Concise and specific title that clearly reflects the content (Up to 15 words)

Short title (place in the footer as an article identifier)

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All authors must have an ORCID and an email address. If you do not have one, register at the following link https://orcid.org/register

Example:

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María José Aguilar Matos[2], https://orcid.org/register, email

[1]Affiliation of the Author 1

[2]Affiliation of the Author 2

Corresponding Author: First and last names.

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- **NOTE**: The **first page** must go in a separate file (name it **Title Page**).
- An introduction and final considerations are mandatory. Authors are free to develop the other textual sections.

Throughout the article:

All subtitles to the left, bold, Cambria size 12, with:
The text: justified, single spacing and line spacing, Book Antigua size 12.

On the following page is the file that you will send for peer review (MANUSCRIPT FORMAT).



Concise and specific title that clearly reflects the content (Up to 15 words)

Abstract:

Insert an abstract in the article's original language, in lowercase, without italics or bold, with a maximum of 250 words. Justified text, single-spaced, and using Libro Antigua font, size 12.

It should be written in the third person, in the preterite tense, except for the concluding sentence. It should be clear, descriptive. No abbreviations, references to the main text, footnotes, or bibliographical references should be included.

The structured abstract is presented in text blocks, with a paragraph break to differentiate each section, as indicated below. The content should reflect:

Introduction: Presentation of the topic. The article addresses a relevant topic in its field of study, presenting a specific problem or context. Key aspects that justify the research are highlighted (maximum two key sentences).

Objective: Define the purpose, the clear research question and the problem it addresses, based on the PICO strategy (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes).

Methodology: A brief explanation of the method and technique used is provided: characteristics of the study and report used as inclusion criteria, databases used and search dates, and methods for assessing the risk of bias.

Results: The main results achieved in the research should be discussed, including the number and type of studies included, participants, and relevant characteristics of the studies; a summary of the main results (benefits and harms), preferably indicating the number of studies and participants in each. If a meta-analysis was performed, include summary measures and confidence intervals; the direction of the effect (i.e., which group is favored) and the effect size in significant terms.

Discussion: A brief summary of the strengths and limitations of the evidence is provided (e.g., inconsistency, imprecision, indirectness or risk of bias, other supporting or contradictory evidence).

Conclusions: The section concludes with a general interpretation of the results and important implications.

Keywords:

Alphabetical order; lowercase; separated by; 5-6 selected from thesauri and specialized databases:

ERIC (Education https://vocabularyserver.com/tee/es/?tema=1288), DeCS or MeSH (Medicine/Health Sciences https://decs.bvsalud.org/en/about-decs/); IEEE Thesaurus (Engineering/Technology https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplorehelp/browsing-ieee-xplore/browsing-by-keyword); UNESCO Thesaurus (Social Sciences and Humanities https://vocabularies.unesco.org/browser/thesaurus/es/?clang=en); AGROVOC (Agriculture and Environmental Sciences https://agrovoc.fao.org/browse/agrovoc/es/?clang=en); do not include a period

Introduction:

A systematic review is defined as an evidence summary, usually conducted by an expert or a panel of experts on a specific topic, using a rigorous process (to minimize bias) that identifies, evaluates, and synthesizes studies to answer a specific question and draw conclusions from the gathered data. The most important difference compared to other review articles is that systematic reviews search for the most relevant studies in a systematized and exhaustive manner, and synthesize them rigorously, sometimes using advanced statistical methods such as meta-analysis. Meta-analysis is the quantitative combination, using appropriate statistical techniques, of the results of previous research (usually published as original articles). The meta-analysis is a type of methodological design itself, so it could be considered original research, in which the units of analysis are original studies previously published on the topic of interest.
Insert the introduction text in Book Antigua font, size 12, justified, and single-spaced. This section presents the study topic, mentioning the most relevant previous research and the contributions of other authors in the area. The realization of the work is justified, highlighting its relevance and necessity. References must be cited according to APA standards (7th edition). Finally, the research objective(s) are defined and described, emphasizing their importance and scope. The use of present tense verbs is recommended for writing this section.

