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My Way or the Highway

People Appropriate Technology

Highlights

Genetic Model of the Atom

Technology in the Developing World

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Reflections on the Genetic Model of the Atom

By Elcio Fabio Soares Pereira

University of Minas Gerais

Abstract- In the Introduction, the topics dealt with in the previous work (1) are addressed, which are again considered for the highlighted reflections.

Of the considerations concerning genetic groups, two deserve to be highlighted. The first is related to the "emt" group that contains an electron and the muon and tau neutrinos, its relevance due to the fact that researchers have reported the existence of ghost particles that always appear together with electrons and that these ghost particles are the neutrinos. Mentioned above of muon and tau. The author believes that this genetic group has some connection with light.

Keywords: *modeling, composition, atomic weight, cosmos, transmission of informations.*

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Reflections on the Genetic Model of the Atom

Reflexões Sobre O Modelo Genético Do Átomo

Elcio Fabio Soares Pereira

Resumo- Na Introdução são abordados os temas tratados no trabalho anterior (1) que são novamente considerados para as reflexões consideradas.

Das considerações relativas aos grupos genéticos, duas merecem ser destacadas. A primeira é relativa ao grupo "emt" que contém um elétron e os neutrinos do múon e do tau, sua relevância decorrendo do fato de pesquisadores terem relatado a existência de partículas fantasmas que sempre aparecem junto aos elétrons e de serem estas partículas fantasmas os neutrinos acima citados do múon e do tau. O autor acredita ter este grupo genético alguma ligação com a luz.

A segunda é relativa à coincidência do total de grupos genéticos com o total de partículas e forças no seio do Modelo Padrão. O autor acredita existir uma correspondência entre as partículas do Modelo Padrão com os grupos genéticos gerados pelo modelo genético do átomo. Havendo esta correspondência ela poderia talvez explicar a origem das simetrias existentes ou talvez, a composição dos grupos genéticos mostrada na matriz geradora dos mesmos e a composição dos átomos genéticos dadas pelo modelo proposto dispensem a necessidade de considerarem-se estas simetrias.

Quanto à transmissão de informações, as observações apresentadas referem-se às possíveis hipóteses para as mesmas, principalmente quando considerado o sistema não-biológico para o qual não se tem um conhecimento consolidado. São sugeridas pesquisas para aumentar este conhecimento e mostrados alguns outros aspectos que parecem ser relevantes.

Abstract- In the Introduction, the topics dealt with in the previous work (1) are addressed, which are again considered for the highlighted reflections.

Of the considerations concerning genetic groups, two deserve to be highlighted. The first is related to the "emt" group that contains an electron and the muon and tau neutrinos, its relevance due to the fact that researchers have reported the existence of ghost particles that always appear together with electrons and that these ghost particles are the neutrinos. Mentioned above of muon and tau. The author believes that this genetic group has some connection with light.

The second is related to the coincidence of the total of genetic groups with the total of particles and forces within the Standard Model. The author believes that there is a correspondence between the particles of the Standard Model and the genetic groups generated by the genetic model of the atom. Having this correspondence, it could perhaps explain the origin of the existing symmetries or perhaps, the composition of the genetic groups shown in the matrix that generates them and the composition of the genetic atoms given by the proposed model dispense the need to consider these symmetries.

As for the transmission of information, the considerations presented refer to possible hypotheses for them, especially when considering the non-biological system for which there is no consolidated knowledge. Research is suggested to increase this knowledge and some other aspects that seem to be relevant are shown.

Keywords: modeling, composition, atomic weight, cosmos, transmission of informations.

I. Introdução

Em trabalho anterior (1), o autor desenvolve um código para geração dos átomos e em seu desenvolvimento é gerada uma matriz contendo grupamentos de partículas subatômicas que são designados pelo mesmo de grupos genéticos. São mostradas neste trabalho considerações sobre estes grupos.

A similaridade existente entre o código para predição da composição dos átomos com o código do DNA sugere uma transmissão de informações entre os dois sistemas, não- biológico e biológico, que possibilitou o desenvolvimento do código do DNA. Seria muito interessante descobrir-se como as informações foram transmitidas entre estes sistemas, caso não tenham estes códigos evoluídos independentemente um do outro. São também mostrados neste trabalho observações sobre as transmissões de informações.

