



Entering articles in XML

This help manual contains three (independent) sections:

Part 1: Entering articles in XML

Part 2: References given as examples

Part 3: Loading process, errata, and corrections

Date: December 11, 2023

Any questions should be sent to poa-ejournals@thieme.de.

All changes are marked yellow within this document.

Adaptations

Dec. 2023:

- Element [<primdatalink>](#): the elements [<format>](#), [<version>](#) and [<discipline>](#) are now optional
- [References](#): New element [<pub-id>](#) with the attribute [pub-id-type="publisher-id"](#) for articles that are cited with article numbers instead of page numbers
- [References](#): The [<etal>](#) element can now also be used between the elements [<contrib>](#) and [<collab>](#)
- Element [<ext-link>](#): New value retraction available at the attribute [ext-link-type](#)

Juli 2023:

- New element [<trial-reg-studytype>](#) added as child element of [<trial-reg>](#)
- [trial-reg-name>](#) and [<trial-reg-number>](#) are now optional within [<trial-reg>](#)
- Article Number: new value [publisher-id](#) at the attribute [pub-id-type](#) of [<article-id>](#)
- New element [<contributors-statement>](#) as a child element of [<back>](#)

June 2022

- New element [degrees-trailing](#) for trailing academic degree
- only child elements are allowed in the element [contrib](#), no text

Feb. 2022:

- [Language](#): All values of the ISO 639-1 standard (language codes) are permitted.
- [Publication dates](#): New attribute values

Oct. 2021:

- The attribute [access-date](#) is now available at the [uri](#) element.

Feb. 2021:

- Inclusion of [videos](#) from censhare
- display of [funding information](#) and [trial registrations](#) on thieme-connect
- tagging subjects of [congress abstracts](#).

Sept. 2020: Changes in the [copyright](#) information and different copyright for open access publishes articles

March 2020: The element [sec](#) in abstract will be used in the future and remains in the schema. It is not marked as 'deprecated' anymore.



April 2019: Complete revision with fama, hha and bsk
no effects on schema versioning

Adaptations of the schema version 3.0.0

An attribute called [article-status](#) with a defined list of values is available on the root element article. The list is a recommendation from the NISO working group. It can be viewed at <https://groups.niso.org/publications/rp/RP-8-2008.pdf>

For a consistent author tagging the element [contrib](#) has two new attributes: `@corresp` for tagging the corresponding author and `@deceased` to tag authors that passed away. Though to this reason these former attribute values have been removed from `@contrib-type`.

The structure of the [copyright-statement](#) has been tidied up. A mixture of text and elements in between the statement is not possible anymore. Please note, the copyright note itself has changed, too.

The label element has been deleted from [kwd-group](#).

The attribute `@type` with the values *efirst*, *issue* and *online* was redundant on element [date](#). For this purpose, the element [pub-date](#) exists.

Free text within the elements [received and accepted](#) is not possible anymore. Any text needed, must be generated. For that purpose, the element `accepted` carries the attribute `@type` to differentiate between *accepted* ("Accepted:") and *revised* ("Accepted after revision:").

The limitation on tagging clinical trials has been removed. The element [trial-reg](#) is now allowed several times within the `trial-reg-group`.

[Vita](#) and [affiliations](#) always need to be linked. Therefore the `@id` is required for those elements.

The elements `principal-award-recipient` and `principal-investigator` in [award-group](#) were not used and therefore deleted from the current schema.

The [validation of IDs](#) has been loosened. It is not necessary anymore that IDs need a certain prefix. e. g. `bkref @id="BK0005"`. Still it is required to link certain elements.

The element `inchi` has never been used for tagging [chemical structures](#) and has been removed from the schema.

Figures resp. media files [within a paragraph](#) are not allowed anymore. The element `media` has been removed from `p`. Please use `media-group` in the `section` element, instead.

The MathML standard for [mathematical formulas](#) is now available in the schema. That means, formulas can be tagged in a standardized form using the element `m:math` including all subelements. Best way is to use a MathML editor like Math Flow.

Please remember to specify the MathML namespace (`xmlns:m="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML"`) in each XML file on the root element.

An element called `meta` has been added to [fig-group](#), `fig`, [media-group](#) and `media`. This element is most likely relevant for exporting information from content management systems like censhare. It is not allowed and necessary to enter metadata manually.

In [literature references](#) the elements `doi` and `fpage` may appear at the same time. Please refer to the second part of the manual for any details.



In addition, all literature elements, including txt, may only appear once within a single reference. This way problems during the export routines in different databases are prevented.

The element comment-ack within [ack](#) has been deleted for the lack of usage.

Likewise, the element conf-num as child element of [conference](#) was deleted.



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1 Schema XML and article structure

The schema XML serves to enter all journal articles for the Thieme Group into a uniform data structure. In this way it is ensured that all articles are automatically processed so they can be used in various electronic products (e.g. database applications). Careful entry into the schema-XML is thus a prerequisite for the use in our electronic products such as Thieme Connect, CME/CNE, VetCenter and eRef.

The export of data to, for example, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and CrossRef takes place within 24 hours of the article appearing online on Thieme Connect.

The structure of the schema and particularly the metadata area is oriented on the structure of the NLM (National Library of Medicine), known as JATS – an international standard for recording journal content.

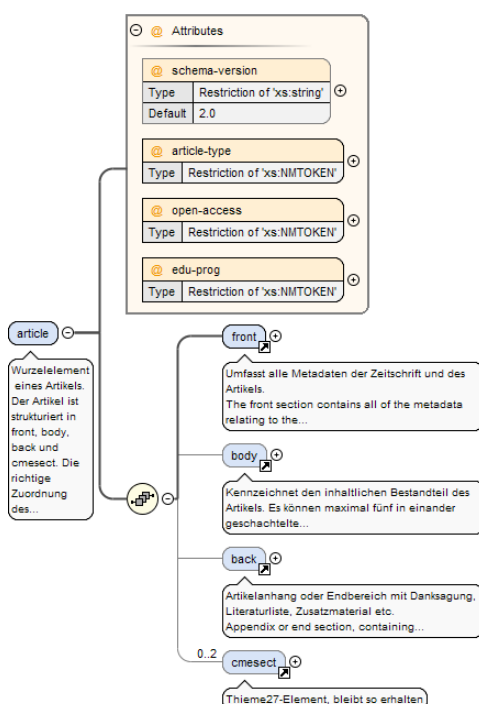
To assign a schema to an XML document, the schema must be appropriately declared in accordance with the standard values marked in bold in the following example. The MathML standard requires a further namespace called “m”. The other values in the example are explained in the following chapters.

Example: Assigning the schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Article open-access="no" article-type="scientific" edu-prog="no"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="thiemejournals30.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:m="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML" >
```

The root element of each article is <article>. The attribute values for <article> (=metadata) are explained in Chapter 3.

Recording of the data takes place in four areas: The <front> area to structure the metadata of the content (cf. Chapter 2.4). In the <body>, the full text, the content itself, is recorded (cf. Chapter 4). In the <back> area, other information is recorded, such as footnotes and attachments (cf. Chapter 5). CME questions and answers can then be structured in <cme-sect>.





2 Frequently Used Elements

2.1 References and links

2.1.1 References within an article – <xref>

All (cross) references within an article (an XML file), e.g. to figures, tables, footnotes or literature references are given with the <xref> element. You can use <xref> to reference elements that have been given an ID.

Element	Explanation
<xref>	Link within the article, e.g. to figures, tables, footnotes, or literature references

Attribute for <xref>	Explanation
idref="..."	Indicates the ID of the element to which the link is to be set

In the example below, a figure is linked. This must be given an ID (cf. 2.3):

Example: Linking within an article
<pre><fig-group> <fig id="FI283-001"> <ext-link href="abb283-001.jpg"/> </fig> </fig-group> <p>The results are shown in <xref idref="FI283-001">Fig. 1</xref>.</p></pre>

2.1.2 Linking to external material – <ext-link>

The <ext-link> element denotes links to external material. This could be an article within Thieme eJournals or another type of external material, such as videos.

If you are linking to other Thieme eJournals articles, you must specify the DOI of the article to which you are linking using the @doi attribute, otherwise the link will not work.

As soon as Thieme eJournals finds the <ext-link> element with the @doi attribute in an article, it sets a link to the article with the specified DOI and vice versa automatically. That means that with an erratum, the link to the original article, and from the original article to the erratum, are made.

Element	Explanation
<ext-link>	Link to an article within Thieme eJournals or to external material



Attribute for <ext-link>	Explanation
ext-link-type ="comment"	Link to an expert comment
ext-link-type ="erratum"	Link to an erratum
ext-link-type ="series"	Link to an article consisting of multiple parts
ext-link-type ="letter"	Link to a letter to the editor / reply
ext-link-type ="intro"	Introduction to/ note on another article
ext-link-type ="update"	Link to an updated article (update)
ext-link-type ="retraction"	Link to a retracted article
doi="..."	Indicates the DOI of the article to which the link is set; optional attribute that must, however, be set for links within Thieme eJournals in all cases.
href="..."	Indicates the file name (generally without file path or Internet address), e.g. figures, videos

Within <ext-link>, all text markup (bold, italics, etc.) are permitted in accordance with the emphGroup (cf. 2.4.1).

Example: Linking to an article within Thieme Connect (Erratum)

```
<p>
  In the contribution
  <ext-link ext-link-type="erratum" doi="10.1055/s-0029-1242536">
    "A paradigmatic crisis in homeopathy"
  </ext-link>
  in issue 1, 2005 there is a dosage error.
</p>
```



Example: Linking to a video file

```
<media-group>
  <caption>
    <p><b>Video 1</b></p>Video showing placement of the first lumen-apposing metal stent
    (LAMS) across an esophagogastric stricture. After 6 months, almost the entire LAMS is
    found to be embedded, with significant tissue overgrowth and a second 15-mm LAMS is
    placed using the stent-in-stent technique. Finally, 1 month later, both LAMSs are easily
    removed.</p>
  </caption>
  <media mediatype="video" id="ME0892-1">
    <ext-link href="10-1055-a-0861-9907-0892evv01.mp4"/>
  </media>
</media-group>
```

2.1.3 Linking to Internet addresses – <uri>

An Internet address is linked with the element <uri>.

Element	Explanation
<uri>	Indicates an Internet address You store the link in the @href attribute.

Attribute for <uri>	Explanation
href="..."	Contains the complete link incl. information on the protocol (e.g. http://).
access-date="..."	Specifies the date on which the Internet address was accessed

Example: Specifying a URL

```
<uri href="http://www.statistik-eu.de">www.statistik-eu.de</uri>
```

2.2 Headings

Headings **within** the article are considered below. The title of the article is recorded at a different point (cf. 3.6).

Headings are defined with the elements <label> and <title> or <caption>:

Element	Explanation
<label>	Numbering format of the heading (e.g. 1., 2., 3. or a), b), c))
<title>	Heading text: contains all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup and all of the elements of the inlineGroup as well as <linkGroup>
<caption>	WARNING! Is not used as a heading in flowing text, but only as a heading within boxes (cf. 4.2), formulas and structures (cf. 4.3), figure groups (cf. 4.4), media groups (cf. 4.5), tables (cf. 4.6) and lists (cf. 4.7).


Example: Use of headings within the article

