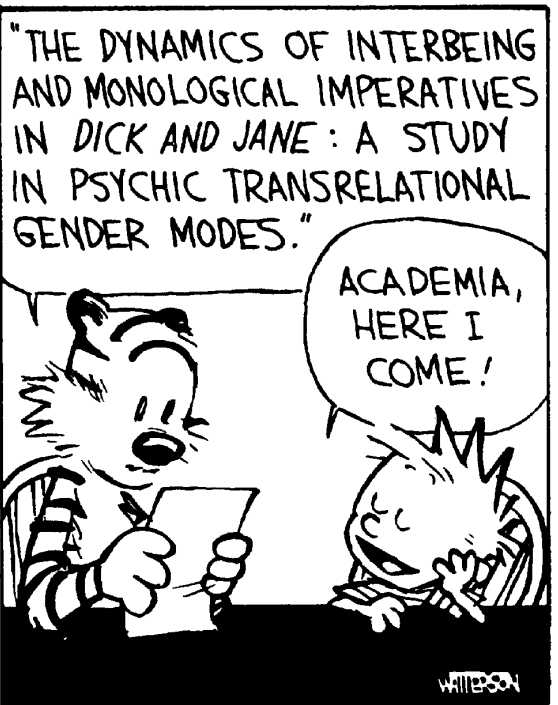
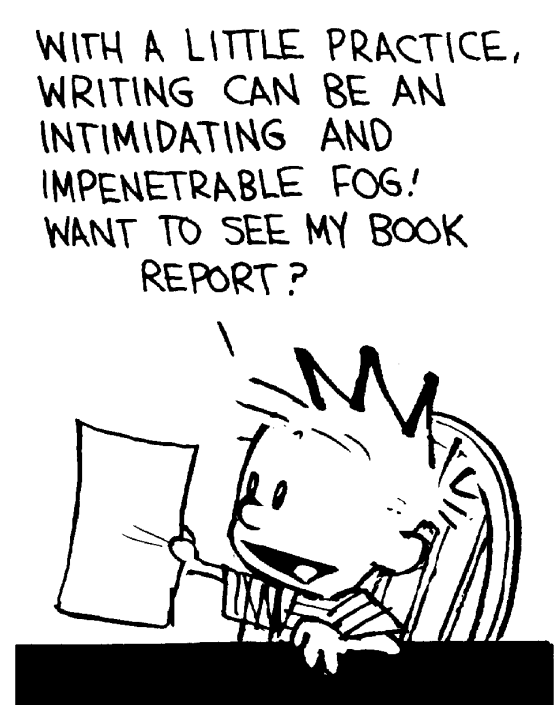
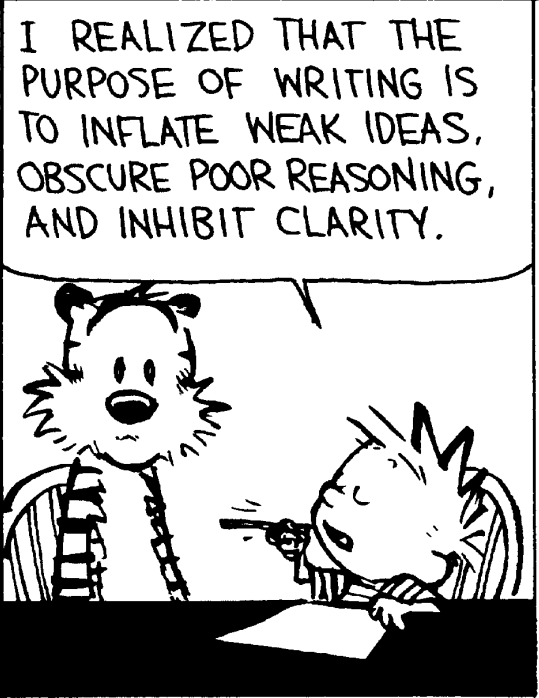
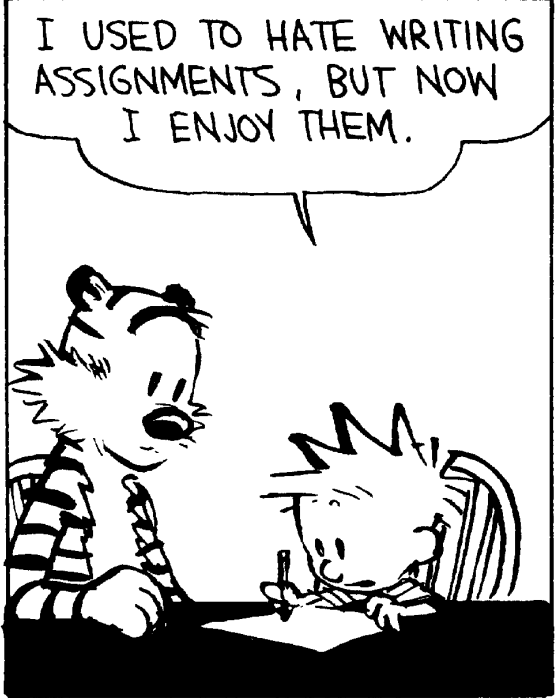


