Indexing

ECORFAN-México, S.C.
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Mode 1:
Discipline, Academic Institutions, Specialized Journals, Peer Evaluation

Mode 2:
Problem, Transdisciplinary, Many institutions in network, Many forms of communication.
Mode 1. The results submitted only to the opinion of the peers, who accept or not as valid the new knowledge

Mode 2. New criteria: Validation not only by peers, it matters competitiveness, cost and its acceptance by society.
Mode 1 Restricted to the academic sphere, it should only be answered in front of the peers. Precise, regulated and specialized forms of communication.

Mode 2 information also available to society. The results must be known and be judged and accepted by society.
Quality control

Changes in the evaluation

Committee of the Royal Society, for the review of peer evaluation processes "to restore credibility to science".

A guide for scientific evaluation
A Science Brief for the general public for better interpretation of scientific results

Cochrane Collaboration New ways to evaluate to ensure good science in biomedicine.
The traditional linear chain:

Author - Editor - Evaluators - Edition and Distribution - Acquisition and Storage

Increasing costs, interests and interference with access to information.

Today, in Mode 2, the forms of communication are diversified. New technologies allow it.
New access alternatives

Preprinted files

The author archives his own papers, the scientists have control of the whole system, it is flexible to coexist with the traditional system, rapid dissemination of results, priority certification, simultaneous or a posteriori evaluation by the same community that maintains the system. The information is free.
Open Access

The journal format and the prior evaluation system of the papers are maintained. The costs of the process are assumed by the authors. The information is free, open and free for the entire community.
The new electronic journals

From Text to Hypertext
Text associated with search engines
Texts and Multimedia
Annex material
Interactive communication
Debates with users
Preprinted (accelerate the publication)
The possibilities of links

From references to full texts
With secondary service metadata
Scientific data banks
Other types of publications
Complementary databases
Lots of text

www.ecorfan.org
Requirements of a scientific publication

Document must be fixed in a durable medium
Be publicly available (not necessarily for free)
Have persistence (keep the same form and in the same place to be accessible in time)
Necessary characteristics for a scientific publication

Guarantee authenticity The different versions must be certified as authentic and protected from changes Assignment and permanence of an address or web location without ambiguities Metadata to identify work, public and freely accessible Commitment to public access over time. Quality
Design of a national integrated information program, which allows:

Access to international information
The access and visibility of the information generated in the country
The collection and dissemination of information about the national S & T system and its management.
Components of the scientific information system of Chile

CINCEL

Access to international scientific information

SciELO

Access to national information

SICTI

Access to information on the Chilean S & T system
Main features

Open access to all public information, available for free on the Internet
All modules linked together
Indicator systems and permanent evaluation of the program
Modular system and transferable to other national or regional institutions
Creating CINCEL, Consortium for the acquisition of electronic scientific information. 25 state universities participate and it will be expanded during 2004 to private universities.

First phase Project for the joint subscription of the Web of Science.

SciELO Chile Program for the electronic edition of scientific journals published in the country, adopting FAPESP / BIREME methodology.

Currently 40 full-text journals, mostly from 1997 to date (415 issues and more than 6,000 papers)

Program of identification and permanent evaluation of national publications
SICTI, Science, Technology and Innovation Information System.

It comprises several modules:

- Database of curriculums of people related to CTI programs
- Database of projects
- Database of institutions
- Product database
- System of S & T indicators
- National Science and Technology Portal
Support modules for CONICYT management (transferable to other institutions in the country)

Includes:

An online application system to the funds and programs administered by the institution,
A support system for the evaluation, monitoring, control and termination of projects and programs.
Possibility of access to information in each of the stages.
The three programs are linked together to generate an information grid and produce complex indicators. The three programs are linked with others similar at the regional level and it is planned to link them to other programs at an international level.
Identification of Adenovirus 7H Heterogeneity in the E3 Region

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Received: February 28, 2001. In revised from: April 12, 2001. Accepted: April 18, 2001

