

Navodila avtorjem za pripravo in predložitev prispevkov

1 – UREDNIŠKA POLITIKA REVIJE

Strokovno-znanstveni časopis Onkologija je dvojno slepo recenzirana revija, ki izhaja dvakrat letno. Objavlja izvirne in pregledne znanstvene in strokovne članke, predstavitev kliničnih primerov, poročila in klinične smernice v slovenskem jeziku. Naslovi, povzetki in ključne besede prispevkov so prevedeni v angleščino.

Namenjena je hitremu pretoku znanja v vsakdanjo onkološko prakso. Kot multidisciplinarni časopis teoretično in praktično obravnava različna področja onkologije, zlasti primarno in sekundarno preventivo malignih tumorjev, njihovo zgodnje odkrivanje ter zdravljenje, rehabilitacijo in paliacijo pri onkoloških bolnikih ter tudi socialne in etične probleme.

Etičnost objavljanja

Uredniška politika revije pri svojem delu sledi priporočilom in standardom, ki so jih izdali Mednarodna organizacija urednikov medicinskih časopisov (ICMJE), Odbor za etiko objavljanja (COPE), Odbor za etiko objavljanja Mednarodnega združenja urednikov medicinskih revij (WAME) in Zveza znanstvenih založnikov z odprtim dostopom v sodelovanju z DOAJ, COPE in WAME. Omenjena priporočila in standardi opredeljujejo medsebojne vloge vseh udeležencev v postopku objave, tj. avtorjev, urednikov, uredniškega odbora, recenzentov in založnika.

Politika odprtega dostopa in avtorske pravice

Revija Onkologija je odprtodostopna revija in izhaja v skladu s pogoji licence Creative Commons Attribution CC BY-4.0. Revija za svoje uredniško delo in odprtodostopno publiciranje uporablja programsko opremo Open Journal System (OJS). Avtorji obdržijo materialne avtorske pravice do svojega dela. Založnik avtorjem dovoljuje, da končno objavljeno različico svojega članka uporabljajo za lastno arhiviranje na avtorjevi spletni strani in/ali arhiviranje v repozitoriju ustanove. V skladu z Budimpeško pobudo za omogočanje odprtega dostopa (BOAD) so članki z dnem objave v reviji Onkologija brezplačno dostopni tudi na njeni OJS-spletni strani (<https://revijaonkologija.si>) in spletni podstrani Onkološkega inštituta Ljubljana (www.onko-i.si/onkologija). Trajno so članki arhivirani tudi v Digitalnem repozitoriju raziskovalnih organizacij Slovenije (DIRROS) in v repozitoriju Digitalne knjižnice Slovenije (dLib.si). Z omogočanjem brezplačnega odprtega dostopa do celotnih člankov revija spodbuja prosto dostopnost raziskav in pospešuje globalno izmenjavo znanja.

Honorarji avtorjev in stroški objav

Avtor za objavo članka ne prejme honorarja. Založnik avtorju ne zaračunava stroškov objave.

2 – NAVODILA ZA PRIPRAVO PRISPEVKA

Prispevki naj bodo pripravljene v slovenskem jeziku. Naslov, izvleček in ključne besede prispevkov morajo biti napisane tudi v angleškem jeziku. Besedila naj bodo shranjena v formatu .doc, .docx ali .odt.

Opredelitev tipologije prispevka

V reviji Onkologija objavljamo izvirne znanstvene in pregledne članke, strokovne članke, smernice, prikaze primerov in poročila z dogodkov.

Uredništvo razvrsti posamezni prispevek po veljavni tipologiji za vodenje bibliografij v sistemu COBISS (dostopno na: http://home.izum.si/COBISS/bibliografije/Tipologija_slv.pdf). Tipologijo lahko predlaga avtor, končno odločitev sprejme glavni urednik.

Tipologija dokumentov/del za vodenje bibliografij v sistemu COBISS:

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

Izvirni znanstveni članek je prva objava originalnih raziskovalnih rezultatov v takšni obliki, da se raziskava lahko ponovi, ugotovitve pa preverijo. Praviloma je organiziran po shemi IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion) za eksperimentalne raziskave ali na deskriptivni način za deskriptivna znanstvena področja.

