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

**Título del artículo en español**

Name(s) and Surname(s) 1 , ORCID iD, institutional email

Name(s) and Surname(s) 2 , ORCID iD, institutional email

1 Institution of affiliation, city, country

2 Institution of affiliation, city, country (if the authors come from the same institution, place only a subindex)

**Corresponding author:** institutional email

**Abstract:** It must 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 summary must be written in the past tense.

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

**Resumen:** Faithful translation of the abstract.

**Palabras clave:** Faithful translation of the keywords.

1. **Introduction**

It must 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 it must conclude with the purpose of the research. Argue the problem with reliable sources, preferably scientific articles less than 5 years old, and avoid the use of gray literature. The introduction must be written in the present verbal tense. We recommend not exceeding 10 paragraphs, less than eight lines each.

In review articles, the body of the text may contain easy-to-understand subheadings.

1. **Materials and methods**

Indicate the geographical area or controlled space where the study was carried out. The type, level and design of the research, population, sample and sampling must be specified. Study variables. Describe unusual or novel methods and techniques, as well as any 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 the software used in the research.

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

In review articles this section will be called "Methodology" and in general it should indicate the bibliographic review protocol.

1. **Results and discussion**

Present the new knowledge that the original research revealed, providing the information in a clear, objective and impartial manner without interpretive elements. Include the results obtained in the research that respond to the objective set in the work. The most important results at a statistical level should be briefly described. Tables and figures can be included that expand the results without in any case duplicating or repeating the data and what is stated in the text.

As the results are shown, interpreted and analyzed, they are discussed, supported by 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 must be written in the past tense.

In review articles, this section will be called "Review Results" and will be written in the present tense. 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) need to be clarified. In those topics where the evidence is poor or has poor quality, it should be indicated. The body of the text may contain easily understandable subheadings and these may be written as questions.

The titles of the subsections in the text will be numbered progressively as considered 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 will be presented above the table; The content must have a size less than or equal to 10. If the content of the Table is the authors' own creation, it is not declared as a source.

**Table 1**. Sample data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column 1** | **Column 2** |
| TO | 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 seen. Figures should be referenced before appearing in the article, and a short summary of their content 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, they must 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 hyphens or bullet points to separate them, write the conclusions in continuous text and in a single paragraph.

**Acknowledgments (optional)**

The people and institutions that advised the research should be mentioned.

**Conflict of interests**

Authors must declare in a letter (Legal Requirements) possible conflicts of interest in relation to their work. Authors who do not have any conflict of interest related to the subject of the work must also declare that “There is no type of conflict of interest related to the subject of the work.”

**Funding Source**

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

**Authorship contribution**

The RCSI adopts the [CRediT Taxonomy ( *Contributor Roles Taxonomy* )](http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1029-30432021000100001&lng=es&nrm=iso&tlng=es#:~:text=La%20taxonom%C3%ADa%20de%20roles%20de,de%20un%20documento%20de%20investigaci%C3%B3n.) **,** which distributes participation roles in 14 typologies through which an author can have recognition in the publication.

Consider as appropriate the nature of the article:

1. Conceptualization: (Name and surname of the author)
2. Data curation: (Name and surname of the author)
3. Formal analysis: (Name and surname of the author)
4. Acquisition of funds: (Name and surname of the author)
5. Research: (Name and surname of the author)
6. Methodology: (Name and surname of the author)
7. Project administration: (Name and surname of the author)
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12. Visualization: (Name and surname of the author)
13. Writing - original draft: (Name and surname of the author)
14. Writing - review and editing: (Name and surname of the author)

**Availability of deposited data:**

It should be mentioned that the data has been deposited in a repository, providing a description of the type of data, the name and URL of the repository, the identifying code and the data of the use and distribution license (for more information, consult the availability policy of RCSI data). If not applicable, the authors must declare "Not applicable."

**Bibliographic references**

Minimum 30 references for original articles and 50 for review articles. All publications cited in the text must be listed in the Bibliographic References section in APA 7th edition, and vice versa. An important indication to keep in mind here is that at least 80% of the bibliographic references must be scientific articles and from the last 5 years. Minimize the use of books, theses and/or web pages as much as possible. Include DOI numbers or URLs in references if possible. The use of bibliographic managers such as Mendeley, Zotero or EndNote is recommended.

**Annexes (optional)**

Complementary material strictly and directly related to the research.