ABSTRACT

Adenovirus genotype 7h was previously reported to be originated from a recombination event between adenoviruses genotype 7p and 3p. Based on those findings, further characterization of other adenoviruses 7h strains become important to determine whether all adenovirus 7h strains arose from a single recombinational event. To explore such a possibility, 166 clinical isolates were studied after developing a PCR assay using a primer set designed to amplify the region corresponding to E3.7, E3.7p and E3.9 of adenoviruses ADV 7p and E3.9 of adenovirus 7p. The assay was able to differentiate between 7h and 7p viruses. The 166 clinical isolates were also typed in order to establish a possible source of the recombinational event in the assay. The results show that all the isolates belong to a single serotype.
From SciELO Chile to Curriculum in Brazil

**International Journal of Morphology**
ISSN 0717-9502 version on-line

Int. J. Morphol., v.21 n.1 Temuco mar. 2003

**ENALAPRIL AND VERAPAMIL ATTENUATE THE AORTIC WALL REMODELING IN NITRIC OXIDE DEFICIENCY**

**ENALAPRIL Y VERAPAMIL ATENUAN TES DE LA REMODELACION DE LA PARED AORTICA EN DEFICIENCIA DE OXIDO NITRICO**

Leila Maria Metelles Periera; Daniele Gonçalves Bezerra & Carlos Alberto Mandarim-de-Lacerda


SUMMARY: Forty mature male rats (Wistar strain) were maintained alive for 40 days, separated in four groups of five rats each (Control; LNAME; FNAME; & Enalapril + NAME_1 + Verapamil). These rats were
Biochemical characterization and inhibitory effects of dinophysistoxin-1, okadaic acid and microcystine L-r on protein phosphatase 2a purified from the mussel *Mytilus chilensis*.

MARIELLA RIVAS, CARLOS GARCÍA, JOSÉ L. LIBERONA, and NÉSTOR LAGOS

Laboratorio Biogénico de Membrana, Departamento de Fisiología y Biofísica, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile, Casilla 7065, Santiago, Chile

**ABSTRACT**

Protein phosphatases are involved in many cellular processes. One of the most abundant and best studied members of this class is protein phosphatase type-2A (PP2A). In this study, PP2A was purified from the mussel *Mytilus chilensis*. Using both SDS-PAGE and size-exclusion gel filtration under denaturing conditions, we confirmed that the PP2A fraction was essentially pure. The isolated enzyme is a heterotrimer and the molecular mass of the subunits are 62 and 28 kDa. The isolated PP2A fraction has a activity in the picomolar range for phosphatase activity. The hydrolysis of p-NPP phosphatase activity is independent of the MgCl₂ concentration. The time courses of the inhibition of the PP2A activity by increasing concentrations

**Between papers SciELO Chile**
Quality control

Some links

From SciELO Chile to SciELO Brazil

Variación de la concentración sanguínea del colesterol total y de las lipoproteínas en conejos hembras mantenidas a baja temperatura

Change of the blood cholesterol and lipoproteins concentration in female rabbits maintained at low temperature

BIBLIOGRAFÍA


From SciELO Chile to Medline and LILACS

BIBLIOGRAFÍA


Some links
Links between curriculum, projects and publications
From publications and SciELO to Web of Science
From publications to full texts or secondary databases
From curriculum to patent data base
Regional programs

SciELO, Scientific Electronic Library on Line, the oldest It begins in 1997 by BIREME under the auspices of FAPESP, the Research Foundation of the State of Sao Paulo. Currently, 8 Latin American countries participate and several more are in the process of joining.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>226</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Normalization is a central part of many of the activities carried out by man, in the field of information and its transfer plays a strategic role that affects each and every one of the processes of the information cycle, from its generation, edition, selection, systematization and dissemination until its use to generate new registered knowledge that will be transformed into cognitive documents.
According to the Dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy, *standardize* is to **regularize or put in order what was not**, another meaning says that means to **typify, adjust to a type, model or standard**.
Norm comes from Latin *norm-square in its first meaning*.

