



# PROGRESS IN NEURO- PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY & BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY

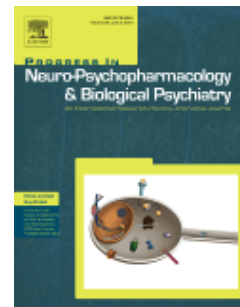
An International Research, Review, and News Journal

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### DESCRIPTION

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*Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry* is an international and multidisciplinary journal which aims to ensure the rapid publication of authoritative reviews and research papers dealing with experimental and clinical aspects of **neuro-psychopharmacology** and **biological psychiatry**. Issues of the journal are regularly devoted wholly in or in part to a topical subject.

*Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry* does not publish work on the actions of biological extracts unless the pharmacological active molecular substrate and/or specific receptor binding properties of the extract compounds are elucidated.

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### AUDIENCE

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Neuroscientists, pharmacologists, psychiatrists, psychologists in both basic and clinical research.

### IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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### **INTRODUCTION**

*Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry* is an international and multidisciplinary research, review and news journal. One of its main aims is to assure rapid publication of authoritative reviews and research papers dealing with experimental and clinical aspects of neuro-psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry. Another important aim of the journal is to supply pertinent information, provided by national and international bodies, that contributes to progress in the scientific and professional fields. Finally, the journal intends to foster and encourage communications between members of the communities of neuro-psychopharmacology and biological psychiatry.

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For studies of non-functional variants, there should generally be sufficiently dense marker coverage to allow a relatively comprehensive analysis of common variants within a gene or genes. Analysis of the extent of marker coverage using standard methods to assess linkage disequilibrium should be presented. If rare variants are being tested, the same method of assessment (sequencing, copy number assessment, etc.) should be used in both case and control groups.

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This section usually contains the experimental data, but no extended discussion of their significance. The main statistical results should be reported under this section. The description of the statistical results should include the proper statistical term (such as the F statistic) as well as the degrees of freedom and the P value. The description of statistical results in the figure legends should be limited to important post hoc comparisons. The results should be illustrated (figures and tables); data are usually easier for readers to grasp if they are represented in graphic or tabular form, rather than discursively. Graphic presentation of data is preferred. Data should not be needlessly repeated in text. Sufficient data may allow interested but non-expert readers to judge the variability and reliability of the results. The section should be well structured using appropriate subheadings.

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Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. *J Sci Commun* 2010;163:51–9.

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Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. *Introduction to the electronic age*. New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009. p. 281–304.

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