II. Reflexões Relativas aos Grupos Genéticos

São feitas a seguir algumas considerações concernentes aos grupos genéticos, considerações estas não realçadas no trabalho anterior (1) e que são relacionadas a seguir. Conforme pode ser visto na Figura 1 e Tabelas 1,3,4,5,6 e 7 do trabalho anterior (1), tem-se:

1. Todos os grupos genéticos são compostos por três partículas subatômicas, sendo cada uma delas de uma das famílias destas partículas, desde que são uma combinação três a três das partículas constituintes das três famílias;
2. A partícula subatômica "tau" é a que participa de todos os grupos genéticos formadores dos átomos genéticos, contrariamente ao esperado, ou seja, o elétron. A única exceção foi para o grupo genético

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formador do átomo de hidrogênio "est", no qual entra em sua constituição a partícula subatômica "elétron;

3. Os grupos genéticos mais comuns na composição dos átomos genéticos são os grupos "nsT" e "usT". O grupo "est" aparece na composição do não metal hidrogênio, o grupo "dmT" na composição de alguns isótopos e o grupo "dsT" na composição dos átomos de elementos mais pesados, sendo o componente exclusivo na formação dos átomos dos elementos do grupo dos actinídeos;
4. As combinações mais comuns de quarks na composição dos átomos genéticos, além da combinação no próton constituído por dois quarks up e um quark down, são "us", "ud", ou seja, a combinação de um quark up com um quark strange e de um quark up com um quark down. Além destas combinações de quarks, o quark strange "s" e o quark down "d" também aparecem isoladamente;
5. O grupo genético "emt" é o que possui a menor massa de todos os grupos genéticos formados. Considerando ser o átomo a unidade fundamental de toda matéria existente no universo e que a luz, por ser energia não deixa de ser matéria, pode-se supor que quando foram gerados os grupos genéticos, tenha sido gerado também um grupo genético para a luz, o grupo "emt", composto pelas partículas subatômicas elétron, neutrino do múon e neutrino do tau. Deve-se realçar ter sido mostrado por pesquisadores a existência de partículas fantasmas do elétron, os neutrinos do múon e do tau, as mesmas que aparecem junto ao elétron no grupo genético sendo considerado.
6. Com relação aos demais grupos genéticos formados, que totalizam 64 grupos como pode ser visto na matriz da Figura 1 de (1), uma grande coincidência deve ser realçada, como mostrado a seguir.

Kaku (2) relata as várias partículas e forças que existem no seio do Modelo Padrão, as quais são listadas abaixo:

- Trinta e seis quarks para descrever as interações fortes.
- Oito campos de Yang-Mills para descrever os glúons.
- Quatro campos de Yang-Mills para descrever as forces fracas e eletromagnéticas.
- Seis tipos de léptons para descrever as interações fracas.
- As misteriosas partículas de Higgs.

Admitindo-se que se tenham dez partículas de Higgs, tem-se no total sessenta e quatro partículas, total este que coincide com o total de grupos genéticos gerados pelo modelo proposto para geração dos átomos genéticos (1).

O autor acredita existir uma correspondência entre as partículas do Modelo Padrão com os grupos genéticos gerados pelo modelo do átomo genético. Havendo esta correspondência, talvez ela possa explicar a origem das simetrias existentes ou talvez, a composição dos grupos genéticos mostrada na matriz geradora dos mesmos e as composições dos átomos genéticos dadas pelo modelo proposto dispensem a necessidade de considerar-se terem estas simetrias vindas de dimensões ocultas.

7. De estudos feitos a partir do fundo de micro-ondas, supõe-se que os primeiros átomos tenham sido formados por volta de 400.000 anos após o Big Bang.

Com o modelo proposto pelo autor para a predição da composição dos átomos, tem- se que admitir a formação dos grupos genéticos antes da formação dos átomos. Do caos formado pelas partículas subatômicas carregadas eletricamente, teriam sido gerados os grupos genéticos sugeridos, aos quais juntou-se prótons, quarks e outras partículas conforme modelo proposto, para propiciar a necessária neutralidade elétrica.

III. Reflexões Relativas à Transmissão de Informações

A possibilidade de que uma transmissão de informações entre os sistemas não- biológicos e biológicos tenha sido feita por ondas eletromagnéticas é uma hipótese que parece merecer ser considerada.

