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## Authorship

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UPDATE: In December 2013, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) revised its recommendations on authorship and added a fourth criterion for authorship. The subsection on Authorship in 2.2.2 below has been revised. All persons listed as authors should qualify for authorship (see , Ethical and Legal Considerations, Authorship Responsibility, and , Ethical and Legal Considerations, Authorship Responsibility, Guest and Ghost Authors). Order of authorship should be determined by the authors (see , Ethical and Legal Considerations, Authorship Responsibility, Order of Authorship). According to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial

## Authorship Responsibility

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Some judge of authors' names, not works, and then Nor praise nor blame the writings, but the men. Alexander Pope More than 50 years ago, Richard M. Hewitt, MD, then head of the Section of Publications at the Mayo Clinic, described the ethics of authorship in a JAMA article entitled "Exposition as Applied to Medicine: A Glance at the Ethics of It." The following excerpts from Hewitt's article demonstrate an appreciation of the basic ethical responsibilities and obligations of authorship: Authorship cannot be conferred; it may be undertaken by one who will shoulder the responsibility that goes with it. The reader

## Authorship: Definition, Criteria, Contributions, and Requirements

Annette Flanagin

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UPDATE: In December 2013, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) revised its recommendations on authorship and added a fourth criterion for

authorship. The subsection on Authorship Definition and Criteria in 5.1.1 below has been revised. Authorship offers significant professional and personal rewards, but these rewards are accompanied by substantial responsibility. During the 1980s, biomedical editors began requiring contributors to meet specific criteria for authorship. These criteria were first developed for medical journals under the initiative of Edward J. Huth, MD, then editor of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, who cited Hewitt's work during discussions at the 1984 meeting

## Back-formations

Roxanne K. Young

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Back-formation is the creation of a new word in the mistaken belief that it was the source of an existing word. Many back-formations are verbs, some of them derived from abstract nouns (ambulate from ambulation, diagnose from diagnosis, dialyze from dialysis) and others from agent nouns, real or supposed (beg from beggar, peddle from peddler, scavenge from scavenger). These examples of back-formations have achieved acceptance; however, many of those pertaining to medical jargon have not, including adhere, cyanose, defervesce, diurese, lyse, necrose, pex (from orchidopexy), plege (from cardioplegia), and torse. Medical jargon also includes many deviant singular forms of nouns

## Bacteria: Additional Terminology

Harriet S. Meyer

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There is no “official” classification of bacteria... [B]acterial classifications are devised for micro- biologists, not for the entities being classified. Bacteria show little interest in the matter of their classification. D. J. Brenner, J. T. Staley, and N. R. Krieg(p31) ... the majority of bacteria in nature have not been grown or characterized. R. G. E. Murray and John G. Holt(p2) For general guidelines on biological nomenclature that apply to bacteria, see , *Biological Nomenclature*. Rules for bacterial nomenclature are found in the *International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria*. Sources of bacterial names available on the Web are the List of Prokaryotic

## Base Units

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

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The SI is based on 7 fundamental units (base units) that refer to 7 basic quantities of measurement (see the tabulation below). These units form the structure from which other measurement quantities are composed. Although not included among the 7 base units, the liter is widely used in the SI as a fundamental measure of capacity or volume. The liter is the recommended unit for measurement of volume for liquids and gases, whereas the cubic meter is the SI unit of volume for solids. Although the kelvin is the SI unit for thermodynamic temperature, the degree Celsius is used with

## Basic Elements of Design

Annette Flanagin

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Good design arranges text and objects in a manner that invites and leads the reader through the composed page or material and enhances legibility and comprehension., The basic elements of design that affect typography include the following: # Contrast: This refers to the contrast between dark and light type and large and small units of information (such as title and byline, side heads and subheads, and text). In addition, the evenness of darkness or blackness of letters and characters affects legibility; this evenness depends on the specific typeface used as well as spacing between letters, words, and lines (see also