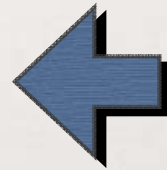


O que deve
constar no resumo
estruturado e na
introdução

ou como explicar o seu interesse e facilitar a
decisão de leitura dos demais ...

Apresentação

- Orientação Geral
- Resumo Estruturado
- Introdução




Orientação Geral

- Primeira impressão
- Para quem você escreve
- Prestar atenção nas regras

Revista: representação
impacto
perenidade

Apresentação

- Orientação Geral
- Resumo Estruturado 
- Introdução

Resumo Estruturado

- Parte fundamental do trabalho!
 - Maioria só lê resumo
 - Maioria decide por ele
 - Capacidade para fazer síntese
 - Refletir o principal conteúdo

Resumo Estruturado

- Parte abandonada do trabalho
 - Maioria escreve sem cuidado
 - Maioria não entende porquê
 - Capacidade para fazer listas
 - Refletir todo o conteúdo

Resumo Estruturado

● Revistas: tem alguma intrução ?

- Enfatize as idéias
- Leitura fácil e rápida
- Primeiro parágrafo mais impactante
- Estrutura de tópicos

Resumo Estruturado

Resultado: fundamental

- Elaborar com perguntas indiretas
- Lembre de deixar resumido ...
- Passar idéias da implicação
- Estrutura de tópicos: final

Resumo Estruturado

- Deve conter elementos principais do artigo
- Deve estimular a leitura do texto
- Deve ser a porta de entrada
- Deve ser de fácil compreensão

Resumo Estructurado

A new methodology for the measurement of the neural substrates of human social interaction is described. This technology, termed "Hyperscan," embodies both the hardware and the software necessary to link magnetic resonance scanners through the internet. Hyperscanning allows for the performance of human behavioral experiments in which participants can interact with each other while functional MRI is acquired in synchrony with the behavioral interactions. Data are presented from a simple game of deception between pairs of subjects. Because people may interact both asymmetrically and asynchronously, both the design and the analysis must accommodate this added complexity. Several potential approaches are described. © 2002 Elsevier Science (USA)


Using a multiround version of an economic exchange (trust game), we report that reciprocity expressed by one player strongly predicts future trust expressed by their partner—a behavioral finding mirrored by neural responses in the dorsal striatum. Here, analyses within and between brains revealed two signals—one encoded by response magnitude, and the other by response timing. Response magnitude correlated with the "intention to trust" on the next play of the game, and the peak of these "intention to trust" responses shifted its time of occurrence by 14 seconds as player reputations developed. This temporal transfer resembles a similar shift of reward prediction errors common to reinforcement learning models, but in the context of a social exchange. These data extend previous model-based functional magnetic resonance imaging studies into the social domain and broaden our view of the spectrum of functions implemented by the dorsal striatum.

Resumen. Introducción. El examen neuropsicológico del lenguaje requiere instrumentos que evalúen aspectos expresivos y receptivos. Si se tienen en cuenta las diferencias culturales, el uso de tests neuropsicológicos debe condicionarse a los estudios normativos para el país donde se utilizarán. Objetivo. Obtener las normas para aplicar el test de fluidez verbal semántica (categorías 'animales', 'partes del cuerpo' y 'alimentos'), el Token Test y el test de denominación de Minas Gerais en niños brasileños. Sujetos y métodos. Se evaluaron 101 niños (51 niñas y 50 niños) con edades comprendidas entre los 7 y los 10 años (la media de edad era de 8 años y 8 meses), y con dos a cuatro años de educación reglada. Los criterios de exclusión incluyeron un resultado inferior al percentil 25 del test de matrices progresivas de Raven. Resultados. No se comprobaron diferencias entre la realización de los niños y niñas en ninguno de los tests, pero la edad influyó en la realización de los sujetos en los tres tests. Conclusión. Los resultados conseguidos son compatibles con la bibliografía e, incluso preliminares, pueden servir como base para las investigaciones y actuaciones clínicas en nuestro contexto. [REV NEUROL 2007; 44: 275-80]

Resumo Estruturado

Purpose:	To experimentally determine the relationship between radiation dose and observer accuracy in the detection and discrimination of simulated lesions for digital mammography.
Materials and Methods:	This HIPAA-compliant study received institutional review board approval; the informed consent requirement was waived. Three hundred normal craniocaudal images were selected from an existing database of digital mammograms. Simulated mammographic lesions that mimicked benign and malignant masses and clusters of microcalcifications (3.3–7.4 cm in diameter) were then superimposed on images. Images were rendered without and with added radiographic noise to simulate effects of reducing the radiation dose to one half and one quarter of the clinical dose. Images were read by five experienced breast imaging radiologists. Results were analyzed to determine effects of reduced dose on overall interpretation accuracy, detection of microcalcifications and masses, discrimination between benign and malignant masses, and interpretation time.
Results:	Overall accuracy decreased from 0.83 with full dose to 0.78 and 0.62 with half and quarter doses, respectively. The decrease associated with transition from full dose to quarter dose was significant ($P < .01$), primarily because of an effect on detection of microcalcifications ($P < .01$) and discrimination of masses ($P < .05$). The level of dose reduction did not significantly affect detection of malignant masses ($P > .5$). However, reduced dose resulted in an increased mean interpretation time per image by 28% ($P < .0001$).
Conclusion:	These findings suggest that dose reduction in digital mammography has a measurable but modest effect on diagnostic accuracy. The small magnitude of the effect in response to the drastic reduction of dose suggests potential for modest dose reductions in digital mammography.