Deve-se realçar, tendo em vista o conhecimento atual, estarem estas hipóteses, mesmo levando-se em conta os indícios apontados, nos limites de uma ficção científica. Tem-se contudo um profundo sentimento de merecerem ser pesquisadas.

Uma idéia para pesquisa considerando-se o trabalho apresentado (1) seriam estudos visando determinarem-se as freqüências dos grupos genéticos geradores dos átomos e a dos aminoácidos correspondentes geradores das proteínas e tentar-se correlacioná- las. Talvez seja este um primeiro passo para conhecer-se um pouco mais sobre a transmissão de informações entre sistemas não-biológicos e biológicos, de como seriam feitos os registros destas informações nos sistemas não-biológicos e como teriam sido codificadas ao serem passadas de um sistema não-biológico para um biológico.

Desnecessário comentar-se sobre a importância que teria o conhecimento de um possível código que teria sido utilizado na transmissão destas informações.

Caso informações sejam transmitidas por ondas eletromagnéticas e sabendo-se que estas são caracterizadas por suas freqüências, velocidades de propagação, amplitudes e intensidades, seria cabível talvez imaginar-se serem estas quatro variáveis as

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constituintes de um possível código para a transmissão de informações.

Deve ser lembrado que, provavelmente, foi o registro das informações proporcionado pelo código genético do DNA que possibilitou o grande avanço evolutivo dos seres biológicos.

Existem ainda muitas questões a serem respondidas, como por exemplo, o modo como estas informações seriam transmitidas dentro de um mesmo sistema ou entre sistemas.

Na abordagem feita a seguir serão considerados apenas processos de transmissão de informações que não utilizem de qualquer aparato tecnológico conhecido e tem como objetivo mostrar alguns aspectos envolvidos, não se pretendendo dar todas as respostas a estas e muitas outras questões.

A sinalização celular pode ser considerada como uma transmissão de informações ocorrendo em sistemas biológicos.

Estas transmissões ocorrem em diversas situações como: dentro de uma mesma célula, casos em que as moléculas transmissoras de informações são lançadas na corrente sanguínea (hormônios), casos em que a transmissão ocorre nas sinapses (neurotransmissores) e em casos em que os neurônios lançam as moléculas transmissoras de informações para desencadear resposta em células distantes (neuroendócrina).

Além destas, que podem ser consideradas como transmissão de informações por processos químicos, tem-se também a transmissão de informações por impulsos elétricos, como as que ocorrem em neurônios e em circuitos simpáticos cardíacos.

Em sistemas não-biológicos, o modo como ocorre a transmissão de informações parece não ser ainda comprovadamente conhecido.

Em trabalhos anteriores (3) e (4), sugeriu-se com base em diversos indícios, a hipótese da transmissão de informações pelas ondas eletromagnéticas, o processo da transmissão e processamento das mesmas ocorrendo nos pontos em que ocorrem as ressonâncias de Poincaré, similarmente ao que ocorre nas sinapses entre neurônios.

Diferente do que ocorre nos sistemas biológicos, nestes sistemas não-biológicos não se tem conhecimento da existência de sensores que pudessem medir e controlar os estados em que os sistemas se encontram, assim como também não se tem idéia da existência ou não de condições especificadas para os mesmos, como as existentes em sistemas biológicos, como por exemplo, as condições fixadas pela homeostase corporal.

Nestes sistemas biológicos, sensores estimam valores de determinados parâmetros que são transmitidos para locais onde estas informações seriam processadas e que, após este processamento enviariam uma resposta para desencadear determinadas ações no sistema biológico considerado.

Nos sistemas não-biológicos, na ausência de sensores, parece que os sistemas reagem sempre no sentido da busca de novas condições de equilíbrio nos casos em que tenham se afastado do mesmo por alguma razão e sempre obedecendo às leis físicas universais às quais estejam sujeitos. As variáveis do sistema seriam fixadas em novos valores que restabeleceriam o equilíbrio rompido.

Nada pode ser dito a respeito de como informações transmitidas entre e pelas partículas e/ou átomos ou moléculas constituintes do sistema não-biológico seriam processadas afim de que pudessem reagir para o restabelecimento do equilíbrio perdido.

Existiria algum algoritmo controlando estas e outras operações de um possível computador universal? São as leis físicas parte deste algoritmo? São perguntas para as quais não se tem respostas atualmente.

