

DT Journal

5 2023

**Journal of Diagnostics and
Treatment of Oral and
Maxillofacial Pathology**



Editors
Oleksii Tymofieiev • Rui Fernandes
(Kyiv, Ukraine • Jacksonville, FL, USA)



Official Journal of the
Ukrainian Association for
Maxillofacial and Oral Surgeons

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TANTUM VERDE®

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN AND INFLAMMATION IN THE MOUTH AND THROAT¹

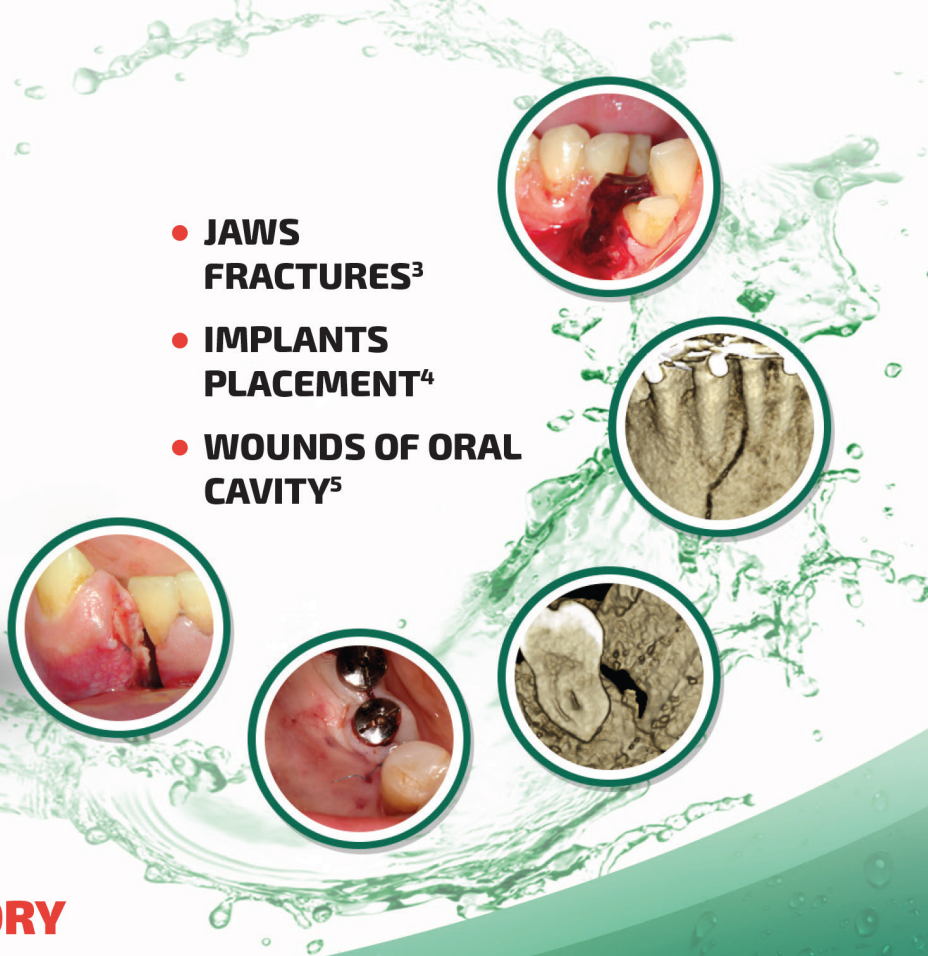
AN INTEGRAL COMPONENT OF THE TREATMENT OF PAIN AND INFLAMMATION IN THE ORAL CAVITY IN 60 COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE!²



Reg. № UA/3920/01/01

LOCAL ANESTHETIC AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY EFFECT¹

- **JAWS FRACTURES³**
- **IMPLANTS PLACEMENT⁴**
- **WOUNDS OF ORAL CAVITY⁵**



SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT. Tantum Verde 0.15% mouthwash. **QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION.** Each 100 ml contains: active ingredient: benzydamine hydrochloride 0.15 g (equivalent to 0.134 g of benzydamine). **Therapeutic indications.** Treatment of symptoms such as irritation/inflammation including those associated with pain in the oropharyngeal cavity (e.g. gingivitis, stomatitis and pharyngitis), including those resulting from conservative or extractive dental therapy. **Posology and method of administration.** Pour 15 ml of Tantum Verde mouthwash into the measuring cup, 2-3 times per day, using it either at full concentration or diluted. If diluted, add 15 ml of water to the graduated cup. Do not exceed the recommended dosage. **Contraindications.** Hypersensitivity to benzydamine or to any of the excipient. **PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES. Pharmacodynamic properties.** Pharmacotherapeutic group: Stomatologic drugs: other agents for local oral treatment, ATC code: A01AD02. Clinical studies demonstrate that benzydamine is effective in relieving suffering from localised irritation of the mouth and pharynx. In addition, benzydamine possesses a moderate local anaesthetic effect. **Pharmacokinetic properties. Absorption.** Absorption through the oropharyngeal mucosa is demonstrated by the presence of measurable quantities of benzydamine in human plasma. These levels are insufficient to produce systemic effects. **Distribution.** When applied locally, benzydamine has been shown to accumulate in inflamed tissues where it reaches effective concentrations because of its capacity to penetrate the epithelial lining.

