

The title highlights the main idea, beyond the place of origin

(No more than 15 words and in the original language)

Summary

Present the background to the problem and the essay's question or objective in a way that is consistent with the essay's content, without using subheadings. State the conceptual perspective that supports the essay's main idea and the secondary ideas that support it or answer the question. Mention, in conclusion, the most relevant aspects of the essay's main idea.

Keywords: Write 5 keywords in Spanish (in alphabetical order), English and Portuguese, separated by commas, according to:

- Descriptors in Health Sciences (DeCS): [URL](#)
- PubMed-NCBI (MESH): [URL](#)

Contribution to the theory or practice of public health

Highlight the main contributions of this manuscript to the advancement of public health theory or practice consistent with the content, using clear, concrete terms and short phrases (maximum 50 words) that are understandable to the general community.

Note :

The essay is an original text on perspectives, debates, or critical reflections on theories, issues, or experiences that are formative or practice-based on relevant or understudied topics in public health. Only essays that explicitly address advances in public health knowledge or practice relative to what has been published in the international literature will be considered.

Highlights the most relevant original contributions, accurately reflecting the content of the work.

It is written only in the original language.

The abstract contains a maximum of 250 words and is unstructured (no subtitles).

The abstract and keywords are in Times New Roman , size 10.

The abstract does not contain acronyms, bibliographic references, abbreviations, or words written in capital letters.

Introduction

Provides the context or foundation for the study (historical background, nature and importance of the problem from a public health perspective, consistent with world literature, regardless of the place of origin).

It presents the conceptual, analytical, epistemic or discursive framework that supports the main idea of the essay, in a clear, concise and consistent manner, including the necessary concepts or definitions, with their due reference.

Explicitly declare the originality or contribution to the advancement of public health theory or practice of the essay's central message, based on the literature published worldwide.

It presents the axes of analysis or secondary ideas that will be developed in the essay, in a clear, concise and articulate manner.

Include, clearly, the questions and/ or objectives of the essay.

It does not contain tables or figures, unless they are essential for understanding the text.

Subheading of secondary ideas

The essay subtitles are free and present the axes of analysis or secondary ideas or arguments that support the main idea around the question or objective, in a coherent manner and in accordance with the summary.

Presents arguments fluently, clearly, and coherently, supported by an appropriate selection of evidence, consistent with the literature published worldwide.

Recognizes antagonistic or contrasting currents of thought that challenge the main idea or thesis, to give solidity and credibility to the argument.

Demonstrates, with a critical perspective, how the main idea manages to overcome or integrate the analyzed currents of thought.

Final reflection

It takes up the central message to critically question the arguments put forward, in light of other theoretical perspectives or practical experiences.

Projects the possibilities of future theoretical or practical developments in public health around the topic.

Clearly state the conclusions, confirming their connection with the objectives and development of the text.

Specifies recommendations from a public health perspective.

Note:

The text, from the introduction to before the references, must have a maximum of 4000 words.

Line spacing: 1 point between lines and throughout the manuscript, including abstract, references, and tables.

Text alignment: justified and size 12.

Paper size in A4 format, with 3 cm margins (top, bottom, left and right).

Subtitles within subtitles: If subtitles are presented within subtitles, they must follow the criteria of relevance, coherence, and thematic progression.

A writing key: subheadings convey the topic covered in that section. If, when reviewing the paragraphs, what is said there isn't summarized in the subheading, it's because the subheading is poorly written.

Correct citation practice: Any fragment that is a direct quote is enclosed in quotation marks. The reference number is then placed in brackets [X], and the corresponding bibliographic

reference (Vancouver standard) is given at the end, along with the corresponding number in the reference list.

Quotations that are less than five lines long are in the same text and at the same size. They are enclosed in quotation marks and have their respective reference number in brackets.

If the quote is modified, the change is indicated in brackets. If it is cut, it is indicated with three periods in brackets ([...]).