```
<sec2>
  <label>1.1</label>
  <title>General aspects</title>
</sec2>
```

2.3 Attribute: ID

Below is an overview of all the elements that are assigned an ID with a special prefix as an attribute. Each element to which an ID is assigned is provided with a special prefix for the attribute value that indicates the element type. The number after the prefix is freely definable:

Element	Explanation	Prefix of the attribute value @id	Use of the ID	Example:
<aff>	Information about the institution	AF	optional	<aff id="AF123456">
<bio>	Resumé, information about author	BI	optional	<bio id="BI123456">
<bkref>	Reference to a book	BR	mandatory	<bkref id="BR123456">
<boxed-text>	For displaying boxes	BX	optional	<boxed-text id="BX123456">
<chem-struct>	Individual chemical structure formulas	CS	mandatory	<chem-struct id="CS123456">
<corresp>	Information about the correspondence address	CO	optional	<corresp id="CO123456">
<disp-formula>	Mathematical formulas	DF	mandatory	<disp-formula id="DF123456">
<fig>	Figure	FI	mandatory	<fig id="FI123456">
<fn>	Individual footnotes	FN	mandatory	<fn id="FN123456">
<inline-formula>	Calls an image file for a mathematical or chemical formula	FO	optional	<inline-formula id="FO123456">
<jnref>	Reference to an article	JR	mandatory	<jnref id="JR123456">
<media>	Referencing of media files	ME	optional	<media id="ME123456">
<otherref>	For other references that do not come under <jnref> and <media>	OR	mandatory	<otherref id="OR123456">



Element	Explanation	Prefix of the attribute value @id	Use of the ID	Example:
<primdata>	Higher-level element for entering primary data	PD	optional	<primdata id="PD123456">
<psupmat>	Container element for all supplementary material for an article	SM	optional	<psupmat id="SM123456">
<table>	Enclosing element for a table	TB	mandatory	<table id="TB123456">

2.4 Groups

The groups contain all of the elements that are permitted at the corresponding position in the schema when a group is called. The groups thus contain elements that occur frequently at various positions within the schema and are not, therefore, to be mentioned in full at each position.

2.4.1 Text markup – **emphGroup**

Element	Explanation
	Bold
<i>	Italic
<bi>	Bold italic
<u>	Underline
<overline>	Overline
<sc>	Small caps
<sup>	Superscript
<sub>	Subscript

Line breaks (<break/>) are permitted within the emphasis elements.

2.4.2 Inline elements – **inlineGroup**

Element	Explanation
<inline-formula>	Calls a figure file for mathematical and chemical formulas (cf. 4.3.3)
<m:math>	Includes mathematical formula using the MathML standard

2.4.3 Other groups

For the sake of completeness, all the other groups will be briefly described. In part these can be found in the respective section.

The **secGroup** contains all of the elements that can occur within the individual structure levels of an article. These elements are described in detail in Chapter 4.



The **linkGroup** contains the <ext-link> and <xref> elements. These elements are described in Chapter 2. A further group is **commGroup**, containing the <uri>, <email>, <phone>, and <fax> elements.



3 Metadata for the article

A part of the metadata is maintained directly in the root element <article>.

These metadata play a decisive role for the export of data to other databases and contribute to the worldwide visibility on other platforms. Careful maintenance and checking are therefore essential.

Element	Subelements
<article>	<front> <body> <back> <cmesect>

Attributes for <article>	Explanation
open-access ="yes no"	The default is "no". For open-access articles, "yes" must be set. If "yes", then the entry of the CC licence must be made in the <permissions> element (cf. 0). Is extracted for display and for export.
article-type ="..."	The type selection has consequences for the export. The type of article is used for further processing on other platforms (e.g. PubMed) and for visibility worldwide.
article-type ="scientific"	Original article
article-type ="magazine"	Shell article (for the most part a layout oriented, short article, around one page or less)
article-type ="promotional"	Promotional article or article of a sponsor.
article-type ="erratum"	Erratum
article-type ="evaluation"	Book review or Synfacts article (cf. 7.1)
article-type ="congress-abstract"	Congress abstract
edu-prog ="yes no"	The default is "no". If this relates to an article on continuing or higher education, "yes" must be set. The attribute directs the link to the appropriate Thieme portal (e.g. CME, CNE).



Attribute for <article>	Explanation
article-status = "..."	Please <u>do not</u> use the attribute yet!
article-status = "AO"	Authors Original
article-status = "SMUR"	Submitted Manuscript Under Review
article-status = "AM"	Accepted Manuscript
article-status = "P"	Proof
article-status = "VoR"	Version of Record
article-status = "CVoR"	Corrected Version of Record
article-status = "EVoR"	Enhanced Version of Record

Except for the above-mentioned metadata in the root element <article>, all metadata for the journal and the article are contained in the <front> area of the schema XML.

The <front> element is divided into the <journal-meta> and <article-meta> elements. <journal-meta> contains all of the metadata for the respective journal, while <article-meta> contains all of the metadata for the article.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<front>	/article/front	<journal-meta> <article-meta>

Subelements for <front>	xPath	Explanation
<journal-meta>	/article/front/journal-meta	Journal metadata
<article-meta>	/article/front/article-meta	Metadata for the article

3.1 Journal metadata

There are metadata that are assigned globally to the journal (e.g. name of the journal, ISSN) and there are metadata that apply specifically to the article (e.g. number of pages).

Element	xPath	Subelements
<journal-meta>	/article/front/journal-meta	<journal-id> <journal-title-group> <issn> <publisher>



3.1.1 DOI and Short Title of the Journal

Element	xPath	Explanation
<journal-id>	/article/front/journal-meta/ journal-id	Records the short title/DOI of the journal
Attributes for <journal-id>	Explanation	
journal-id-type ="doi"	Mandatory information; DOI of the journal (not of the article)	
journal-id-type ="pmc"	If available, short title of the journal listed in PubMed	
journal-id-type ="publisher"	Optional; e.g. manuscript number or other ID used internally	

3.1.2 Title of the journal

The <journal-title-group> element is the enclosing element for the title of the journal:

Element	xPath	Explanation
<journal-title-group>	/article/front/journal-meta/ journal-title-group	Surrounds the title of the journal
Subelement	xPath	Explanation
<journal-title>	/article/front/journal-meta/ journal-title-group/ journal-title	Complete name of the journal

3.1.3 ISSN of the Journal

You specify the ISSN and E-ISSN of the journal in the <issn> element.

Note: Please enter an X as a capital.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<issn>	/article/front/journal-meta/ issn	Indicates the ISSN and E-ISSN using the pub-type="..." attribute
Attributes for <issn>	Explanation	
pub-type="print"	If available, ISSN of the print version	
pub-type="e-issn"	Mandatory: ISSN of the electronic version	

3.1.4 Publisher information

The name of the publisher is recorded in the <publisher> element:



Element	xPath	Explanation
<publisher>	/article/front/journal-meta/ publisher	Publisher information

Subelements for <publisher>	xPath	Explanation
<publisher-name>	/article/front/journal-meta/ publisher/publisher-name	Name of publisher
<publisher-loc>	/article/front/journal-meta/ publisher/publisher-loc	Place of publication

Example: Entering journal metadata in <journal-meta>

```

<journal-meta>
  <journal-id journal-id-type="doi">10.1055/s-000000085</journal-id>
  <journal-id journal-id-type="pmc">Thorac cardiovasc Surg</journal-id>
  <journal-title-group>
    <journal-title>The Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgeon</journal-title>
  </journal-title-group>
  <issn pub-type="print">0171-642X</issn>
  <issn pub-type="e-issn">1439-1902</issn>
  <publisher>
    <publisher-name>Georg Thieme Verlag KG</publisher-name>
    <publisher-loc>Rüdigerstraße 14, 70469 Stuttgart, Germany</publisher-loc>
  </publisher>
</journal-meta>

```

3.2 Metadata for the article

You enter all of the information relating to the article in <article-meta>. The following gives an overview of the elements contained in <article-meta>. The individual elements are explained in more detail in Chapters 3.3 to 3.16.



Element	Subelements
<article-meta>	<article-id> <article-categories> <language> <title-group> <contrib-group> <aff> <author-notes> <pub-date> <volume> <issue> <issuedoi> <issue-sponsor> <supplement> <fpage> <lpage> <received> <accepted> <iconflict> <article-sponsor> <permissions> <abstract> <teaser> <trans-abstract> <trans-teaser> <kwd-group> <funding-group> <trial-reg-group> <conference>
Subelements for <article-meta>	Explanation
<article-id>	Used for the DOI and (optionally) the manuscript number
<article-categories>	Contains information about the category, title and editor of the issue
<language>	Language (one or several) of the article
<title-group>	Information about the title of the article
<contrib-group>	Information about (groups of) authors and their resumés
<aff>	Information about the institution
<author-notes>	Entering the correspondence author and correspondence address
<pub-date>	Publication date of the article
<volume>	Volume of the journal
<issue>	Issue number; indicates whether the article is part of an issue
<issuedoi>	DOI of the issue (not of the article); not currently used
<issue-sponsor>	Sponsor of the issue. Only if all or several articles in an issue are affected (otherwise use <article-sponsor>).
<supplement>	Supplement number; indicates whether it involves a supplement
<fpage>	First page of the article
<lpage>	Last page of the article; if it is a single-page article, <lpage> can be omitted
<received>	Date on which the editor received the manuscript.
<accepted>	Date on which the manuscript was accepted. Entry of date with <date> (cf. 3.9).
<iconflict>	Information on conflicts of interest
<article-sponsor>	Sponsor of the article. Only for one or few sponsored articles in an issue (otherwise use <issue-sponsor>).
<permissions>	Permissions situation
<abstract>	Abstract
<teaser>	Teaser
<trans-abstract>	Foreign-language abstract
<trans-teaser>	Foreign-language teaser
<kwd-group>	Entry of keywords
<funding-group>	Sponsorship
<trial-reg-group>	Clinical trials
<conference>	Details of the congress



3.3 Entering the DOI, manuscript number and publisher id

Every article **must** have a DOI.

The DOI must not be changed at any point during the entire publication process for the article!!

Element	xPath	Explanation
<article-id>	/article/front/article-meta/article-id	Used for the DOI and (optionally) the manuscript number

Attributes for <article-id>	Explanation
pub-id-type="doi"	Used to enter the DOI for the article
pub-id-type="manuscript"	Used to enter the manuscript number (optional)
pub-id-type="publisher-id"	Used to enter the Article Number for Continuous Publication (optional)

Example: Entering the DOI and the manuscript number

```
<article-meta>
  <article-id pub-id-type="doi">10.1055/s-0029-1039110</article-id>
  <article-id pub-id-type="manuscript">3559-727</article-id>
  <article-id pub-id-type="publisher-id">1039110</article-id>
  ...
</article-meta>
```

3.4 Information on the Category(ies) and the Main Focus

Elements	xPath	Explanation
<article-categories>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories	Contains information about the category, the topic of the issue and the editor of the issue.

Subelements for <article-categories>	xPath	Explanation
<series-title>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories/series-title	Main focus of the issue
<series-text>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories/series-text	Editor of the issue
<subj-group>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories//subj-group	Contains information about the category and, if applicable, the subcategory
<subj-editor>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories/subj-editor	Indicates the editor of the category . This entry only occurs in some journals and is optional.



Subelement for <subj-group>	xPath	Explanation
<subject>	/article/front/article-meta/article-categories/ subj-group/subject	Category/subcategory

Attribute for <subject>	Explanation
content-type="..."	This attribute controls the display and search on other platforms. As a result, consult the respective production editor about the use per category. There are the options case, congress-abstract, editorial, education, erratum, guideline, magazine, news, scientific, society, statement.

Value	Explanation
Please only use after consultation with the production editor.	
case	Case history, consultation, case report
congress-abstract	Abstract, poster at congresses
editorial	Editorial, reader greeting
education	Education, continuing or further education
erratum	Erratum, addendum, correction
guideline	Guideline, consensus paper
magazine	Short articles, e.g. quiz, legislation, ethics, book review, interview
news	News (but not of a society)
scientific	Original work, scientific work, letter to the editor
society	Societies, associations
statement	Review, overview (possibly legislation, ethics – depending on length and depth)

Please identify promotional news, sponsored articles using <issue-sponsor> or <article-sponsor>.

<subject> gives the name of the category and any subcategory. The subcategory is reached with nesting:

Example for tagging the category/subcategory
<pre> <article-categories> <subj-group> <subject content-type="editorial">Main topic</subject> <subj-group> <subject>Introduction</subject> </subj-group> </subj-group> <subj-editor>Editor of the category</subj-editor> <series-title>Issue title</series-title> <series-text>Guest editor</series-text> </article-categories> </pre>



If no subcategory exists, nesting is not necessary. You must include `<subj-group>` and `<subj-editor>` within `<article-categories>` **before** `<series-title>` and `<series-text>`.

3.5 Language of the article

Element	xPath	Explanation
<code><language></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/language</code>	Language of the article (= full text) (can appear multiple times; the languages named are all of the same value)

All values of the standard ISO 639-1 (language codes) are permitted, e.g.:

Language code	Language
de	German
en	English
es	Spanish
pt	Portuguese

Example: Recording of languages, e.g. multilingual articles

```
<language>en</language>
<language>de</language>
```

Also see Chapter 7.3 on the subject of multilingual articles.

3.6 Title of the Article

You must always specify a title. You cannot load articles without titles.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<code><title-group></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/title-group</code>	Information about the title of the article



Subelements for <title-group>	xPath	Explanation
<article-title>	/article/front/article-meta/ title-group/article-title	Title of the article; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as the <break/> and <xref> subelements are permitted.
<subtitle>	/article/front/article-meta/ title-group/subtitle	Title of the article; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as the <break/> and <xref> subelements are permitted.
<trans-title>	/article/front/article-meta/ title-group/trans-title	Foreign language title of the article with mandatory language attribute @lang (for language codes cf. 3.5); all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as <break/> are permitted
<trans-subtitle>	/article/front/article-meta/ title-group/trans-subtitle	Foreign language sub-title of the article with mandatory language attribute @lang; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as <break/> are permitted
<shorttitle>	/article/front/article-meta/ title-group/shorttitle	Short name for chemistry only. Will not be displayed online.

<trans-title> is only set if the article has an additional heading that differs from that of the original language. In all cases, you must tag foreign language titles using <trans-title>. These do not belong in <subtitle> and it is not sufficient to set them in the heading of the abstract.

Example: Entering the title

