**Title of the article in English (less than or equal to 20 words)**

**Title of article in Spanish**

First and Last name 1, ORCID iD, Institutional mail

First and Last name 2, ORCID iD, Institutional mail

1 Institution of affiliation, city, country

2 Institution of affiliation, city, country (if authors come from the same institution, place only one sub-index)

**Correspondence author:** Institutional mail

**Abstract:** It should contain between 150 to 200 words (100 for short communications and scientific notes), including: justification (brief introduction), objective, materials and methods, results and conclusions (main). It should be written in a single paragraph. The abstract should be written in past tense.

**Keywords:** Five keywords, in alphabetical order separated by a comma, that are not included in the title and that identify the content of the article should be included.

**Resumen:** Translation of the abstract.

**Palabras clave:** Keyword translation.

1. **Introduction**

It should include the research problem, its relevance or justification, a brief review of the updated literature on the topic under study and/or theories that support it (background of the problem), the scientific gap and should conclude with the purpose of the research. Argument the problem with reliable sources, preferably scientific articles less than 5 years old, and avoid the use of gray literature. The introduction should be written in the present verbal tense. We recommend no more than 10 paragraphs, less than eight lines each.

In review articles, the body of the text may contain easily understandable subtitles.

1. **Materials and methods**

Indicate the geographic area or controlled space where the study was conducted. The type, level and design of the research, population, sample and sampling should be specified. Study variables. Describe unusual or novel methods and techniques, as well as modifications used. Also mention the data collection techniques and instruments, as well as the instruments designed; if applicable, describe the validation and reliability process. The statistical analysis methods and software used in the research.

In this section, the writing should be sequential and in the past tense, so that the methodology can be repeatable. References may be made to tables, figures and diagrams.

In review articles this section will be called "Methodology" and should generally indicate the literature review protocol.

1. **Results and discussion**

Expose the new knowledge obtained from the original research, providing the information in a clear, objective and impartial manner without interpretative elements. Include the results obtained in the research that respond to the objective stated in the work. The most important statistical results should be briefly described. Tables and figures can be included to amplify the results without duplicating or repeating the data and what is stated in the text.

As the results are shown, they are interpreted and analyzed, these are discussed, having as support other previously published studies, or using some well-founded criteria. You should discuss the results with the authors cited in the introduction, you may also expand the analysis with other reliable sources. They should be written in the past tense.

In review articles, this section will be called "Results of the review" and will be written in the present tense. It is necessary to clarify the evidence supporting any key statements contained in the review, as well as the strength of the evidence (published trials, systematic reviews, observational studies, expert opinions). In those topics where the evidence is poor or of poor quality, this should be indicated. The body of the text may contain easily understandable subheadings and these may be written as questions.

Subsection headings in the text should be numbered progressively as deemed necessary, up to the third level, as shown below:

**3 Results**

**3.1 Recognition model**

**3.1.1 Correlation of variables**

Tables should be referenced before appearing in the article, and a short summary of their content should always be given. The title of the tables should be presented above the table; the content should have a size less than or equal to 10. If the content of the table is the authors' own elaboration, it is not declared as a source.

**Table 1.** Sample data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column 1** | **Column 2** |
| A | B |
| C | D |

If necessary, images, photographs or graphics can be used. In all cases they will be called Figure, as shown in Figure 1, where a test image is shown. Figures should be referenced before appearing in the article, and a brief summary of their contents should always be given. The title of the figures will be presented under the figure.



**Figure 1.** Institutional logo

**Conclusions**

They constitute the main point for future research and should be written briefly, precisely and in accordance with the established objectives. It should also include recommendations for future research and the benefits of its results. Do not use dashes or bullets to separate them, write the conclusions in running text and in a single paragraph.

**Acknowledgements (optional)**

Mention should be made of the persons and institutions that advised the research.

**Conflict of interest**

Authors must declare by means of a letter (Legal requirements) possible conflicts of interest related to their work. Authors who do not have any conflict of interest related to the subject matter of the work must also declare that "There is no conflict of interest related to the subject matter of the work".

**Source of financing**

Articles that derive from funded projects should indicate the financial entity, including the number of the contract, agreement, resolution, etc. Otherwise, indicate "The authors did not receive any sponsorship to carry out this study-article".

**Authorship contribution**

The RAA adopts the CRediT Taxonomy (Contributor Roles Taxonomy), which distributes the roles of participation in 14 typologies through which an author can be recognized in the publication.

Consider the nature of the article as appropriate:

1. Conceptualization: (Author's name and surname)
2. Data curation: (Author's name and surname)
3. Formal analysis: (Author's name and surname)
4. Acquisition of funds: (Author's name and surname)
5. Research: (Author's name and surname)
6. Methodology: (Author's name and surname)
7. Project administration: (Author's name and surname)
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9. Software: (Author's name and surname)
10. Supervision: (Author's name and surname)
11. Validation: (Author's name and surname)
12. Viewing: (Author's name and surname)
13. Drafting - original draft: (Author's name and surname)
14. Drafting - revision and editing: (Author's name and surname)

**Availability of deposited data:**

It should be mentioned that the data have been deposited in a repository, providing a description of the type of data, the name and URL of the repository, the identifier code and the details of the license for use and distribution (for more information see the RAA data availability policy). If not applicable, authors should state "Not applicable".

**Bibliographic references**

Minimum 20 references for original articles and 40 for review articles. All publications cited in the text should be listed in the Bibliographic References section in APA 7th edition, and vice versa. An important indication to take into account here is that at least 80% of the bibliographical references must be scientific articles and from the last 5 years. Minimize as much as possible the use of books, theses and/or web pages. Include DOI or URL numbers in the references if possible. The use of bibliographic managers such as Mendeley, Zotero or EndNote is recommended. Comunicar® has prepared a style manual with examples of the proper way to reference this standard and can be found at <https://bit.ly/2S3MflT>.

**Annexes (optional)**

Complementary material strictly and directly related to the research.