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DESCRIPTION

Official journal of the SNFMI, *La revue de médecine interne* is indexed in the most prestigious databases. It is the most efficient French language journal available for internal medicine specialists who want to expand their knowledge and skills beyond their own discipline. It is also the main French language international medium for French research works. The journal publishes each month editorials, original articles, review articles, short communications, etc. These articles address the fundamental and innumerable facets of internal medicine, spanning all medical specialties. Manuscripts may be submitted in French or in English.

La revue de médecine interne also includes additional issues publishing the proceedings of the two annual French meetings of internal medicine (June and December), as well as thematic issues.

La revue mensuelle de l'interniste et de tous les médecins spécialistes.

Fondement solide de la culture interniste, *La revue de médecine interne* apporte chaque mois à ses lecteurs tous les outils d'une formation permanente de haut niveau par le biais de ses éditoriaux, articles originaux, mises au point, communications brèves, lettres à la rédaction, mouvements thérapeutiques. Ces articles fondamentaux abordent les innombrables facettes de la médecine interne, toutes les spécialités médicales, ainsi que la clinique et la recherche. Les manuscrits d'auteurs internationaux non francophones peuvent être soumis en anglais.

La revue de médecine interne est complétée par deux suppléments publiant les actes des congrès nationaux de médecine interne (en juin et décembre) ainsi que par des numéros thématiques.

AUDIENCE

internistes, oncologues, dermatologues, rhumatologues, infectiologues, pneumologues, cardiologues

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

La version française des instructions aux auteurs est disponible [ICI](#)/Click [HERE](#) to download the French version of this guide for authors.

Articles written in English may be submitted to the journal; however, please note that the acceptance rate for English articles is much lower; priority will be given to review articles or original articles.

Regardless of the type of article, all manuscripts may only be accepted following rigorous, anonymous peer review. Editors may decide to reject a manuscript at any time during the evaluation process if it does not correspond to the journal's aims and scope.

The journal publishes original research results, review articles, short communications and letters to the editor. All article types may include multimedia material: videos, supplementary tables, documents, images, or data.

Please read this guide carefully before preparing your manuscript.

Types of article

Original article

The abstract (in English and French) follows the same plan as the article: *Introduction, Patients and methods, Results, Conclusion*. The abstract is limited to 250 words.

The main text is limited to 4500 words, the references are limited to 40. A completed [declaration form](#) is required.

Review article

The abstract (in English and in French) is limited to 250 words and is not structured.

The main text is limited to 4500 words, the references are limited to 60. A completed [declaration form](#) is required.

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The main text is limited to 2500 words, the references are limited to 30. A completed [declaration form](#) is required.

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A letter may report on any topic on internal medicine or reaction/discussion about previously published articles. It does not exceed 700 words, and 5 references. There is no abstract. A completed [declaration form](#) is required.

Contact details for submission

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Language

The journal is first and foremost a French medium, thus, articles are generally published in French, with English title and abstract. However, articles from non French-speaking authors are published in English. The quality of the language is of paramount importance as it influences how the manuscript is received by Editors, reviewers and readers. For authors who are not English speakers and may not be experienced in scientific writing in English we strongly recommend the use of appropriate language services. The authors may consider any option available to them including the language services provided by Elsevier. More information can be found at <https://webshop.elsevier.com/language-editing-services/language-editing/>. Please note that the use of language services is at the author's cost and does not guarantee that the manuscript will be reviewed or accepted. Also, please note the lower acceptance rate for English articles and the restriction to general or mini review, or original articles.

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- 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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Manuscripts will be returned to the authors for technical revision before undergoing peer review if any of the requested information or file as per these instructions is missing.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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

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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.

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For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The [CRediT taxonomy](#) includes 14 different roles describing each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology;

Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. [More details and an example.](#)

Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of 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.

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

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Manuscripts should be arranged as follows: a) Title page; b) Abstract; c) Text; d) Reference List; and e) Figure captions. Any appendixes should be placed after the reference list and before the figure captions. Tables and figures must be uploaded as separate files from the manuscript file. Do not import figures or tables into the text document.

Authors should retain complete copies of their manuscripts, including the figures and tables. Authors will be notified of receipt of manuscripts.

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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

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.

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.

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