```
<title-group>
  <article-title>Aneurysmatische Subarachnoidalblutung</article-title>
  <subtitle>Diagnostik und Therapie zerebraler und systemischer Komplikationen</subtitle>
  <trans-title lang="en">Aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage</trans-title>
  <trans-subtitle lang="en">therapy and complications</trans-subtitle>
</title-group>
```



3.7 Information on author and groups

The entry of the authors or a group of authors of an article is one of the most important entries for an article. Through the publication of the article, the authors achieve recognition and reputation. Only careful recording guarantees they can be found in other databases and thus guarantees visibility in the professional world.

3.7.1 Name of the author

All entries about the authors are recorded in the <contrib-group> element. This includes the name of the author (in <contrib>) or the name of an author group (in <collab>) as well as the résumé. The <contrib-group> element may be used only once.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<contrib-group>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group	<contrib> <collab> <bio> <txt>

Subelements for <contrib-group>	xPath	Explanation
<contrib>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib	Information about one author
<collab>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab	Group of authors (see 3.7.2)
<bio>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/bio	Resumé (details below)
<txt>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/txt	Free text for information about, for example, "editor". Content from <txt> is not exported to other databases (e.g. PubMed).
<etal>	/ article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/etal	For authors or editors not mentioned in the reference.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<contrib>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib	<name> <degrees> <degrees-trailing> <xref> <identifier>



Attributes for <contrib>	Explanation
contrib-type="..."	<u>optional</u> ; only use in the following cases with the appropriate values
contrib-type="equal-contrib"	Only use for authors who have contributed <u>equally</u> to the article and have declared this appropriately when submitted
contrib-type="main-contrib"	Only use for defined <u>main author</u>
corresp="true false"	Only to be used for the <u>correspondence</u> author. See also 3.7.5
deceased="true false"	Only for <u>deceased</u> author

You tag the names of the authors as follows:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<name>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ /article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/collab/ contrib/name/	<surname> <given-names> <middle-name> <suffix> <txt>

Subelements for <name>	xPath	Explanation
<surname>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ surname	Last name
<given-names>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ given-names	Given name; <u>only</u> the first one is recorded here
<middle-name>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ middle-name	All elements of the name between the first given name and the last name, e.g. Second given name and also "von": <middle-name>Hubert von</middle-name>
<suffix>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ suffix	Name suffix (e.g. "jr.")
<txt>	/article/front/article-meta/ contrib-group/contrib/name/ txt	Used for authors who have no given name or last name but only have a single element to their name. For all other uses, please use <txt> under <contrib-group>. Content from <txt> is not exported to other databases (e.g. PubMed).



Element	xPath	Explanation
<degrees>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib/degrees	Academic qualifications of the author
<degrees-trailing>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib/degrees-trailing	Trailing academic qualifications of the author
<xref>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib/xref	Link to the institution of the author
with attribute idref="..."		Assignment of a unique ID with which the institution is referenced
<identifier>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/contrib/identifier	ID of the author
with attribute value="ORCID"		ORCID is provided as the attribute.

In the following example, two authors are recorded, of which one is the main author:

Example: Entering Authors

```

<contrib-group>
  <contrib contrib-type="equal-contrib" corresp="true">
    <name>
      <surname>Miller</surname>
      <given-names>John</given-names>
      <middle-name>Stewart</middle-name>
      <suffix>jr.</suffix>
    </name>
    <degrees>MD</degrees>
    <xref idref="AF222-001">1</xref>
    <identifier value="ORCID">0000-0003-2319-8059</identifier>
  </contrib>
  <contrib contrib-type="equal-contrib">
    <name>
      <surname>Williams</surname>
      <given-names>Jonathan</given-names>
    </name>
    <xref idref="AF222-002">2</xref>
    <xref idref="CO110-1"/>
    <identifier value="ORCID">0000-0003-1829-4273</identifier>
  </contrib>
</contrib-group>

```




3.7.2 Group of authors

A group of authors is, for example, a research group or association that has various members. The information on the groups of authors and their members are entered within `<collab>`. You also set the link to the institution here:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><collab></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab</code>	<code><collab-name></code> <code><xref></code> <code><contrib></code> <code><on-behalf-of></code>

Element	xPath	Explanation
<code><collab-name></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab/collab-name</code>	Name of the group
<code><xref></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab/xref</code>	Link to the institution
<code><contrib></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab/contrib</code>	Name of an individual author in the group; for details cf. 3.7.1
<code><on-behalf-of></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/collab/on-behalf-of</code>	Author who represents a group; only if <code><contrib></code> is not used.

Attribute for <code><xref></code>	Explanation
<code>idref="..."</code>	Assignment of a unique ID with which the institution is referenced

Example: Group of authors

```
<contrib-group>
  <collab>
    <collab-name> Researchers of Lab IV </collab-name>
    <contrib>
      <name>
        <surname>Miller</surname>
        <given-names>John</given-names>
      </name>
      <xref idref="AF001-001"></xref>
    </contrib>
  </collab>
</contrib-group>
```

3.7.3 Resumés

You enter the résumé of the author and information about the author in the `<bio>` element within the `<contrib-group>`:



Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<bio>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/bio	<label> <title> <fig-group> <table> <p> <list>
<fig-group>	/article/front/article-meta/contrib-group/bio/fig-group	Figures of the author(s)

Attributes for <bio>	Explanation
id = "..."	The allocation of an ID is obligatory so that <bio> can be referenced. When assigning the ID, the number range rule for <bio> must be observed: <bio> is labelled using the "BI" prefix. This is followed by a freely chosen sequence of numbers and/or letters. This string must contain a hyphen (e.g. part of manuscript number, hyphen, sequential number). Example: BI283-001
position = "front back"	Indicates whether <bio> is output in the front or back section
lang = "de en ..."	optional language attribute (cf. 3.5)

Example: Résumé

```
<bio id="BI283-0001" position="front">
  <title>Dr. med. Oliver P. Gautschi</title>
  <p>Specialist registrar at the neurosurgery department at the Canton hospital in St. Gallen. He is responsible for various clinical trials at the surgical intensive care ward and central accident and emergency department.</p>
  <fig-group>
    <fig id="FI011001-7">
      <ext-link href="ains01201001-7.jpg"></ext-link>
    </fig>
  </fig-group>
</bio>
```

3.7.4 Institutions

You enter the relevant institutions within the <aff> element:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<aff>	/article/front/article-meta/aff	<addr-line> <institution> <country> <uri> <email> <phone> <fax>



Attributes for <aff>	Explanation
id="..."	The allocation of an ID is obligatory so that the affiliation can be referenced. The ID prefix is AF (cf. 2.3). The ID of <aff> must be identical to the value of @idref for the author so that the institution is linked with the author.
display="..."	Is required to display a number and/or a letter of the individual affiliation

Attribute for <institution>	Explanation
rin="..."	includes the Ringgold identification of the institution

You enter all of the data about the address of the institution in the <aff> element. All of the emphasis elements in emphGroup (cf. **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**) can be used within <aff>.

Please note: If an author is affiliated with more than one institution, enter these in separate <aff> tags. Accordingly, you must set separate links to the institutions for the author name.

Example: Entering institutions

```
<aff id="AF222-001" display="1">
  <institution rin="RIN9144">Ruprecht Karls Universität Heidelberg; Germany</institution>
</aff>
```

3.7.5 Entering the Correspondence Address/Correspondence Author

If a correspondence address or correspondence author is available, you must **always** enter this in <author-notes>. This also applies even if this address and author have already been entered elsewhere (e.g. in <bio>).

You enter the correspondence author/contact person for the correspondence address using the <contrib corresp="true"> element. You can only enter a correspondence address once you have set this element (cf. 3.7.1).

Element	xPath	Subelements
<author-notes>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes	<label> <title> <corresp> <p>



Subelements for <author-notes>	xPath	Explanation
<label> <title>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/title	Heading (cf. 2.2)
<p>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/p	Inserting a paragraph. You must use <bio> to enter detailed information about the author's resumé.
<corresp>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp	You enter all information about the correspondence address in <corresp>. All of the emphasis elements in emphGroup are permitted in <corresp> (cf. Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.). You can enter a line break using .

Attribute for <corresp>	Explanation
id="..."	Allows you to set a link to the relevant correspondence author If an article has several correspondence authors, you must set the <xref idref="..."> element within <contrib> and assign the respective authors IDs so that they can be assigned to the relevant correspondence address. The ID is prefixed by "CO". You then set a link to the <corresp> element.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<corresp>	/article/front/article- meta/author-notes/corresp/c	<fullname> <addr-line> <city> <country> <institution> <xref> <uri> <email> <phone> <fax>



Subelements for <corresp>	xPath	Explanation
<fullname>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ fullname	Name of the author in the address
<addr-line>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ addr-line	Address line; you must set each address element (street, P.O. box, postal code and city) in a separate address line
<city>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ city	City
<country>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ country	Country
<institution>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ institution	Institution
<xref>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ xref	External link (cf. 2.1.2), usually not used here
<uri>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ uri	Indicates an Internet address (cf. 2.1.3)
<email>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ email	E-mail address; entry of the e-mail address using the @href="mailto:... attribute " (Example: <email href="mailto:beispiel@beispiel.de">
<phone>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ phone	Telephone number
<fax>	/article/front/article-meta/ author-notes/corresp/ fax	Fax number

Example: Entering the correspondence address

```

<author-notes>
  <title>Correspondence address</title>
  <corresp id="CO001-001">
    <fullname>Dr. h. c. John Miller</fullname>
    <addr-line>Prinz-Eugen-Str. 10</addr-line>
    <addr-line>79102 Freiburg</addr-line>
    <email href="mailto:info@praxis-wuerger.de">info@praxis-wuerger.de</email>
    <uri href="http://www.praxis-wuerger.de">www.praxis-wuerger.de</uri>
  </corresp>
</author-notes>

```



3.8 Information on publication date and issue number

Element	xPath	Subelements
<pub-date>	/article/front/article-meta/ pub-date	<day> <month> <year>

Subelements for <pub-date>	xPath	Explanation
<day>	/article/front/article-meta/ pub-date/day	Indicates the day; must always be entered as a two-digit value
<month>	/article/front/article-meta/ pub-date/month	Indicates the month; must always be entered as a two-digit value
<year>	/article/front/article-meta/ pub-date/year	Indicates the year; must always be entered as a four-digit value

Attributes for <pub-date>	Explanation
type="issue"	Publication date of the article in an issue, on which the issue should be published officially.
type="e-first"	Publication date of the eFirst article. The date is set automatically for eFirst articles. (cf. 7.2 for information about tagging eFirst articles).
type="vor-online"	Publication date of an article published online. Is always set automatically. For eFirst articles, the online date is identical to the eFirst date. For articles not published eFirst, it is identical to the issue-online date.
type="issue-online"	Publication date of the article in an issue, on which the issue was actually published online.
type="am"	Publication date on which the AAM was published online.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<volume>	/article/front/article-meta/ volume	Volume
<issue> or <supplement>	/article/front/article-meta/ issue /article/front/article-meta/ supplement	Number of the issue or the supplement. Issue is always two-digit, e.g. 01, for double issues separated by a forward slash, e.g. 01/02
<issue-sponsor>	/article/front/article-meta/ issue-sponsor	Information on the sponsor of an issue or a supplement

Example: Entering the publication date and issue number of an issue

```
<pub-date type="issue"><month>06</month><year>2009</year></pub-date>
<volume>57</volume>
<issue>04</issue>
```

**Example: Entering the publication date and issue number of a supplement**

```
<pub-date type="issue"><month>01</month><year>2005</year></pub-date>  
<volume>23</volume>  
<issue-sponsor>sponsored by Astra Zeneca</issue-sponsor>  
<supplement>04</supplement>
```



3.9 Publication workflow

The date in the publication workflow (<accepted> and <received>) as well as in the reference (<jnref>, <bkref>, and <otherref>) are recorded in the <date> subelement:

Element	xPath	Explanation
<received>	/article/front/article-meta/received	Date on which the editor received the manuscript. Not used in all journals. The standardized text "Received:" must be generated in the template.
<accepted>	/article/front/article-meta/accepted	Date on which the manuscript was accepted.

Attributes for <accepted >	Explanation	
type="accepted"	Instead of free text the standardized text "Accepted:" must be generated depending on the attribute value.	
type="revised"	Instead of free text the standardized text "Accepted after revision:" must be generated depending on the attribute value.	

Subelements for <received> and <accepted>	xPath	Subelements
<date>	/article/front/article-meta/received/date /article/front/article-meta/accepted/date	<day> <month> <year>

Subelements for <date>	xPath	Explanation
<day>	/article/front/article-meta/accepted/date/day /article/front/article-meta/received/date/day	Indicates the day; must always be entered as a two-digit value
<month>	/article/front/article-meta/accepted/date/month /article/front/article-meta/received/date/month	Indicates the month; must always be entered as a two-digit value
<year>	/article/front/article-meta/accepted/date/year /article/front/article-meta/received/date/year	Indicates the year; must always be entered as a four-digit value


Example: Date in the publication workflow