É razoável supor-se que a Inteligência humana (biológica) seja baseada em processos computacionais que estão começando a ser entendidos. Talvez seja também razoável estender-se esta suposição para a inteligência do universo. Para esta porem, os processos computacionais demandariam mais tempo para serem entendidos.

De acordo com Kursweil (5), existe uma enorme capacidade computacional no universo.

Na transferência de informações entre sistemas não-biológicos e biológicos deve ser lembrado que nestes, sempre existem sensores aptos a receberem as informações sendo transmitidas.

Possíveis possibilidades seriam a transferência pelas ondas eletromagnéticas, a transmissão ocorrendo por processos similares ao da visão e outros ou através da interação de um raio cósmico com uma molécula orgânica, estando o raio cósmico emaranhado com uma possível fonte de informação que no processo de decoerência quântica passaria a informação emaranhada existente. Talvez este último processo tenha ocorrido nos casos da transmissão de informações para sistemas biológicos primitivos que ainda não dispunham de sensores e cérebros suficientemente desenvolvidos para processarem as informações transmitidas, que seria o caso das informações de um possível código do DNA para geração das proteínas.

Teria este processo de transmissão de informações algo a ver com discussões feitas por Wiener (6) e Crick e Koch (7), de como sistemas oscilantes de uma dada freqüência podem reduzir outros sistemas a uma mesma freqüência desejada? Estaria isto ligado ao processo de transmissão de informações? Teria isto alguma relação com as ressonâncias de Poincaré?

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How Does the Behavior "My Way or the Highway" Influences our Health

By Prof. Maria Kuman
Holistic Research Institute

Abstract- Based on measurements, the article claims that individuals living on the principle "my way or the highway" suffer stress because it cannot always be their way. The stress brings with time chronic disease of their genetically inherited weak organ and shortens their lifespan. It also brings stress to the lives of their life partners, who suffer heart and digestion disorders (specific for all of them), which shorten their lifespan. Our Creator gave us freedom of choice and we should give freedom of choice to the people around us.

Keywords: "my way or the highway"; the harm to the person; the harm to his life partner.

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Keywords: "my way or the highway"; the harm to the person; the harm to his life partner.

I. Introduction

My measurements on the effect of our emotions and even way of thinking (our thoughts are emotionally colored) on our health were published in a number of articles and books [1], [2], [3]. I had to develop and patent a very sensitive equipment to be able to measure the effect of emotions and even thoughts on our aura, which I found to be weak electromagnetic field- 1,000 times weaker than the electromagnetic field created by the biocurrents of the material body. Since when we experience positive emotions and we feel in high spirit our aura is brighter and when we experience negative emotions and we feel in low spirit our aura is dimmer, I concluded that the aura must be our emotional Spirit. Then I found that the ancient Jewish Cabala was teaching to high priests that the aura is our Spirit. I found that the weak field of the aura (Spirit) is nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF), but this weak field rules and regulates everything in the body, not with its strength, but with the information it carries (nonlinear fields can imprint information).

II. Measuring the Vortices and anti-vortices of the Aura (spirit) Nemf of the Husbands, whose Wives Live on the Principle "My Way or the Highway"

In this article, I am going to show based on my measurements that the type of behavior "my way or the highway" of individuals: 1/ brings stress to the life of the individuals (who cannot always have it their way), which with time would lead to chronic disease of their genetically inherited weak organ [1]; 2/ brings stress to the life of their life partners. I measured the alternating vortices and anti-vortices of their partners' nonlinear electromagnetic field (NEMF), called in ancient Hindu text "chakras" (which means "spinning wheals" in Sanskrit). On Fig. 1 they are numbered from bottom to top. I found that when the wives or husbands were "my way or the high way" type of personality, not only did they suffer health problems, their partners (wives or husbands) suffered health problems – I measured in all of them low energy of the Chakras #3 and Chakra #4, which led to digestion and heart health problems in all of them.

1/ My measurements found that when the wives were always demanding "my way or the highway", the husbands had low reading of the spinning energy center "Solar Plexus" (chakra #3 on Fig. 1, which is one inch under the ribs' conjunction). All ancient texts say that the chakra #3 (Solar Plexus) is related to the will power. Obviously, the fact that the husbands were not allowed to express their will led with time to low energy of their chakra Solar Plexus (the chakra of the will). Since the chakra Solar Plexus rules and regulates the digestion, the husbands (of wives always demanding to be their way) had high cholesterol and poor digestion.