Information about medicines. Information for health care professionals for use in professional activities.

1. Інструкція для медичного застосування лікарського засобу Тантум Верде®, розчин для ротової порожнини, РПН № UA/3920/01/01, затверджено Наказом Міністерства охорони здоров'я України № 636 від 01.10.2015.

2. <http://www.angelini-pharma.com/wps/wcm/connect/com/home/Angelini+Pharma+in+the+world/>

3. Тимофеев А.А. и др. "Особенности гигиены полости рта для профилактики воспалительных осложнений при переломах нижней челюсти". Современная стоматология 2015;1(75):52-8.

4, 4.5. Tymofiejew O.O. et al "Prevention of inflammatory complications upon surgeries in maxillofacial region". J Diagn Treat Oral Maxillofac Pathol. 2017;1:105-12.

Clinical and CT images are courtesy of: Ievgen Fesenko (Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, PHEI "Kyiv Medical University", Kyiv, Ukraine), Oleg Mastakov ("SCIEDECE—Scientific Center of Dentistry & Ultrasound Surgery" Kyiv, Ukraine)



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About the Journal: Aims and Scope

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Official Title

Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology

Standard Abbreviation: ISO 4

J. Diagn. Treat. Oral Maxillofac. Pathol.

Acronym

JDTOMP

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

Electronic ISSN 2522-1965

Aims & Scope

This is a monthly peer-reviewed oral and maxillofacial surgery journal focused on: microvascular and jaw reconstructive surgery, dental implants, salivary gland tumors/diseases, TMJ lesions, virtual surgical planning, implementation of ultrasonography into the practice of oral and maxillofacial surgeons.

Editorial Board (EB) Composition

- EB shows significant geographic diversity representing 30 opinion leaders from 13 countries: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Greece, Hong Kong (SAR, China), India, Israel, Italy, Slovak Republic, Spain, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and United States.
- The majority of the EB Members have a discernible publication history in Scopus, Web of Science, and journals with a high impact factor.
- The publication records of all EB members are consistent with the stated scope and published content of the journal.
- The journal has a several full-time professional editors.
- Gender distribution of the editors: 10% women, 90% men, 0% non-binary/other, and 0% prefer not to disclose.

Frequency

12 issues a year (from January 2020)

Publication History

2017: 4 issues a year

2018: 4 issues a year

2019: 10 issues a year

From 2020: 12 issues a year

Publishing Model

Journal of Diagnostics and Treatment of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology is a fully online-only open access and peer-reviewed publication.

Type of Peer Review

The journal employs “double blind” reviewing.

Article Publishing Charge (APC)

The APC in this journal is US \$500 and US \$250 (excluding taxes) depending on the article’s type. Details at website: dtjournal.org.

13 Types of Articles Currently Published by the Journal

Editorials/Guest Editorials/Post Scriptum Editorials, Images, Case Reports/Case Series, Original Articles, Review Articles, Discussions, Paper Scans (*synonyms*: Review of Articles, Literature Scan), Book Scans (*synonym*: Book Reviews), Letters to the Editor (*synonym*: Letters), and Viewpoints.

State Registration: Ministry of Justice of Ukraine

Registration: Jul 28, 2016 (Certificate: KB № 22251-12151 P)

Re-registration: May 21, 2019 (Certificate: KB № 23999-13839 IIP)

Re-registration: Aug 10, 2021 (Certificate: KB № 24951-14891 IIP)

Co-Founders

1. Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine (formerly known as Shupyk National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education).
2. Private Higher Educational Establishment “Kyiv Medical University.”
3. OMF Publishing, Limited Liability Company.

Publisher

OMF Publishing, LLC is an academic publisher focused on medical and linguistic sciences.

Address: 13-A Simferopolska Street, office 121, Kyiv 02096, Ukraine.

Crossref Membership

OMF Publishing, LLC is a member of Publishers International Linking Association, Inc. which doing business as a Crossref. OMF Publishing’s active membership: From February 2017 to present.

Official Journal of the Association

Ukrainian Association for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgeons

Ukrainian Association for Maxillofacial and Oral Surgeons (UAMOS)

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Website: uamos.org.