```

<received>Submitted on
  <date>
    <day>25</day><month>07</month><year>2005</year>
  </date>
</received>
<accepted @type="accepted">
  <date>
    <day>20</day><month>03</month><year>2005</year>
  </date>
</accepted>
<accepted @type="revised">
  <date>
    <day>31</day><month>05</month><year>2005</year>
  </date>
</accepted>

```

3.10 Pagination

Element	xPath	Explanation
<fpage>	/article/front/article-meta/fpage	First page of the article
<lpage>	/article/front/article-meta/lpage	Last page of the article; if it is a single-page article, <lpage> can be omitted

Example: Pagination

```

<fpage>468</fpage>
<lpage>474</lpage>

```

3.11 Conflicts of interest

You must enter the conflict of interest information in each article.

If different details are entered per author and there is a conflict for at least one author, please select "true". If the conflict of interest is unknown or has not been requested, please select "unknown":

Element	xPath	Explanation
<iconflict>	/article/front/article-meta/iconflict	Indicates whether a conflict of interest exists

Attributes for <iconflict>	Explanation
value="true"	The author(s) declare that one or more conflicts of interest exist
value="false"	The author(s) declare that a conflict of interest does not exist
value="unknown"	It is not known whether a conflict of interests exists



Subelement for <iconflict>	xPath	Explanation
<title>	/article/front/article-meta/ iconflict/title	Heading (optional)
<p>	/article/front/article-meta/ iconflict/p	Optional information on conflicts of interest; if left empty, an appropriate standard text is automatically generated for online display with "true" and "false"

Example: Conflicts of interest

```
<iconflict value="false">
  <title>Conflicts of interest</title>
  <p>The authors declare that there no conflicts of interest.</p>
</iconflict>
<iconflict value="unknown"/>
```

3.12 Permissions situation

The permissions belonging to an article are listed here, such as copyright or Creative Commons licence.

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<permissions>	/article/front/article-meta/ permissions	<copyright-statement> <copyright-year> <copyright-holder> <license>

Subelements for <permissions>	xPath	Explanation
</copyright-statement>	/article/front/article-meta/ permissions/copyright-statement	Entry of copyright; mandatory Is displayed on the internal Thieme platforms, but not included in exports to other databases
<copyright-year>	/article/front/article-meta/ permissions/copyright-statement/copyright-year	Copyright year; mandatory Important for export to other databases.
<copyright- holder>	/article/front/article-meta/ permissions/copyright-statement/copyright-holder	Owner of copyright; mandatory Important for export to other databases.
<license>	/article/front/article-meta/ permissions/license	Entry of CC licence; mandatory if @open- access="yes"



Attribute for <license>	Explanation
license-type="..."	The CC licence is contained in the attribute along with information on the version

Example: Copyright and CC licence

```
<permissions>
  <copyright-statement>Thieme. All rights reserved.</copyright-statement>
  <copyright-year>2019</copyright-year>
  <copyright-holder>Georg Thieme Verlag KG</copyright-holder>
</permissions>
```

Example: Copyright for open access article with BY 4.0 license

```
<permissions>
  <copyright-statement>The Author(s). This is an open access article published by Thieme
under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, permitting unrestricted use,
distribution, and reproduction so long as the original work is properly cited.
(https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).</copyright-statement>
  <copyright-year>2019</copyright-year>
  <copyright-holder>The Author(s).</copyright-holder>
  <license license-type="CC BY 4.0"/>
</permissions>
```

Example: Copyright for open access article with BY-NC-ND 4.0 license

```
<permissions>
  <copyright-statement>The Author(s). This is an open access article published by Thieme
under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial-License,
permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit.
Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon.
(https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).</copyright-statement>
  <copyright-year>2019</copyright-year>
  <copyright-holder>The Author(s).</copyright-holder>
  <license license-type="CC BY-NC-ND 4.0"/>
</permissions>
```

Proof of copyright for external materials Chapter 4.10.

3.13 Sponsorship

If the article has been financed with sponsorship, this must be given in the article. The institution and the respective number are to be entered.

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<funding-group>	/article/front/article-meta/ funding-group	<award-group> <funding-statement> Information on the funding

Attribute for <funding-group>	Explanation
with attribute lang="de en ..."	optional language attribute (cf. 3.5)



Subelements for <funding-group>	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<award-group>	/article/front/article-meta/ funding-group/award-group	<funding-source> <award-id> <principal- award-recipient> <principal-investigator> Entry of institution and sponsor number. Note: Only this area is transferred to other platforms.
<funding- statement>	/article/front/article-meta/ funding-group/funding- statement	Text entry of the sponsorship; used for online display.

Subelements for <award-group>	xPath	Explanation
<funding-source>	/article/front/article-meta/ funding-group/award-group/ funding-source	Name of the institution; is exported to other databases.
<award-id>	/article/front/article-meta/ funding-group/award-group/ award-id	Number of the sponsorship; is exported to other databases.

Attribute for <funding-source>	Explanation
doi	Funder-ID

Example: Sponsorship

```
<funding-group>
  <award-group>
    <funding-source>Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)/Portuguese National
    Budget, SEABIOMED project</funding-source>
    <award-id>PTDC/MAR/103957/2008</award-id>
  </award-group>
  <award-group>
    <funding-source>Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT)/Portuguese National
    Budget, XtremeBio project</funding-source>
    <award-id>PTDC/MAR-EST/4346/2012</award-id>
  </award-group>
  <funding-statement>
    <b>Acknowledgements:</b> This work was supported by SEABIOMED
    (PTDC/MAR/103957/2008) and the XtremeBio projects (PTDC/MAR-EST/4346/2012) funded
    by Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT).
  </funding-statement>
</funding-group>
```

Information for display in thieme-connect

As soon as a **funding statement** is tagged, Thieme connect no longer displays the text „supported by:“ resp. „gefördert durch:“, but **only** the text of the funding statement itself.

Only if **no** <funding-statement> exists and therefore one or more <award-group>, the text „supported by:“ resp. „gefördert durch:“ will be generated and the information of the <award-group> is displayed.



3.14 Clinical trials

Clinical trials are registered studies that are to be given with the article.

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<trial-reg-group>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group	<trial-reg> <trial-reg-statement> Information on the clinical studies

Subelements for <trial-reg-group>	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<trial-reg>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group/trial-reg	<trial-reg-name> <trial-reg-number> Information on the respective sponsorship Note: Only this element will be exported to other platforms.
<trial-reg-statement>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group/trial-reg-statement	Text entry for the trials; used for online display.

Subelements for <trial-reg>	xPath	Explanation
<trial-reg-name>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group/trial-reg/ trial-reg-name	Name of the registration; is exported to other databases.
<trial-reg-number>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group/trial-reg/ trial-reg-number	Number of the trial; is exported to other databases.
<trial-reg-studytype>	/article/front/article-meta/ trial-reg-group/trial-reg/ trial-reg-studytype	Type of study; is exported to other databases.

Example: Clinical trial

```
<trial-reg-group>
  <trial-reg>
    <trial-reg-name>International Standard Randomized Controlled Trials</trial-reg-name>
    <trial-reg-number>ISRCTN77500181</trial-reg-number>
  </trial-reg>
  <trial-reg>
    <trial-reg-name>EU Clinical Trials Register</trial-reg-name>
    <trial-reg-number>2012-A01294-39</trial-reg-number>
  </trial-reg>
  <trial-reg-statement>
    <b>TRIAL REGISTRATION:</b> International Standard Randomized Controlled Trials
    ISRCTN77500181 and EU Clinical Trials Register 2012-A01294-39
  </trial-reg-statement>
</trial-reg-group>
```



Information on displaying in thieme-connect

As soon as a **trial registration statement** is tagged, Thieme connect no longer displays the text „Clinical Trial Registration:“ resp. „Clinical Trials Registrierung:“, but **only** the text of the funding statement itself.

Only if **no** <trial-reg-statement> exists and therefore one or more <trial-reg>, the text „Trial registrations:“ will be generated and the information of the <award-group> is displayed.

3.15 Abstracts and teaser

You enter the version of the abstract in the original language using the <abstract> element. This element is given a mandatory language attribute.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<abstract>	/article/front/article-meta/abstract	<label> <title> <graphicalabstract> <p> <sec>

Subelements for <abstract>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/front/article-meta/abstract/label	Numbering of the heading of the abstract
<title>	/article/front/article-meta/abstract/title	Text of the heading of the abstract
<graphicalabstract>	/article/front/article-meta/abstract/graphicalabstract	Graphic (often for chemical journals). You reference the image file of a graphical abstract using the @href="..." attribute.
<sec>	/article/front/article-meta/abstract/sec	Individual sections within the abstract can be defined using the <sec> element. <sec> includes the following subelements: <label> <title> <p> <fig-group> <list> <table>

Attribute for <abstract>	Explanation
lang="de en "	Language of the abstract; this attribute is mandatory (cf. 3.5)

The foreign language abstract <trans-abstract> has exactly the same structure as <abstract>. It contains the translation of the abstract. <trans-abstract> has a mandatory language attribute @lang="de|en|fr|es|it|pt|dk|no|se|nl|ro|zh|other".

The same applies to <teaser> and <trans-teaser>, which have exactly the same structure as <abstract>. Those are usually used if there is just a short, inviting text and no abstract.

**Example: Abstract**

```

<abstract lang="en">
  <graphicalabstract href="i_b0179_ga_10-1055_s-0037-1609573.gif"/>
  <sec>
    <title>Summary</title>
    <p>Present homoeopathic medicine seems to divide in a multitude of schools and trends.
    These circumstances require a critical self-reflection on the concept of reason which
    constitutes our science. First step is a discussion concerning the paradigm of natural
    sciences and its exclusive claims of scientific knowledge in medicine.</p>
  </sec>
</abstract>
<trans-abstract lang="de">
  <title>Zusammenfassung</title>
  <p>In den letzten Jahrzehnten erlebt die Homöopathie eine Weiterentwicklung in viele neue
  Richtungen. Unter diesen Umständen ist es besonders wichtig, sich in kritischer Selbstreflexion
  des konstituierenden Rationalitätsbegriffs unserer Wissenschaft zu versichern. Dies soll hier
  zunächst in Abgrenzung zum naturwissenschaftlichen Paradigma durchgeführt werden.</p>
</trans-abstract>

```

3.16 Keywords

You enter the keywords using the `<kwd-group>` element. `<kwd-group>` has a mandatory language attribute and must contain at least one keyword. The `<kwd-group>` can occur several times in different languages:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><kwd-group></code>	<code>/article/front/article-meta/kwd-group</code>	<code><title></code> <code><kwd></code>

Attribute for <code><kwd-group></code>	Explanation
<code>lang="de en ..."</code>	Mandatory language attribute (cf. 3.5)

The heading of `<kwd-group>` is optional and can be entered using `<title>`. (The former label is not allowed anymore). The individual keywords can contain the ``, `<i>`, `<sc>`, `<sub>`, and `<sup>` emphasis elements.

**Example: Keywords**

```
<kwd-group lang="en">
  <title>Keywords</title>
  <kwd>Concept of reason</kwd>
  <kwd>science</kwd>
  <kwd>paradigm</kwd>
  <kwd>method</kwd>
</kwd-group>
<kwd-group lang="de">
  <title>Keywords</title>
  <kwd>Rationalitätsmodell</kwd>
  <kwd>Wissenschaft</kwd>
  <kwd>Paradigma</kwd>
  <kwd>Methode</kwd>
</kwd-group>
```




4 Body of the article: Body

The body contains the actual contribution.

4.1 Structure levels

There can be a maximum of five structure levels, which are tagged with `<sec1>` (first structural level, this is mandatory) to `<sec5>`. The structural levels must be nested within one another.

Element	xPath	Subelement
<code><body></code>	<code>/article/body</code>	<code><sec1></code>

Example: Nesting structural levels

