

Guidelines for Letters to the Editor

Although standardized criteria for letters to the editor are not, yet available, established guidelines exist.

Letters to the editor should contain objective and constructive interpretations or analyses of the scientific topic of interest and/or comment on previously published articles.

They should have a clear objective and convey the message with concise and clear language. Material published or disseminated in other media should not be used.

To ensure scientific rigor and quality, letters to the editor should follow these principles:

- Authors should use a formal style and maintain an academic tone throughout the correspondence.
- Maintain scientific credibility; all arguments and claims must be supported by relevant, peer-reviewed evidence.
- Authors should maintain a cordial tone, avoiding language that could be interpreted as disrespectful when criticizing previous publications.
- Comments should be constructive, adhering to the principles of precise and evidence-based academic discourse. Purely critical remarks that do not propose improvements are discouraged. Recommended Parts of a Letter to the Editor

Title. It should reflect the main point of view. Authors should avoid redundant use of the article title and strive for concise and compelling writing.

Introduction. You can begin with a greeting, although this is not always appropriate, especially for case reports and brief communications.

Subject. Delve deeper into the topic. This can include one or more paragraphs, respecting the journal's word limit (1,500 words). Authors should also follow the principles of scientific writing.

You can raise methodological questions, express disagreement with the interpretation of data or conclusions, or address controversial aspects of previous publications.

You should: engage with published material in an original way and contribute innovative content; avoid redundant summaries or reiterations of the original work; offer both critical and supportive comments; avoid nonspecific, trivial, or provocative statements; and provide evidence-based observations grounded in a thorough literature review.

Conclusion

Succinctly summarize the key ideas and provide brief recommendations that can facilitate the development of the specific topic in a concise paragraph.

References

These play a crucial role as they substantiate claims with published research, established facts, or theoretical frameworks. Authors may judiciously cite their own relevant work; it is essential to maintain academic integrity and avoid unwarranted self-promotion. The accuracy and currency of citations are essential. It is important to distinguish original ideas from scientific facts, peer-reviewed publications, and evidence-based sources from other authors.

Discussion

Highlight missing or erroneous points in recently published articles and serve as a control mechanism for the peer-review process. It is essential to adhere to both established principles and the journal's specific guidelines.

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