

## Article Types of Publications

### Reviews

This is a comprehensive overview of a specific hot topic aligned with addressing the aims and hypothesis through the literature. They are often written by leaders in a particular discipline. Reviews are often widely read (for example, by researchers looking for a full introduction to a field) and highly cited. Reviews commonly cite approximately 100 primary research articles.

### Systematic Reviews

Systematic reviews are written by following a specific algorithm for finding papers to include. Criteria for which articles are reviewed are defined before carrying out a literature research. They should follow the [PRISMA](#) guidelines and the structure of the paper should be similar to that of a research article.

### Original Research

This is the most common type of journal manuscript. It may be called an Original Article, Research Article, or just Article, depending on the journal. The Original Research format is suitable for many different fields and different types of studies. It includes full Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion sections. Some journals vary in their structure and authors should refer to the instructions for authors of the journal as early as possible in the writing process.

### Short Communication

Short communications are reports of preliminary research that allow for further investigation to advance the research question. Often these reports will only be published if there is a clear advancement that merits further investigations.

### Rapid Report

Brief reports are similar to original research in that they follow the same rigor, format and guidelines, but are designed for small-scale research or research that is in early stages of development. These may include preliminary studies that utilize a simple research design or a small sample size and that have produced limited pilot data and initial findings that indicate need for further investigation. Brief reports are much shorter than manuscripts associated with a more advanced, larger-scale research project. They are not meant to be used for a short version of an article about research that would otherwise qualify for a full original research manuscript or for publishing material on research that lacks significance, is not rigorous or, if expanded, would not qualify for a full article or for research.

## **Brief Report**

Brief Reports are small, often preliminary studies, descriptions of unexpected and perhaps unexplained observations or lab protocols that can be described in a short report with a few illustrations (figures/tables), or even a single figure.

## **Letter to the Editor / Reply**

Letter to the Editor is a written way of talking to journal. They can take a position for or against an issue, or simply inform, or both. They can convince readers by using emotions, or facts, or emotions and facts combined. Such comments should provide constructive scientific remarks. Readers may submit these comments as a Letter to the Editor, which should be concise, no more than 500 words, and we will transmit them to the author(s) of the commented-upon paper for their optional reply.

## **Commentary**

Briefer than a review paper, a Commentary is usually an invited paper that gives an opinion on a specific topic. They are not as comprehensive as a review paper but should highlight the most significant papers and milestones in the subject area. While the author has the license to express their own opinion more than in other article types, they should acknowledge widely held divergent views. Commentaries are peer reviewed prior to publication. Commentary articles have a maximum word count of 3,000 and may contain no more than 2 Figures/Tables. Commentary articles should have the following format: 1) Abstract, 2) Introduction, 3) Subsections relevant for the subject, 4) Discussion.

## **Case Report**

A case report is a detailed report of the symptoms, signs, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of an individual patient in medicine. Case reports may contain a patient's demographic profile but usually describe an unusual or novel occurrence. Some case reports also contain a literature review of other reported cases. Case reports are professional narratives that provide feedback on clinical practice guidelines and offer a framework for early signals of effectiveness, adverse events, and cost. They can be shared for medical, scientific, or educational purposes. Case Report should follow the [CRARE](#) guidelines.

## **Editorial**

Editorials are opinion articles from the editor or an invited author. When submitted by an invited contributor, editorials may introduce the subject being brought into focus in a special issue or thematic section. Editorials may comment on one or more articles in the same BRI journals issue or on an area of current interest in bioscience. They should be brief and focused. Editorials should not exceed 1,000 words, 15 references, and 1 table or figure. Editorials may have a maximum of 3 authors. The body of the Editorial can be continuous text or divided into subsections. There is no abstract. Editorials on topics of current interest are welcome.

## **News and Views**

News contain updates and newsworthy discussion pieces relevant to the journal's scope.

## **Proceedings / Conference / Meeting Abstract**

These types contain peer reviewed research output from conferences. Proceedings report new evidence or conclusions, and are expanded versions of work presented in a conference presentation. Extended Abstracts are submitted to a conference in advance and give details in support of a presentation made at the conference. Meeting Reports comprise a summary of material presented at a conference; they are often written by an organizer of the conference to inform those who could not attend, and may include a list of abstracts and presenters.

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