```
<sec1 lang="en">
  <title>Introduction</title>
  <p>The aim of the present study...</p>
</sec1>
<sec1>
  <title>Methods</title>
  <p>Between January...</p>
  <sec2>
    <title>Adjustment</title>
    <p>To take into...</p>
  </sec2>
  <sec2>
    <title>Data analysis</title>
    <p>Descriptive statistics...</p>
  </sec2>
  <sec2>
    <title>Reliability...</title>
    <p>Because we...</p>
  </sec2>
</sec1>
```

`<sec1>` contains all of the elements that are required for structuring the article.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><sec1></code>	<code>/article/body/sec1</code>	<code><label></code> <code><title></code> <code><boxed-text></code> <code><chem-struct-wrap></code> <code><fig-group></code> <code><table></code> <code><table-wrap-group></code> <code><disp-formula></code> <code><disp-formula-group></code> <code><p></code> <code><def-list></code> <code><list></code> <code><interview></code> <code><sec2></code>

Attribute for <code><sec1></code>	Explanation
<code>lang="de en ..."</code>	Optional language attribute for <code><sec1></code> (cf. 3.5)



Subelement	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/body/sec1/label	Numbering of the title (cf. 2.2)
<title>	/article/body/sec1/title	Title (cf. 2.2)
<boxed-text>	/article/body/sec1/boxed-text	Box (cf. 4.2)
<chem-struct-wrap>	/article/body/sec1/chem-struct-wrap	Chemical structure (cf. 4.3)
<fig-group>	/article/body/sec1/fig-group	Figure(s) (cf. 4.4)
<table>	/article/body/sec1/table	Table(s) (cf. 4.5)
<table-wrap-group>	/article/body/sec1/table-wrap-group	Table(s) (cf. 4.5)
<disp-formula>	/article/body/sec1/disp-formula	Formula(s)/equation(s) (cf. 4.3)
<disp-formula-group>	/article/body/sec1/disp-formula-group	Formula(s)/equation(s) (cf. 4.3)
<p>	/article/body/sec1/p	Paragraph
<def-list>	/article/body/sec1/def-list	List of abbreviations/glossary (cf. 4.8)
<list>	/article/body/sec1/list	List (cf. 4.7)
<interview>	/article/body/sec1/interview	Interview (cf. 4.9)
<sec2>	/article/body/sec1/sec2	Contains in turn the elements permitted in <sec1> and <sec3>

4.1.1 Experimental part of an article

For <sec1>, the @experimental attribute can be set with the values "yes" or "no". This attribute describes the experimental section of an article. The experimental section of an article is primarily used in chemistry journals.

4.2 Representation of boxes

Element	xPath	Subelements
<boxed-text>	/article/body//boxed-text	<label> <caption> <title> <p> <chem-struct> <chem-struct-wrap> <fig-group> <list> <table> <boxed-text> <media-group> <disp-formula> <dis-formula-group>

Please do not use <caption>. Removed in the next schema change.



Attributes for <boxed-text>	Explanation
id="..."	The allocation of an ID is obligatory so that the affiliation can be referenced. The ID prefix is AF (cf. 2.3). The ID of <aff> must be identical to the value of @idref for the author so that the institution is linked with the author.
content-type="..."	The kind of box type is mandatory

Box type	Explanation
backinfo	Background information, conclusion, result, case history
cave	Risk, risk factors
core	Key messages of the article, usually at the end of the text. In Thieme Connect, the element is displayed on the "Abstracts" tab.
marg	Marginal note, side note. You must always set this at the end of a paragraph.
note	All types of notes that are not covered by other boxes, e.g. "in short", accompanying sentence, mnemonic, tip, definition
tricks	Operation steps and tricks

You can give the box a heading using <label> and <title>.

Example: Box
<pre> <boxed-text content-type="note" id="BX733-1"> <title>Note</title> <p> The auscultation positions of the heart valves represent the projection surfaces of the blood flow murmur and not the actual anatomical position of the heart valves. </p> </boxed-text> <boxed-text content-type="note" id="BX733-2"> <title>Info</title> <p> Patellar reflex </p> <p> The impact of the reflex hammer on a tendon leads to a short-term extension of the respective muscle. This change of length is measured by neuromuscular spindles. The contraction of the same muscle is initiated via a synaptic connection in the spinal cord. </p> <p> Even though the autonomic reflex is not a phenomenon related to the tendon, Erb's term (in German) "tendon reflex" has been maintained to today. </p> </boxed-text> </pre>



4.3 Formulas and structures

4.3.1 Chemical structure formulas

You enter chemical structures using the `<chem-struct-wrap>` element. `<chem-struct-wrap>` is the enclosing element for chemical structures (`<chem-struct>`) and contains the following elements:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><chem-struct-wrap></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap</code>	<code><label></code> <code><caption></code> <code><chem-struct></code> <code><p></code>

You enter each of the individual structure formulas in a `<chem-struct>` element:

Subelement	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<code><chem-struct></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap/chem-struct</code>	<code><alt-text></code> <code><ext-link></code> <code><p></code> <code><permissions></code> All emphasis elements of the <code>emphGroup</code> can be used here (cf. 2.4.1).

Attribute for <code><chem-struct></code>	Explanation
<code>id="..."</code>	Assigns an ID so that the structure can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for chemical structures (cf. 2.3). The assignment of an ID is mandatory.

Subelements for <code><chem-struct></code>	xPath	Explanation
<code><alt-text></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap/chem-struct/alt-text</code>	Alternative text with language attribute
<code><ext-link></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap/chem-struct/ext-link</code>	Empty element for calling the image file
<code><p></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap/chem-struct/p</code>	Paragraph, image caption
<code><permissions></code>	<code>/article/body//chem-struct-wrap/chem-struct/permissions</code>	Information on the rights to the image



Example: Displaying a chemical structure

```
<chem-struct-wrap>
  <caption>
    <title>Standard reaction used for optimization</title>
  </caption>
  <chem-struct id = "CS002-2">
    <ext-link href="y001_s2.gif"/>
    <p>Synthesis of polyhydroxylated azetidines 5 starting from 5-hydroxy-1,2-oxazines</p>
  </chem-struct>
</chem-struct-wrap>
```

4.3.2 Mathematical formulas

You enter mathematical formulas and equations using the `<disp-formula-group>` and `<disp-formula>` elements. If you want to enter several formulas or equations in the same place, use the `<disp-formula-group>` enclosing element:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><disp-formula-group></code>	<code>/article/body//disp-formula-group</code>	<code><label></code> <code><caption></code> <code><disp-formula></code> <code><p></code>

You enter a heading using `<label>` (number) and `<caption>` (title and paragraph). These elements are optional.

If you want to enter a single formula within `<sec1>` to `<sec5>`, use the `<disp-formula>` element. Either you link a picture of the formula or the formula is captured in the XML standard MathML. Because this standard is only included into the schema, please refer to the website of the W3C:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/MathML2/>

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><disp-formula></code>	<code>/article/body//disp-formula</code> <code>/article/body//disp-formula-group/disp-formula</code>	<code><alt-text></code> <code><ext-link></code> <code><p></code> <code><m:math></code> <code><permissions></code>

Attributes for <code><disp-formula></code>	Explanation
<code>id="..."</code>	Assigns an ID so that the formula can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for <code><disp-formula></code> (cf. 2.3). The assignment of an ID is mandatory.
<code>number="..."</code>	Numbering of the formula can be continued within the article in this way



Subelements for <disp-formula>	xPath	Explanation
<alt-text>	//disp-formula-group/disp-formula/alt-text	Alternative text with language attribute
<ext-link>	//disp-formula-group/disp-formula/ext-link	Empty element for calling the formula file
<p>	//disp-formula-group/disp-formula/p	Paragraph, text for the formula
<m:math>	//disp-formula-group/disp-formula/p	XML format of the formula
<permissions>	//disp-formula-group/disp-formula/permissions	Details on the rights to the formula

In the following example, a mathematical formula is represented in the form of a figure:

Example: Representing a mathematical formula

```
<disp-formula-group>
  <disp-formula id="DF160171oa-1">
    <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0037-1598107-df160171oa-1.jpg"/>
  </disp-formula>
</disp-formula-group>
```

Beispiel: Representing a mathematical formula MathML

```
<disp-formula-group>
  <disp-formula id="FO_3456">
    <m:math>
      <m:mo> $\sqrt[4]{\phantom{x}}$ </m:mo>
      <m:mo>=</m:mo>
      <m:mfrac>
        <m:mrow>
          <m:mi>d</m:mi>
          <m:mi>y</m:mi>
        </m:mrow>
        <m:mrow>
          <m:mi>d</m:mi>
          <m:mi>x</m:mi>
        </m:mrow>
      </m:mfrac>
    </m:math>
  </disp-formula>
</disp-formula-group>
```

4.3.3 Mathematical and chemical formulas in flowing text

The <inline-formula> element offers the possibility to call figures of forms. <inline-formula> should be used for formulas that appear in running text, i.e. in the text line, while <disp-formula-group> and <disp-formula> are block elements.



Element	xPath	Explanation
<inline-formula>	/article/body//inline-formula	Calls an image file for a mathematical or chemical formula

Attributes for <inline-formula>	Explanation
id="..."	Assigns an ID so that <inline-formula> can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for <inline-formula> (cf. 2.3). You do not have to assign an ID.
href="..."	Indicates the image file and file name

You must specify both the file name and file extension (.gif or .jpg) of image files. Only file extensions .gif and .jpg are permitted.

Example: Calling an image file with <inline-formula>

```
<inline-formula id="FO279-001" href="formula1.jpg"/>
```

4.4 Figures

You enter figures using the element <fig-group> and within that with <fig>. Figures must be included within the text flow, usually at the end of a paragraph where the figure is mentioned.

The new element <meta> is reserved for export routines out of censhare and may not be entered manually.

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<fig-group>	/article/body//fig-group	Container element for one or more figures <meta> <label> <caption> <fig> <p>

Subelement for <fig-group>	xPath	Explanation
<fig>	/article/body/fig-group//fig	Entry of individual figures

Attributes for <fig>	Explanation
id="..."	Assigns an ID so that the figure can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for figures: Figures are labelled using the "FI" prefix (cf. 2.3). The assignment of an ID is mandatory.
lang="de en ..."	The language attribute (cf. 3.5) is only set for single-language articles with multilingual figure captions (for these articles, no language attribute is set for <sec1> and must therefore be set for the figure). See example below.



Subelements for <fig>	xPath	Explanation
<meta>	//fig/meta	Meta data out of censhare
<alt-text>	//fig/alt-text	Alternative text with language attribute
<ext-link>	//fig/ext-link	Empty element for calling the image file
<p>	//fig/p	Paragraph, image caption
<permissions>	//fig/permissions	Information on the rights to the image

Example: Representing a figure

```
<fig-group>
  <caption><title>Screened ligands</title></caption>
  <fig id="FI001-001">
    <ext-link href="y001_f1.gif"/>
  </fig>
</fig-group>
```

Example: Identifying multilingual figure legends with the lang attribute

```
<sec1>
  <title>Bilingual figure legends</title>
  <fig-group>
    <fig id="FI001en-1" lang="en">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1552269-ifg0419-0420-1.jpg"/>
      <p><b>Fig. 1</b> Increased NT at gestational week 13+1.</p>
    </fig>
    <fig id="FI001de-1" lang="de">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1552269-ifg0419-0420-1.jpg"/>
      <p><b>Abb. 1</b> Erhöhter NT mit 13 + 1 SSW.</p>
    </fig>
  </fig-group>
  <fig-group>
    <fig id="FI001en-2" lang="en">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1552269-ifg0419-0420-2.jpg"/>
      <p><b>Fig. 2</b> Normal left fetal kidney at gestational week 17+0.</p>
    </fig>
    <fig id="FI001de-2" lang="de">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1552269-ifg0419-0420-2.jpg"/>
      <p><b>Abb. 2</b> Unauffällige fetale Niere links mit 17 + 0 SSW.</p>
    </fig>
  </fig-group>
</sec1>
```




4.5 Media area

Media files such as music, podcast and video files are entered using the `<media-group>` and within that the `<media>` elements. The media files must be included within the text flow, usually at the end of a paragraph where the file is mentioned.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><media-group></code>	<code>/article/body//media-group</code>	<code><meta></code> <code><label></code> <code><caption></code> <code><permission></code> <code><p></code> <code><media></code>

Subelement for <code><media-group></code>	xPath	Subelements
<code><media></code>	<code>/article/body/media-group//media</code> <code>/article/body//media</code>	Referencing of media files

Attributes for <code><media></code>	Explanation
<code>id="..."</code>	Allocation of an ID so that the medium can be referenced. When allocating the ID, the rule for number ranges for <code><media></code> must be followed: <code><media></code> is identified with the prefix ME (cf. 2.3). The allocation of an ID is mandatory.
<code>mediatype="music"</code>	Integration of music files
<code>mediatype="podcast"</code>	Integration of podcasts; Please note: Podcasts are often subscribed to by the users. In order that this will work, only one podcast per article can be loaded. In one edition though, multiple articles each with one podcast can be published.
<code>mediatype="video"</code>	Integration of video files
<code>mediatype="applet"</code>	Currently not used
<code>lang="de en ..."</code>	Optional language attribute (cf. 3.5)
<code>position="anchor float margin"</code>	Please do not use. Removed in the next schema change.
<code>href="..."</code>	Specifies the link to the relevant file where the medium is stored (cf. 2.1.2). This attribute is mandatory.

Subelement for <code><media></code>	xPath	Explanation
<code><meta></code>	<code>//media/meta</code>	Meta data from censhare
<code><ext-link></code>	<code>//media/ext-link</code>	Empty element linking the media file
<code><p></code>	<code>//media/p</code>	Paragraph, Legend
<code><permissions></code>	<code>//media/permissions</code>	Permissions of the media file

Within the `<media>` element, all formatting can be used in accordance with the `emphGroup` (cf. 2.4.1).



Example: Integration of a video

```
<media-group>
  <caption>
    <p><b>Video 1</b>Peroral endoscopic pyloromyotomy.</p>
  </caption>
  <media mediatype="video" id="ME16356-1">
    <ext-link href="10-1055-a-0628-6639-16356env01.mp4"/>
  </media>
  <media mediatype="podcast" id="ME16356-2" lang="de" >
    <ext-link href="hina_10-1055-s-0033-1353955-p372013.mp3"/>
    <p>How can the antibiotic prescription rates be reduced?</p>
  </media>
</media-group>
```

Example: Integration of a video out of censhare