Norm also means *rule that must be followed or that should be applied to behaviors, tasks, activities, etc.*
**Norm:** It is a technical specification or other document available to the public, written with the cooperation and consensus of all stakeholders, based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience that aims to promote optimal benefits for the community and is approved by a body recognized at national, regional or international level.
ISO 3297 (ISSN) provides the following definition: 
"Serial publication is a publication, in any medium, that is published in successive parts, usually with a numerical or chronological designation and intended, in principle, to continue indefinitely. This definition does not include works that are published in a predetermined number of parts ".

www.ecorfan.org
"Serial publications include newspapers, annual publications (reports, yearbooks, directories, etc.), journals, collections (monographic series), reports, minutes, etc. of Societies“  (International Standard Serial Number, [1998] p.1)
The periodical or journal is a serial publication "usually edited with less than annual sequences and characterized by the variety of content and authors, both within each issue, and from one issue to another".

(Manual del ISDS. Ed. preliminar, 1991. h. 22)
UNESCO considers 4 categories of scientific journals that are:

1. Journals of information that publicize scientific, technical, educational or economic programs, announce meetings, inform about people, mainly in the form of papers or brief notes that contain general or non-detailed information.
2. Primary journals that can also be called journals of research and development, giving all the necessary details to verify the validity of the author's reasoning or repeat their work.
3. Journals of abstracts or secondaries in which the content of the primary journals is collected, abbreviated in the form of abstracts.

4. Journals of scientific or technological progress, called by some tertiary journals authors who publish summary reports of the main research programs contained in the primary journals, for long periods of time.

(Grunewald, H., 1982 pp. 2-5)

The main content of the scientific journals, are the papers written by different authors on topics related to the area of interest of their readers, although they also include announcements about scientific events and letters to the editor.
Standardization as a regulatory activity, unifies forms and procedures and favors and facilitates the transfer of information.
Standards for journals

Cover and cover page of the journal

They must contain:

- All numbers with the same format

- The cover with the same presentation printed with the same characters
Full title of the journal. The title should be significant, completing it, if necessary, with a subtitle.

Numeration. Each part of the journal is identified by a numerical or chronological sequence that is established in terms of volumes and numbers, and period of time to which it belongs.

The numbering is established by: the number of the volume, the number of the fascicle, the month and the year corresponding to the number and volume.
Publication date. The month and year and the date entered will be the one that really corresponds to making available to the public.

Place of publication. Place or places where the editor of the journal is based.

Name of the publisher or publishing entity. The editor is the technical responsible for the publication. Your name must be made complete, be it a person and / or an entity or publishing company.
The date of publication, the place of publication and the publisher will preferably be grouped in the lower central part of the cover.
Bibliographic letterhead. Concise summary of the journal's bibliographic reference.

Elements: journal title *-abread if it is long-*, year, volume, number, pages and ISSN.

ISO recommends adding the place of publication of the journal to these elements.
(ISO/R 30; 1956)
Other information about the journal

Should appear preferably on the back cover or on the back cover and even on the last page of text a series of information about the journal and should be recorded in all copies and in the same place.

Name and address of the administration, writing and director of the journal.

Names of the members of the Editorial Board, their positions and work centers.

Names of the members of the Advisory Council and their work centers.
Periodicity of the journal and temporary coverage.

Amount of the journal: of the annual subscription and the loose number.

Depositary of copyright.

Authorization or not for the total or partial reproduction of the works.

Instructions to authors: basic rules required by the journal for the presentation of originals. This information by its extension, can be placed preferably at the end of the publication.
The journals must mention the official registers of the country, in the case of Mexico those corresponding to the National Institute of Copyright of the SEP, of Licitud of the Ministry of the Interior, of the General Direction of Correos, of Registered Trademark, etc. Also in the colophon should include the place and date of printing, the number of copies and the grammage of paper.
Each and every page of the text must carry the necessary indications for its correct identification.

The author and title headers of each paper.

The journal data should always appear in the same place.
Abbreviated title of the journal, year, number and volume of the fascicle, as well as the initial and final pages of the paper.