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TANTUM VERDE®

INFORMATION LEAFLET
for the medicinal product

Composition:

active substance: **benzydamine hydrochloride;**

100 mL of solution contain benzydamine hydrochloride 0.15 g;

excipients: ethanol 96%, glycerol, methyl parahydroxybenzoate (E 218), flavor (menthol), saccharin, sodium hydrocarbonate, Polysorbate 20, Quinoline Yellow (E 104), Patent Blue V (E 131), purified water.

Dosage form. Oromucosal solution.

Basic physical and chemical properties: a clear green liquid with a typical mint flavor.

Pharmacotherapeutic group. Dental preparations. Other agents for local oral treatment.

ATC code: A01A D02.

Pharmacological properties.

Pharmacodynamics.

Benzydamine is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic and antiexudative properties.

Clinical studies have shown that benzydamine is effective in the relief of symptoms accompanying localized irritation conditions of the oral cavity and pharynx. Moreover, benzydamine has anti-inflammatory and local analgesic properties, and also exerts a local anesthetic effect on the oral mucosa.

Pharmacokinetics.

Absorption through the oral and pharyngeal mucosa has been proven by the presence of measurable quantities of benzydamine in human plasma. However, they are insufficient to produce any systemic pharmacological effect. The excretion occurs mainly in urine, mostly as inactive metabolites or conjugated compounds.

When applied locally, benzydamine has been shown to cumulate in inflamed tissues in an effective concentration

due to its ability to permeate through the mucous membrane.

Clinical particulars.

Indications.

Symptomatic treatment of oropharyngeal irritation and inflammation; to relieve pain caused by gingivitis, stomatitis, pharyngitis; in dentistry after tooth extraction or as a preventive measure.

Contraindications.

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any other ingredients of the product.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other types of interaction.

No drug interaction studies have been performed.

Warnings and precautions.

If sensitivity develops with long-term use, the treatment should be discontinued and a doctor should be consulted to get appropriate treatment.

In some patients, buccal/pharyngeal ulceration may be caused by severe pathological processes. Therefore, the patients, whose symptoms worsen or do not improve within 3 days or who appear feverish or develop other symptoms, should seek advice of a physician or a dentist, as appropriate.

Benzydamine is not recommended for use in patients hypersensitive to acetylsalicylic acid or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

The product can trigger bronchospasm in patients suffering from or with a history of asthma. Such patients should be warned of this.

For athletes: the use of medicinal products containing ethyl alcohol might result in positive antidoping tests considering the limits established by some sports federations.

Use during pregnancy or breast-feeding

No adequate data are currently available on the use of benzydamine in pregnant and breastfeeding women. Excretion of the product into breast milk has not been studied. The findings of animal studies are insufficient to make any conclusions about the effects of this product during pregnancy and lactation.

The potential risk for humans is unknown.

TANTUM VERDE should not be used during pregnancy or breast-feeding.

Effects on reaction time when driving or using machines

When used in recommended doses, the product does not produce any effect on the ability to drive and operate machinery.

Method of administration and doses.

Pour 15 mL of TANTUM VERDE solution from the bottle into the measuring cup and gargle with undiluted or diluted product (15 mL of the measured solution can be diluted with 15 mL of water). Gargle 2 or 3 times daily. Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Children.

The product should not be used in children under 12 years due to a possibility of ingestion of the solution when gargling.

Overdosage.

No overdose has been reported with benzydamine when used locally. However, it is known that benzydamine, when ingested in high doses (hundreds times higher than those possible with this dosage form), especially in children, can cause agitation, convulsions, tremor, nausea, increased sweating, ataxia, and vomiting. Such acute overdose requires immediate gastric lavage, treatment of fluid/salt imbalance, symptomatic treatment, and adequate hydration.

Adverse reactions.

Within each frequency group, the undesirable effects are presented in order of their decreasing seriousness.

Adverse reactions are classified according to their frequency: very common ($\geq 1/10$); common ($\geq 1/100$ to $<1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $<1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $<1/1,000$); very rare ($<1/10,000$); frequency unknown (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Gastrointestinal disorders: rare – burning mouth, dry mouth; *unknown* – oral hypesthesia, nausea, vomiting, tongue edema and discoloration, dysgeusia.

Immune system disorders: rare – hypersensitivity reaction, *unknown* – anaphylactic reaction.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: very rare – laryngospasm; *unknown* – bronchospasm.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: uncommon – photosensitivity; very rare – angioedema; *unknown* – rash, pruritus, urticaria.

Nervous system disorders: *unknown* – dizziness, headache.

TANTUM VERDE contains methyl parahydroxybenzoate, which can cause allergic reactions (including delayed-type reactions).

Shelf life. 4 years.

Storage conditions.

Do not store above 25°C. Keep out of reach of children.

Packaging.

120 mL of solution in a bottle with a measuring cup; 1 bottle per cardboard box.

Dispensing category.

Over-the-counter medicinal product.

Manufacturer.