Como escrever ARTIGOS CIENTÍFICOS

Pós. Dra. Prof. Mariana Cabral Schweitzer
Departamento de Medicina Preventiva
Escola Paulista de Medicina/UNIFESP

O QUE NÃO É UM
ARTIGO ?





ARTIGO

- Não precisa fazer toda uma cobertura bibliográfica
- Não é tese (objetiva mostrar conhecimento) nem livro-texto (objetiva ensinar)
- Não é relatório (mostrar serviço – prestação de contas)

(PUBLICASE, 2012)

Artigo é o relato de como se chegou à respostas convincentes a uma pergunta científica relevante. Por isso a pergunta tem que ser muito clara!

Qual a pergunta do meu artigo?

Esse é o fio condutor



Objetivo do artigo:
comunicar efetivamente o
relato do método científico
para responder a sua
pergunta de pesquisa

ARTIGO CIENTÍFICO

Formato IMRAD

- 1) Introdução – O que você quer saber?
- 2) Materiais e Métodos – como você fez?
- 3) Resultados – O que você encontrou?
- 4) Discussão – qual o significado?

Método Científico

- 1) Observação, pergunta, pesquisa, hipótese
- 2) Experimento
- 3) Análise
- 4) Interpretação e conclusão

E AS PESQUISAS QUALITATIVAS?