1.02 Pregledni znanstveni članek

Pregledni znanstveni članek je pregled najnovejših del o določenem predmetnem področju, del posameznega raziskovalca ali skupine raziskovalcev za povzemanje, analiziranje, evalviranje ali sintetiziranje informacij, ki so že bile publicirane. Prinaša nove sinteze, ki vključujejo tudi rezultate lastnega raziskovanja avtorja. Pri izdelavi si lahko pomagamo z mednarodnimi standardi za prikaz rezultatov pregleda literature (npr. PRISMA – Preferred reporting items for systematic review and metaanalysis).

1.03 Kratki znanstveni prispevek

Kratki znanstveni prispevek je izvirni znanstveni članek, pri katerem so lahko nekateri elementi sheme IMRAD izpuščeni. Na kratko povzema izsledke končanega izvirnega raziskovalnega dela ali dela, ki še poteka. V to kategorijo spadajo tudi kratki pregledi in predhodne objave, če imajo naravo kratkega znanstvenega prispevka.

1.04 Strokovni članek

Strokovni članek je predstavitev že znanega, s poudarkom na uporabnosti rezultatov izvirnih raziskav in širjenju znanja.

Naslovna stran

Naslovna stran je prva stran rokopisa, ki lahko po potrebi obsega več kot eno stran.

Na naslovni strani morajo biti v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku navedeni naslov, avtorji, izvleček in ključne besede.

Naslov

Naslov v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku naj bo kratek in jedrnat. Če naslov presega 100 znakov, dodajte še kratek naslov, ki je omejen na 100 znakov, vključno s presledki.

Avtorstvo

Navedena naj bodo imena avtorjev z natančnimi akademskimi in strokovnimi nazivi ter popoln naslov ustanove, inštituta ali klinike, kjer je delo nastalo. Podane naj bodo kontaktne informacije za korespondenčnega avtorja (telefonska številka, e-poštni naslov, naslov).

V primeru objave dveh ali več avtorjev so avtorji dolžni opredeliti prispevek posameznega avtorja pri nastanku, kot to določajo priporočila Mednarodne organizacije urednikov medicinskih časopisov (ICMJE).

Avtorji morajo izpolnjevati vse navedene pogoje za avtorstvo:

- prispevati morajo k zasnovi in oblikovanju oz. analizi in interpretaciji podatkov;
- rokopis morajo intelektualno zasnovati oz. ga kritično pregledati;
- strinjati se morajo s končno različico rokopisa;
- avtorji sprejmejo odgovornost za verodostojnost prispevka.

Izveček

Z izvečkom morajo biti opremljeni vsi znanstveni in strokovni članki. Izveček oblikuje avtor sam. Izveček naj bo na prvi strani članka med naslovom in besedilom. Izveček lahko vsebuje največ 250 besed, napisan mora biti v tretji osebi. Biti mora razumljiv kot samostojno besedilo, ne da bi bilo treba bralcu prebrati celotno besedilo prispevka. Praviloma je izveček napisan v enem odstavku, le izjemoma v več odstavkih. V prispevku sledi izvečku v slovenščini še izveček v angleškem jeziku. Avtor poskrbi tudi za prevod povzetka.

Izveček povzema bistvo prispevka, pojasni njegov namen in cilje, opiše uporabljene metode in tehnike raziskovalnega in znanstvenega pristopa. Opisati je treba najpomembnejše rezultate raziskave, ki rešujejo raziskovalni problem, in namen raziskave. Pri kvantitativnih raziskavah je treba navesti vrednost rezultata in raven statistične značilnosti. Navesti se smejo le zaključki, ki izhajajo iz podatkov, pridobljenih pri raziskavi. Navesti je treba tudi uporabnost ugotovitev in poudariti pomen nadaljnjih raziskav za boljše razumevanje raziskovalnega problema. Enakovredno je treba navesti tako pozitivne kot tudi negativne ugotovitve.

Ključne besede

Izvečku sledijo ključne besede (do šest), ki označujejo vsebino dela. Ključne besede naj bodo enostavni izrazi (besede, besedne zveze), zapisani v prvem sklonu ednine, v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku.

Navajanje literature

Vsako navajanje trditev ali dognanj drugih mora biti podprto z referenco. Reference naj bodo v besedilu navedene po vrstnem redu, tako kot se pojavljajo. Referenca naj bo navedena na koncu citirane trditve. Reference v besedilu, slikah in tabelah navedite v oklepaju z arabskimi številkami ((1), (2, 3), (4–7)). Reference, ki se pojavljajo samo v tabelah ali slikah, naj bodo oštevilčene tako, kot se bodo pojavile v besedilu. Kot referenc ne navajamo izvečkov in osebnih dogovorov (slednje je lahko navedeno v besedilu). Seznam citirane literature dodamo na koncu prispevka.