Aziende Chimiche Riunite Angelini Francesco A.C.R.A.F. S.p.A., Italy.

Location of the manufacturer and its business address. Via Vecchia del Pinocchio, 22 – 60100 Ancona (AN), Italy.

Date of the last revision of the text.

September 26, 2018.

Information leaflet is

APPROVED by

Order of the

Ministry of Health of Ukraine

No. 636 dated 01.10.2015

Registration Certificate

No. UA/3920/01/01

Our Supporters

MAY 2023 • VOLUME 7 • ISSUE 5
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FIGURE. Evangelos G. Kilipiris, MD, DMD from the National Institute of Children’s Diseases and Faculty of Medicine at Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic. A kind support of Dr. Kilipiris during the 5 years at the position of Director, Journal Development Department helped our journal to move forward and to evolve. An honorary plaque was presented to him on behalf of the Chief Editor with words “To a Founding Director, Author of Multiple Articles and Reviews, Great Thanks and Appreciation.” Photo was taken on November 23, 2021.

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COURTESY

Journal's cover image (virtual surgical planning for a segmental mandibular reconstruction with fibula transplant) is courtesy of Rui P. Fernandes, MD, DMD, FACS, FRCS.

Image was taken from the article: Fernandes RP, Quimby A, Salman S. Comprehensive reconstruction of mandibular defects with free fibula flaps and endosseous implants. *J Diagn Treat Oral Maxillofac Pathol* 2017;1(1):6–10.

<https://doi.org/10.23999/j.dtomp.2017.1.1>



EDITORIAL

“No Abstract Available.” Maybe It’s a Time to Integrate Abstracts into Editorials?

Oleksii O. Tymofieiev^a & Ievgen I. Fesenko^{b,*}

ABSTRACT

Abstract of the peer-reviewed article is a short description of its main sections and simultaneously with the title is the most visible part of the paper. Articles of such types as case reports, case series, original research, review, essays, and many other types have their own abstract. Many, except of editorials. Considering the fact that as of 2023, the science unfortunately has been replaced by the pursuit of citations, the insufficient number of citations of editorial articles may be caused by the lack of an open abstract in them. We oppose discrimination of editorials. Editorial articles are permanently evolving and the number of editorials in which the number of pages reaches 9 is increasing. And an article with so many pages should have its own abstract. We demand that editorials be given the right to have their abstracts. The problem of the absence of an abstract in editorials is like a coin—it has two sides. On the one side, scientist, or editor of other journal, especially in the case of closed (i.e., paid) editorial, may not understand from the editorial title alone the details of what the article is about and whether this article can be useful in their research, practice, or editorial office work. On the other side, the article lacks visitors and, as a result, its authors do not receive dividends in the form of citations. Let’s not forget about the publishers, who in turn receive less revenue in the case of closed editorials, which in turn does not allow reinvesting in technological innovations of journals. In this editorial, we analyze and present the advantages of integrating abstracts into such an important type of article as editorial.

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*After publication, the abstract is crucial for the success of your paper.*¹

—Daniela Ruffell (2018)

Abstract or summary is a primary source of the information for the reader about any peer-reviewed article. About any article, but not about editorials. Someone will say that this type of articles is too short to include the abstracts. And partly these opinions are seemingly true because some editorials have a sum of words comparable with that of a single abstract of a large research or review-type article. What actually happens is that the number of pages in editorial-type articles varies from one² or even half of a page³ to nine⁴.

It doesn't matter how many pages the editorial takes up, because it can contain extremely important data about the evolution/discontinuation/ceasing of the journal,^{5–10} specialty,¹¹ pivotal decisions of the editorial board,¹² summaries of the contents of this specific issue of the journal,¹³ and much more.

When the non-editorial article is paid to read, it still has the abstract and thus carries basic information for a potential reader, scientist and person who could cite this article in their works. The importance of the abstract is also confirmed by the fact that in the case of non-English-language articles, journals require authors to prepare a translation of the article title and abstract into English as a language of global science. And if there is no abstract in article like editorial, then a person cannot determine by just one title whether a scientist needs to pay for this paper or even just go to the journal's website – that is, take additional steps and so be overloaded with the scientific work of academic workers.

The abstracts could be short, counting 57 words¹⁴ or even less (49 words)¹⁵ or long, counting 283 words¹⁶. An abstract is always a part of open information, no matter it belongs to an open access article or to an article with the possibility of access for payment. Editors are emphasizing that a good abstract explains the aims of the research, how these were met, and the main findings.¹⁷

*The general consensus is that it [abstract] should be 200–300 words in length.*¹⁸

—Ketcham and colleagues (2010)

Multiple papers describe how to prepare the perfect abstract to the different types of articles.^{18–23} Different, except of editorials. It is most interesting

to see and read editorials about how to write the abstracts for research articles, and at the same time not have the abstracts in these editorials themselves.

