

## Notes for contributors

*They are welcome papers and another colleagues' collaborations, and particularly from members of scientific societies, people involved in scientific research and in postgraduation teaching in Psychology.*

The books for review can be addressed to the Journal Secretariat, as well as authors can send the articles for Editorial Commission, Psychology Faculty - Campus Jd. Planalto, Methodist University, Av. Dom Jaime of Barros Camara, 1000, Sao Bernardo do Campo, Zip Code 09895-400.

The articles may be typewritten in double space, of an unique paper side, should be sent in four copies. The maximum length of a contribution generally belongs to thirty pages. Editorial Commission resume the right to condense all articles exceeding the foreseen size. The authors will care for so that none of his publications involves any violation to the Brazilian laws 5.988/73, on author registration, and on copyright, 9610/98.

### Professional secret

The authors assume total responsibility by their contributions caring for so that they are taken in account the Ethics Code recommendations of the American Psychology Association and Brazil National Board of Health.

### Accepted categories for publication

Reviews of books; Literature revision articles, of methodological discussion; Clinical papers, involving clinical facts, case study, on psychological tests; and original papers, with delineation of defined research, especially in the intersubjectivity model; Informative (congresses, letters, scientific meetings, debates forum, symposiums etc.).

### References and citations in the text

Despite none of the existing rules is totally satisfactory, they adopt in this journal the Convention rules of Chicago, defined in the Publication Manual of American Psychological Association (APA, 2001) for citations in the text and references.

### Citations in the text

Should be presented by the author's last name followed by year of the publication.

Example:

Winnicott (1989) or (Winnicott, 1989)

In the citations with two to five authors the last names when cited between parentheses should be linked by &; when cited in the text should be linked by and.

Examples:

Piaget and Inhelder (1995) or (Piaget & Inhelder, 1995)

Lewis, Jaskir and Enright (1986) or (Lewis, Jaskir & Enright, 1986)

In the citations with more than five authors they cite the last names of all the authors in the first time in appear on the text, and in the next it cites only the last name of the first author followed by the Latin expression et al..

Examples:

Celener de Nijamkin, Pecker, Rosenfeld, Soldati, Bergara, Piccolo and Alona (1998)

Or

(Celener de Nijamkin, Pecker, Rosenfeld, Soldati, Bergara, Piccolo & Alona, 1998)

Celener de Nijamkin et al. (1998) or (Celener de Nijamkin et al., 1998)

Obs.: In References mention all the authors in the order in which they appear on the publication.

In the case of literal transcription of a text, this should be defined by double quotation marks, followed by the author's last name, date and cited page.

Example:

According to Gomes (1992) scientific journal is ideas publishing natural way ... (P. 12).

In the indirect citation (citation citation) it uses the Latin expression apud.

Example:

For Royce and Mos (1981) apud Gomes (1987, pp. 64-65)

In authors' classical citations as: S. Freud, D. Winnicott, M. Klein, W. R. Bion, P. Heimann, among others, cite author's last name followed by the date of the original work, when this is possible to of being located in the referenced publication.

Examples:

Freud (1898) or (Freud, 1898)

Klein (1921, 1945) or (Klein, 1921, 1945)

In several authors citations and a same idea, it should obey the alphabetical order of their last names.

Example:

(Ahumada, 1998; Britton & Steiner, 1994; Cooper, 1992) or Ahumada (1998), Britton and Steiner (1994), Cooper (1992)

In the documents case with publication different dates and a same author, it cites author's last name and years of publication in chronological order.

Example

Reis (1989, 1995, 1998)

In documents citations with publication and same author same date, it should add minuscule letters after year of the publication.

Example:

Freud (1905a, 1905b) or (Freud, 1905a, 1905b)

References

Should be presented at the end of the article and willing in alphabetical order of the last author's last name and to constitute a list headed by the title References (it includes bibliographical and electronic (hemerographical). In the case of more than one work of a same author, the references should be ready in chronological order of publication.

Book and chapter book references examples

Bion, W. R. (1991). *Learning with experience* (P. D. Corra, trad.). Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Imago (I work original published in 1962).

Carterette, E. C. & Friedman, M. P. (Eds.). (1974-1978). *Handbook of perception* (Vols. 1-10). New York: Academic Press.

Freud, S. (1961). *The ego and the id*. In J. Strachey (Ed. And Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 19, pp. 3-66). London: Hogarth Press. (Original work published 1923).

