# The Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences

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Volume: 11 Issue Number: 3 (December) Year: 2024

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Hakan Özdemir

# **Graphic Design**

Bülent Tellan

- \* The Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences (JNBS) is a peer-reviewed open-access neuroscience journal without any publication fees.
- \* JNBS published both electronically and hard copy printed forms 3 times a year by Uskudar University.
- \* JNBS accepts articles written in English language.

# **ABOUT THIS JOURNAL**

#### **Publication Policy**

The Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences (J Neuro Behav Sci) is a peer-reviewed open-access neuroscience journal without any publication fees. All editorial costs are sponsored by the Üsküdar University Publications and the Foundation of Human Values and Mental Health. Each issue of the Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences is specially commissioned, and provides an overview of important areas of neuroscience from the molecular to the behavioral levels, delivering original articles, editorials, reviews and communications from leading researchers in that field. JNBS is published electronically and in the printed form 3 times a year by Uskudar University. The official language of JNBS is English. The average time from delivery to first decision is less than 30 days. Accepted articles are published online on average on 40 working days prior to printing, and articles are published in print at 3-6 months after acceptance. Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please email us (jnbs@uskudar.edu.tr)

#### Aims & Scope

JNBS ( J. Neuro. Behav. Sci ) is a comprehensive scientific journal in the field of behavioral sciences. It covers many disciplines and systems (eg neurophysiological, neuroscience systems) with behavioral (eg cognitive neuroscience) and clinical aspects of molecules (eg molecular neuroscience, biochemistry), and computational methods in health.

The journal covers all areas of neuroscience with an emphasis on psychiatry and psychology as long as the target is to describe the neural mechanisms underlying normal or pathological behavior. Preclinical and clinical studies are equally acceptable for publication.

In this context; the articles and treatment results of computational modeling methods of psychiatric and neurological disorders are also covered by the journal.

JNBS emphasis on psychiatric and neurological disorders. However, studies on normal human behavior are also considered. Animal studies and technical notes must have a clear relevance and applicability to human diseases. Case Reports including current neurological therapies or diagnostic methods are generally covered by JNBS.

Besides; The scope of JNBS is not limited to the abovementioned cases, and publications produced from the interdisciplinary studies established in the following fields and with the behavioral sciences are included in the studies that can be published in JNBS.

- · Cognitive neuroscience
- Psychology
- · Psychiatric and neurological disorders
- Neurophysiology
- System neuroscience
- Molecular neuroscience
- · Computational Neuroscience
- · Neuromodulation, Neurolinguistic, Neuromarketing
- Biochemistry
- Computational and simulation methods and interdisciplinary applications in medicine
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and interdisciplinary applications in medicine
- Brain imaging
- In vivo monitoring of electrical and biochemical activities of the brain
- Molecular Biology
- Genetics
- Bioinformatics
- · Psychiatric Nursing

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#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS**

Prior to submission, please carefully read and follow the submission guidelines entailed below. Manuscripts that do not conform to the submission guidelines may be returned without review.

#### **Submission**

Submit manuscripts electronically (.doc format with including all figures inside) via the online submission system of our website (https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/jnbs).

Prof. Dr. Turker Tekin Erguzel, Ph.D Co-Editor, Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences Department of Psychology Uskudar University Altunizade Mh., Universite Sk No: 14, İstanbul-Turkiye

General correspondence may be directed to the Editor's Office.

In addition to postal addresses and telephone numbers, please supply electronic mail addresses and fax numbers, if available, for potential use by the editorial and production offices.

# **Masked Reviews**

Masked reviews are optional and must be specifically requested in the cover letter accompanying the submission. For masked reviews, the manuscript must include a separate title page with the authors' names and affiliations, and these ought not to appear anywhere else in the manuscript. Footnotes that identify the authors must be typed on a separate page. Make every effort to see that the manuscript itself contains no clues to authors' identities. If your manuscript was mask reviewed, please ensure that the final version for production includes a byline and full author note for typesetting.

**Similarity Rate:** The similarity of the submitted articles with the Ithenticate program is determined. The similarity rate should be below 20%.

**Types of Articles:** Brief Reports, commentaries, case reports and minireviews must not exceed 4000 words in overall length. This limit includes all aspects of the manuscript (title page, abstract, text, references, tables, author notes and footnotes, appendices, figure captions) except figures.

Brief Reports also may include a maximum of two figures.