In our opinion, the abstract in such articles as an editorial can have a couple of sentences. But all the same, it will be more extended and informative than just an article without any abstract.

Moreover, if the paid article does have an abstract and it has taken an interest of a scientist, this increases the probability that the scientist will pay a fee for accessing and downloading the article.

*The abstract is the vehicle used to decide if the study is of sufficient interest to go to the effort of obtaining the full paper...*²³

—William E. Fisher (2005)

And more disappointing is when a database, like PubMed® (Fig 1)²⁴ or Scopus® (Fig 2A),²⁵ contains the title of the article, but neither its summary/abstract nor a direct link to the article itself²⁶. Such cases disappoint the seeker and decrease the probability that reader will pay to read that closed paper. And articles with abstracts, like case reports, in same databases (Fig 2B) show how important to include the abstract to facilitate the researcher's search.^{27,28}

Crossref Metadata Manager has likewise an option to include an article's abstract (Fig 3). Metadata Manager website demonstrates the textbox for abstract of each article which received such an important tool as a digital object identifier (DOI). This fact is another reason for integrating abstracts into editorial articles.

Figure 4 demonstrates the laptop screenshots from the website of the *Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery* with the editorial article without abstract and a case report paper article with it.^{8,28} Unfortunately, the absence of the abstract completely camouflages the essence of the editorial as an article.

It is true that the work of some peer-review journals may follow the dictates of publishers and they may limit editors in the number of pages for editorials. However, editors should insist on any publishing and editorial steps that can increase the number of visits to the journal website and article citations.

We think that integration of abstracts to such articles as editorials will contribute to increasing the openness of information in various important databases.



FIGURE 1. Smartphone screenshot from the PubMed® website demonstrates absence of abstract (“No abstract available”) in article of the editorial type.²⁴

The screenshot shows the Scopus interface for an article. At the top, the Scopus logo is visible. Navigation links include '< Back to results', '< Previous', '2 of 392', and 'Next >'. Action buttons for 'Download', 'Print', 'Save to PDF', 'Save to list', and 'More...' are present. The article title is 'Role of oral and maxillofacial surgeons in treating oral cancer'. The journal information is 'Journal of the Korean Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons', Volume 48, Issue 6, Pages 329-330, December 2022. The document type is 'Editorial' with 'Gold Open Access'. The source type is 'Journal'. The ISSN is 22347550 and the DOI is 10.5125/JKAOMS.2022.48.6.329. The author is 'Seok, Hyun^{a, b}'. The article is indexed under 'Sustainable Development Goals 2022'. The references section shows one reference: 'Lee, C.-H., Chung, C.K., Kim, C.H., Kwon, J.-W. Health care burden of spinal diseases in the republic of Korea: Analysis of a nationwide database from 2012 through 2016 (Open Access) (2018) Neurospine, 15 (1), pp. 66-76. Cited 46 times. https://www.e-neurospine.org/upload/pdf/ns-1836038-019.pdf doi:10.14745/ne-1836038.019'. The browser address bar shows 'scopus.com'.

FIGURE 2. Smartphone screenshots from the Scopus® website compares the editorial article without abstract (A)²⁵ and case report article with it (B)²⁷. (Figure 2 continued on the next page.)