Apresentação

- Orientação Geral
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Introdução

- Deve conter a motivação
- Deve resumir conhecimento específico
- Conter objetivo e hipótese
- Boa idéia: conter resultado

Introdução

- Evite as frases jargão:
 - Estilo de tese:
 - Em 1921, fulano e ciclano descreveram ...
 - Atualmente, Hoje em dia, Sabe-se que
 - Jambo e Ruivão eram da opinião que ...
 - A medicina, A biologia, A nossa pesquisa

Introdução

- Inclua experiências da literatura:
 - Apenas as relevantes:
 - Quais achados relacionados
 - Imagine quem vai ler
 - Conte onde se insere
 - Considerações éticas se pertinente

Introdução

- Inclua experiências do grupo:
 - Resultados de pesquisas anteriores:
 - Ajudam “contar a história”
 - É importante para situar
 - Não exagere: risco narciso
 - Medida de continuidade científica

Introdução

- Inclua a motivação:
- Concatenação das idéias:
 - O que foi questionado
 - Críticas, considerações dos estudos
 - Oportunidades locais
 - Os objetivos

Introdução

Translation of biomedical research findings to useful applications is a major challenge [1]. Thirty years ago, Comroe and Dripps [2] proposed that medical progress depends on basic research, but their methods and conclusions have been challenged [3,4]. Regardless, successful translation of research promises is uncommon. Among 101 articles published between 1979-1988 in six top basic science journals that clearly made promises for a major clinical application of their findings in therapeutic or preventive interventions, only 27 technologies were evaluated in a published

What is already known about this topic

Parachutes are widely used to prevent death and major injury after gravitational challenge

Parachute use is associated with adverse effects due to failure of the intervention and iatrogenic injury

Studies of free fall do not show 100% mortality

What this study adds

No randomised controlled trials of parachute use have been undertaken

The basis for parachute use is purely observational, and its apparent efficacy could potentially be explained by a “healthy cohort” effect

Individuals who insist that all interventions need to be validated by a randomised controlled trial need to come down to earth with a bump

Introdução

INTRODUCTION

Social interactions among humans are a central feature of cognition. However, the neural substrates that underlie how people interact with one another are virtually unknown. Some progress in identifying brain structures involved in social interactions has been made (Frith and Frith, 1999), but we have little knowledge of the patterns of neural activation that drive social exchanges. There are two primary reasons for this gap in our knowledge: (1) social interactions can be exceedingly subtle and complex and (2) there has been no enabling technology that permits the simultaneous monitoring of socially interacting brains.

The novelty of our experiment is that we used a paradigm which (A) provided clear behavioural evidence for interference between auditory and visual processing, but (B) was not confounded by effects of motor competition. We made use of the well known “attentional blink” occurring when a brief visual target is presented during processing of an auditory tone [5]. Under these conditions, visual identification is typically impaired for a period of several hundred ms following tone onset. In our version of the experiment (**Figure 1a**), a keypress was made to show which of three alternative tones had been presented. At varying intervals (stimulus onset asynchrony or SOA) after the tone, a letter was flashed briefly on a computer screen. The subjects decided whether this letter was a specific target (“N”), if so making a further keypress. The experiment also included control trials with just a single task, auditory or visual, which occurred at a fixed temporal position shortly after trial onset.

INTRODUCTION

Why is our attentional capacity so limited? For example, most of us know situations in which we are trying to read while other people talk. Often, we will find ourselves reading the same paragraph over and over again, because auditory processing interfered with the processing of the visual input. Interference is often worst if simultaneous activities are very similar, suggesting competing demands on shared processing or neural systems [1,2]. Behavioural indicators of interference such as increase of reaction time or error rate, however, are even seen for tasks with little common content [3–5]. These behavioural results suggest that simultaneous activities must compete at multiple levels, some more local and important when tasks are closely similar, some more global and contributing to interference even when tasks are very different.

Subjects were told to take their time over the visual and the auditory decision and to give unspeeded responses at the end of the trial.

Based on the “global neuronal workspace” model we test the following predictions. Firstly, events as dissimilar as visual and auditory decisions should recruit similar “global neuronal workspace”, probably located in frontoparietal cortex. Secondly, if they are performed together, auditory and visual decisions should compete for frontoparietal “global workspace”, indicated by modulation of frontoparietal activity. Alternatively, competition for frontal “workspace” might be stronger than in parietal cortex [13], correlating to stronger modulation of frontal activity as compared to parietal activation. Thirdly, modulation of activity in frontal or frontoparietal “global workspace” should modulate activity in co-activated local processors, reflected by modulation of activity in visual or auditory cortex.

Consideração final

- $\text{Visibilidade} = (\text{título} + \text{resumo}) \times (\text{resultados})^2$
- $\text{Qualidade do trabalho} = \text{não tem fórmula} \dots$
- $\text{Ler bastante, escrever bastante} = \text{treino é tudo!}$