```
<media-group>
  <caption>
    <p><b>Video2</b> Video from Censhare-Server</p>
  </caption>
  <media id="ME1656-1" mediatype="video">
    <meta>
      <metadata type="streaming_path">opn/cs/19/12/10728034-ef9a7aaa</metadata>
      <metadata
        type="player_uri">https://www.thieme.de/de/q.htm?p=opn/cs/19/12/10728034-ef9a7aaa</metadata>
      </meta>
      <ext-link href="10-1055-a-1109-2493-2993ejuv01.mp4"/>
    </media>
  </media-group>
```

How to find the URL in censhare:

The screenshot shows a file manager interface on the left and a video player interface on the right. The file manager displays a list of files, with the file '10-1055-a-1109-2493-2993ejuv01' selected. The video player interface shows a video player with a QR code and a red callout box pointing to the URL in the 'Allgemein' section. The URL is: <https://www.thieme.de/de/q.htm?p=opn/cs/19/12/10728034-ef9a7aaa>. The callout box contains the text: 'Info für Link finden Sie in Censhare unter "weitere Informationen"'. The video player interface also shows the video title 'Video2' and the video source 'Video from Censhare-Server'.


Example: Identifying multilingual media legends with lang attribute

```
<sec1>
  <media-group>
    <caption>Videos 1 and 2</caption>
    <media id="ME955en-1" mediatype="video" lang="en">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1557816-v955e.mov"/>
      <p><b>Video 1</b> Endoscopic view of submucosal injections</p>
    </media>
    <media id="ME955de-1" mediatype="video" lang="de">
      <ext-link href="10-1055-s-0035-1557816-v955e.mov"/>
      <p><b>Video 2</b>: Endoscopic view of submucosal injections</p>
    </media>
  </media-group>
</sec1>
```

4.6 Tables

You enter tables using the element `<table-wrap-group>` and within that the `<table>` element. Tables must be included within the text flow, usually at the end of a paragraph where the table is mentioned.

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<code><table-wrap-group></code>	<code>/article/body//table-wrap-group</code>	<code><label></code> <code><caption></code> <code><table></code> <code><table-wrap-foot></code> Grouping of several tables under a common heading

Subelements of <code><table-wrap-group></code>	xPath	Explanation
<code><label></code>	<code>//table-wrap-group/label</code>	Heading (cf. 2.2)
<code><caption></code>	<code>//table-wrap-group/caption</code>	Heading (cf. 2.2)
<code><table></code>	<code>//table-wrap-group/table</code>	Enclosing element for a table
<code><table-wrap-foot></code>	<code>//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot</code>	Footnotes and source information for the table



Subelements for <table>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	//table/label	Heading (cf. 2.2)
<caption>	//table/caption	Heading (cf. 2.2)
<col>	//table/col	Table column definition
<colgroup>	//table/colgroup	Table column definition group
<thead>	//table/thead	Table header
<tfoot>	//table/tfoot	Table footer
<tbody>	//table/tbody	Table body
<tr>	//table/tr	Table row

Attributes for <table>	Explanation
id="..."	Assigns an ID so that the table can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for tables: Tables are labelled using the "TB" prefix (cf. 2.3). The assignment of an ID is mandatory.
width="..."	Defines the table width
border="..."	Defines the border lines
frame="..."	Indicates which sides of the frame that surrounds the table are visible
frame="void"	None of the sides is visible
frame="above"	Only the top side is visible
frame="below"	Only the bottom side is visible
frame="hsides"	Only the top and bottom sides are visible
frame="vsides"	Only the left and right sides are visible
frame="lhs"	Only the left side is visible
frame="rhs"	Only the right side is visible
frame="border"	All four sides are visible
rules="..."	Indicates which lines between the cells of a table are shown
rules="rows"	Lines are displayed between rows only
rules="all"	Lines are displayed between all rows and columns
rules="none"	No lines are displayed
rules="cols"	Lines are displayed between columns only
rules="groups"	Lines are displayed between groups of rows and columns only
cellspacing="..."	Spacing between the cells
cellpadding="..."	Distance between the cell contents and the edge of the cell

All attributes greyed out for <table> are optional, are generally not extracted and are not intended for use (any more). The attributes will no longer be used after the next schema change.

You define the table further using the subelements of <table> and their attributes:



Attributes for <col>	Explanation
span="..."	Number of columns
width="..."	Column width
align="..."	Defines the alignment of the data and the arrangement of text in a cell
align="left"	Text is left-aligned
align="right"	Text is right-aligned
align="center"	Text is centred
align="char"	Text is aligned relative to a specific character
align="justify"	Text is aligned relative to both edges
char="..."	Specifies a single character that serves for alignment
charoff="..."	Indicates the distance between the edge and the first alignment character in each row
valign="..."	Defines the vertical position of data within a cell
valign="baseline"	Data within a cell appears on a common baseline
valign="top"	Text is aligned relative to the upper edge of the cell
valign="middle"	Text is aligned relative to the centre of the cell
valign="bottom"	Text is aligned relative to the lower edge of the cell

Attributes for <colgroup>	Explanation
span	Cf. attributes for <col>
width	
align	
char	
charoff	
valign	

Subelement for <colgroup>	xPath	Explanation
<col>	//table/colgroup/col	See above

The <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements each have the @align, @char, @charoff, and @valign attributes as well as the <tr> subelement:



Element	xPath	Subelements
<tr>	//table/thead//tr //table/tbody//tr //table/tfoot//tr	<th> <td>

<tr> has the @align, @char, @charoff and @valign attributes.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<th>	//tr/th	Cell that contains the header information
<td>	//tr/td	Data cell

Subelements for <th> and <td>	xPath	Explanation
<p>	//tr/th/p //tr/td/p	Paragraph
<fig-group>	//tr/th/fig-group //tr/td/fig-group	Figure (cf. 4.4)
<list>	//tr/th/list //tr/td/list	List (cf.4.7)

Attributes for <th> and <td>	Explanation
align	See above Attributes for <col>
char	
charoff	
valign	
abbr="..."	Abbreviated form of the cell content
headers="..."	Specifies the list of header cells that contain the header information for the data cell
rowspan="..."	Number of rows over which the cell extends
colspan="..."	Number of columns over which the cell extends



Example: Table with footnote

```
<table-wrap-group>
  <table id="TB02555-1">
    <label>Table 1</label>
    <caption>
      <title>
        Definitions of terminologies (used in this review) with regard to pregnancy-related
        complications
      </title>
    </caption>
    <colgroup span="2">
      <col width="25%"/>
      <col width="75%"/>
    </colgroup>
    ...
    <td valign="top" align="left">
      <p>
        Inherited thrombophilia testing is NOT required
        <xref idref="FN02555-13">a</xref>
      </p>
      <p>
        Antithrombotic prophylaxis is NOT recommended during pregnancy even if a
        thrombophilic defect is found
        <xref idref="FN02555-13">a</xref>
      </p>
    </td>
    ...
  </table>
  <table-wrap-foot>
    <fn-group>
      <fn id="FN02555-13" display="a">
        <p>
          RCOG guidelines recommend antithrombotic (heparin) therapy for women with
          second-trimester miscarriage associated with inherited thrombophilias.
        </p>
      </fn>
    </fn-group>
  </table-wrap-foot>
</table-wrap-group>
```

Please note: If you use footnotes in tables, you **must** enter the content of these at the end of the table <table-wrap-foot>. You cannot enter the footnotes in the <back> section.



Subelements for <table-wrap-foot>	xPath	Explanation
<title>	//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot/title	Heading
<p>	//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot/p	Paragraph
<fn-group>	//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot/fn-group	Footnote group (cf. 5.2)
<fn>	//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot/fn	Footnote (cf. 5.2)
<permissions>	//table-wrap-group/table-wrap-foot/permissions	Proof of copyright for external materials (cf. 0)

4.7 Lists

You define lists using the <list> element:

Element	xPath	Explanation
<list>	/article/body//list	List

Attribute for <list>	Explanation
lsttype="..."	Specifies the list type
lsttype="dash"	Box
lsttype="asterisk"	Empty circle
lsttype="roman"	Roman number
lsttype="number"	Numbered list
lsttype="letter"	Letters
lsttype="bullet"	Circle
lsttype="unnumbered"	No numbering

Subelements for <list>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	//list/label	Heading within the list (cf. 2.2)
<caption>	//list/caption	Heading within the list (cf. 2.2)
<listitem>	//list/listitem	List item

Attribute for <listitem>	Explanation
startvalue = "..."	Option of restarting list numbering after an interruption



Subelements for <listitem>	xPath	Explanation
<p>	//list/listitem/p	Paragraph
<list>	//list/listitem/list	Additional list, nesting option
<def-list>	//list/listitem/def-list	List of abbreviations (cf. 4.8)

Example: List

```
<list lsttype="dash">
  <listitem>
    <p>enlarged stomach with "white abdomen"</p>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <p>"double-bubble"</p>
  </listitem>
  <listitem>
    <p>the image of a small intestine ileus sitting high</p>
  </listitem>
</list>
```

4.8 List of abbreviations and glossary

You enter lists of abbreviations and glossaries within lists <list> using the <def-list> element:

Element	xPath	Explanation
<def-list>	//list/listitem/def-list	List of abbreviations/glossary

Subelements for <def-list>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	//def-list/label	Heading (number and text) of the list of abbreviations/glossary
<title>	//def-list/title	Heading (number and text) of the list of abbreviations/glossary
<term-head>	//def-list/term-head	Heading of the definitions; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup (cf. 2.4.1) as well as all of the elements in inlineGroup (cf. 2.4.2) are permitted Removed in the next schema change.
<def-head>	//def-list/def-head	Heading of the definitions; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as all of the elements in inlineGroup are permitted Removed in the next schema change.
<def-item>	//def-list/def-item	Enclosing element of a term to be defined <term> and a definition <def>



Subelements for <def-item>	xPath	Explanation
<term>	//def-list/def-item/term	Term to be defined; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as all of the elements in inlineGroup and <xref> are permitted
<def>	//def-list/def-item/def	Definition; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as all of the elements in inlineGroup and <xref> are permitted

Example: List of abbreviations

```
<def-list>
  <title>Abbreviations</title>
  <def-item>
    <term>ALICE</term>
    <def>
      augmented live-body image color spectrum enhancement
    </def>
  </def-item>
  <def-item>
    <term>APC</term>
    <def>argon plasma coagulation</def>
  </def-item>
</def-list>
```

4.9 Interview

Element	xPath	Subelements and explanation
<interview>	/article/body//interview	<title> <intro> <dialog> <extro>
with attribute lang="de en ..."		Optional language attribute, no longer to be allocated as the language is maintained at the sec level. Removed in the next schema change.

Subelements for <interview>	xPath	Explanation
<title>	//interview/title	Title of interview; optional element
<intro>	//interview/intro	Introduction; optional element, contains <p> and <fig-group> as subelements
<dialog>	//interview/dialog	Actual interview with question and answer elements
<extro>	//interview/extro	Concluding comment; optional element, contains <p> and <fig-group> as subelements

Subelements for <dialog>	xPath	Explanation
<iquestion>	//interview/dialog/iquestion	Question
<ianswer>	//interview/dialog/ianswer	Answer



<iquestion> and <ianswer> each have the <p> and <interjection> subelements. <interjection> denotes an interjection or editorial comment within an interview. This element can contain all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup (cf. 2.4.1).

Example: Interview

```
<body>
  <sec1>
    <interview>
      <dialog>
        <iquestion>
          <p>
            What is the main role of the Patient Autonomy Task Force of the DGPPN?
          </p>
        </iquestion>
        <ianswer>
          <p>
            The focus of the work is the autonomy of our patients, even when the competence
            for autonomy is limited or nullified by a psychological illness. The rights of the
            patient are what is important to us, particularly in these phases of their lives.
          </p>
        </ianswer>
        ...
      </dialog>
    </interview>
  </sec1>
</body>
```

4.10 Proof of copyright for external materials

You can enter proof of copyright for formulas, figures, and tables in the respective <chem-struct-wrap>, <fig-group>, and <table-wrap-foot> elements. The <permissions> element has the following structure:

Element	xPath	Subelements
<permissions>	/article/body/chem-struct-wrap//permissions	<copyright-statement>
	/article/body/fig-group//permissions	<copyright-year>
	/article/body/table-wrap-foot//permissions	<copyright-holder>



Subelement	xPath	Explanation
</copyright-statement>	//permissions/copyright-statement	Copyright statement; all of the emphasis elements in emphGroup as well as <email>, <ext-link>, and <uri> are permitted
<copyright-year>	//permissions/copyright-year	Year of publication; must be entered as a four-character value
<copyright-holder>	//permissions/copyright-holder	Holder of copyright; superscript and subscript are permitted within <copyright-holder>

Example: Proof of copyright for external materials