Imparcialidade

Sujeito-pesquisador

Validar Achados

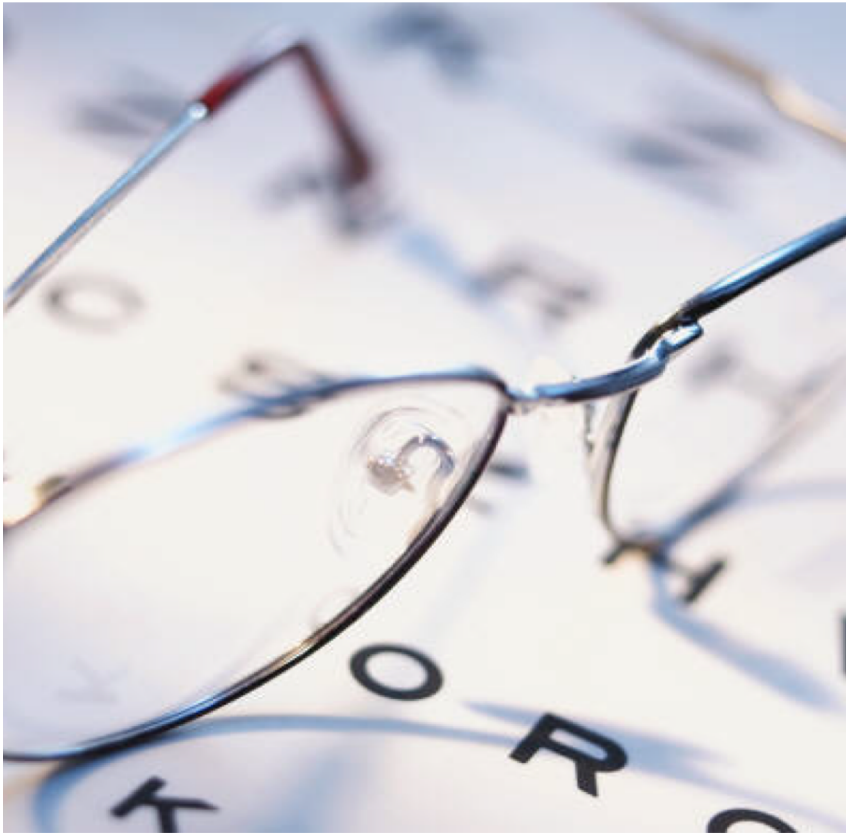
Separar Resultados e Discussão



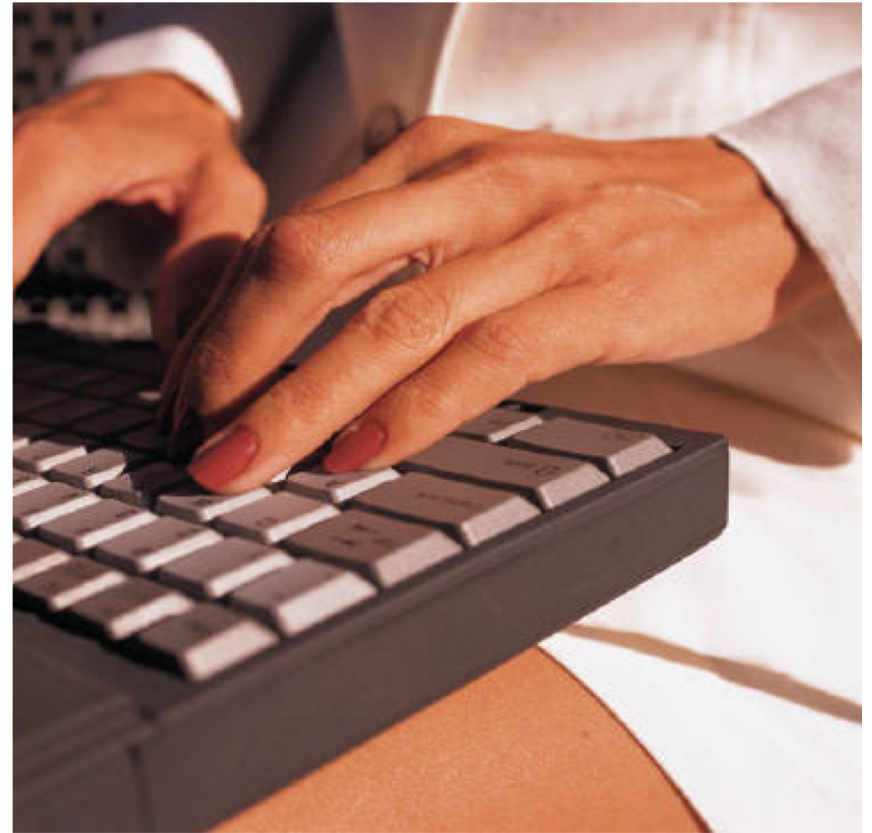
CAMP

TIPOS DE FERRAMENTAS

BUSCAR ARTIGOS



ESCREVER ARTIGOS



BUSCAR ARTIGOS

DESCRITORES

- DECS
- MESH
- ENTRÉE

REVISTA

- QUALIS CAPES

INSPIRAÇÃO

- GOOGLE ACADÊMICO
- JANE

www.biosemantics.org/jane

- SCIELO
- KNALIJ

<http://knalij.com/>

- sci-hub.cc

SCOPUS PubMed PERIEnf
EMBASE PsycInfo DEDALUS Sibinet
Bases de Dados
PROQUEST Web of Science WoS BVS
ISI Web of Knowledge CINAHL PSICODOC

Descritores

Exemplo

Práticas Integrativas e Complementares

DECS

Terapias Complementares, Plantas medicinais, Fitoterapia, Homeopatia, Medicina Tradicional Chinesa, Terapia por Acupuntura, Banhos*

MESH

*Complementary Therapies, Plants, Medicinal; Phytotherapy, Homeopathy, Tradicional Chinese Medicine, Acupuncture Therapy, Antrosposophy, Baths**



Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click [here](#) to search using keywords)

[Scramble](#) [Clear](#) [Show extra options](#)

[Find journals](#) [Find authors](#) [Find articles](#)

Welcome to Jane

Have you recently written a paper, but you're not sure to which journal you should submit it? Or maybe you want to find relevant articles to cite in your paper? Or are you an editor, and do you need to find reviewers for a particular paper? Jane can help!

