

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Archives de Pédiatrie publishes in English original Research papers, Review articles, Short communications, Practical guidelines, Editorials and Letters in all fields relevant to pediatrics.

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Eight issues of *Archives de Pédiatrie* are released annually, as well as supplementary and special editions to complete these regular issues.

All manuscripts submitted to the journal are subjected to peer review by international experts, and must: Be written in excellent English, clear and easy to understand, precise and concise; Bring new, interesting, valid information - and improve clinical care or guide future research; Be solely the work of the author(s) stated; Not have been previously published elsewhere and not be under consideration by another journal; Be in accordance with the journal's Guide for Authors' instructions: manuscripts that fail to comply with these rules may be returned to the authors without being reviewed.

Under no circumstances does the journal guarantee publication before the editorial board makes its final decision.

Archives de Pédiatrie is the official publication of the French Society of Pediatrics.

Archives de Pédiatrie is indexed in the main international databases and is accessible worldwide through the ScienceDirect and ClinicalKey platforms.

IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 1.8 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2022

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Science Citation Index BIOSIS Citation Index Pascal Francis Current Contents - Clinical Medicine Embase PubMed/Medline Web of Science Hinari

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Official organ of the French Society of Pediatrics, the *Archives de Pédiatrie* participates in the dissemination of knowledge, one of the major missions of all learned societies. The Archives de Pediatrie has contributed to this objective for many years, successively directed by Pr Daniel Alagille, Pr Michel Odievre, Pr Michel Dehan, Pr Jacques Sarles and Pr Brigitte Chabrol, all taking an active and successful role in the journal. To improve the journal's international visibility and attractiveness for non-French-speaking pediatricians, new growth has become necessary.

TYPES OF ARTICLE

Editorials

Editorials should not exceed 4 typewritten double-spaced pages (1500 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.

Review articles

The length of the articles should not exceed 10-25 typewritten double-spaced pages, with an abstract and keywords (but not including references, tables and figures). There is no limit for the number of tables, figures. Use no more than 50 references. Review articles either provide a comprehensive discussion of available knowledge or an update of recent data about a specific topic. They may be commissioned or spontaneous. Abstract and keywords are required. Although narrative overviews may be acceptable, the editorial board gives preference to systematic literature reviews that include a detailed description of the methodology used to retrieve and select the reviewed data.

Research papers

The articles should not exceed 25 typewritten double-spaced pages (not including references, tables and figures). There is no limit for the number of tables, figures. Use no more than 30 references. Original articles report new and original work that has not been published elsewhere (except as an abstract at a conference).

Structured Abstract (max 300 words): Background, Objective, Methods and Settings, Results, Conclusion

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 detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Results: Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion: This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Focus on concise discussion of published literature. Indicate the limitations of your work.

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

Short communications

A short communication must be unusual and contribute original information and should not report isolated clinical cases. In general, a simple case report is not sufficiently significant to be published. It is advisable for case reports to emphasize a particular aspect of the case, in relation to the literature, or, if they are rare, to be associated with a table listing all published cases, in order to provide an overall picture of the rare disease. The length of brief reports should not exceed approximately 2 500 words including references (10 at most), the abstract and keywords. The abstract should summarize the article in a single paragraph. The short communication should be organized as follows: introduction, observation, discussion, conclusion, references. The introduction should be short and describe the main information. The observation should be written in the past tense. The discussion should concentrate on the lessons to be learnt from the experience.

Letters to the Editor

This section in *Archives de Pédiatrie* has a dual objective: create exchanges with readers and offering readers the possibility of publishing brief, original notes. Whatever contents they may have, they should not exceed two typed pages, references and tables included. There should be no more than five references. There is no abstract.

Practical guidelines

Recommendations of general interest to the pediatric community are published in English language. Abstract and keywords are of interest.

The Societe Francaise de Pédiatrie (French Pediatrics Society, SFP) wishes to disseminate Guidelines for Clinical Practices? on its site and in the *Archives de Pédiatrie*, thus granting its guarantee of quality.

These recommendations should be issued by specialist societies belonging to the SFP or a panel of experts. The possibility of their publication will be evaluated by the Editorial Board of the Archives together with the SFP scientific Committee

According to the HAS (Haute Autorité de Sante, French National Authority for Health), these medical and professional guidelines are defined as proposals developed methodically to assist the practitioner and the patient in their search for the most appropriate treatment in given clinical circumstances. They can be used to establish practice standards determining what is appropriate and/or inappropriate to do when setting up preventive, diagnostic, and/or therapeutic strategies in given clinical situations? (1). The general principles for these guidelines are the following:

- The guideline is dated and signed by the writers as well as the specialist society or the expert panel concerned. The guideline should be reviewed (or confirmed) by its authors every 3 years. If they are not reviewed, they will not be maintained on the SFP site.

- The text of the guidelines should closely follow the general indications provided by the HAS on its site (1), including the following general features:

- elaboration of the guidelines by a working group and outside validation by an evaluation group;
- focus on a precise clinical situation (no matter how frequent it is).
- critical analysis of the literature to scientifically support the guidelines and the report of any guidelines on the same subject in other countries.
- the guideline will refer to a defined and explicit level of evidence, will distinguish proof and presumption, will be clear, precise, specific, and practical.

The maximum length of the text is 30 pages double spaced with references included.

These guidelines are intended to evolve into official HAS guidelines, drawn up after an exhaustive review of the literature, careful formal expression by the working group and the evaluation group, and feasibility and impact studies. They may also be guidelines published within the HAS by pediatricians and members of the SFP in the field of childhood diseases (whether rare or common), which will be adapted or reproduced in the journal for the dissemination of knowledge.

Reference for the method

-https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/c_418716/fr/methodes-d-elaboration-des-recommandations-de-bonne-pratique

-https://www.has-sante.fr/jcms/c_1340205/methode-d-elaboration-des-protocoles-nationaux-de-diagnostic-et-de-soins-pnds

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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

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. Focus on concise discussion of published literature. Indicate the limitations of your work.

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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A concise and factual abstract is required (max 300 words). Use the following structure: Background/Objectives/Methods and Setting/Results/Conclusion.

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. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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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. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

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Numbers

Numbers should be written in Arabic numerals. If a number is followed by a decimal, it should be separated from the decimal by a decimal point in English texts (e.g., 4.5).

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.).

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References

Citation in text

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All references should come from published sources (excluding brochures from conferences not published by an indexed journal).Each citation in the text should be referenced in the reference list and all references must be cited in the text.

The references should be numbered in the order they appear in the text. They must be cited in the text in square brackets, separated by dashes when there are consecutive references, for example [1–4], unless there are only two consecutive citations [1,2], and separated by commas if they are nonconsecutive references: [1,4].

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Reference examples

Journal articles

[1] Adachi M, Tachibana K, Masuno M, et al. Clinical characteristics of children with hypoparathyroidism due to 22q11.2 microdeletion. Eur J Pediatr 1998;157:34-8.

Article in a journal supplement

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