



REVUE NEUROLOGIQUE

The official publication of the [Société Française de Neurologie](#)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The first issue of the Revue Neurologique, featuring an original article by Jean-Martin Charcot, was published on February 28th, 1893. Six years later, the French Society of Neurology (SFN) adopted this journal as its official publication in the year of its foundation, 1899.

The Revue Neurologique was published throughout the 20th century without interruption and is indexed in all international databases (including Current Contents, Pubmed, Scopus). Ten annual issues provide original peer-reviewed clinical and research articles, and review articles giving up-to-date insights in all areas of neurology. The Revue Neurologique also publishes guidelines and recommendations.

The Revue Neurologique publishes original articles, brief reports, general reviews, editorials, and letters to the editor as well as correspondence concerning articles previously published in the journal in the correspondence column.

IMPACT FACTOR

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

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Types of article

Editorials

Editorials should not exceed 4 typewritten double-spaced pages (1 500 words). Tables and figures are not to be used, and a summary is not required. Use no more than 15 references. The name (including first name) and complete address of the author or authors must be given at the end of the editorial. For reprints, only one name is required with the address.

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The length of leading articles should not exceed 10-25 typewritten double-spaced pages, with an abstract and keywords. There is no limit for the number of tables, figures and references.

Mini-Reviews

These papers can be submitted on invitation only.

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Research Letters present concise and important new information on study results. No abstract and no paragraph headings: 850 words, maximum 7 references and 1 table or 1 figure.

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Recommendations of general interest to the neurological community are welcome. Abstract and keywords are of interest.

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Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

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