Uporabljamo vancouverški način citiranja.

Navajamo imena vseh avtorjev. Če je avtorjev več kot šest, navajamo prvih šest avtorjev in dodamo et al. Elektronske povezave je treba preveriti.

Primeri za citiranje literature:

Primer za knjigo:

- Premik M. Uvod v epidemiologijo. Ljubljana: Medicinska fakulteta, 1998.
- Mahy BWJ. A dictionary of virology. 2nd ed. San Diego: Academic Press, 1997.

Primer za knjigo, katere avtor je organizacija:

- World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Air quality guidelines for Europe. 3rd ed. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 2005.

Primer za poglavje iz knjige:

- Goldberg BW. Population-based health care. V: Taylor RB, urednik. Family medicine. 5th ed. New York: Springer, 1999: 32–6.

Primer za članek iz revije:

- Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebell MH, Ettenhofer T. A randomized controlled trial of telephone management of suspected urinary tract infections in women. J Fam Pract 2001; 50: 589–94.

Primer za članek iz revije, katerega avtor ni znan:

- Anon. Early drinking said to increase alcoholism risk. Globe 1998; 2: 8–10.

Primer za članek iz revije, katerega avtor je organizacija:

- Women's Concerns Study Group. Raising concerns about family history of breast cancer in primary care consultations: prospective, population based study. Br Med J 2001; 322: 27–8.

Primer za članek iz suplementa revije z volumnom in s številko:

- Shen HM, Zhang QF. Risk assessment of nickel carcinogenicity and occupational lung cancer. Environ Health Perspect 1994; 102(Suppl 2): 275–82.
- Payne DK, Sullivan MD, Massie MJ. Women's psychological reactions to breast cancer. Semin Oncol 1996; 23(Suppl2): 89–97.

Primer za članek iz zbornika referatov:

- Sugden K, Kirk R, Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebell MH, Ettenhofer T et al. Suicides and non-suicidal deaths in Slovenia: molecular genetic investigation. V: 9th European Symposium on Suicide and Suicidal Behaviour. Warwick: University of Oxford, 2002: 76.

Primer za magistrske naloge, doktorske disertacije in Prešernove nagrade:

- Bartol T. Vrednotenje biotehniških informacij o rastlinskih drogah v dostopnih virih v Sloveniji: doktorska disertacija. Ljubljana: Biotehniška fakulteta, 1998.

Primer za elektronske vire:

- EQUATOR Network. Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research [spletna stran na internetu]. Pridobljeno 13. 8. 2016 s spletne strani: <http://www.equator-network.org/>.
- Mayring. Qualitative content analysis: theoretical foundation, basic procedures and software solution [e-knjiga]. Landsberg: Beltz, 2014. Pridobljeno 15. 7. 2016 s spletne strani: http://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/39517/ssoar-2014-mayringQualitative_content_analysis_theoretical_foundation.pdf?sequence=1.

Tabele

Tabele naj bodo v besedilu prispevka na mestu, na katerega spadajo. Napisane morajo biti ali v Excelu ali v Wordu v tabeli. Sestavljajo naj jih vrstice in stolpci, ki se sekajo v poljih. Oštevilčite jih po vrstnem redu, vsaka tabela mora biti citirana v besedilu. Tabela naj bo opremljena s kratkim naslovom. V legendi naj bodo pojasnjene vse kratice, okrajšave in nestandardne enote, ki se pojavljajo v tabeli.

Slike, ilustracije in fotografije

Slike morajo biti profesionalno izdelane, posredujte jih v ločenih datotekah v najvišji možni ločljivosti, v besedilu pa jasno označite mesto, na katerem je slika.

Črke, številke ali simboli na sliki morajo biti jasni, enotni in dovolj veliki, da so berljivi tudi na pomajšani sliki. Ročno izpisano besedilo v sliki je nedopustno.

Vsaka slika mora biti navedena v besedilu. Besedilo k sliki naj vsebuje naslov slike in potrebno razlago vsebine. Slika naj bo razumljiva tudi brez branja ostalega besedila. Pojasniti morate vse okrajšave v sliki. Uporaba okrajšav v besedilu k sliki je nedopustna. Besedila k slikam naj bodo napisana na mestu pojavljanja v besedilu.

Fotografijam, na katerih se lahko prepozna identiteta bolnika, priložite pisno dovoljenje bolnika.