Methodology:

In the method, the procedure used for the location, selection, analysis, and validation of the sources consulted must be described. The method explains the processes and subprocesses that were used in the collection of the referenced material that helped structure it. In this section, the research process is detailed, describing its design and execution to guarantee the replicability of the study. The methods section will primarily consist of the bibliographic search strategy and the article selection criteria, as well as the analysis of the variability, reliability, and validity of the articles. The writing must be clear and descriptive, preferably using

past verb tenses. Explain how, with what criteria, and what works have been selected and reviewed. Summarizing fundamental aspects of the methodology:

- **Bibliographic search:** capture what the search strategy was; for this, the search terms used, the name of the database used, the date the search was carried out, the exact search strategy used, and the number of articles found must be documented.
- **Selection criteria:** The selection criteria are determined by the objectives of the review, that is, the question the article tries to answer. Another aspect that determines the selection of articles is their methodological quality and whether they meet the targeted scientific quality criteria.
- **Information retrieval.** Documentary sources.
- **Quality assessment of the selected articles**.
- **Analysis of the variability, reliability, and validity of the articles**.

Data analysis

The obtained data were processed through... [mention statistical techniques or analysis tools used]. This section seeks to provide sufficient information so that other researchers can replicate the study.

Results:

The development of the topic is that which is built through a series of subtitles that give an order to the collected information, which was classified and integrated to answer the purpose of the text. In this section, all the theoretical contribution of the original sources is placed, which validates the relevance and scope for structuring the development of the article. All relevant findings must be mentioned and include sufficient details to justify the conclusions. The author can:

1. Use tables when it is necessary to summarize the information.
2. Use figures or diagrams when necessary and then express the conclusions deduced from them.
3. Statistical data must be expressed with clear, simple, and concrete interpretations and conclusions.

Insert the results text with Book Antigua font, size 12, justified, and single-spaced. The analysis of the obtained results is presented, which must correspond to the objectives set out in the article. This section can be aided by tables and figures to represent data. Avoid ambiguous phrases such as: «perhaps if…then»; «could…if…then» to not disorient the reader from the importance of your work. Use of present verb tenses. Do not repeat information that is in the tables or

figures, only comment on the results that are not there or point out the most important ones. Do not explain results, leave them for the discussion.

If using tables and figures (table 1), you must take into account the following indications. Tables and figures are located within the text, as close as possible to where the reference is made. The title of the tables above, justified, the title of the figures below. If there is a legend, it should be in the same font size as the title and below the table/figure. Place the source if the figure/table is not authored by the authors. Only leave one space between the text and the tables/figures.

Table 1. Table title.

		Articles		
Year	**Volume 1**	**Volume 2**	%	**Published**
2009	247	14	5,67%	231
2010	286	13	4,55%	206
2011	232	20	8,62%	226
Total	2642	146	5,53%	1905

Source:

p: etc…

Ex. Fig.