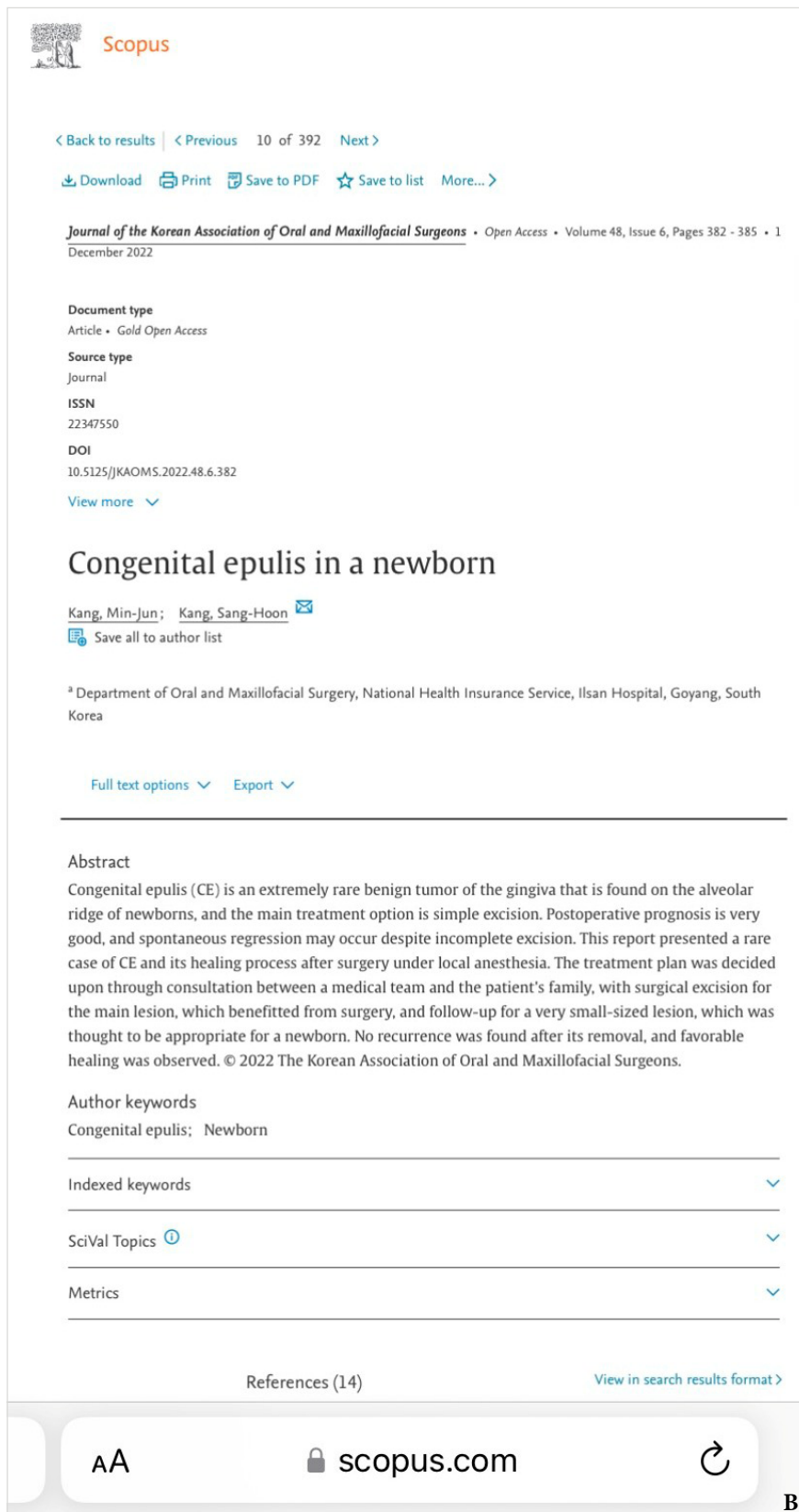


FIGURE 2 (continued). Smartphone screenshots from the Scopus® website compares the editorial article without abstract (A)²⁵ and case report article with it (B)²⁷.

The screenshot displays the Crossref Metadata Manager interface on a smartphone. At the top, the header includes 'Metadata Manager BETA' and the Crossref logo. A navigation bar contains 'Home', 'Deposit history', and 'To deposit (Add up to 20)'. A dropdown menu shows 'ompub [null]'. Below the navigation bar are 'Back' and 'Continue' buttons. The main form area is titled '* Indicates required fields' and includes a 'Show help' toggle. The form fields are:

- Article title ***: A large empty text input field.
- Optional title data**: A chevron icon indicating expandable content.
- Article DOI ***: A text input field containing '10.23999/'.
- Article URL ***: A text input field containing 'https/'.
- Print date**: A date picker with fields for Year, Month, and Day.
- Online date**: A date picker with fields for Year, Month, and Day.
- First page**: An empty text input field.
- Last page**: An empty text input field.
- Article / electronic location ID**: An empty text input field.
- Abstract**: A large empty text area for the abstract.

 At the bottom, a dark sidebar contains expandable sections: Contributor, Funding, License, References, and Related items. The mobile browser's address bar shows 'AA', a lock icon, 'crossref.org', and a refresh icon.

FIGURE 3. Smartphone screenshot from the Crossref Metadata Manager website demonstrates the textbox for the abstracts of each article which received digital object identifier (DOI).