In addition, the name of the author or authors and the title of the paper must also be recorded.
The **indexes** can be by volume / year, indexes are also recommended by personal author and / or institutional, by subject and by title of the contribution, etc..

The cumulative indexes can be:
triannual, quinquennial, decennial, etc.

The **paging** can be number by number or continuous through all the numbers of a volume, although the most recommended is the latter.
Scientific papers should have the following structure:

a) Preliminary parts: job identification data, work summary and introduction.

b) Central part of the work: development of research, and critical apparatus formed by notes and citations.

c) Final part of the work, results and conclusions, the bibliography and the annexes and appendices.
Quality control

PAPERS

_Elements of identification_

Title of the paper and, if applicable, subtitle. Representative of the content of the work.

Authors. Well identified: name, surnames and institutional affiliation or place of work.

Abstracts and keywords. Each paper should be preceded by a summary in the original language of the work and in another language widely disseminated (English). Each of the abstracts will follow keywords representative of the content of the paper.

Date. Completion of work.
Main text

Structure of the text. Objectives, justification of the work, methodology, results, discussion and conclusions and recommendations if it merits.

Footnotes. They will be used exceptionally and only to contain additional text and never bibliographic references, although they may refer to the bibliography.

Citations. Generally to texts that support an affirmation or clarify a working hypothesis. If they are brief they should be included in the text, taking care to put them in quotation marks or with a letter of a different type to distinguish the quoted text from the rest of the text. When the length of the cited text exceeds two lines, it should be taken to a footnote.
Acknowledgments. They will be consigned at the end of the main text. The names and institutional affiliation of those that are appreciated as well as the type of collaboration provided must appear.

References. At the end of the work, the bibliographical references related to the citations of the main text will be placed. Only references to documents that contain relevant information of which the author has direct knowledge and that have been discussed or cited in the text should be included.

Illustrations and tables. The illustrations must be numbered sequentially. Tables in addition to being numbered must have appropriate titles expressive of the content, it must cite the origin of the data they contain and must be placed or at least indicated in the text of the work.
The complementary but essential material of a work will be included in annexes. At the end of the text, after the bibliography. They must be identified with a letter or a number and with a title.
Erratas

The editors should facilitate the corrections of errors that have been detected in the next printed edition, including loose or adhesive sheets with the necessary corrections.
Standard UNE 50-133-94 dealing with scientific papers, specifying the elements that should be indicated for information of the authors in relation to the sending of the originals for publication.
Technical instructions to the authors

Physical form in which the editor wants to receive the originals.

Preparation of the original: destination, author's data, date of sending and receiving.

Rules for the presentation of bibliographic references, with models for different types of documents.

Rules for the presentation of citations both in the text and at the foot of the page.

Data on the sending of the original (destination, date, author's data, restrictions on its publication ...)

Guidelines for proofreading (calendar, signs of correction, reprints ...)

Original selection mechanism.
Definition, structure and position of the summaries

**Summary** concise list of sections, papers and other contributions contained in a fascicle of a periodical publication.

In each fascicle you must go a summary.

The sequential order must be that of the papers in the publication. The fixed sections may be grouped separately.

It must be presented independently of the rest of the publication.

Properly to facilitate its reproduction.
The papers must appear in their original language.

If the summary is translated, a complete summary should be included for each language to be translated.

The summary must be located in the same position or space in all the fascicles.

It must be placed:

On the first page of the fascicle immediately behind the second cover page.

On the first cover page and if it does not fit in it, continue on the last cover page. You can also go to the fourth deck and if it does not fit, continue on the third cover page.
They are elements of the summary:

Headed with the word "Summary" followed by the bibliographic letterhead of the fascicle.

Indication for each paper of: author or authors, full title and subtitle if there is one, and first and last page linked by a hyphen.