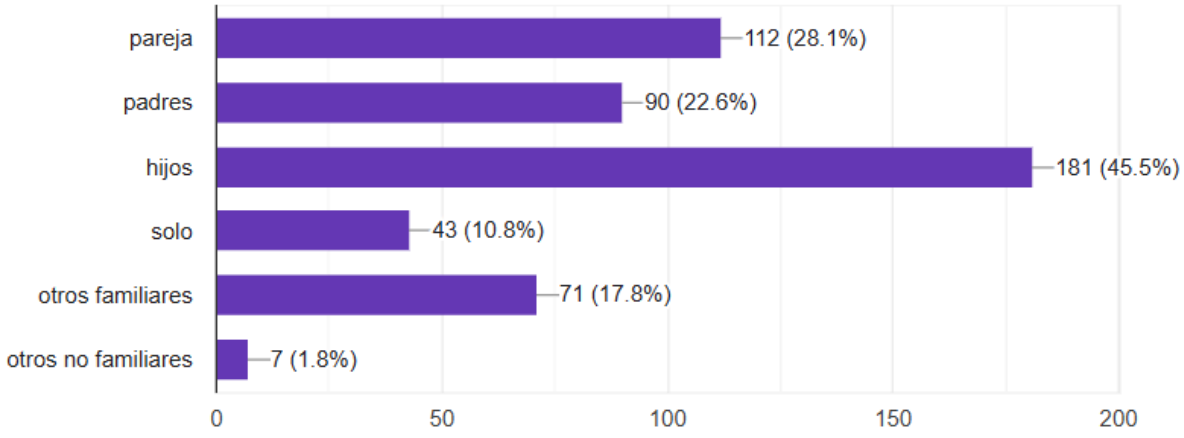

Figure 1. Coexistence of the study population (n=398). Valencia, Spain.

Place consecutive numbering for tables and consecutive numbering for figures. No more than 6 tables/figures.

Discussion:

In the discussion, all the primary sources that were consulted must be characterized, to establish a comparative analysis in which the successes and mistakes among the theories exposed in each of the referents are identified. Critical argumentation of the results (designs, biases, limitations, extracted conclusions). The discussion is the space where the results obtained in the research are interpreted, explaining their meaning and relevance within the existing scientific context. In this section, the researcher must critically analyze the findings. It is essential to present solid arguments based on the data, avoiding unnecessary speculations that could weaken the conclusions. In this space, the most notable details of the reviewed articles (designs, biases, results, etc.) and the discussed and argued synthesis of the results are presented.

When writing the discussion, start with the objective, for example "In the present work, it was analyzed..." and it is recommended to continue explaining the main findings and their importance. The authors' explanation is important; do not just compare, show the scientific thinking of the author. The use of present tense verbs is appropriate for general statements ("these data indicate that..."), while the past tense is used to refer to specific actions of the study ("it was found that..."). It is important to maintain an objective and precise tone during the discussion. Vague or conditional expressions ("it could be suggested", "perhaps it indicates") that generate doubts about the solidity of the results should be avoided. Instead, clear statements supported by the obtained evidence should be used. The discussion should close with a concise summary of the most relevant conclusions and their potential impact on the field of study (place the strengths and limitations of the study), thus paving the way for the final conclusions section.

Conclusions:

Insert the conclusions text in Book Antigua font, size 12, single-spaced.
In the "conclusion" section, the consequences we draw from the review, proposals for new hypotheses, and concrete lines of research for the future are presented. The conclusions are derived from the work carried out, responding to the objective of the work. Every conclusion must be based on what is stated and discussed in the work and must reflect the fulfillment of the objectives. They must indicate how the work contributes to or is an advance in the field and object of study. Likewise, they should suggest future uses and works (recommendations). Use of past verb tenses.
The conclusions must offer a rigorous closure that faithfully reflects what was achieved in the research, without extrapolations beyond what the obtained data allow.

Acknowledgments:

This is optional; here you include people who helped, supported, institutions, etc... that collaborated or influenced the realization of the work. It is used to recognize all those who helped obtain the research results, projects that fund the research, colleagues who review the scientific value of the articles, among other variables present.

Conflict of interest:

If there are conflicts of interest, doubts, or disagreements among the authors. Authors must declare any possible conflict of interest related to the research, authorship, or publication of the article. If there is no conflict of interest, they must declare it explicitly.

Financing:

Indicate any financial support received for conducting the research, writing the article, or publication. The names of the funding entities and reference numbers, if applicable, should be mentioned.

References:

References in APA 7th edition style, Book Antigua font, size 12, single spacing, hanging indent of 1.25.