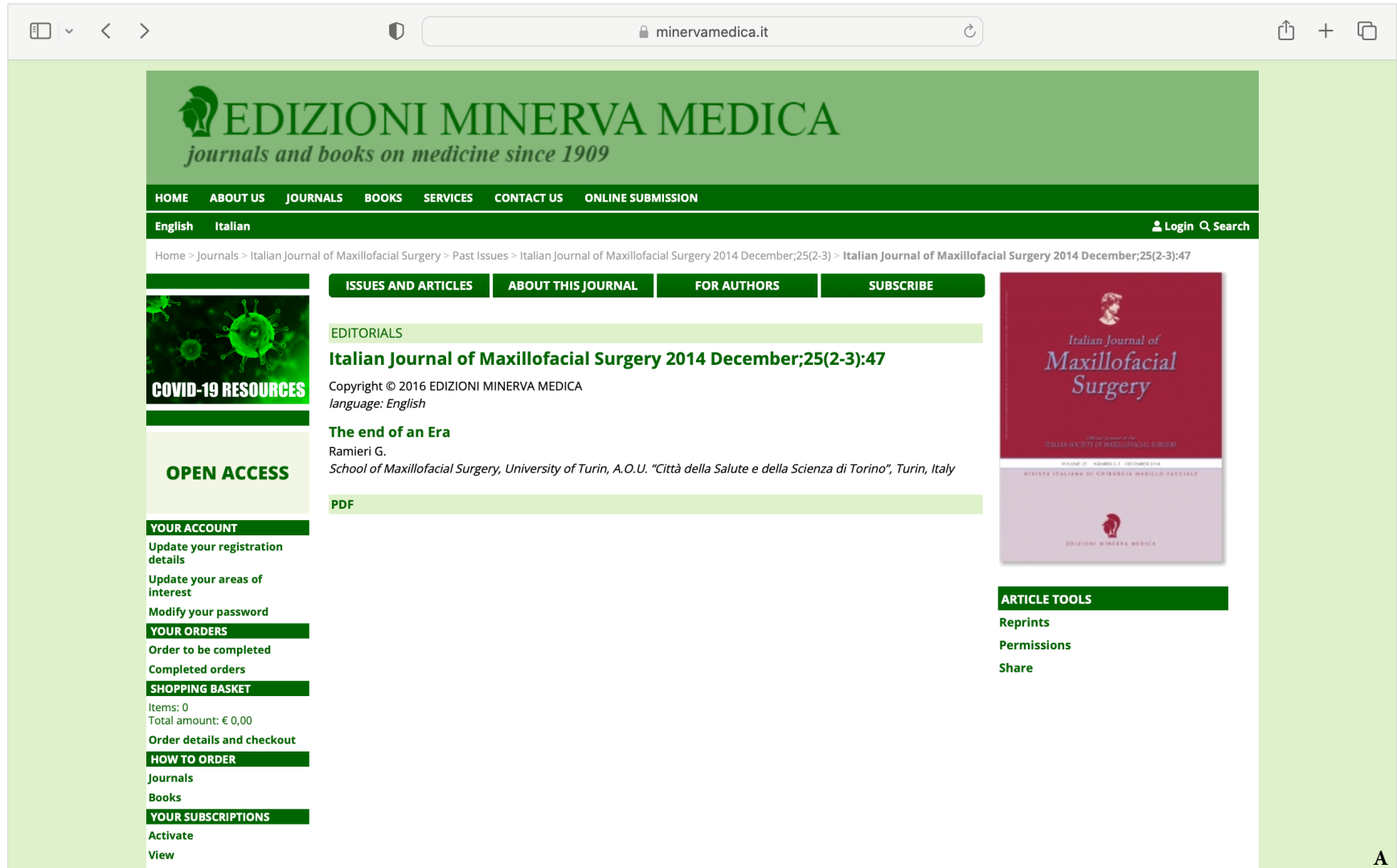


FIGURE 4. Laptop screenshots from the website of the *Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery* compares the editorial article⁸ without abstract (A, B) and a case report paper article²⁸ with it (C, D). (Figure 4 continued on the next page.)

The screenshot displays the website for EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA, which specializes in journals and books on medicine since 1909. The browser address bar shows the URL minervamedica.it. The main navigation menu includes links for HOME, ABOUT US, JOURNALS, BOOKS, SERVICES, CONTACT US, and ONLINE SUBMISSION. The language is set to English, and there are options for Login and Search.

The breadcrumb trail indicates the current page is: Home > Journals > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery > Past Issues > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3) > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3):47.

The main content area features a sidebar on the left with sections for COVID-19 RESOURCES, OPEN ACCESS, YOUR ACCOUNT (with options to update registration details, areas of interest, and password), YOUR ORDERS (with options to view completed orders), SHOPPING BASKET (showing 0 items for € 0,00), HOW TO ORDER (for Journals and Books), and YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS (with options to activate or view).

The central article section is titled "ISSUES AND ARTICLES" and "ABOUT THIS JOURNAL". The article is "The end of an Era" by Ramieri G., published in the Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3):47. It includes copyright information (© 2016 EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA) and the language (English). The article is available for purchase access for 48 hours at € 40,00, with a note that downloading and printing are for personal use only. Other access options include institutional access and subscription to the journal. A "Recommend to your librarian" button is also present.

On the right side, there is a cover image of the journal and an "ARTICLE TOOLS" section with options for Reprints, Permissions, and Share. A small letter "B" is visible in the bottom right corner of the screenshot area.

FIGURE 4 (continued). Laptop screenshots from the website of the *Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery* compares the editorial article⁸ without abstract (A, B) and a case report paper article²⁸ with it (C, D). (Figure 4 continued on the next page.)