Just enter the title and/or abstract of the paper in the box, and click on 'Find journals', 'Find authors' or 'Find Articles'. Jane will then compare your document to millions of documents in *Medline* to find the best matching journals, authors or articles.

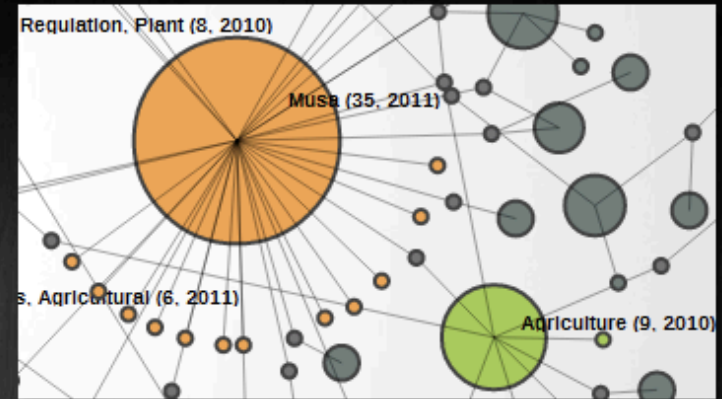
Keyword search

Instead of using a title or abstract, you can also search using a keyword search, similar to popular web search engines. Click [here](#) to search using keywords.

[Additional information about Jane](#)

What is KNALIJ?

An exploration and visualization engine developed for the world largest data sources. In real time.



A very powerful tool that will help you discover knowledge and understand huge data within a blink of an eye.

Imagine that thousands of citations can be displayed within a single page in a form of graph.



iWakari Tweets

Univ of Michigan research guide for data visualization
<http://t.co/dcvvegSNP> #umich 06/06/2012

KNALIJ Article in Brentwood News <http://t.co/ndPeMBjT>
21/04/2012

KNALIJ gets love from the BRENTWOOD NEWS |
Westside Today: <http://t.co/CoY7iZzn> 21/04/2012

[Read more](#)

KNALIJ Developer Tweets

KNALIJ Dev Team is improving the layout algorithm. The map will be bigger, wider and more spread out. It will be much easier to work with. 01/04/2012

Send an email to us. Tell us what you think of KNALIJ, anything you like/don't like? We appreciate your feedback and take it seriously. 25/03/2012

Today we change the default map size from 500 to 1000 articles. Enjoy your bigger map! 22/03/2012

[Read more](#)

Health & Medical News

Alzheimer's Drug Fails Its First Big Clinical Trial
Tuesday, July 24, 2012 02:17:16

Vital Signs: Insurance Sways Risk of Cancer Diagnosis
Monday, July 23, 2012 16:34:51

Vital Signs: More Abuse Seen Where Mortgage Crisis Hit Hardest
Tuesday, July 24, 2012 00:26:00

[Read more](#)

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49



85



51



221



7

ESCREVER ARTIGOS

ORGANIZAR TEXTO

- MÉTODO LÓGICO
(VOLPATO, 2011)

ORGANIZAR REFERENCIAS

- ENDNOTEWEB
- MENDELEY



MÉTODO LÓGICO PARA REDAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA

(VOLPATO, 2011)

Como assim começar pelo final?

MÉTODO LÓGICO PARA REDAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA

(VOLPATO, 2011)

Primeiro fazer uma apresentação oral
ou o resumo do artigo

Depois seguir pela Conclusão,
Resultados, Discussão, Método e por
último a Introdução

MÉTODO LÓGICO PARA REDAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA

(VOLPATO, 2011)

Assim é possível focar no argumento final do texto, ou seja, na pergunta e na resposta do artigo.