Aguilar-Etchegaray, M.F., Martínez-Troncoso, H., Gallardos-Vidal, L.S., Pérez-García, B.M., & Jiménez-Ávila, J. (2025). Epidemiología y tratamiento en pacientes con VIH en un hospital de segundo nivel en México. *Revista Peruana de Medicina Experimental y Salud Pública.* *42*(4),409-15. https://doi.org/10.17843/rpmesp.2025.424.14693

In the text: Only the cited sources will be included, and all those used will be included. References will be indicated using the "last name, year" format in parentheses, for example: (Aguilar, 2025). Direct quotes will go in quotation marks, indicating the page in parentheses. Check the APA standards for how to cite when the reference has multiple authors.

In the final list: References will be organized alphabetically according to the first element of each entry, in accordance with the APA style (7th edition).

Recommendation: For its correct management and formatting, the use of bibliographic managers such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote is suggested.

Currency of the sources: The bibliography must present a high percentage of references from the last five years. This condition does not apply to literature reviews, where the time range must be broad due to the nature of the study.

A continuación, se muestran ejemplos de referencias para distintos tipos de documentos. Para artículos de estudio de casos se aceptan entre 10-20 referencias, con un promedio de 15.

Below are examples of references for different types of documents. For case study articles, between 10-20 references are accepted, with an average of 15.

Journal articles:

Hernández Chávez, M., Suárez Hernández, J. & Ojeda González, A. (2003). Metodología para evaluar la excelencia de las revistas científicas. *Ciencias de la Información*, 34(3), 3-8.

Journal articles with DOI or URL:

Iraizoz Barrios, A. M., García Mir, V., Brito Sosa, G., Santos Luna, J. A., Sotomayor Preciado, A. M., León García, G., Pereira Valdez, M. J., & Espinoza Carrión, F. M. (2025). Prevalencia y factores asociados a la depresión geriátrica en El Oro, Ecuador: impacto en la calidad de vida. Retos, 69, 1119-1130. https://doi.org/10.47197/retos.v69.112848

Brito Sosa, G., & Iraizoz Barrios, A. M. (2021). Alternativa de tratamiento quirúrgico en un caso de ingestión voluntaria de cuerpos extraños. *Revista Cubana de Medicina Militar*, *50*(2), e0210991. Recuperado a partir de https://revmedmilitar.sld.cu/index.php/mil/article/view/991

Articles in periodicals and daily newspapers:

Notario de la Torre, A. (2004, 30 de abril). I*nvestigación científica en las Instituciones de Educación Superior*. Granma, 8. http://www.granma.cu/

Conferences presented at events:

Deldén, M. (2019, 30 de octubre). *Literacidad audiovisual: un concepto para comprender la historia a través del cine* [sesión de conferencia]. Ciclo de Conferencias de las Artes, Bogotá, Colombia.

Printed books:

Pruna-Goodgall, P. M., Álvarez-Sandoval, O., Fernández-Prieto, L., Valero-González, M., Beldarrain-Chaple, E., Guadalupe, L. E. R., et al. (2005). *Historia de la Ciencia y la Tecnología en Cuba*. Instituto Cubano del Libro.

Book parts:

Domínguez, L. J. (2007). Vacuna ABC. En M. G. Limontan (ed.), *La Historia de la Biomedicina Cubana* (Vol. 1, pp. 241-281). Instituto Cubano del Libro.

Web Pages:

Rodríguez, M. (2020, 27 de junio). Joseph Schumpeter, el hombre que predijo el fin del capitalismo y que es clave para entender la economía de hoy. BBC Mundo. https://bbc.in/3isGkCj

Reports:

Bruno Lomonte, S. A. (2000). Desarrollo científico en Costa Rica: un análisis bibliométrico a través del Science Citation Index, durante el período 1980-1998. Costa Rica: Academia Nacional de Ciencias.

Theses:

Torres-Salinas, D. (2017). Diseño de un sistema de información y evaluación científica: Análisis ciencimétrico de la actividad investigadora de la Universidad de Navarra en el área de ciencias de la salud 1999-2015 [Tesis doctoral no publicada]. Universidad de Navarra.