Freud, S. (1972). *Three essays on the sexuality theory*. In Brazilian standard Edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud (J. Salomão, trad.) (Vol. 7, pp. 123-250). Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Imago. (Original published in 1905)

Klein, M., Heimann, P. & Money, R. E. (Orgs.) (1969). *Applied psychoanalysis themes* (A. Cabral, trad.). Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Zahar.

Mello, S. L. (1997). *The razor thread*. In I. F. M. Catafesta (Org.), *The clinic and the research at the end of century: Winnicott and the University. Centennial Commemoration from D. W. Winnicott birthday at University of Paulo* (pp. 81-104). São Paulo, SP: Institute of Psychology, USP.

Merriam Collegiate Dictionary (10th ed.) (1993). Springfield, MA: Merriam.

Goods References examples of periodicals:

Ahumada, J. L. & Airs, B. (1998). *Fact, context, image, report: A biological approach*. Brazilian magazine of Psychoanalysis, 32 (1), 9-27.

*The new health lexion* (1993). Copy Editor, 4, 1-2.

Sculin, C. (1998, Octobre). *Formation réactionnelle et sublimation* [La Sublimation]. *Revue Française de Psychanalyse*, 62 (4), 1279-1284.

References' examples of scientific events (published papers)

Prizskulnik, L. (1997). *School, the child and the psychoanalytic clinic*. In *Annals from the Encounter about Clinical Psychology*, 1 (pp. 133-135). Sao Paulo, SP: University Mackenzie.

Soares, F. P. (1996, October). *Services evaluation in mental health: CAPS and NAPS*. In *Summaries of Psychology Annual Meeting Scientific Communications*, 26 (P. 12). Ribeirão Preto, SP: Brazilian society of Psychology.

Dissertations and thesis references examples

Gandini, R.C. (1995). *Breast cancer: Adaptive effectiveness evolution in mastectomized women*. Thesis (Doctorate in Clinical Psychology). Psychology Institute, Usp, São Paulo, SP.

Bonfim, T.E. (1998). *A study of the emotional field and of the evolution of internal objects in the psychotherapy of a child*. Mestrado dissertation, University Methodist of S. Paulo, São Bernardo do Campo, SP.

It is an author's important responsibility prepare it of a correct list of bibliographical references. To certify itself that her references are correct confronts each one their with the original source before giving for closed your article.

## Types of papers

The revision articles, the reports of clinical investigation, and the original papers are presented in different sections. To follow they are presented three scripts for orientation to the collaborators.

## Literature revision articles

They are critical evaluations of the material that was already published in that subject. When organizing, integrate and to evaluate previously literature, the author of a revision article considers the progress of the current research to clarify a problem.

In a certain sense, a revision article is didactic, in the measure in which the author defines and clarifies a problem; It recounts the previous investigations to inform to the reader on the current status

of the research; It identifies relations, contradictions, lacunas and inconsistencies in the literature and suggests the nearby steps in the sense of solving the problem.

The revision articles components are orderly for relations between variables and not for chronological order, as it is common in the research articles. Should contain the below described sections.

**Title:** Describe the content of comprehensible form; use words that facilitate the entrance in the indices and its recovery; Without abbreviations, unless they are internationally well-known in psychology (like WISC, TAT), without jargon or unusual, nameless terminology product commercials (use the generic group); do not make part of a series numbered of articles.

**Index terms:** see:<http://www.bireme.br/decs>. Health science description (Decs).

**Abstract:** It brings the central theme from the article and delineates the results and/or conclusions, so that the article can be located by a reader in a references work, of the type Psychological Abstracts, Bulletin Sygnaletique, Excerpta Medica, Index Medicus, and databases as Dedalus, Psycrawler, Lilacs, Med, ISI, Scielo, Probe and Web of Science. In the summary the author should identify the main sections; Present the main goals, the revision inclusion and the conclusions; Be informative and concise; Should have up to 150 words; Should not be cited bibliographical references; The abbreviations can be used only are internationally well-known.

**Authors:** It presents name and last name(s) of authors; It supplies institutional affiliation; It presents names and addresses for mail.