O título deve vir só depois para “vender o peixe”



Passos da Redação Científica

- 1) Escolha o periódico
- 2) Examine a redação dos artigos do periódico
- 3) Consolide toda a informação necessária
- 4) Faça uma lista de cada item do artigo
- 5) Inicie escrevendo, esqueça os detalhes
- 6) Reveja a literatura e complemente a argumentação
- 7) Confira o conteúdo e enxugue o texto (less is more)
- 8) Descanse o texto
- 9) Reavalie criticamente o texto e peça crítica de colegas
- 10) Coloque nas normas da revista, reveja o português e submeta o artigo!

(Modificado de VOLPATO, 2011)



PUBLISH IN ENGLISH OR DIE

O que chama a atenção do seu trabalho internacionalmente?

O que está na moda científica?

Tem que fazer marketing científico!

PORTUGUÊS *TRANSLATE TO* INGLÊS

TITLE - *important words first*

ABSTRACT - *clear cut!*

Respeitar a ordem: sujeito-verbo-
predicado



fashions change

ABSTRACT

What is it not?

- An introduction
- An advertisement
- A plan
- A series of extracts from your report
- Do not include references, abbreviations, detailed descriptions
- Not to be written in the last minute

What it is?

- An overview
- A summary
- Can be read independently of the report
- Is specific, selective and clear
- Explains what you set out to do and why, describes how you did it and reports what you found out

ABSTRACT

- Use the first person or impersonal constructions
- To refer to previous research use PRESENT PERFECT
- To indicate the aim of the article use PRESENT TENSE
- Methods in PAST TENSE
- Findings are generally described in the PRESENT TENSE, but PAST TENSE is occasionally used
- I argue that/we examine or This paper
- Comparatively little attention has been paid to...
- This article explores or I will examine or This article will provide...
- Our results indicate that or These data show that or We found that..
- These results suggest that...

Elaboração do Artigo

Introdução – 3 parágrafos
(apresentar o tema, identificar um *gap*, justificar o estudo)

Elaboração do Artigo

Método – apresentar como foi feita a pesquisa (período de coleta, sujeitos selecionados, comitê de ética, tabela que apresente exemplo de como as categorias foram elaboradas)

Elaboração do Artigo

Resultados – listar os achados, referenciar os sujeitos conforme vai apresentando as ideias encontradas (agregação), apresente os códigos, modelo de extração, 1 resultado por parágrafo, verbos no passado.

Elaboração do Artigo

Discussão – responder a pergunta da introdução, relacionar achados com a prática, relatar dificuldades/fraquezas do estudo, pode citar outros artigos mas lembrar de ressaltar as diferenças

Qual a melhor forma de apresentar os resultados?