The special epigraphs referred to other sections of the journal may be indicated in the summary below the papers.
It is also called "bibliographic identifier". It is a brief summary of the bibliographic reference of the journal. It should be placed in the lower part of the journal cover. It has the function of facilitating the identification and ordering of journals.
Order:

- Full or abbreviated title
- Volume number
- Fascicle number
- Publication place
- Publication date
The UNE 50-103-90 standard establishes the rules to be followed for the preparation and presentation of the summary, and it is especially planned for use by the authors of the papers, in order to briefly and accurately disclose the essential content of the document, and facilitate its reproduction by databases. However, they can be used to produce summaries by people other than the authors.
A summary is the abbreviated representation of the content of a document, without introducing any interpretation or judgment about the work to which it refers, and must give the greatest number of qualitative and quantitative data contained in it.
The most important applications of the summaries include:

- Allow to determine the interest of the summary document for a specific purpose
- Help discard documents of secondary interest
- Facilitate automated search
All papers in the journals should include a summary, including short notes, letters to the editor and publishers that have sufficient scientific or technical content.
The summaries must state the objective of the work, the methodology used in it, the results obtained and the conclusions presented in the document.

They may include some marginal information if it enriches the main theme, but without diverting the reader's attention from the central objective of the document.
Abstract

Ubication

The summary should appear at the beginning of the paper, in a clearly visible place, preferably between the data of the author or authors of the work and the text.
Most important features of the summary

The summary must be completely *intelligible* to the reader, containing the *basic information* of the original document and, insofar as possible, preserving the structure thereof.

The *length* should not exceed 250 words and in some types of paper such as letters to the editor or short notes may be enough 100 words. The content of the summary is more significant than its extension.
The summary should begin with a phrase that represents the main idea or theme of the paper, unless it is already expressed in the title. It should indicate the way in which the author deals with the subject or the nature of the work described with terms such as theoretical study, case analysis, report on the state of the matter, historical criticism, bibliographic review, etc.
Abstract

It must be written in complete sentences, using the transition words that are necessary so that the resulting text is coherent. Verbs in active voice should be used whenever possible, as this contributes to a clear, brief and precise wording.

Significant words taken from the text that help in automated recovery should be used. The use of infrequent terms, acronyms and acronyms should be avoided and, if they are used, they should be defined the first time they appear in the summary.
ISSN International Standard Serial Number

Identify any serial publication title regardless of its content, origin or language.

ISSN = Título

ISO 3295-1975

more than one million one hundred and forty nine thousand records until August 2004.

ISSN system is based in Paris

75 national headquarters

Free
Costa Rica

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</table>

**Total Titles**  
146 100

Source: ISSN on-line v4.1.1
Codes

SICI    Serial Item and Contribution Identifier

Z39.56,  1996.  ANSI/NISO. Pero no ISO

American National Standards
Institute/National Information
Standards Organization

www.ecorfan.org
Variable length code to identify numbers or fascicles of a serial and their contributions (papers).

Use of publishers and distributors

  Segment of the Item (ISSN, chronology and numbering)

  Segment of the contribution (location, title code and other numerical schemes)

  Control segment (elements that determine the validation, version and format)

0095-4403(199502/03)21:3<12WATIIB>2.0TX;2-5
Barcodes

SISAC – Serials Industry Systems Advisory
Bar code to identify each issue or issue of a journal

ISSN Date Volume Number
(year month day) (EUA)
Codes

**Barcodes**

EAN-13  European Association for Article Numbering (Brussels)

European Commercial Coding Association

Barcode to identify a journal number for sale in: bookstores, kiosks, supermarkets.

Prefix of periodical publications: 977

ISSN prefix price control digit + addendum

Addendum after a blank indicates the fascicle number
Codes

DOI Digital Object Identifier 1997

-RR Bowker

Created by

-Corporation for National Research Initiatives

Association of American Publishers

www.ecorfan.org
Intellectual Property

International DOI Foundation 1998
Geneva, New York

It allows to register and present links as well as to recover contents with any type of material: papers, books, images, video, audio, etc.

ANSI-NISO Z39.84-2000
DOI is located in an URL
Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas para su ingreso al catálogo Latindex
CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN
PARA LAS REVISTAS ELECTRÓNICAS

Se evalúan todos los números del año.
Las publicaciones semestrales o anuales deberán ser evaluadas con un mínimo de tres fascículos diferentes. En todos los casos deberá evaluarse con los fascículos más recientes.

