اللقب و الاسم الامضاء

السؤال الأول: (الإجابة في ظهر الورقة)

1. أذكر المعلومات التي يجب أن تكون في مرجع يخص فصل في كتاب تم ذكره في مقدمة منشورة علمية ، و ذلك عند وضع المرجع في قائمة المراجع (أذكرها بالترتيب): ,

Chapter author(s), year, title of chapter, in editor(s) name, title of the book, edition and place of publication, publisher, and the page range of the chapter

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2- أين يجد الباحث المعلومات الخاصة بكيفية كتابة المقالة العلمية التي سينشرها: Guide to Authors in journal to publish

الدقة

3- كيف تفرق بين المقدمة وملخص لمنشورة علمية بحثية (أذكر أهم ثلاثة عناصر فقط):

(1) 1- تحتوي المقدمة على المراجع (محوطة بين قوسين) - الملخص: لا يوجد

(1) 2- الهدف يكون في نهاية المقدمة بينما الملخص في أول الفقرة

(1) 3- الملخص فقرة واحدة (الهدف، المواد والطرق، النتائج، الخلاصة aim, Materials & methods, Results, Conclusion

بينما المقدمة ما حدد فقرات.

السؤال الثاني: اقرأ الفقرة التالية و أجب عن الأسئلة (على الورقة)

1. ماذا تمثل هذه الفقرة .....Abstract from research paper.....؟

2. اقترح عنوانا مناسبا للفقرة (اللغة اختيارية):

The role of didymin against 2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin-induced testicular toxicity

Or

Protective effect of didymin against 2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin -induced testicular toxicity

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Protective effect of didymin against 2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin-induced reprotoxicity in male rats

3- حدد المكونات الأساسية للفقرة بأول و آخر كلمة (جملة): تكون الإجابة في ظهر و على الفقرة الورقة

Introduction :

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2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) .....affects the male reproductive system.

Aim of study

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The current study aimed to evaluate the ameliorative role of didymin (DDM) against TCDD-induced testicular toxicity.

Material and methods

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Forty-eight male Sprague–Dawley rats were divided ....., and histopathological parameters were estimated.

Results:

TCDD affected the biochemical profile by reducing the activities of antioxidant enzymes, ……DDM restored all the TCDD-induced damages owing to its antioxidant, anti-apoptotic, and androgenic potential.

Conclusion

Our data suggested that DDM might play its role as a therapeutic agent against TCDD-prompted testicular toxicity.

3- حدد المكونات الأساسية للفقرة بأول و آخر كلمة (جملة): تكون الإجابة في ظهر و على الفقرة الورقة

2, 3, 7, 8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is one of the most potent environmental toxicants, which causes oxidative stress and adversely affects the male reproductive system. The current study aimed to evaluate the ameliorative role of didymin (DDM) against TCDD-induced testicular toxicity. Forty-eight male Sprague–Dawley rats were divided into four equal groups (n=12). (i) Control group, (ii) TCDD-induced group was provided with 10 µg/kg/day of TCDD, (iii) TCDD + DDM group received 10 µg/kg/day of TCDD and 2 mg/kg/day of DDM, and (iv) DDM-treated group was administered with 2 mg/kg/day of DDM. After 56 days of treatment, biochemical, steroidogenic, hormonal, spermatogenic, apoptotic, and histopathological parameters were estimated. TCDD affected the biochemical profile by reducing the activities of antioxidant enzymes, while increasing the levels of malondialdehyde (MDA) and reactive oxygen species (ROS). Furthermore, it decreased the expressions of steroidogenic enzymes, 3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD), 17β-HSD, steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (StAR), cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme (CYP11A1), and 17α-hydroxylase/17, 20-lyase (CYP17A1), as well as reduced the levels of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), and plasma testosterone. Besides, epididymal sperm count, viability, and motility were decreased, while sperm morphological anomalies were increased. Moreover, TCDD altered the apoptotic profile by up-regulating the expressions of Bax and caspase-3, while downregulated the Bcl-2 expression. Additionally, histopathological damages were prompted due to TCDD administration. However, DDM restored all the TCDD-induced damages owing to its antioxidant, anti-apoptotic, and androgenic potential. Our data suggested that DDM might play its role as a therapeutic agent against TCDD-prompted testicular toxicity.

السؤال الثالث:

1- أكتب المرجع بطريقة APA

Silva MJ, Samandar E, Reidy JA, Hauser R, Needham LL, Calafat AM. Metabolite profiles of di-n-butyl phthalate in humans and rats. Environmental science & technology. 2007 *41*(21), 7576-7580.

الإجابة:

APA :

Silva, M. J., Samandar, E., Reidy, J. A., Hauser, R., Needham, L. L., & Calafat, A. M. (2007). Metabolite profiles of di-n-butyl phthalate in humans and rats. *Environmental science & technology*, *41*(21), 7576-7580.

2. لديك المراجع التالية:

1.2 قم بترتيب المراجع حسب طريقة Harvard الترتيب: يكفي أن يكتب الطالب رقم العبارة:

المرجع (1) ثم المرجع (7) ثم المرجع (2) ثم المرجع (3) المرجع (5) ثم المرجع (4) ثم المرجع (6)

2.2 كيف يتم ذكر المرجع (2) و المرجع (3) في مقدمة لمقالة العلمية (تكون الإجابة على هذه الورقة)

Reference 2 :

……(Feng et al., 2014) or Feng et al. (2014)……

Reference 3

……(Flohe and Oting 1984) or Flohe and Oting (1984)……

Reference 2 and reference 3 0.5
.....(Feng et al., 2014; Flohe and Oting 1984) or

Feng et al. (2014) and Flohe and Oting (1984) 0.5

3.2. تحليل المراجع (1، 6 ، 7). يكون التحليل مباشرة في المرجع على هذه الورقة.

Reference (1): Author: A
Feldman M, Levy RI, Fredrickson DS (1972) Estimation of the concentration of low-density عنوان المقالة Title of publication
lipoprotein cholesterol in plasma, without use of the preparative ultracentrifuge. Clin Chem 18:499–502

ترقيم صفحات المقالة داخل المجلة

Reference (2):
Feng L, Mao W, Zhang J, Liu X, Jiao Y, Zhao X, Wang X, Zhang D, Cai D, Wang Y (2014) Pharmacokinetic variations of tetramethylpyrazine phosphate after oral administration in hepatic precancerous mice and its hepatoprotective effects. Drug Dev Ind Pharm 40:1–8

Reference (3):
Flohe L, Oting F (1984) Superoxide dismutase assay. Oxygen radicals in biological systems. Methods Enzymol 105:93–104

Reference (4):
Fromenty B, Pessayre D (1997) Impaired mitochondrial function in microvesicular steatosis effects of drugs, ethanol, hormones and cytokines. J Hepatol 26:43–53

Reference (5):
Friedman D, Simpson GV (1994) ERP amplitude and scalp distribution to target and novel events: effects of temporal order in young, middle-aged and older adults. Cogn Brain Res 2:49–63

Reference (6): 1.5
Genton P, Gelisse P (2002) Valproic acid: adverse effects. Antiepileptic Drugs. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams&Wilkins

Reference (7): 1.5
Feldman M, Friedman LS, Brandt LJ (1997) 3, 4, 5-trihydroxy benzoic acid (gallic acid), the hepatoprotective principle in the fruits ofterminalia belerica-bioassay guided activity

Pharmacol Res 36:315–32

تمنياتي بالتوفيق