```
<permissions>
  <copyright-statement>This material is protected by copyright.</copyright-statement>
  <copyright-year>1995</copyright-year>
  <copyright-holder>Georg Thieme Verlag KG</copyright-holder>
</permissions>
```

For general information on the legal situation, see Chapter 0.



5 End section: Back

The end section contains the following elements:

Subelements for <back>	xPath	Explanation
<ack>	/article/back/ack	Acknowledgements (cf. 5.1)
<dedication>	/article/back/dedication	Dedication (cf. 5.1)
<contributors-statement>	/article/back/contributors-statement	Contributors' Statement (cf 5.2)
<fn-group>	/article/back/fn-group	Footnotes (cf. 5.3)
<primdata>	/article/back/primdata	Primary data (cf. 5.55.5)
<supmat>	/article/back/supmat	Supplementary material (cf. 5.4)5.4
<ref-list>	/article/back/ref-list	References (cf. 2.1)

Attribute for <ack>, <dedication>, <fn-group>, <primdata>, <supmat>	Explanation
lang="de en ..."	The language attribute must be set for multilingual articles (cf. 3.5)

5.1 Acknowledgements and dedication

Acknowledgements and dedication must be explicitly separated into the elements <ack> for acknowledgements and the element <dedication> for dedications.

Subelements for <ack>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/ack/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/ack/title	Heading text (without numbering)
<p>	/article/back/ack/p	Paragraph with text

Subelements for <dedication>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/dedication/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/dedication/title	Heading text (without numbering)
<p>	/article/back/dedication/p	Paragraph with text



Example: Acknowledgements <ack>

```
<ack>
  <title>Acknowledgement</title>
  <p>This study was supported by a loan of equipment from Samsung Medison (Seoul,
  Korea).</p>
  <title>Editing</title>
  <p>The authors thank Maria Müller for reviewing the manuscript. The authors thank Bernd
  Kaiser for the excellent technical assistance in preparing the manuscript.</p>
</ack>
```

Example: Dedication <dedication>

```
<dedication>
  <title>Dedication</title>
  <p>This contribution is dedicated to Prof. Dr. H. Heinle, Institute for Physiology, University of
  Tübingen, on the occasion of his retirement.</p>
</dedication>
```

5.2 Contributors' Statement

Subelements for <contributors- statement>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/contributors- statement/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/contributors- statement /title	Heading text (without numbering)
<p>	/article/back/contributors- statement /p	Paragraph with text

Example: Contributors' Statement <contributors-statement>

```
<contributors-statement>
  <title>Contributors' Statement</title>
  <p> J.P.W.H. conducted and documented the surveys. J.P.W.H. and J.S. analyzed the data.
  C.M.B., J.S. wrote the manuscript. All authors are in agreement with the publication.</p>
</contributors-statement>
```

5.3 Footnotes

In the <back> section of the article, all footnotes for the article are summarised in the <fn-group> element (except for footnotes in tables, which are entered directly under the respective table).



Subelement for <fn-group>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/ fn-group/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/ fn-group/title	Heading text (without numbering)
<fn>	/article/back/fn-group//fn	Used to enter individual footnotes

Attributes for <fn>	Explanation
id="..."	Assigns an ID so that the footnote can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for footnotes: Footnotes are labelled using the "FN" prefix (cf. 2.3). The assignment of an ID is mandatory.
display="..."	Footnote number and/or letter that is displayed for the individual footnote.

Subelements for <fn>	xPath	Explanation
<p>	/article/back/fn-group//fn/p	Footnote text, multi-level listing in paragraphs possible

Footnotes are referenced from the text using the <xref> element.

<p>Example: Footnotes</p> <p>Entering the footnote in the text:</p> <pre><p>...(translation TRAKINE). <xrefidref="FN004-3">3</xref></p></pre> <p>Content of the footnote in the end section:</p> <pre><fn-group lang="de"> <title>Notes</title> <fn id="FN004-1" display="1"> <p>www.trans-kinder-netz.de.</p> </fn> <fn id="FN004-2" display="2"> <p>http://bundesverband-trans.de/</p> </fn> <fn id="FN004-3" display="3"> <p> In the original: "[...] to provide appropriate and sensitive transgender healthcare" (WMA 2015: 3). </p> </fn> </fn-group></pre>
--



5.4 Supplementary material

This comprises long tables, figures, and bibliographies, for example, that cannot be or are not published with the actual article due to space constraints. The "supplementary material" can be uploaded in various file formats (e.g. as PDF, Word, Excel or PowerPoint file). "Supplementary material" is not paginated. It is basically freely accessible. Videos and audio files are not supplementary materials, but must be integrated directly into the article (cf. 2.1.2).

The additional files are displayed in the table of contents for the issue, in the abstract of the article and in the full text of the article as a link. The text for the link can be freely chosen.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<supmat>	/article/back/supmat	Container element for all supplementary material for an article

Attribute for <supmat>	Explanation
lang="de en ..."	The language attribute must be set for multilingual articles (cf. 3.5)

Subelements of <supmat>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/supmat/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/supmat/title	Heading text (without numbering)
<p>	/article/back/supmat/p	Text for all supplementary material
<psupmat>	/article/back/supmat/psupmat	Container element for "supplementary material", e.g. a Word document or an Excel sheet.

Attribute for <psupmat>	Explanation
id="..."	Assigns an ID so that the supplementary material can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for supplementary material: Supplementary material is labelled using the "SM" prefix (cf. 2.3). You do not have to assign an ID.

Subelements for <psupmat>	xPath	Explanation
<p>	//supmat/psupmat/p	Text for individual supplementary material
<supmatlink>	//psupmat/supmatlink	Container element for file name and link text: you specify the file name and type using the attribute file and type.



Attributes for <supmatlink>	Explanation
file="..."	Contains the name of the attached file. You must enter this in lower case and include the file extension.
type="doc pdf xls ppt other"	Indicates the file type of the attached file.

Subelement for <supmatlink>	xPath	Explanation
<linktext>	//supmat/psupmat/supmatlink/linktext	Specifies a text for the link to the supplementary material. The text is freely definable. The <linktext> element has a mandatory language attribute (see table below).

Attribute for <linktext>	Explanation
lang="de en"	Indicates the language of the link text (cf. 3.5). Please note: you must <u>always</u> specify the <linktext> element twice (in English and German) because the home page is fully bilingual.

Example: Supplementary material

Two PDF files with file names "material1.pdf" and "material2.pdf" are entered. The text in the abstract and in the full text of the article will be as follows: "A complete list is available at". The links are named as follows: "Literature Part 1" and "Literature Part 2", and "Literatur Teil 1" and "Literatur Teil 2" for the German version of the links. You must tag the supplementary material as follows:

```
<supmat>
  <title>Supporting Information</title>
  <psupmat id="SM000-1">
    Supporting information for this article is available online at https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0037-1610632.
    <supmatlink type="pdf" file="sup_st-2018-w0361-l_10-1055_s-0037-1610632.pdf">
      <linktext lang="de">Ergänzendes Material</linktext>
      <linktext lang="en">Supporting Information</linktext>
    </supmatlink>
  </psupmat>
</supmat>
```

5.5 Primary data

Primary data are original data, or "raw data", that are recorded during experiments. For example, data recorded by a weather station on a mountain, such as wind speed or temperature. The article arises later from the evaluation and interpretation of the data. These primary data thus form the basis of the article and are therefore a part of it.

The data are integrated as a zip file. The data can be used by the reader to check the statements in the article or for new research. The primary data are archived by the TIB (Technische



Informationsbibliothek - the German National Library of Science and Technology) and are allocated their own DOI for this purpose.

In principle, for articles with primary data, contact should be made with POA. Allocation of the DOI is carried out using a specific process.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<primdata>	/article/back/primdata	Higher-level element for entering primary data

Attribute for <primdata>	Explanation
lang="de en ..."	optional language attribute (cf. 3.5)

Subelements for <primdata>	xPath	Explanation
<label>	/article/back/primdata/label	Heading number (if present)
<title>	/article/back/primdata/title	Heading text (without numbering)
<pprimdata>	/article/back/primdata/pprimdata	Individual primary data entries
<p>	/article/back/primdata/p	Text for all primary data

Attribute for <pprimdata>	xPath	Explanation
id="..."	//primdata/pprimdata	Assigns an ID so that the primary data can be referenced. You must assign the ID in line with the number range rule for primary data (cf. 2.3). Primary data are labelled using the "PD" prefix. You do not have to assign an ID.

Subelements for <pprimdata>	xPath	Explanation
<p>	//primdata/pprimdata/p	Text for individual supplementary material
<primdatalink>	//primdata/pprimdata/primdatalink	Used to enter all of the information about the primary data



Subelements for <primdatalink>	xPath	Explanation
<linktext>	//primdatalink/linktext	Specifies a text for the link to the supplementary material. The text is freely definable. The <linktext> element has a mandatory language attribute (see table below).
<primdoi>	//primdatalink/primdoi	The DOI of the primary file is entered here Warning: The prefix is not from the publisher but allocated by the TIB. The suffix arises from the file itself.
<creationdate>	//primdatalink/creationdate	Date on which the primary file was created. Format YYYY-MM-DD; (optional)
<format>	//primdatalink/format	Technical format of the data, e.g. numbers, MIME type (optional)
<version>	//primdatalink/version	Version of the primary file, generally "1". If the primary file is changed after putting online, this number is increased by one. (optional)
<discipline>	//primdatalink/discipline	Indicates the scientific area, e.g. "Chemistry" (optional)

Attribute for <linktext>	Explanation
lang="de en"	Indicates the language of the link text. Please note: you must always specify the <linktext> element twice (in English and German) because the home page is fully bilingual.

Example: Primary data

```

<primdata>
  <title>Primary Data</title>
  <pprimdata>for this article are available online at https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0037-1610632 and
  can be cited using the following DOI: 10.4125/pd0101th.
    <primdatalink file="prim_w0361st-10.4125-pd0101th.zip">
      <linktext lang="de">Primary Data</linktext>
      <linktext lang="en">Primary Data</linktext>
      <primdoi>10.4125/pd0101th</primdoi>
      <creationdate>2018-07-02</creationdate>
      <format>Numbers</format>
      <version>1</version>
      <discipline>Chemistry</discipline>
    </primdatalink>
  </pprimdata>
</primdata>

```



5.6 Bibliography (references)

In the bibliography of the article, the literature sources/references are tagged in such a way that you can go directly to the original article from the literature with a click (either an article within Thieme eJournals or another provider). Functional linking is only possible if `<jnref>` and `<bkref>` are structured correctly.

A comprehensive explanation of tagging of literature references with special cases and examples can be found in Part 2 of this help manual.

Element	xPath	Explanation
<code><ref-list></code>	<code>/article/back//ref-list</code>	Surrounds all references of an article

5.7 Section for CME

You enter the CME questions and answers in `<cmesect>`. The section is not evaluated/displayed in Thieme eJournals and is only relevant for other platforms.

Element	xPath	Subelement
<code><cmesect></code>	<code>//cmesect</code>	<code><qaset></code>

Attribute for <code><cmesect></code>	Explanation
<code>vnr="..."</code>	VNR number (e.g. 2760512016149753455)
<code>type="..."</code>	Is given the values "questionnaire" or "dependent". All articles that themselves contain the questionnaire are allocated "questionnaire". Articles without a questionnaire are "dependent"; this only applies to journals with several articles referring to one questionnaire.
<code>doi="..."</code>	DOI of the questionnaire. This attribute is only necessary if <code>@type="dependent"</code> is set at the same time.
<code>lang="de en ..."</code>	optional language attribute (cf. 3.5)

Subelement for <code><cmesect></code>	xPath	Subelements
<code><qaset></code>	<code>//cmesect/qaset</code>	<code><question></code> <code><answer></code>

Attribute for <code><qaset></code>	Explanation
<code>number="..."</code>	Indicates the number of the question

Subelements for <code><qaset></code>	xPath	Explanation and subelements
<code><question></code>	<code>//cmesect/qaset/question</code>	CME question; contains the <code><p></code> and <code><list></code> subelements
<code><answer></code>	<code>//cmesect/qaset/answer</code>	CME answer; contains the <code><p></code> subelement



Attributes for <answer>	Explanation
number="..."	Numbering of the answers
value="true false"	Indicates whether the answer is correct or incorrect (only one answer is correct). The information is transferred by the production editor together with the manuscript.

5.7.1 An article with a questionnaire

The CME questionnaire must be stored in the same XML file as the corresponding article. The PDF version also contains the CME questionnaire and article. For this article, the attribute `type="questionnaire"`.

Example: CME article with questionnaire