CARACTERÍSTICAS BÁSICAS

Para proceder a la evaluación, las revistas deberán reunir como mínimo la totalidad de los elementos que se mencionan en este apartado.

1. Memoria del Cuerpo Editorial.
Se deberá mencionar la existencia de un consejo editorial, de redacción o responsable científico. Deberá cerrar en la página de título directamente o bien con un enlace que permita desde ella acceder a los datos con un simple clic.

2. Comisión Editorial.
Para calificar positivamente, al menos el 40% de los documentos publicados en los fascículos a evaluar estarán estructurados por:
- artículos originales;
- artículos técnicos;
- comunicaciones en congresos;
- resúmenes de artículos técnicos breves;
- artículos de revisión, estudios de arte, etc.
En todos los casos se debe presentar el impacto científico o técnico.

3. Generación continua de contenidos.
Una demuestrar la generación de nuevos contenidos en un año.

4. Identificación de los autores.
Los trabajos deben estar firmados por los autores con nombre y apellido o declaración de autor institucional.

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas
CARACTERÍSTICAS DE PRESENTACIÓN DE LA REVISTA

Debe contar con navegación estructural que permita con un mínimo de tres clics acceder a los sumarios y artículos.
10. Mención de periodicidad.
O en su caso, declaración de periodicidad continuada.

Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid

Análisis de la flora de Madrid para la revisión de la flora de España

11. Acuerdo a los contenidos.
Debe facilitar la presencia del número o de una estructura de acceso a los contenidos.

Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid

Análisis de la flora de Madrid para la revisión de la flora de España

Guía para la evaluación de revistas científicas

www.ecorfan.org
Por el tiempo de vida de la revista, a un tiempo mínimo de tres años.

Ejemplo 1

Figura 1:

Ejemplo 2

Figura 2:
12. Membrete bibliográfico al inicio del artículo.
Califica positivamente si el membrete bibliográfico aparece al inicio de cada artículo e identifica a la fuente.

**Membrete bibliográfico**

Deberán aparecer los siguientes datos:
1. Título de la publicación, en su caso seleccionado.
2. Año de publicación, n° de volúmenes y n° de fascículos.
3. Pagina inicial y final del artículo.
4. Título del artículo, en su caso seleccionado.
5. Nombres de los autores.

**TÍTULO DEL ARTÍCULO**

**AUTORES**

**TÍTULO DE LA PUBLICACIÓN, VOLUMEN, FASCÍCULO, PÁGINAS INICIAL Y FINAL DEL ARTÍCULO, AÑO.**

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas.

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**Ejemplo 1**

**INFLUENCIA DE LA COMPATIBILIDAD SÓLIDOS Y ACTIVIDAD NUCLEARES EN MECÁNICA DE POLIPROPILENO Y COFREMENTIDO DE ETILENO-ÁLCOOL VÍCULOS**

**AUTORES**

**RESUMEN**

Se ha estudiado la compatibilidad sólidos-liquidos en perfiles confeccionados a base de polipropileno y copolímero de etileno-álcool, con el objetivo de evaluar su inocuidad como materiales de construcción. Se utilizaron tres tipos de compatibilidad: el primer tipo, acoplados en polipropileno; el segundo tipo, con un depósito tipo contenedor y aislado en polipropileno; el tercero tipo, con un depósito tipo contenedor y aislado en polipropileno. Las tres características mostraron una buena compatibilidad con el acoplado, el depósito tipo contenedor y el aislado en polipropileno. Los resultados de esta investigación son de interés para futuros trabajos sobre compatibilidad de la compatibilidad sólidos-liquidos en perfiles confeccionados a base de polipropileno y copolímero de etileno-álcool.