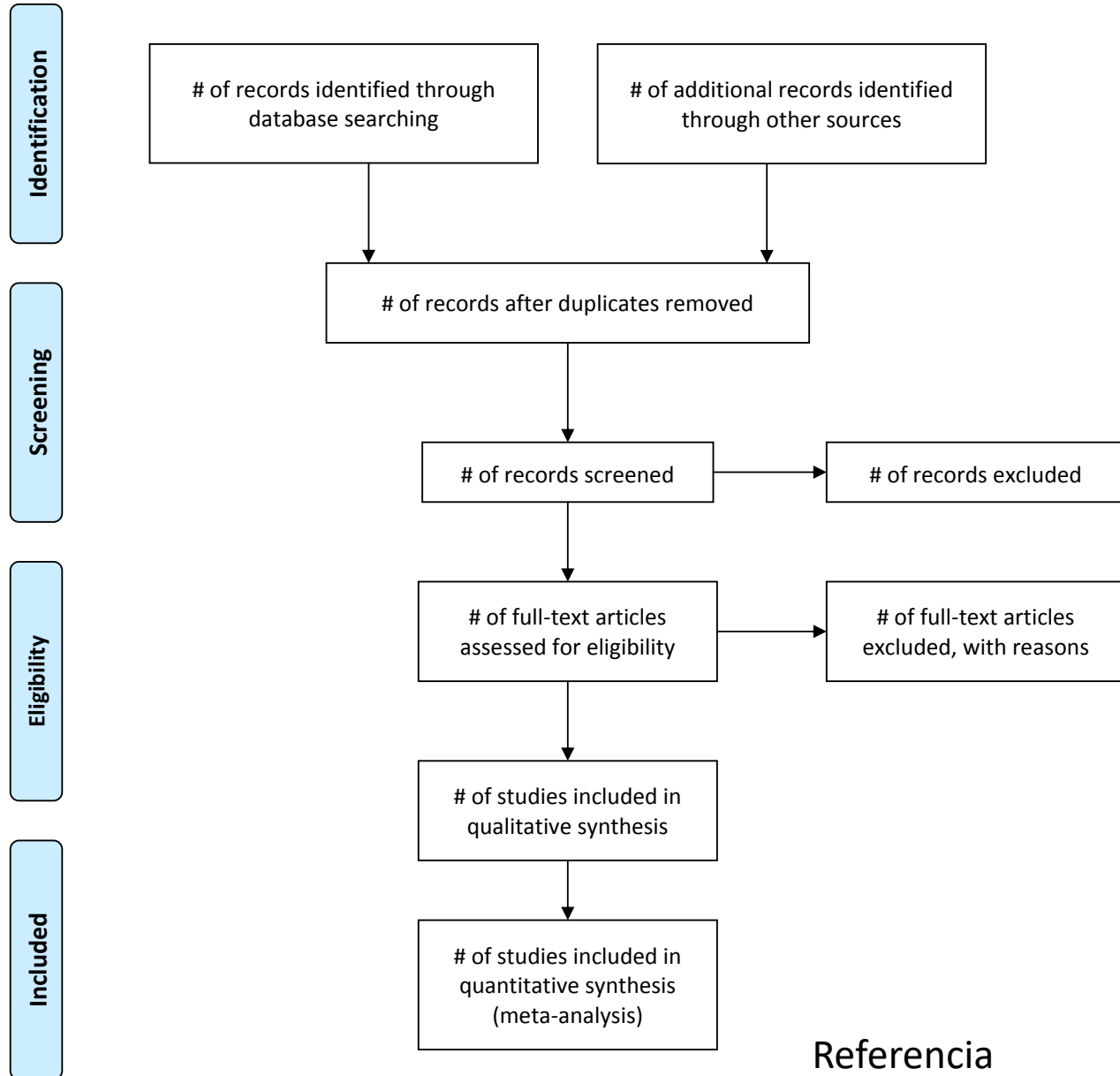
FIGURAS

TABELAS

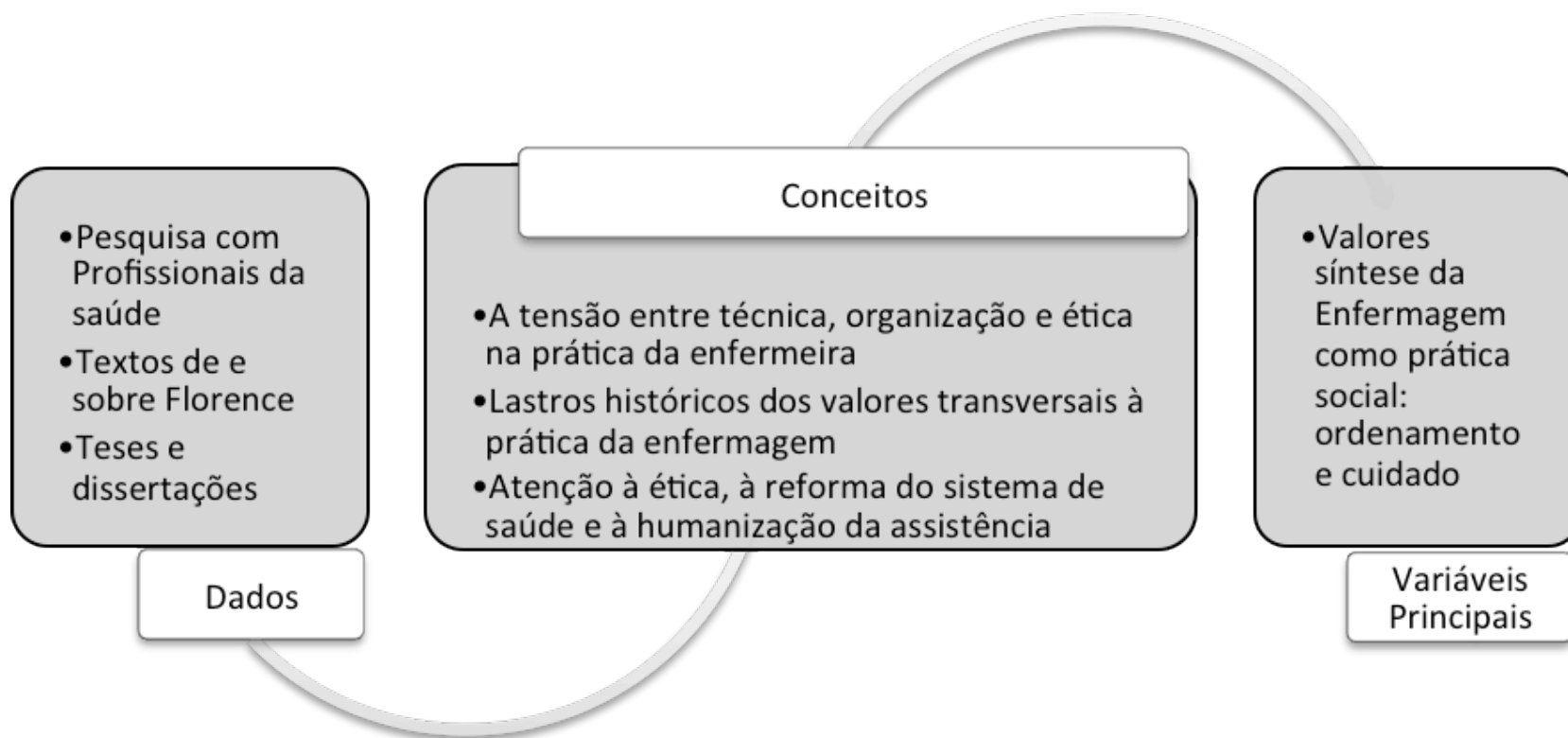
QUADROS



PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



VALORES PARA ENFERMAGEM COMO PRÁTICA SOCIAL: UMA METASSÍNTESE QUALITATIVA



Elaboração do Artigo

Considerações finais –
orientar/apresentar mudanças
possíveis a partir dos achados, não
entregar o “ouro”.

Organizador de Referências

ENDNOTE® WEB | provided by THOMSON REUTERS

EndNote Web delivers tools to:

- Search online resources
- Save Web of KnowledgeSM records directly to an online library
- Collect and organize references
- Format citations and footnotes or a bibliography

New to EndNote Web? [Sign Up](#) for an account

Enter your e-mail address and password here:

E-mail Address:

Password:

Keep me logged in on this computer unless I log out.

[Forgot Your Password?](#) [Problems Logging-In?](#)

Institutional users - Log in via your [institutional login](#) (Shibboleth)

Did you know, when you register for EndNote Web

you can take advantage of any of these features:

- Use Cite While You Write™ in Microsoft® Word to easily cite references in your paper
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... and if you are also an Web of Knowledge subscriber, you are automatically registered and can take advantage of these features:

- Citation Alerts
- Saved Searches
- Custom Journal Lists and Table of Content Alerts
- Custom Web of Knowledge start page

[Get Mendeley](#)[What is Mendeley?](#)[Papers](#)[Groups](#)[Papers](#)

