

“SABV and Reporting” knowledge check

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Module 4
Applying Guidelines for Publishing in Scientific Journals: page 22 of 39

Exercise for Reporting SABV
In each of the following examples please use the red pen to identify the guidelines appropriate for scientific publishing on the SABV.

Select the most appropriate comment for the example provided.

Sex Differences in the Management of Coronary Artery Disease

Scientific publishing is the major way that biomedical researchers make their ideas, methods, and results transparent. Scientific publications have focused on how to improve the reporting of sex in articles. In addition, guidance is available to help researchers, journal editors, and peer reviewers do their part to improve the reporting of sex information in manuscripts submitted for publication.

- Correct usage of sex and gender terminology.
- Good specification of sex in the title.
- Appropriate indication of whether sex differences are expected.
- Effective review of the implications of sex on the study results.
- Appropriate data analysis by sex.
- Sufficient description of how you took sex into account in the research design.

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Module 4
Applying Guidelines for Publishing in Scientific Journals: page 23 of 39

Select the most appropriate comment for the example provided.

Discussion
Although validated measures of male and female sex were assessed as part of the analyses, one limitation is that the primary outcome of this study does not address the gender of participants.

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Select the most appropriate comment for the example provided.

Introduction

Studies by Young and Fitch (2017) and Fitch and Lloyd (2011) found no significant differences in the tail length of female and male offspring of mice exposed to several classes of environmental toxins.

Based on these and other research findings (Grace et al., 2016; Bruce and Green, 2015; Rosen et al., 2017) we conducted our study in male mice only.

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- Good specification of sex in the title.*
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- Appropriate data analysis by sex.*
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Select the most appropriate comment for the example provided.

Methods

For this study, 235 women and 235 men aged 25-45 will be recruited to assess the survival rates from breast cancer as a primary outcome of excessive coffee consumption and hormonal therapy. Women have a higher prevalence of breast cancer; men, however, have a lower 5-year survival rate for breast cancer compared to women.

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Discussion
The data show that married men provided Vitamin B12 show a decrease in the rate of growth of grey hair in response to stressful stimuli over the time period studied.

The effect of Vitamin B12, however, cannot be generalized to all married persons as women were not included in the study. Future studies, powered to detect sex differences are needed to identify if Vitamin B12 will affect the rate of grey hair growth in response to stressful stimuli.

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