

Instructions to authors (and reviewers)

The HVM Bioflux welcomes original manuscripts containing new insights to various aspects of both human and veterinary medicine. All manuscripts are submitted to peer-review by two independent specialists and to a linguistic review. It is considered that manuscripts were not published elsewhere and were not submitted to any other journals.

The manuscript should be submitted by e-mail to Editor-in-Chief Dr. Ștefan Cristian Vesa (stefanvesa@gmail.com). It can be an original article, a short communication, or a review, written taking into account the presented model of structure. The editors reserve the right to adjust style to certain standards of uniformity. Short communications do not have to follow the suggested model. However, they must be prepared in accordance with the official style of the journal. In order to speed up the process of review, manuscripts should be prepared very carefully. Manuscripts will be subjected to review and the authors given the opportunity to make final changes in the manuscript prior to publication.

The title of the paper should unambiguously reflect its contents, and it should not exceed 120 characters. The title should be followed by author(s) name(s) and affiliation(s). The name(s), institution(s) and its (their) full work address(es), own full postal address(es) and e-mail address(es) should be presented at the end of the paper. When an author has moved permanently or temporarily to a new address, this should be indicated. All joint communications must indicate the author to whom correspondence should be addressed if this is not the first-mentioned author.

All manuscripts must have a short Abstract in English with Key Words listed at the end of the abstract (3 to 5 words). Abstract should be structured as follows: Objective, Material and Method, Results, Conclusion.

Only the names of species and genera should be italicised. When species is mentioned in the text for the first time, its name should be given in full, e.g. *Cyprinus carpio* (Linnaeus, 1758). Later it should be abbreviated, e.g. *C. carpio*. When used in the title, specific name should be followed by descriptor's name and year only if taxonomical ambiguities are involved. If not, it should be omitted (e.g. "Domestication of the common carp *Cyprinus carpio*" not "Domestication of the common carp *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758").

All symbols should be defined either in a notation list or at their first mention in the text. The SI system of units should be used throughout the text (e.g. g mL⁻¹ not g/mL); if, in certain instances, it is necessary to quote other units, SI equivalents should be added in parentheses. Footnotes should be avoided, especially if they contain information which could equally well be included in the text. Tables (numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals) have to be

self-explanatory, and they should be typed directly in the model document and placed at the appropriate point in the text. All Tables should be discussed and cited in the text, e.g., “see Table 1”. References should be cited at the appropriate point in the text by author’s name and year, e.g. “according to the literature (Hubbs & Lagler 1958; Baker et al 2008)”, “as it was shown by Smith (1975)”. Full details should be listed in alphabetical order in a reference list. All names written with non-Roman alphabets should be transliterated (not transcribed) according to international standards. All titles in languages other than English should be translated to English and given in parentheses. More than 80% from references should be taken from the principal flux of information (journals covered by Thomson or Scopus) or books having ISBN code. The DOI (digital object identifier) number should be also provided when only it is possible. References should be arranged as following:

Kyne PM, Courtney AJ, Bennet MB. Aspects of reproduction and diet of the Australian endemic skate *Dipturus polyommata* (Ogilby) (Elasmobranchii: Rajidae), by-catch of a commercial prawn trawl fishery. *J Fish Biol* 2008;72:61-77. doi:10.1111/j.1095-8649.2007.01655.x

Goryczko K, [The rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*]. In: [The freshwater fishes of Poland]. Brylińska M. (ed.), pp. 428-430. PWN, Warsaw, 2000. [in Polish].

Authors may find it useful to check recent issues of HVM Bioflux for all details of style and format (available at: <http://www.hvm.bioflux.com.ro>). Any related questions should be addressed to Editor-in-Chief Dr. Ștefan Cristian Vesa (stefanvesa@gmail.com).

Statement of human and animal rights

When reporting experiments on human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5). If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach, and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should indicate whether the institutional and national guide for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors - "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals"- February 2006 – cited by Pubmed, Medline database).

Statement of informed consent

Patients have a right to privacy that should not be infringed without informed consent. Identifying information, including patients' names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Informed consent for this purpose requires that a patient who is identifiable be shown the manuscript to be published.

Authors should identify individuals who provide writing assistance and disclose the funding source for this assistance. Identifying details should be omitted if they are not essential. Complete anonymity is difficult to achieve, however, and informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of patients is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are altered to protect anonymity, such as in genetic pedigrees, authors should provide assurance that alterations do not distort scientific meaning and editors should so note (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors - "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals"- February 2006 – cited by Pubmed, Medline database).

Ethics Committee approval

Authors must mention in the Material and methods section that their study on human or animal subjects was approved by the University or Hospital Ethics Committee and must be able to provide, upon request, a scanned copy of act emitted by the Committee.

Conflict-of-interest statement

Public trust in the peer review process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how well conflict of interest is handled during writing, peer review, and editorial decision making. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties). These relationships vary from those with negligible potential to those with great potential to influence judgment, and not all relationships represent true conflict of interest. The potential for conflict of interest can exist whether or not an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the

journal, the authors, and of science itself (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors - "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals"- February 2006 – cited by Pubmed, Medline database). However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition or intellectual passion, and the Chief Editor will do his best to avoid them, using specific policies in the process of peer-review. Thank you for your intention to submit your manuscript to HVM Bioflux !

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