DESCRIPTION

Pediatrics and Neonatology (PEDN, previously Acta Pediatrica Taiwanica) is the official peer-reviewed publication of the Taiwan Pediatric Association and Taiwan Society of Neonatology. The fundamental aim of the journal is to help Pediatricians keep abreast of the latest development in Pediatric and neonatal medicine. PEDN is an open access journal published bimonthly by Elsevier and indexed in SCIE, Medline, ScienceDirect, Scopus, SIIC Database, EMBASE, BIOSIS Previews, Acervo BBSIIC and Biological Abstracts PASCAL (2010).

Having merged with Clinical Neonatology, PEDN continues to be a forum for the presentation of new findings and insights in these fields, as well as for the continuing education for practitioners and physicians for excellence in clinical and academic Pediatrics and neonatology. Today, under the new journal title, we aim to continue this legacy, publishing original research, comprehensive reviews, clinical observations, brief communications and case reports in the related fields.

Child health is the key basis for human health. The research published in PEDN is intended to encompass the needs of the field. In addition to the main focus on studies of pediatric disease entities, the journal also publishes studies on the genetic, physiologic, mental and social structures of children. PEDN is renowned among practitioners as a platform publishing research, case studies and in clinical and academic pediatrics and neonatology.

PEDN accepts review and original articles, case reports, brief communications, letters to the editor and pediatric images.

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INTRODUCTION

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Editorials are short articles or comments concerning a specific paper in the Journal or a topical issue in the field. Although editorials are normally invited, unsolicited editorials may be submitted and will be given due consideration.

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These should aim to provide the reader with a balanced overview of an important and topical subject in the field. They should cover aspects of a topic in which scientific consensus exists as well as aspects that remain controversial and are the subject of ongoing scientific research. All articles and data sources reviewed should include information about the specific type of study or analysis, population, intervention, exposure, and tests or outcomes. All articles or data sources should be selected systematically for inclusion in the review and critically evaluated.

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