines](#) and the [SAGER guidelines checklist](#). These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

### [Definitions](#)

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities

of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, [the resources on this page](#) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

### **Contributors**

Each author is required to declare his or her individual contribution to the article: all authors must have materially participated in the research and/or article preparation, so roles for all authors should be described. The statement that all authors have approved the final article should be true and included in the disclosure.

### **Authorship**

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

### **Changes to authorship**

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors **before** submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only **before** the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the **corresponding author**: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal, or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of authors **after** the manuscript acceptance. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

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In line with the position of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, the journal will not consider results posted in the same clinical trials registry in which primary registration resides to be prior publication if the results posted are presented in the form of a brief structured (less than 500 words) abstract or table. However, divulging results in other circumstances (e.g., investors' meetings) is discouraged and may jeopardise consideration of the manuscript. Authors should fully disclose all posting in registries of results of the same or closely related work.

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## [PREPARATION](#)

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[More information on types of peer review.](#)

### [Use of word processing software](#)

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use

tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

### **Article structure (for research articles)**

#### **Subdivision - numbered sections**

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

#### **Introduction**

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

#### **Material and methods (for research article)**

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

#### **Results**

Results should be clear and concise.

#### **Discussion**

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

#### **Conclusions**

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

#### **Glossary**

Please supply, as a separate list, the definitions of field-specific terms used in your article.

#### **Appendices**

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

### **Essential title page information**

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each **author** and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately **after** the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
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### Highlights

Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here:

[example Highlights](#).

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

### Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. The abstract must be in English only.

### Graphical abstract

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files.

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### Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

### Abbreviations

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

### Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

### Formatting of funding sources

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

*Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].*

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

*This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.*

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Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

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#### Electronic artwork

##### General points

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- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
- Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed [guide on electronic artwork](#) is available.

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### Please do not:

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- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

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of electronic artwork.

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### Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

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[5] Cancer Research UK. Cancer statistics reports for the UK, <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>; 2003 [accessed 13 March 2003].

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