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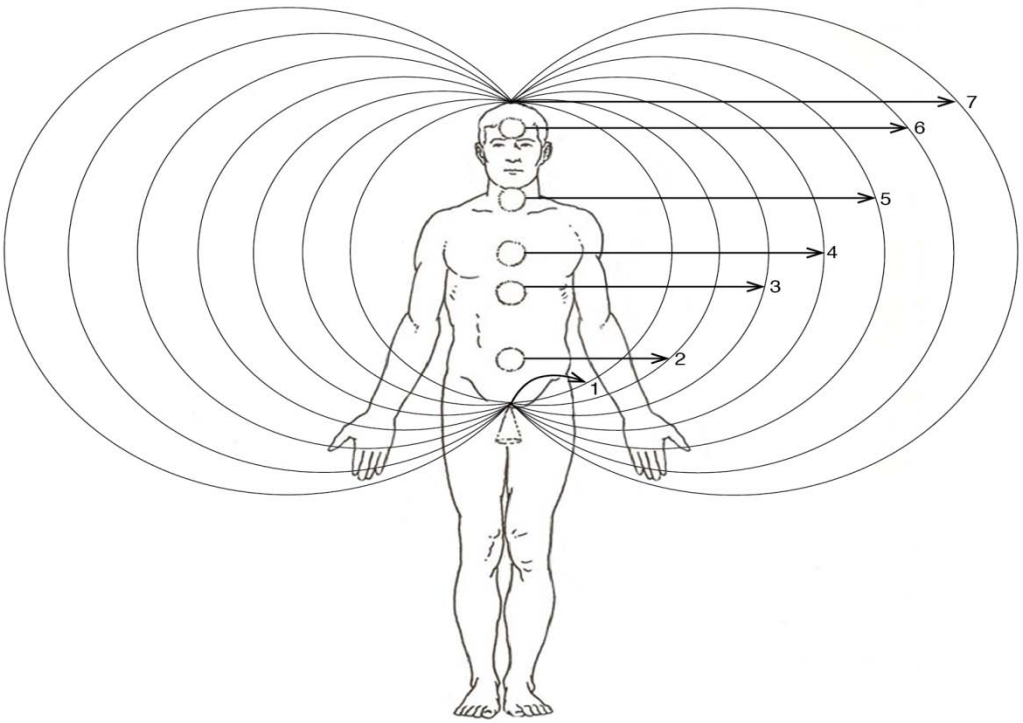

Fig. 1

The chain of alternating vortices and anti-vortices along the backbone called chakras and their corresponding discrete energy levels

2/ My measurements of the chakras also found that when the wives always demanded "my way or the highway", the husbands had low energy of the spinning energy center of the Heart (chakra #4 on Fig. 1). This meant that after living for many years with wives demanding "my way or the highway", the husbands were on the border of getting heart attacks. My explanation of it is - the husbands loved their wives (done with the heart), but for them it was difficult to tolerate their behavior "my way or the highway". This resulted in a damage of the husbands' hearts.

Thus, with time the wives behavior "my way or the highway" led to collapse of their husbands' heart and digestion. The same was true for the wives, whose husbands lived on the principle "my way or the highway" – the wives suffered indigestion and heart problems. Thus, practicing "my way or the highway" is destructive for both - the persons practicing it and for their life-partners.

III. Conclusion

The Creator God gave us freedom of choice to believe or not that He (the Creator) exists. However, if we had chosen to believe that the Creator did not exist, our life was going to be very stressful. Just like the Creator, we need to give freedom of choice of everybody around us. If we choose to live our lives on the principle "my way or the highway", we put ourselves under stress because it is not always going to be our way. With time, the stress would lead to a chronic disease ('chronic' means 'slow') of our genetically inherited weak organ, which would shorten our lifespan. By demanding to "be always my way" we also put the lives of the people around us under stress, which brings to all of them diseases of the heart and the digestive tract, which shortens their lifespan.

In my book: 'Listen and Talk to Your Body and Soul" [4], I list 8 different religions, which say the same: "Don't do to others what you don't want to be done to you." If we would all follow this simple rule – there would be no stress of life and we would love much longer and we would be happier… and there would be no people living on the principle "my way or the highway".

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''Imaging for the People" Appropriate Technology in the Developing World

By M. Watnick, M.D.