For Brief Reports, the length limits are exact and must be strictly followed. Regular Articles typically should not exceed 6000 words in overall length (excluding figures).

Reviews are published within regular issues of the JNBS and typically should not exceed.

10000 words (excluding figures)

#### **Cover Letters**

All cover letters must contain the following: A statement that the material is original —if findings from the dataset have been

previously published or are in other submitted articles, please include the following information:

\*Is the present study a new analysis of previously analyzed data? If yes, please describe differences in analytic approach.

\*Are some of the data used in the present study being analyzed for the first time? If yes, please identify data (constructs) that were not included in previously published or submitted manuscripts.

\*Are there published or submitted papers from this data set that address related questions? If yes, please provide the citations, and describe the degree of overlap and the unique contributions of your submitted manuscript.

\*The full postal and email address of the corresponding author; \*The complete telephone and fax numbers of the same;

\*The proposed category under which the manuscript was submitted;

\*A statement that the authors complied with APA ethical standards in the treatment of their participants and that the work was approved by the relevant Institutional

#### Review Board(s).

\*Whether or not the manuscript has been or is posted on a web site;

\*That APA style (Publication Manual, 6th edition) has been followed;

\*The disclosure of any conflicts of interest with regard to the submitted work;

\*A request for masked review, if desired, along with a statement ensuring that the manuscript was prepared in accordance with the guidelines above.

\*Authors should also specify the overall word length of the manuscript (including all aspects of the manuscript, except figures) and indicate the number of tables, figures, and supplemental materials that are included.

#### **Manuscript Preparation**

Prepare manuscripts according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th edition).

Review APA's Checklist for Manuscript Submission before submitting your article. Double-space all copy. Other formatting instructions, as well as instructions on preparing tables, figures, references, metrics, and abstracts, appear in the Manual.

Below are additional instructions regarding the preparation of display equations and tables.

# **Display Equations**

We strongly encourage you to use MathType (third-party software) or Equation

Editor 3.0 (built into pre-2007 versions of word) to construct your equations, rather than the equation support that is built into Word 2007 and Word 2010. Equations composed with the built-in Word 2007/Word 2010 equation support are converted to low-resolution graphics when they enter the production process and must be rekeyed by the typesetter, which may introduce errors.

To construct your equations with MathType or Equation Editor 3.0:

Go to the Text section of the Insert tab and select Object.

Select MathType or Equation Editor 3.0 in the drop-down menu.

If you have an equation that has already been produced using Microsoft Word 2007 or 2010 and you have access to the full version of MathType 6.5 or later, you can convert this equation to MathType by clicking on MathType Insert Equation. Copy the equation from Microsoft Word and paste it into the MathType box. Verify that your equation is correct, click File, and then click Update. Your equation has now been inserted into your Word file as a MathType Equation.

Use Equation Editor 3.0 or MathType only for equations or for formulas that cannot be produced as word text using the Times or Symbol font.

#### **Tables**

Use Word's Insert Table function when you create tables. Using spaces or tabs in your table will create problems when the table is typeset and may result in errors.

#### **Abstract and Keywords**

All manuscripts must include an English abstract containing a maximum of 250 words typed on a separate page. (It should contain headings such as Background, Aims and Objectives, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusion etc.) After the abstract, please supply up to five keywords or brief phrases.

#### References:

Vancouver is a numbered referencing style used in JNBS.

Citations to someone else's work in the text, indicated by the use of a number. A sequentially numbered reference list at the end of the document providing full details of the corresponding in-text reference.

#### General rules of in-text citation:

- A number is allocated to a source in the order in which it is cited in the text. If the source is referred to again, the same number is used
- Use Arabic numerals (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9).
- Either square [] or curved brackets () can be used as long as it is consistent.
- In the publication, source numbers are indicated in parentheses or as superscripts at the end of the sentence - name - in which the source is used.
- If the sources with consecutive numbers are to be displayed at the same time, the first and last numbers are separated with "-"

According to some estimates, the prevalence of ADHD has increased up to 30% in the last 20 years.[1] S variant is associated with the lower transcriptional activity of the promoter when compared to the L variant.[4,7-9,11]

#### The Reference Section:

#### Journal Article:

Russell FD, Coppell AL, Davenport AP. In vitro enzymatic processing of radiolabelled big ET-1 in human kidney as a food ingredient. Biochem Pharmacol 1998;55(5):697-701. doi: 10.1016/s0006-2952(97)00515-7.