**Introduction:** Mention the goals and the range of revision; Define abbreviations and new terms or little well-known; Describe the sources and the articles search methods; Mention the articles inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Main corpus:** It presents a literature critical evaluation; It uses simple language and without technical very specialized terms; It uses with criterion the abbreviations and explains them when using them for the first time; The text should be structured in sections with an order logic; Evaluate the historical validity of the revised articles; Present a qualitative synthesis; Integrate information with quantitative procedures; argue critically similarities and discrepancies of revised publications; write of congruent form with verbal time that the author used; Comment the limitations of its revision; Present clear and valid conclusions based on revised jobs; provide specific orientations for other researches.

**References:** These follow the same orientations for all kind of papers, but will not be repeated in the next sections. Should be elaborated according to the Convention rules of Chicago, adopted also by American Psychological Association (APA). The authors are related for alphabetical order and the references are identified in the text by the(s) author(Es) and a year, as Publication Manual of APA; Should not include personal communications neither not published documents; References proportion of the last five years above of the 30%.

## Original articles of empiric investigation

**Title and Authors:** As it is defined in the recommendations for literature revision articles.

**Abstract:** Count a brief summary of each one of the article main sections; It indicates the main goals and the range of investigation; It describes the employed methods; It presents the main results; It presents valid conclusions; It is informative and concise; Should have up to 150 words; Should have discussion and/or conclusions from exclusively of the study to what refers to; Should not be cited bibliographical references; It uses internationally well-known abbreviations.

**Introduction:** Count enough antecedents so that the reader can

comprehend and to evaluate the study results without need to consult previous publications; Brief sample and clearly what are the research purpose; It indicates the investigation method and exposes the reasons by the which ones chose a certain method; Without conclusions of the study; It defines abbreviations and specialized terms; report the problem frequency; It presents the problem importance or seriousness; Should be mentioned that is ignored the problem.

**Material and method:** It indicates went followed international ethical rules of research in humans or with animals; It indicates provenance and enumerates special characteristics: Sex, age and psychological condition; It describes the subjects selection procedure of the study, describing the subjects inclusion and exclusion criteria; It identifies the subjects of the psychological point of view; It identifies psychological tests, scales, inventories; It describes the procedure of its application; It describes the psychometric properties pertinent (instrument validation, reliability, precision); analyzes the study subject choice; It specifies the instrument application terms; It defines the field intersubjective properties; It details the intersubjective field terms; It details aleatoriedade or neutrality process of the interactive field, in which researcher's personality represents an important social identity; It describes the means used to observations validation; It identifies tests and procedures used in his evaluation; It supplies editor and/or manufacturer; It supplies tests and methods reference or shortly explains when if it treatment published methods but little well-known; It analyzes the limitations of the used statistical methods and of the research delineation; It informs used statistical methods or describes how to analyzed qualitatively the material; It supplies reference of statistical method little usual; It identifies the software that used to statistical treatment of the data.

**Results:** It describes widely the experiment, without repeating experimental details already described in the previous section, Material and Method; uses statistics with a clear meaning to describe the results; It quantifies the results and presents them with indicators appropriated of measuring mistake and uncertainty (reliable intervals, significance level, freedom degrees); mentions the observation subjects losses, by research abandonment or of the clinical intervention; report on the treatment complications or used methods; It limits the number of illustrations and tables to the necessary minimum to evaluate the data; It uses graphic instead of tables with many come in; It does not duplicate data in graphs, tables and text; It presents the data, tables and illustrations in sequence logic; Count tables of main data to are from top to bottom read (not in the horizontal) and with comprehensible headings, without having that come back to the text; It highlights important observations; The symbology to called baseboard, they correspond to the maids by the Convention rules of Chicago; The used graphs correspond the given that show tendencies that compose an illustration image with information high density; The illustrations are numbered according to its first mention in the text; The pictures are clear and indispensable.

**Discussion:** It presents similarities and discrepancies with other authors; It exposes theoretical consequences of work and its possible practical applications; The conclusions are clear and related to goals; It shows congruity in times of verb: The published researches are related at present of the indicative, using the preterit past the work in study; It emphasizes the scientific contribution or points the social and psychology relevance of the study; It comments the current limitations of the research delineation.

**References:** See literature revision articles.

## Articles of clinical investigation

Title, Authors, Abstract and Index-terms as in the sections described above.

**Introduction:** It is brief and clear on the presentation goals; It provides the illness frequency in study; It presents the problem importance for the social development and of the personality or exhibition psychopathological gravity in study; Should not present conclusions of the case; It defines the abbreviations and specialized terms; It relates aspects still ignored of psychopathology in study.