Merske enote

Naj bodo v skladu z mednarodnim sistemom enot (SI).

Kratice in okrajšave

Kraticam in okrajšavam se izogibajte, izjema so mednarodno veljavne oznake merskih enot. V naslovu in izvlečku naj ne bo kratic. Na mestu, na katerem se kratica prvič pojavi v besedilu, naj bo izraz, ki ga nadomešča, polno izpisan, v nadaljnjem besedilu navajajte kratico.

3 – NAVODILA ZA PREDLOŽITEV PRISPEVKA

Revija za svoje uredniško in založniško delo uporablja Open Journal System (OJS), dostopen na: <https://revijaonkologija.si>. Avtor naj natančno sledi navodilom za oddajo prispevka in izpolni vse zahtevane rubrike.

Avtor je dolžan zaradi anonimnosti recenzentskega postopka prispevek oddati v elektronski obliki po spletnem sistemu revije v dveh ločenih datotekah:

1. naslovno stran,

ki vključuje naslov članka, avtorje v vrstnem redu, kot morajo biti navedeni v članku, in popolne podatke o vseh avtorjih (priimek, ime, akademski in strokovni naziv, zaposlitev, e-poštni naslov) in podatek o tem, kdo je korespondenčni avtor;

2. besedilo prispevka,

ki je anonimizirano in ki vključuje naslov članka (obvezno brez avtorjev in kontaktnih podatkov), izvleček, ključne besede, besedilo članka v predpisani strukturi ter seznam literature.

Če prispevek vsebuje tudi ilustrativno gradivo (slike, fotografije, ilustracije itd.), avtor odda vsako posebej. Njihovo mesto v besedilu naj primerno označi.

Sočasno mora avtor obvezno oddati tudi **obrazec z izjavami**: izjava o avtorstvu in o izvirnosti prispevka, dovoljenje za objavo prispevka, izjava o morebitnem navzkrižju interesov, izjava o financiranju, izjava o možnem tveganju za človeške ali živalske

subjekte raziskave in zahvala. Izjave morajo podpisati vsi avtorji članka. Obrazec z izjavami najdete na <https://revijaonkologija.si/Onkologija/about/submissions>.

Postopek dvojno slepe zunanje recenzije neodvisno vodi uredniški odbor.

Odločitve uredniškega odbora glede prispevka temeljijo na pomembnosti, izvirnosti, jasnosti in relevantnosti članka za obseg znanstvene revije in njeno vsebino. Revija svojim bralcem in bolnikom zagotavlja, da so objavljene raziskave natančne in v skladu z najvišjimi etičnimi standardi.

Recenzentsko delo predstavlja pomemben prispevek k uredniški odločitvi in je izjemnega pomena pri zagotavljanju strokovnosti in kakovosti objav. Strokovno mnenje recenzentov uredniku pomaga pri odločanju o objavi in tudi avtorjem pri popravkih njihovih prispevkov.

Na podlagi objektivnosti in strokovnega znanja uredništvo določi recenzente, ki pisno ocenijo kreposti in šibkosti pisne raziskave, komentirajo etične zadržke študije, avtorju podajo uporabne predloge za izboljšave neobjavljenega prispevka ter zaznajo in preprečijo kršitve v raziskavi, vključno s preverjanjem za plagiatstvo, manipulacijo citatov, ponarejanje ali prirejanje podatkov. Revija, uredništvo in recenzentstvo v postopku identifikacije in procesiranja domnevnih kršitev v raziskavi delujejo v skladu s smernicami Odbora za etiko objavljanja (COPE).

Recenzent in avtor sta anonimna. Njuni identiteta sta med celotnim postopkom recenzije zaupni. Recenzent prejme besedilo članka brez avtorjevih osebnih podatkov.

Po zaključenem recenzijemskem postopku uredništvo članek vrne avtorju, da popravke odobri, jih upošteva in pripravi čistopis. Avtor je dolžan izboljšave pregledati in jih v največji meri upoštevati ter članek dopolniti v roku, ki ga določi uredništvo. Če avtor članka ne vrne v roku, se članek zavrne. Če avtor katere od predlaganih izboljšav ne upošteva, mora to pisno pojasniti.

Čistopis uredništvo pošlje v jezikovni pregled.

Po jezikovnemu pregledu oblikovalec oblikuje besedilo. Avtor prejme prvi natis v korekturo s prošnjo, da v njem označi vse morebitne napake. Korekture je treba vrniti v treh delovnih dneh, sicer uredništvo meni, da se avtor s prvim natisom strinja.