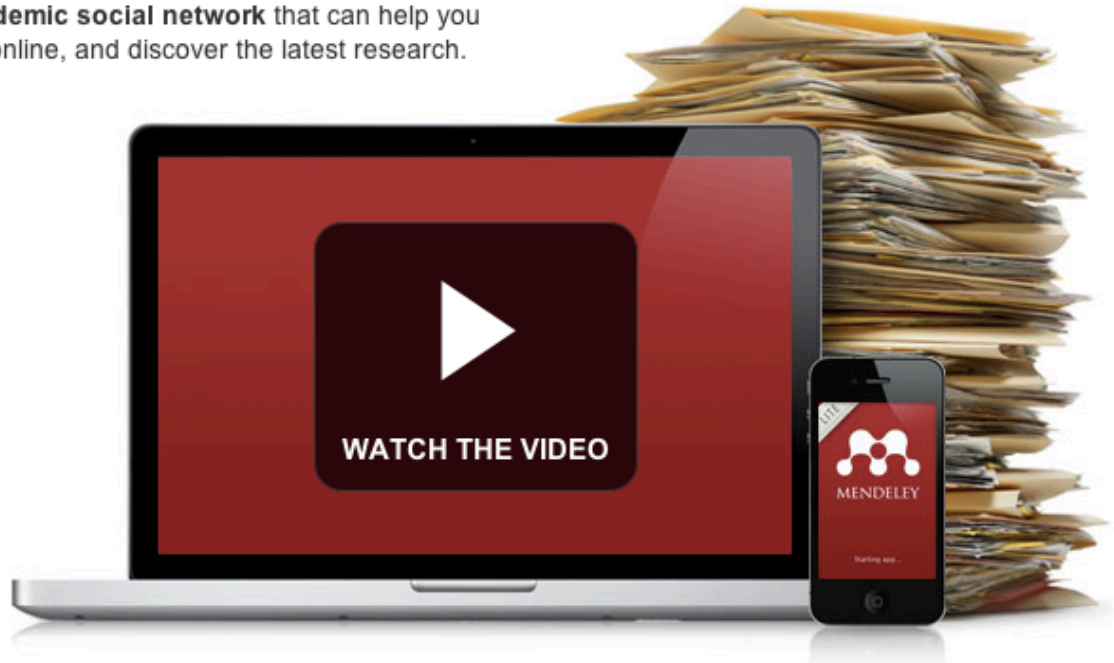
It's time to change the way we do research.

Mendeley is a free **reference manager** and **academic social network** that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.

- Automatically **generate bibliographies**
- **Collaborate easily** with other researchers online
- Easily **import papers** from other research software
- **Find relevant papers** based on what you're reading
- Access your papers from **anywhere online**
- Read papers on the go, with our new **iPhone app**
- [View more features...](#)

[Sign up & Download](#)

...or sign in with Facebook

[Overview](#)[Discover Research](#)[iPhone / iPad](#)

Análise do Artigo

PRISMA www.prisma-statement.org

CASP www.casp-uk.net

STROBE www.strobe-statement.org



PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	



PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(6): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit: www.prisma-statement.org.

CRITICAL APPRAISAL SKILLS PROGRAMME

Making sense of evidence about clinical effectiveness



10 questions to help you make sense of qualitative research

These questions consider the following:

Are the results of the review valid?

What are the results?

Will the results help locally?

A number of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed to remind you why the question is important. There will not be time in the small groups to answer them all in detail!

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Screening Questions

1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?

Consider:

- What the goal of the research was
- Why is it important
- Its relevance

2. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?

Consider:

- If the research seeks to interpret or illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants

Detailed questions

3. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?

Consider:

- If the researcher has justified the research design (e.g. have they discussed how they decided which method to use)?

4. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?

Consider:

- If the researcher has explained how the participants were selected
- If they explained why the participants they selected were the most appropriate to provide access to the type of knowledge sought by the study
- If there are any discussions around recruitment (e.g. why some people chose not to take part)



STROBE Statement

Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology

u^b

UNIVERSITÄT
DUISBURG
ESSEN

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Previous checklists

Publications

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Discussion forum

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STROBE checklists

Version 4 as published in Oct / Nov 2007!

- STROBE checklist for **cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies** (combined)
download [PDF](#) / [Word](#)
- STROBE checklist for **cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies**
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- Checklist for **cohort studies**
download [PDF](#) / [Word](#)
- Checklist for **case-control studies**
download [PDF](#) / [Word](#)
- Checklist for **cross-sectional studies**
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- Draft STROBE checklist for **conference abstracts**
download [PDF](#)

For translations in other languages see [Translations](#) page.

Desafios

Manter uma rotina
de leitura de revistas
boas

Treinar a escrita

Organizar a agenda
para deixar dias livres
para escrever

Ler e escrever em
inglês



Referências

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OBRIGADA

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