Textual quotations are very important in the text. When quoting, you should not misrepresent the original author by making him or her say whatever you want him or her to say, nor should you construct a quotation with textual fragments from various parts of the text. This must be taken into account when quoting, as well as its formal aspect. For example, textual quotations that occupy more than 5 lines are in a separate paragraph, in size 10 font and indented 1 cm (this serves as an example). They are not in quotation marks and have their respective references in brackets. [2, p. 54]

All textual quotations are made directly from the original publication, not from the text that said publication references.

No acronyms are used, except for institutions, programs, or concepts whose names appear repeatedly in the text or are known worldwide. They are listed after the first mention, for example, World Health Organization (WHO). After being nominated, only the acronym is used; the name is not repeated in the body of the text.

of Units (SI). See:
<http://www.aefa.es/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Sistema-internacional-de-unidades.pdf>

Numbers from zero to nine are written in words and from 10 onwards are in figures, except when several numbers appear in the paragraph, which all have figures.

Use numbers when dealing with dates.

Record the exact figure with two decimal places separated by commas: 0.04; 0.05.

Numbers greater than 10 000 is written with a space (Control + Shift + Enter), without a period: 15438. Thousands are written without a period and without a space: 2345.

A space is left before and after each sign or symbol ($a + b = c$ instead of $a+b = c$; $p = 0.04$; $p < 0.05$).

Statistical and mathematical symbols are written in *italics*.

The percentage sign is separated by a thin space from the number that precedes it: 10%.

References

Note:

Cite relevant texts, whether by classical or contemporary authors, with current specialized literature (at least 50% of the total references correspond to articles published in the last 5 years, in indexed journals).

Avoid citing retracted articles. See: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=retracted publication [pt]

The reference numbering is not created by Word's automatic list.

References are numbered, in sequence, according to their order of appearance in the text, by means of Arabic numerals in square brackets []. For example, xxxxx [1]; xxxxxx [2-5]; xxxxxxx [25, p. 15]; xxxxx [2]; xxxx [26].

Journal names are abbreviated according to the style used by MEDLINE (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals).

References are converted into plain text, without using hyperlinks or endnotes or footnotes.

Each reference cited in the text must appear in the reference list and vice versa.

Each reference appears only once in the final list. No references are duplicated; that is, the same reference does not have two numbers (it does not appear twice or more than once) in the final reference list.

References to electronic documents or web pages contain the updated hyperlink and date of consultation (year month day).

References to journals or e-books with a DOI are hyperlinked. The volume, issue, and page numbers (if applicable) are also included.

Examples

Journal article:

Cardona A, Franco A. Public health as a scientific discipline: foundation for academic training programs. *Rev. Fac. Nac. Public Health*. 2005;23(2):107-12.

More than 6 authors:

Sosa M, Filgueira J, López J, Díaz M, Lozano C, del Castillo A, et al. What do Spanish internists think about osteoporosis? *Rev Clin Esp*. 2005;205(8):379-82.

Online magazine article:

Zhang M, Holman CD, Price SD, Sanfilippo FM, Preen DB, Bulsara MK. Comorbidity and repeat admission to hospital for adverse drug reactions in older adults: Retrospective cohort study. *BMJ*. [Internet]. 2009 [cited Jun 2018 20] 7;338:a2752. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.a2752>.

Books:

Porta J, Llanadosa M. *The University at the Turn of the Century*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial; 1998.

Chapter of a book:

Bólumar F. Measuring health and disease phenomena in epidemiology. In: Gálvez R, editor. *Preventive Medicine and Public Health* (10th ed.). Barcelona: Masson S. A.; 2001. pp. 71-78.

Organization as author:

Inter-American Development Bank. *Latin America Facing Inequality*. Washington: IDB; 1999.

Monographs on the Internet:

Moraga F. *Diagnostic and therapeutic protocols in pediatric dermatology*. [monograph]. Madrid: Spanish Association of Pediatrics [internet]; 2003 [cited 2005 Dec. 19]. Available at: <http://www.aeped.es/protocolos/dermatologia/index.htm>