The screenshot shows the website for EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA. The main navigation bar includes links for HOME, ABOUT US, JOURNALS, BOOKS, SERVICES, CONTACT US, and ONLINE SUBMISSION. Below this, there are language options (English, Italian) and a search bar. The breadcrumb trail indicates the current page is an article from the Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery, December 2014 issue.

The article title is "Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3):81-4". The authors listed are Spotti S. 1, Gervasoni C. 1, Valsecchi S. 1, Di Francesco A. 1, Colombo L. 1, Tronchet A. 1, and Ussia A. 2. The article is categorized as a "CASE REPORTS" and is available as a PDF.

The abstract text reads: "Authors refer to last 20 years international literature and present a case report of intraoral schwannoma. This neoplasm is a benign, slow-growing, epineurium-encapsulated tumor and 1% only demonstrate an intraoral origin against the 25%-45% that occurring in the head and neck derived from neuroectodermal cells of the myelin sheath. Schwannoma had been initially described by the German anatomist and physiologist Theodor Schwann (1810-1882). It can develop at any age, more often in adults than in children and commonly in the third and fourth decades, there is no predilection for sex. We describe the case of a young female patient presented to our department in late 2014 presenting an asymptomatic swelling with slowly growing round lesion localized in the right cheek. The patient underwent surgery with general anesthesia with intraoral approach; the treatment of choice was a careful blunt dissection and conservative exeresis and the histopathological report after surgery confirmed the diagnosis of schwannoma. The postoperative course and follow-up were uneventful. The recommended treatment is a conservative surgical removal with preservation of the associated nerve by careful dissection when possible and an intraoral approach should be always performed; on this condition, recurrence is extremely rare. The prognosis is good and malignant transformation of benign schwannoma is controversial, although a few isolated cases have been documented."

On the right side of the page, there is a cover image of the "Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery" and a section titled "ARTICLE TOOLS" with options for Reprints, Permissions, and Share.

FIGURE 4 (continued). Laptop screenshots from the website of the *Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery* compares the editorial article⁸ without abstract (A, B) and a case report paper article²⁸ with it (C, D). (Figure 4 continued on the next page.)

The screenshot displays the website interface for EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA. The header includes the logo and the text "journals and books on medicine since 1909". A navigation menu contains links for HOME, ABOUT US, JOURNALS, BOOKS, SERVICES, CONTACT US, and ONLINE SUBMISSION. Below the menu, there are language options (English, Italian) and a search bar with "Login" and "Search" buttons. The breadcrumb trail reads: Home > Journals > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery > Past Issues > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3) > Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3):81-4.

The main content area features a sidebar on the left with sections: COVID-19 RESOURCES, OPEN ACCESS, YOUR ACCOUNT (with links for registration details, areas of interest, and password), YOUR ORDERS (with links for completed orders), SHOPPING BASKET (showing 0 items), HOW TO ORDER (with links for journals and books), and YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS (with links for activate and view). The main content area has tabs for ISSUES AND ARTICLES, ABOUT THIS JOURNAL, FOR AUTHORS, and SUBSCRIBE. Below these is a "CASE REPORTS" section for the article "Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery 2014 December;25(2-3):81-4". The article details include copyright information (© 2016 EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA), language (English), and the title "Schwannoma: review of the literature and case report" by Spotti S. 1, Gervasoni C. 1, Valsecchi S. 1, Di Francesco A. 1, Colombo L. 1, Tronchet A. 1, Ussia A. 2. An "ACCESS OPTIONS" section provides details on purchase access (€ 40,00), institutional access, and subscription options. A "SUBSCRIBE TO THIS JOURNAL" section is also present. On the right, there is a cover image of the journal and an "ARTICLE TOOLS" section with links for Reprints, Permissions, and Share. A small "D" is visible in the bottom right corner of the screenshot.

FIGURE 4 (continued). Laptop screenshots from the website of the *Italian Journal of Maxillofacial Surgery* compares the editorial article⁸ without abstract (A, B) and a case report paper article²⁸ with it (C, D).

Here is a list of the benefits of such integration:

1. Reduction of time to search for information.
2. Increasing the probability of citation.
3. Increasing the productivity of scientists.
4. It will help peer-reviewed journal to grow its revenue in case of receiving payment from readers for access to the articles.

Also, the integration of a abstracts may be appropriate in other abstractless articles, for example in the perspective-type articles.²⁹

So, this is just a humble analysis. But it is possible that the editorial teams of the peer-reviewed journals will find our opinion interesting or even important for the development of the journals and surgical science. Anyway, starting this very issue of our open access *Journal* we are happy to make the editorials a more complete paper, initiating the tradition of publishing the editorials of all types (editorials, guest editorial, and postscript editorials) with abstracts.

*Now, get writing that abstract!*³⁰
Social Sciences & Humanities Open > Policies and guidelines > How to write a great abstract for your academic manuscript (2020)

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