**INTRODUCCIÓN**

El uso de materiales poliméricos, donde el mismo tipo de los componentes presenta una baja permeabilidad, ha sido uno de los elementos fundamentales en las estructuras contenedores en el desarrollo de contenedores poliméricos con bases propiedades (v.-ác.): Los ensayos de estacionario-dinámico, SVAL indicators, comprensión adaptadas para este tipo de materiales debido a sus excelentes propiedades mecánicas y resistencia a las disoluciones de álcalis [5, 7] a pesar de la...
Ejemplo 2.
Membrete bibliográfico al inicio del artículo.

TÍTULO DE LA PUBLICACIÓN

VOLUMEN, NÚMERO, AÑO DE PUBLICACIÓN

TÍTULO DEL ARTÍCULO

AUTORES

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas

Califica positivamente si aparecen los nombres de los miembros del consejo editorial de la revista.

CONTU: Editorial

Marta Rubí-Bravo Aguiló, Universidad de Barcelona, España
Carolina Bote-Urías, Universidad de Chile, Chile
Marc Giner, University of Exeter, Reino Unido
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15. Afiliación de los autores.

Debe mencionarse siempre la entidad a la que está afiliado el autor.

17. Reconocimiento y aceptación de originales.

Califica positivamente sólo si se indican ambas fechas.

Ejemplo 1

Análisis molecular de Sciurus vulgaris Hoffmanni Valverde, 1967 (Rodentia: Sciuridae) e implicaciones para su conservación.

1990

Ejemplo 2

1991

Referencias:


Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas:

www.ecorfan.org
Ejemplo 2

16. Afilación de los autores

17. Recepción y aceptación de originales

Vol. 12, Núm. 1, 2010

Comprensión lectora y habilidades matemáticas de estudiantes de educación básica en México: 2002-2005

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   CA 10050
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Recepción: 25 de septiembre de 2009, aceptada para publicación: 21 de julio de 2009
CARACTERÍSTICAS DE GESTIÓN Y POLÍTICA EDITORIAL

18. ISSN.
Las revistas electrónicas deben contar con su propio ISSN.

19. Definición de la revista.
La revista debe estar basada en el objetivo, cobertura temática y/o público al que se dirige.

Ejemplo 1

**Profesorado**

**Revisión científica publicada**

Fue revisada por el editor responsable.

ISSN 1100-441X (atención al público), ISSN 0100-001X (publicaciones del profesorado).

Ejemplo 2

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas.

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20. Sistema de arbitraje.
En la revista deberá constar el procedimiento empleado para la selección de los artículos a publicar.

Se deberá mandar a que el sistema de arbitraje recuerse a evaluadores externos en la entidad o institucióneditora de la revista.

---

**Ejemplo 1**
Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas.

---

**Ejemplo 2**

---

Contacte con los profesionales que los revistas para la realización de un estudio.
22. Autores externos.
Al menos el 50% de los trabajos publicados deben provenir de autores externos a la entidad editora.
En caso de las revistas editadas por asociaciones se consideran autores pertenecientes a la entidad editora los que forman parte de la directiva de la asociación o figuran en el equipo de la revista.

23. Apertura editorial.
Al menos dos terceras partes del consejo editorial debieran ser externas a la entidad editora.

Ejemplo de artículo

Entidad editora:
Rafael Jurado Boturini, CICB

Consejo de Redacción - Coeditor:
Cristo Ane, Rafael Jurado Boturini, CICB, España
Eliseo Cepeda, Universidad de Zaragoza, España
Antonio Galindo, Universidad Complutense, España
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Juan Guzmán, Universidad de Alcalá, España
Cristo Ane, Secretaria General de CICB, CICB, España

Nº de miembros del Consejo de Redacción: 10

Ejemplo 1

Bienvenidos a Anales de Biología, la revista que publica la Facultad de Biología de la Universidad de Murcia para todo el ámbito de esta ciencia.

Welcome to Anales de Biología, the journal published by the Biology Faculty of the Universidad de Murcia about research on Biology.

