

Revista Española de Anestesiología y Reanimación (English Edition)

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Introduction

Introduction

“*Revista Española de Anestesiología y Reanimación*” (*REDAR*) is the scientific publication of the *Sociedad Española de Anestesiología, Reanimación y Terapéutica del Dolor* (SEDAR) (Spanish Society of Anaesthesiology, Resuscitation and Pain Relief).

REDAR, a monthly journal (10 issues), will consider for publication original scientific studies in relation to clinical anesthesia, resuscitation, critical/intensive care, the treatment of acute and chronic pain and emergency care.

All scientific contributions will be subject to an external anonymous peer review process (double blind). *REDAR* publishes mostly original scientific studies with clinical and experimental content, reviews, and consensus documents. Clinical cases, opinion articles and any other information of interest to specialists may also be published. The journal accepts work in both Spanish and English. The Journal is indexed in MEDLINE/PubMed, EMBASE, and SCOPUS.

Types of article

Any article submitted to this journal must follow the guidelines described in this author guide, so it is essential to consult it before submitting manuscripts.

FIRST PAGE

Regardless of the article type or journal section, authors must always include **on the first page of the article**, in addition to the title, authors, affiliations, and email addresses, statements regarding **Ethical Considerations, Informed Consent, Funding, Conflict of Interest, the use of artificial intelligence, and Authorship**.

Declarations are required even if the author considers that none exist or are not applicable.

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Declaration required in the Originals and Brief Originals sections.

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This declaration is mandatory in all sections except Editorials, Letters to the Editor, and Literature Reviews that do not include Clinical Cases.

Funding. The author must identify who provided financial support for the research and/or preparation of the article and briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if applicable, in the study design; data collection, analysis, and interpretation; report writing; and decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, this should be declared. **This declaration is mandatory in all sections. If none exist, the author must explicitly state so.**

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Authorship. Those listed as authors must have made substantial contributions. Changes to authorship or author order are not permitted after submission without prior justification and approval by the Editor-in-Chief. Please refer to the relevant sections described later in these guidelines.

BODY OF THE ARTICLE

Ethical Considerations and Informed Consent must also be declared beyond the first page in cases of experimentation involving animals or humans. If experiments involve animals or humans, certain declarations must be mentioned within the manuscript even though they are also required on the first page. These must always be declared in Originals or Brief Originals (if included), even if the author considers they do not exist or are not applicable.

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Required declarations must be included on the first or title page.

CONSENSUS DOCUMENTS The final manuscript submitted for evaluation in REDAR must be accompanied by the corresponding authorization from the Society's Board of Directors and from any other societies that may be represented in the document. Ideally, consensus works with a multidisciplinary perspective, including the specialists who usually manage a given pathology, will be valued. The manuscript must include the required declarations on the first or title page. The journal will publish the accepted consensus document as an Executive Summary. The purpose of publishing the Executive Summary is to offer readers a synthesis of the consensus document, with sufficient detail and clarity to understand the scope and the most relevant points of the full document. The following guidelines will be followed for its preparation:

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous--thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the [resources on this page](#) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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