Gonen, M. Planning for subgroup analysis: a case study of treatmentmarker interaction in metastatic colorectal cancer. Controlled Clinical Trials 2003;24: 355-363. doi: 10.1016/s0197-2456(03)00006-0.

#### Authored Book:

Lodish H, Baltimore D, Berk A, Zipursky SL, Matsudaira P, Darnell J. Molecular cell biology. 3rd ed. New York: Scientific American; 1995.

Millares M, editor. Applied drug information: strategies for information management. Vancouver: Applied Therapeutics, Inc.; 1998.

#### **Figures**

Graphics files are welcome if supplied as Tiff, EPS, or PowerPoint files. Multipanel figures (i.e., figures with parts labeled a, b, c, d, etc.) should be assembled into one file.

The minimum line weight for line art is 0.5 point for optimal printing

# PUBLICATION ETHICS AND PUBLICATION MALPRACTICE STATEMENT (ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR PUBLICATION)

The publication of an article in the peer-reviewed journal JNBS is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher and the society of society-owned or sponsored journals.

Uskudar University, as publisher of the journal, takes its duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing extremely seriously and we recognise our ethical and other responsibilities.

We are committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions. In addition, Editorial Board will assist in communications with other journals and/or publishers where this is useful to editors. Finally, we are working closely with other publishers and industry associations to set standards for best practices on ethical matters, errors and retractions - and are prepared to provide specialized legal review and counsel if necessary.

#### **Duties of authors**

(These guidelines are based on existing COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.)

#### Reporting standards

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable. Review and professional publication articles should also be accurate and objective, and editorial 'opinion' works should be clearly identified as such.

Authors are required to state in writing that they have complied with the Declaration of Helsinki Research Ethics in the treatment of their sample, human or animal, or to describe the details of treatment.

# Data access and retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

# Originality and plagiarism

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Plagiarism takes many forms, from 'passing off' another's paper as the author's own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

#### Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication

An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

In general, an author should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper. Publication of some kinds of articles (e.g. clinical guidelines, translations) in more than one journal is sometimes justifiable, provided certain conditions are met. The authors and editors of the journals concerned must agree to the secondary publication, which must reflect the same data and interpretation of the primary document. The primary reference must be cited in the secondary publication. Further detail on acceptable forms of secondary publication can be found at www. icmje.org.

#### Acknowledgement of sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, must not be used or reported without explicit, written permission from the source. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

# Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate coauthors and no inappropriate coauthors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

#### Hazards and human or animal subjects

If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript. If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) has approved them. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

#### Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible.

#### Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper. If the editor or the publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, it is the obligation of the author to promptly retract or correct the paper or provide evidence to the editor of the correctness of the original paper.

#### **Duties of editors**

(These guidelines are based on existing COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.)

#### **Publication decisions**

The editor of a peer-reviewed journal is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published, often working in conjunction with the relevant society (for societyowned or sponsored journals). The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers (or society officers) in making this decision.

#### Fair play

An editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

#### Confidentiality

The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

#### Disclosure and conflicts of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage.

Editors should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask a co-editor, associate editor or other member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from considering manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers.

Editors should require all contributors to disclose relevant competing interests and publish corrections if competing interests are revealed after publication. If needed, other appropriate action should be taken, such as the publication of a retraction or expression of concern.

It should be ensured that the peer-review process for sponsored supplements is the same as that used for the main journal. Items in sponsored supplements should be accepted solely on the basis of academic merit and interest to readers and not be influenced by commercial considerations.

Non-peer reviewed sections of their journal should be clearly identified.

#### Involvement and cooperation in investigations

An editor should take reasonably responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published paper, in conjunction with the publisher (or society). Such measures will generally include contacting the author of the manuscript or paper and giving due consideration of the respective complaint or claims made, but may also include further communications to the relevant institutions and research bodies, and if the complaint is upheld, the publication of a correction, retraction, expression of concern, or other note, as may be relevant. Every reported act of unethical publishing behavior must be looked into, even if it is discovered years after publication.

#### **Duties of reviewers**

(These guidelines are based on existing COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.)

#### Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper. Peer review is an essential component of formal scholarly communication, and lies at the heart of the scientific method. JNBS shares the view of many that all scholars who wish to contribute to publications have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.

#### **Promptness**

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process.

# Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

## Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

# Acknowledgement of sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

# Disclosure and conflict of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a reviewer's own research without the express written consent of the author. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

# The Journal of Neurobehavioral Sciences

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