Anales de Biología se publica dos veces al año. Los trabajos se seleccionan en base a un proceso de evaluación anónima. El proceso de selección es aprobado por el consejo editorial. Los trabajos seleccionados se confirman por el consejo editorial. Los trabajos seleccionados se publican en el número correspondiente.

www.ecorfan.org

Twitter: @EcorfanC
Ejemplo 2

La Fondo, financiada en cooperación entre el CONACYT y el Instituto Tecnológico de Comunicación y Medios de la Universidad Tecnológica de la I.G., en colaboración con la Universidad de Guadalajara, implementó el proyecto "Ejemplo 2" con el objetivo de mejorar la calidad de los servicios de información en línea.

Ejemplo 3

La Fondo, financiada por la Unión Europea, implementó el proyecto "Ejemplo 3" con el objetivo de mejorar la calidad de los servicios de información en línea.

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrónicas

24. Servicios de Información

25. Cumplimiento de la periodicidad.

Caída positiva: la revista cumple con la declaración de periodicidad que se sentenció en el criterio 10.
CARACTERÍSTICAS DE CONTENIDO

24. Contenido original.
Califica positivamente si el al menos el 40% de los artículos son trabajos de investigación, comunicación científica o creación originales.

27. Instrucciones a los autores.
Califica positivamente si acompañan las instrucciones a los autores sobre el envío de originales y reciben al menos en algún número del último año.

28. Elaboración de las referencias bibliográficas.
En las instrucciones a los autores deben indicarse las normas de elaboración de las referencias bibliográficas.

29. Exigencia de originalidad.
Califica positivamente si en la presentación de la revista se en las instrucciones a los autores se menciona esta exigencia para los trabajos sometidos a publicación.

INFORMACIÓN DE PUBLICACIÓN

TÍTULO
El título debe ser conciso y reflejar la mayor parte del contenido del trabajo. Se admite el título en español.

RESUMEN
El resumen debe ser un resumen de un máximo de 250 palabras y estar escritos en español. El resumen debe ser independiente del texto completo.

PALABRAS CLAVE
Se recomienda que las palabras clave sean las que mejor describan el contenido del trabajo, y se deban mencionar en la introducción. Se deben proporcionar en español.

CONFERENCIAS
Las referencias bibliográficas se citan en la misma secuencia que los autores. Se deben citar todas las referencias que se incluyan en el texto final. En el caso de confusión, cada cita debe ser clara y consistente con el orden de las referencias, sean del artículo o de la obra completa. Las referencias deben seguir el estilo en uso en la conferencia.

REVISIONES
Las revisiones bibliográficas se citan en la misma secuencia que los autores. Se deben citar todas las referencias que se incluyan en el texto final. En el caso de confusión, cada cita debe ser clara y consistente con el orden de las referencias, sean del artículo o de la obra completa. Las referencias deben seguir el estilo en uso en la conferencia.

TÍTULOS DE TRABAJO
Las revistas publican los siguientes tipos de trabajos: Artículos de revisión, artículos y ensayos. Las revistas deben estar relacionados con las revistas que se indican en el índice de la revista. Los artículos y ensayos deben estar escritos en español y en formato Word.

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30. Resumen.

Todos los artículos deberán ser acompañados de un resumen en el idioma original del trabajo.

31. Resumen en dos idiomas.

Califica positivamente si se incluyen resúmenes en el idioma original del trabajo y en un segundo idioma.

32. Palabras clave.

Califica positivamente si se incluyen palabras clave o equivalente en el idioma original del trabajo.

33. Palabras clave en dos idiomas.

Para calificar positivamente, deberán incluirse palabras clave o equivalente en el idioma original del trabajo y en otro idioma.

Ejemplo.

Parámetros 30, 31, 32 y 33

Guía para la evaluación de revistas electrodas
34. Malactopilas.
Califica puntualmente a algunas malactopilas en la página de presentación de la revista "código fuente".
What is visibility for academic journals?

Refers to the state that keeps a journal to get the means to spread beyond the institutions or agencies that edit it.

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Allows to diversify the origin of these contributions
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How do you get visibility?

ROMÁN, Adelaida (Coord.) The edition of scientific journals. Good use guide. Madrid: CINDOC.

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Resource Types

Services of tables of contents
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