Abstract- Simple diagnostic imaging (WHIS-RAD) and ultrasound are non-available for health workers practicing in low-resource developing nations. A low-tech approach rather than hi-tech is appropriate, with excellent clinical results. These adjuncts to the history and physical will lead to markedly improved clinical outcomes.

GJMR-K Classification: DDC Code: 616.075705 LCC Code: RC78

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''Imaging for the People" Appropriate Technology in the Developing World

M. Watnick, M.D.

Abstract- **Simple diagnostic imaging (WHIS-RAD) and ultrasound are non-available for health workers practicing in low-resource developing nations. A low-tech approach rather than hi-tech is appropriate, with excellent clinical results. These adjuncts to the history and physical will lead to markedly improved clinical outcomes.**

Addendum: The need for simplicity of design and use emerged during the current COVID-19 virus crisis. A severe ventilator shortfall was addressed by the Mechanical Ventilator Milano (MVM), developed by concerned medical innovators in Milan, Italy. The ventilator, designed for simplicity, practicality and low cost, is currently in use and will save many lives during the present crisis.

Introduction

Having had some experience in various medical disciplines including diagnostic radiology (primarily), radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, surgery and primary care and after several visits to Central America, I have come to the following conclusions concerning medical care in the developing world: The basic routine history and physical examination remains the solid bedrock foundation for good medical care for the patient. One-on-one with the patient is irreplaceable. Vital well-proven adjuncts are simple imaging studies, mainly x-ray and ultrasound, in addition of course to laboratory studies[10]. More sophisticated imaging procedures like CT, MRI, PET and nuclear medicine studies are inappropriate as first-line studies for the developing world because of cost, inconvenience and limited relevance. The World Health Organization, recognizing this state of affairs, designed a simple, easily used and serviced, highly efficient, low-cost x-ray unit, which is highly suitable for developing nations with climate and energy challenges'[5,9]. The unit was designed as the WHIS-RAD, the World Health Imaging System-Radiology. The unit was designed by WHO radiologists and physicists: Dr. Philip Palmer (University of California), Dr. Thure Holm (University of Lund, Sweden) and Dr. Gerald Hanson (Pan American Health Organization). Over 1,000 units are now in use around the world, providing a service which was not available previously. The simple chest x-ray, a hallmark examination, had been a distinct luxury, but no longer. As the COVID-19 virus is primarily a respiratory disease, a routine chest x-ray is more important than ever. Naysayers over the years have disparaged the WHIS-RAD as too simple and low-tech to meet the need. However, the great success of the unit has proven otherwise.

It is important to keep in mind and to stress that about 70-80% of medical conditions in the developing world can be diagnosed with just two imaging modalities: WFUS-RAD and a portable ultrasound unit like Lumify by Philips. The range of conditions is extensive, including tuberculosis, pneumonia, COVID pneumonia, pulmonary masses, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cardiac failure, air, fluid or blood in the pleural space, bowel obstruction, genitor-urinary abnormalities, fractures, abdominal and thoracic and skull trauma. This is quite a list, but not complete. Obstetrical and gynecological pathology, including ectopic pregnancy, breech presentation, multiple pregnancies, placental abnormalities, among others, will be diagnosed by ultrasound. Maternal and infant mortality remain monumental issues in the developing world. Beyond the tactical challenges encountered in the installation of WHIS-RAD and ultrasound, there are the issues of interpretation, appropriate training, storage, and transmission of the images to distant locations. None of these issues is insurmountable, as evidenced by successes, for example, in Guatemala[7,8], Nepal, Uganda and Tanzania. This represents a small beginning for a project that will stretch out over the coming decades. Success in this endeavor can only be achieved by partnering with organizations such as: World Health Organization; Pan American Health Organization; American College of Radiology; Rotary International; Radiological Society of North America; manufacturers, e.g. Sedecal and Carestream and Philips; academic institutions; and international organizations, e.g. Imaging the World arid RAD-AID. An excellent example of partnering is practiced by Diagnostic Imaging Informatics Support Team or DIMIST (See: w5vw.dimist.org)?[1]

Hopefully, the health worker toiling in the developing world will now have the necessary technical tools to facilitate his or her mission.

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A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Medical Research Paper

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of medical research then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

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6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.

19. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

20. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

21. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

22. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

23. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Criterion for Grading a Research Paper (Compilation) by Global Journals

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals.

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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