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Instructions for authors for the preparation and submission of the manuscript

1 – THE EDITORIAL POLICY

The double-blind peer reviewed medical journal *Onkologija* is published on a semi-annual basis. The journal publishes original scientific, review, and professional articles, clinical case presentations, and clinical guidelines written in the Slovene language. The titles, abstracts, and keywords are translated into English.

With the aim of facilitating a rapid communication of knowledge within the framework of everyday oncology practice, the multidisciplinary journal deals with all the theoretical and practical aspects of oncology – from primary and secondary prevention and treatment of malignancies, their early detection and treatment, and the rehabilitation and palliation of cancer patients, to various social and ethical problems.

Ethical Standards

The editorial board of the journal acts in accordance with the applicable guidelines and recommendations published by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME), and the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association in collaboration with Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), COPE, and WAME. These guidelines and recommendations define the mutual roles of all the participants in the publication process, i.e. the authors, editors and editorial board, reviewers, and the publisher.

Open access and copyright policy

Onkologija is an open-access journal, published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License CC-BY 4.0. The journal uses the Open Journal Systems software (OJS) for editorial work and open-access publishing support. The authors retain the copyright to their work without any restrictions whatsoever. The publisher allows the author to use the final published version of their article for self-archiving on the author's personal website and/or archiving in an institutional repository. In accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI), the journal provides immediate open access to the full articles at the journal's OJS website (<https://revijaonkologija.si/>) and Institute of Oncology Ljubljana's website (www.onko-i.si/onkologija/). The articles are permanently archived in the Digital Repository of Research Organizations of Slovenia (DIRROS) and the Digital Library of Slovenia (dLib.si), encouraging the free availability of research and promoting a greater global exchange of knowledge.

Payment of authors and publication charges

Authors receive no payment for the publication of their articles. There are no publication fees charged to the authors.

2 – INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Manuscripts should be written in the Slovene language. The title, abstract, and keywords of a manuscript must also be provided in the English language. The texts are to be submitted in .DOC, .DOCX, or .ODT format.

Specification of the manuscript typology

The journal *Onkologija* publishes original scientific articles, review articles, professional articles, guidelines, case reports, and event reports.

The editorial board classifies a manuscript according to the applicable typology in the COBISS system (accessible at http://home.izum.si/COBISS/bibliografije/Tipologija_eng.pdf). The typology can be proposed by the author; however, the final decision is made by the editor in chief.

Typology of documents/works for bibliography management in the COBISS system:

1.01 Original scientific article

An original scientific article is the first-time publication of original study results that allows for the study to be reproduced and the findings re-examined. As a rule, the article is to be organized either according to the IMRaD scheme for experimental studies, or in a descriptive manner when dealing with descriptive areas of science.

1.02 Review article

A review article is an overview of the most current works covering a specific subject area, or works by an individual researcher or group of researchers that is aimed at summarizing, analysing, evaluating, or synthesizing previously published information. A review article is aimed at providing new syntheses which also incorporate the results of the author's own research. In the preparation of a review article, the author can make use of international standards to present the results of the literature review they have conducted (e.g. PRISMA).

1.03 Short scientific article

A short scientific article is an original scientific article that may omit certain elements of the IMRaD scheme, providing a brief summary on the findings of either a completed original study or a work still in progress. Also falling into this category are brief reviews and previously published works with the characteristics of a short scientific article.

1.04 Professional article

A professional article presents already known data, drawing emphasis on the applicability of the results from original studies and the communication of knowledge.

Title page

The title page is the front page of a manuscript. It can exceed the length of a single page if so required.

The title page must include the title, authors, abstract, and keywords provided in the Slovene and English languages.

Title

A concise and informative title must be provided in the Slovene and English languages. Should the title exceed 100 characters, a short title must be provided, limited to 100 characters including spaces.

Authorship

The manuscript must include the names of the authors, accurately providing their academic and professional titles and the complete address of the affiliated institution, institute, or clinic where the manuscript was drawn up. The contact information of the corresponding author must also be provided (phone number, email address, and physical address).

If two or more authors are given, the authors are obliged to specify each author's contribution to the manuscript, as is specified in the recommendations published by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE).

The authors have to meet the following authorship criteria:

- Contribute to the conception and design or the analysis and interpretation of data;
- Intellectually conceive or critically review the manuscript;
- Agree on the final version of the manuscript;
- Take responsibility for the credibility of the manuscript.