**Clinical history, complaints and development:** It provides the useful minimum data to presentation of the case and provides the useful minimum data to the identification record, excluding names; It describes family positive hereditary and important antecedents for the case that is presented; It supplies non pathological personal antecedents related with for current psychopathology; It supplies psychopathological pertinent personal antecedents (positive or negative) related with for psychopathology that if informs, since your appearance until the current moment; It supplies important psychological data, obtained in interviews, tests, scales and inventories; It describes the procedure of its application; It describes the psychometric properties pertinent (instrument validation, reliability, precision); describes the beginning, evolution and current state of the illness at issue; It specifies pertinent discoveries, by the interview and psychological exams, regarding structure and dynamics of the mental operation; It describes the field intersubjective terms of the psychoanalytical psychotherapy: psychodynamic framework, objects evolution, the clinical facts and transference interpretations; It supplies important psychological data for for psychopathology that if report; It supplies data of psychological tests and summarizes the procedures that enable the diagnostic hypothesis confirmation.

**Discussion:** It presents similarities and discrepancies of the case or of the clinical facts, contrasting with other authors; It exposes theoretical consequences of work and possible generalizations on the related clinical facts; Vernacular with congruity in times of verb, presenting at present of the indicative cases and clinical facts already published, and, using the verb in the preterit past on the case that if report; It correlates clinical discoveries with thought them of the literature and of the psychological clinic; It marks which are the contributions of these clinical facts, or clinical cases, for knowledge area; It comments the limitations of his report; It presents clear conclusions of his work.

**References:** See review articles recommendations.

## Other types of articles

They will be accepted still articles on theoretical and current themes, brief reports, comments and responses, methodological discussions, histories of case and monographs.

## General recommendations on preparation of an article

1. Title (Title) and subtitles: Should be descriptive, but not complete sentences, of maximum length of 90 characters (letters, punctuation and leading).

2. Authors and affiliation: Where was conducted the investigation.

3. Abstract (or Resumen, Resumé, Riassunto or Suzamenfassung): less than 150 words.

4. Index-terms: use descritores recognized by the scientific community. Whenever possible to consult works for reference and classification in the library of its institution: Thesaurus for Psychology; APA (PsycINFO), LCC (Congress Library Classification, Washington, USES); and CDD (Dewey).

5. Article corpus: Historical little; Excuse; The hypotheses, the goals and the problem; The subjects (casuistical, characteristic, quantity, age, education and sex); material and method; The results;

Data and comparison discussion with the valid literature and the conclusions, correspondents to the initial, objective hypotheses of work and to the proposed problems.

6. References: Only the directly linked to the article theme, select only the necessary (consult the recommendations for the literature revision articles).

7. Illustrations: Illustrations and Tables should be presented in pages separated at the end of the article. For each illustration, send three printed of high quality, whose original drawings should not be superior to 14x21 cm. In the illustration verse should be written author's name, the number of the illustration and the indication of the correct orientation.

8. Information and consent: All the investigations with human beings should include enclosed to the article original a copy of Consent Term Post-information signed by the participants, as Resolution n.1, of 13/June/1988, of Brazil National Board of Health, and second the terms of the International Agreement of Helsinque. In the copy absence of consent term the researcher should present, for publication ends, a Research Commission declaration of the institution, dispensing the researcher of presenting the Post-information Consent Term because the research did not present risks for the health of the participants, or it involved minimum risks.

9. Experiments with animals: Authors who used animals in its investigation should include a declaration that they took the necessary cares with these animals, according to the institution guidelines.

10. Article size: The article should be printed with kind letter Courier, size 12, space double, contend at most 30 pages, enumerated, with 60 touches for 70 lines.

### **Technical recommendations for sending a paper by for e-mail**

The recommendations are: a) use word processor for Macintosh (Nisus Writer, ClarisWorks, AppleWorks, Word Office) or for PC (Word Office, Works); b) format characters with Times New Roman or Courier, size 12, double space; c) format paragraphs without hanging, with 8 mm in the first line (French paragraph style) or 8 mm of separation between paragraphs (American style); d) illustrations, with extension TIFF, can use software for file compression, but do not use split - join; e) in tables, use the key tab for columns separation and the key return to separate the lines; f) for illustrations whose files exceed to a diskette of 3.5, use 100 or 120 USB diskette, like SCSI disks; g) and for scanned images you may use resolution superior to 600 DPI, and save using TIFF extensions or jpeg.