Abstract

All scientific and professional articles must be equipped with an abstract. The abstract is written by the author themselves. The abstract should be placed on the front page, between the title and the text. It must not exceed the length of 250 words, and should be written in third person. It should be understandable on its own without the reader having to read the entire article. As a rule, the abstract should be structured as a single paragraph; only in exceptional cases may it comprise more than one paragraph. In the manuscript, the Slovene abstract must be followed by an English abstract. The author should provide the translation themselves.

The abstract summarizes the essence of the manuscript, specifies the aims and objectives, and describes the methods used, research techniques, and scientific approach. The crucial study results addressing the research problem and purpose of the study must be described. In quantitative studies, the result value and level of statistical significance must also be included. Only conclusions based on the data obtained in the study may be presented. The applicability of the findings also has to be clarified, along with the importance of further research required for a better understanding of the research problem. Positive and negative findings should be presented to the same extent.

Keywords

The abstract must be followed by keywords (up to six) signifying the content of the work. The keywords should be simple expressions (words and phrases) in the nominative singular case, and should be provided in the Slovene and English languages.

Citing sources

Any mention of findings by other authors must be referenced accordingly. References in the text should be listed in the order in which they appear. A reference is made at the end of a cited statement. References in the text, images, and tables should be provided in parentheses with Arabic numerals ((1), (2, 3), or (4-7)). References that only appear in tables and images must be enumerated according to the order in which they appear in the text. Not to be included as references are abstracts and personal agreements (the latter can be mentioned in the text). A list of the literature cited should be appended at the end of the manuscript.

The journal *Onkologija* follows the Vancouver referencing style.

The names of all the authors must be provided. If there are more than six authors, reference the first six authors and abbreviate the remaining authors to et al. Electronic links must be checked.

Examples of literature referencing:

Example for a book:

- Premik M. *Uvod v epidemiologijo*. Ljubljana: Medicinska fakulteta, 1998.
- Mahy BWJ. *A dictionary of virology*. 2nd ed. San Diego: Academic Press, 1997.

Example for a book where the author is an organization:

- World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. *Air quality guidelines for Europe*. 3rd ed. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 2005.

Example for a chapter in a book:

- Goldberg BW. *Population-based health care*. V: Taylor RB, urednik. *Family medicine*. 5th ed. New York: Springer, 1999: 32–6.

Example for a journal article:

- Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebell MH, Ettenhofer T. A randomized controlled trial of telephone management of suspected urinary tract infections in women. *J Fam Pract* 2001; 50: 589–94.

Example for a journal article with an unknown author:

- Anon. Early drinking said to increase alcoholism risk. *Globe* 1998; 2: 8–10.

Example for a journal article where the author is an organization:

- Women's Concerns Study Group. Raising concerns about family history of breast cancer in primary care consultations: prospective, population-based study. *Br Med J* 2001; 322: 27–8.

Example for an article from a journal supplement with a volume and number:

- Shen HM, Zhang QF. Risk assessment of nickel carcinogenicity and occupational lung cancer. *Environ Health Perspect* 1994; 102(Suppl 2): 275–82.
- Payne DK, Sullivan MD, Massie MJ. Women's psychological reactions to breast cancer. *Semin Oncol* 1996; 23(Suppl2): 89–97.

Example for a conference report article:

- Sugden K, Kirk R, Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebell MH, Ettenhofer T et al. *Suicides and non-suicidal deaths in Slovenia: molecular genetic investigation*. V: 9th European Symposium on Suicide and Suicidal Behaviour. Warwick: University of Oxford, 2002: 76.

Example for master's theses, doctoral dissertations, and Prešeren awards:

- Bartol T. *Vrednotenje biotehniških informacij o rastlinskih drogah v dostopnih virih v Sloveniji: doktorska disertacija*. Ljubljana: Biotehniška fakulteta, 1998.

Example for electronic sources:

- EQUATOR Network. *Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research [spletna stran na Internetu]*. Pridobljeno 13.8.2016 s spletne strani: <http://www.equator-network.org/>.

- Mayring. Qualitative content analysis: theoretical foundation, basic procedures and software solution [e-knjiga]. Landsberg: Beltz, 2014. Pridobljeno 15.7.2016 s spletne strani: http://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/39517/ssoar-2014-mayringQualitative_content_analysis_theoretical_foundation.pdf?sequence=1.

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