```
<cmesect type="questionnaire">
  <qaset number="1">
    <question>
      <p>Which statement about aneurysmatic subarachnoid haemorrhage is <b>not</b>
      correct ?</p>
    </question>
    <answer number="a" value="true">
      <p>The worldwide incidence is 4-5 cases per 100 000 people each year.</p>
    </answer>
    <answer number="b" value="false">
      <p>The average age of the patients is 40-60 years.</p>
    </answer>
    <answer number="c" value="false">
      <p>Women are affected around 1.6 times more often than men.</p>
    </answer>
    <answer number="d" value="false">
      <p>Arterial hypertension is a risk factor for aneurysm rupture.</p>
    </answer>
    <answer number="e" value="false">
      <p>Aneurysm rupture of proximal brain arteries is the cause in 85 % of cases of a non-
      traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage.</p>
    </answer>
  </qaset>
</cmesect>
```

5.7.2 Multiple articles with a questionnaire

If there is a single questionnaire for multiple CME articles, the questionnaire must be recorded separately. For this article, the `type="dependent"` attribute is used and the DOI for the questionnaire is given.

Example: CME article without questionnaire with reference to questionnaire

```
<cmesect type="dependent" vnr="2760512016149753455" doi="10.1055/s-0034-1399730"
lang="de"/>
```



6 Congress abstracts

A separate XML file must be created per abstract. With a congress abstract, in `<article>` the attribute value allocated is always `article-type="congress-abstract"`.

As a rule, a congress has a specified, multi-level listing. `<article-categories>` is used for this. Within `<article-categories>`, the nesting of the `<subject-groups>` is used for this multi-level listing.

Element	xPath	Subelements
<code><conference></code>	<code>/article/front//conference</code>	<code><conf-date></code> <code><conf-name></code> <code><conf-acronym></code> <code><conf-loc></code> <code><conf-sponsor></code> <code><conf-theme></code> <code><conf-president></code> <code><confabstr-num></code>

Subelements for <code><conference></code>	xPath	Explanation
<code><conf-date></code>	<code>//conference/conf-date</code>	Date of the congress
<code><conf-name></code>	<code>//conference/conf-name</code>	Title of the congress
<code><conf-acronym></code>	<code>//conference/conf-acronym</code>	Abbreviation of the congress name (optional)
<code><conf-loc></code>	<code>//conference/conf-loc</code>	Location of the congress
<code><conf-sponsor></code>	<code>//conference/conf-sponsor</code>	Business, organiser or sponsor of the congress
<code><conf-theme></code>	<code>//conference/conf-theme</code>	Motto or theme of the congress (optional)
<code><conf-president></code>	<code>//conference/conf-president</code>	Congress president(s)
<code><confabstr-num></code>	<code>//conference/confabstr-num</code>	Sequential number in congress proceedings, used for sorting, independent of the abstract label.

The body of a conference abstract does not differ structurally from that of an original article.

The back area generally does not include other elements except acknowledgements or dedications. In rare cases (a few) references are included.


Example: Congress abstract front, part 1, subject group and title group

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<article open-access="no" article-type="congress-abstract" edu-prog="no"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="thieme-journals20.xsd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance">
<front>
  <journal-meta>
    <journal-id journal-id-type="doi">10.1055/s-000000020</journal-id>
    <journal-id journal-id-type="pmc">Thorac cardiovasc Surg</journal-id>
    <journal-title-group>
      <journal-title>Thoracic Cardiovascular Surgery</journal-title>
    </journal-title-group>
    <issn pub-type="print">0016-5751</issn>
    <issn pub-type="e-issn">1438-8804</issn>
    <publisher>
      <publisher-name>Georg Thieme Verlag KG</publisher-name>
      <publisher-loc>Stuttgart · New York</publisher-loc>
    </publisher>
  </journal-meta>
  <article-meta>
    <article-id pub-id-type="doi">10.1055/s-0038-1648267</article-id>
    <article-categories>
      <subj-group>
        <subject>Abstracts</subject>
      </subj-group>
      <subj-group>
        <subject>Geburtshilfe and Fetomaternale Medizin</subject>
      </subj-group>
    </article-categories>
    <language>en</language>
    <title-group>
      <article-title lang="en">Genetic investigation of fetuses before and after intrauterine fetal death – A
      retrospective single-center cohort study</article-title>
    </title-group>
    ...
    <fpage>A24</fpage>
    <lpage>A24</lpage>
    <conflict value="unknown"/>
    <conference>
      <conf-date>
        <day>30</day>
        <month>05</month>
        <txt>–</txt>
        <day>02</day>
        <month>06</month>
        <year>2018</year>
      </conf-date>
      <conf-name>Annual conference of the Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie and
      Geburtshilfe – OEGGG</conf-name>
      <conf-num>01</conf-num>
      <conf-loc>Salzburg Congress</conf-loc>
      <conf-sponsor>Österreichische Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie and Geburtshilfe OEGGG</conf-
      sponsor>
      <conf-president>President of the OEGGG: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Petra Kohlberger, Vienna <break/>
      Secretary of the OEGGG: PD Dr. Gunda Pristauz, Graz</conf-president>
      <confabstr-num>0014</confabstr-num>
    </conference>
  </article-meta>
</front>
```

**Example: Congress abstract front, part 2, conference metatags**

```
<article-meta>
  <conference>
    <conf-date>
      <month>08</month>
      <day>31</day>
      <txt> &#x2013; </txt>
      <month>09</month>
      <day>04</day>
      <year>2014</year>
    </conf-date>
    <conf-name>62<sup>nd</sup> International Congress and Annual Meeting of the Society of
    Medicinal Plant and Natural Product Research</conf-name>
    <conf-acronym>GA2014</conf-acronym>
    <conf-loc>Guimar&#x00E3;es, Portugal</conf-loc>
    <conf-theme>Book of Abstracts</conf-theme>
    <conf-president>Chair: Prof. Dr. Alberto Dias, Braga<break/>Issue Editors: Prof. Dr. Alberto
    Dias, Dr. Paulo Silva</conf-president>
    <confabstr-num>0002</confabstr-num>
  </conference>
</article-meta>
```




7 Special features

7.1 Book reviews and Synfacts Article

Book reviews, article commentaries and articles from the journal "Synfacts" (referred to below as "reviews") have a special structure. In these articles other publications are discussed and therefore have to be tagged differently to other articles at some points.

Please note: due to the special structure of reviews, it is **not** possible to enter several reviews in a single article. Each book review is a separate article.

1. Identification of the article using the `@article-type="evaluation"` attribute. This is **essential**, as the display of the review in Thieme eJournals is adapted based on this attribute.

Example: Labelling book reviews/Synfacts articles

```
<article xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="thiemejournals21.xsd" article-type="evaluation"
open-access="no" edu-prog="no">
```

2. A distinction must be made between the author of the book review and the author of the original article/book. You enter the author of the review within the `<contrib-group>` element (cf. 3.7.1):

Example: Entering the author of a book review/Synfacts article

```
<contrib-group>
  <contrib>
    <name>
      <surname>Miller</surname>
      <given-names>John Vincent</given-names>
    </name>
  </contrib>
</contrib-group>
```

3. The metadata of the original article incl. of the authors of the original article/book must be recorded in the references.
4. You label the reference to the article/book under discussion using the `@specific-use="main"` attribute. If further references occur in the review, you label these using the `@specific-use="standard"` attribute. For the review of an article, the `<jnref>` element is used, for the recording of the metadata of a book under discussion, the `<bkref>` element is used:


Example: Entering the metadata of an article under discussion

```
<ref-list>
  <jnref id="JR000-1" specific-use="main">
    <contrib-group>
      <contrib>
        <name>
          <surname>Yoshimura</surname>
          <given-names>F</given-names>
        </name>
      </contrib>
      ...
    </contrib-group>
    <txt>
      Hokkaido University, Sapporo and University of Shizuoka, Japan
    </txt>
    <ti>Asymmetric Total Synthesis of Brasilicardins</ti>
    <journal-title>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</journal-title>
    <date>
      <year>2018</year>
    </date>
    <doi>DOI: 10.1002/anie.201811403</doi>
  </jnref>
</ref-list>
```

Example: Entering the metadata of a book under discussion

```
<ref-list>
  <bkref id="BR6650010-1" numbering="1" specific-use="main">
    <contrib-group>
      <contrib>
        <name>
          <surname>Perrot</surname>
          <given-names>A</given-names>
        </name>
      </contrib>
      <contrib>
        <name>
          <surname>Schwartz</surname>
          <given-names>M</given-names>
        </name>
      </contrib>
    </contrib-group>
    <ti>Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur. A duel of two giants</ti>
    <publisher-loc>Darmstadt</publisher-loc>
    <pubname>WBG Theiss</pubname>
    <date>
      <year>2015</year>
    </date>
    <txt>geb., 256 S. € 24,95.</txt>
    <isbn>978-3-8062-3150-2</isbn>
  </bkref>
</ref-list>
```

7.2 eFirst articles

Some journals face a manuscript "congestion", others appear only quarterly, or it might be desirable for other reasons that articles be published as soon as possible. This is why we introduced "eFirst" so that articles can be published online before they are published in the printed issue.

These articles are not "preliminary" versions but finished, printed articles that have passed through the entire review process. An article published in eFirst status represents the *final version* — it cannot be changed any more than a printed article can. It is not possible to tacitly remove any mistakes or to make any changes in between the eFirst version and the printed version. If errors are found in the eFirst version, the process to follow is in accordance with the help manual for corrections. eFirst



articles differ from printed articles only insofar as they have not yet been allocated to an issue and do not contain any page numbers. They can be cited by means of the DOI.

The tagging for eFirst articles differs in the following way:

The <volume>, <issue>, <year> elements are not used, and nor are the page numbers.

In general, every eFirst article should be moved to an issue. Under no circumstances can it remain in the eFirst area for a long time period.

7.3 Multilingual articles

Multilingual articles are articles that contain the full text in multiple languages. Articles in which only the abstract and the key words are multilingual are standard for scientific publishing, and they do not count as multilingual.

Multilingual articles are entered in an XML with a DOI. There is a separate PDF for each language.

In the <front> area, all languages for the full text included must be entered. The languages included are all of equal value, but the sequence can be decisive for annual tables of content, exports, etc. The information on title, sub-title, abstract and key words have provision for multiple use with different language attributes.

In the <body>, multilingual texts are possible. The language is maintained with the respective language attribute in the section. The language attribute set in the section generally applies to the subsequent levels. If the language does not apply to the complete section, the language attribute must be set for respective individual element, e.g. for <fig>, <media-group>, <interview>.

In the <back> area, the language selection is possible for <ack>, <cmesect> and <qaset>, <dedication>, <fngrout>, <primdata> and <supmat>.

Example: Multilingual metadata

```
<language>en</language>
<language>de</language>
<title-group>
  <article-title lang="en">Intestinal Ultrasound in Rare Gastrointestinal Diseases</article-title>
</title-group>
<title-group>
  <article-title lang="de">Sonografie seltener gastrointestinaler Erkrankungen</article-title>
</title-group>
```


Example: Identifying multiple languages with lang-attribute in <sec> elements

```

<sec1 lang="en">
  <title>Objectives</title>
  <list lstype="number">
    <listitem>
      <p>Knowledge of the sonographic findings of congenital intestinal diseases.</p>
    </listitem>
  </list>
</sec1>
<sec1 lang="en">
  <title>Specific clinical pictures</title>
  <p>This two-part article highlights the role of ultrasound in rare intestinal diseases ...</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <sec2 lang="en">
    <title>Varia</title>
    <sec3 lang="en">
      <title>Epiploic appendagitis</title>
      <p>Epiploic appendages ...</p>
      <p>Ultrasound shows ... exhalation
        (<xref idref="FI000en-9">Fig. 9</xref>).</p>
      <fig-group>
        <fig id="FI000en-9">
          <ext-link href="uim-1565_10-1055-s-0034-1399730-i9.jpg"/>
          <p><b>Fig. 9</b> Epiploic appendagitis. <b>a</b> ...</p>
        </fig>
      </fig-group>
    </sec3>
  </sec2>
</sec1>
<sec1 lang="de">
  <title>Ziele</title>
  <list lstype="number">
    <listitem>
      <p>Kenntnis sonografischer Befunde angeborener Darmerkrankungen.</p>
    </listitem>
  </list>
</sec1>
<sec1 lang="de">
  <title>Spezielle Krankheitsbilder</title>
  <p>This work, consisting of two parts, sheds light on the role of ultrasound from the experience of sonographic competence centres ...</p>
  <p>...</p>
  <sec2 lang="de">
    <title>Varia</title>
    <sec3 lang="de">
      <title>Epiploizitis (Appendagitis epiploica)</title>
      <p>Appendices epiploicae sind ...</p>
      <p>Die Sonografie zeigt ...
        (<xref idref="FI000de-9">Fig. 9</xref>).</p>
    </sec3>
  </sec2>
</sec1>

```

7.4 Bibliography



Long bibliographies for articles are often published online only. This can be done in one of two ways:

1. You can integrate the bibliography in the XML and/or PDF file of the article. In this case, you must apply e-pagination to the entire contribution. If the article is available to subscribers only, the bibliography is also only accessible to users who are registered subscribers to Thieme eJournals. This is desirable in theory, but has repeatedly provoked negative customer reactions in the past.
2. You can load the bibliography as "supplementary material" (cf. 5.4). In this case, you do not need to apply pagination to the bibliography.

Based on past experience, we recommend the second option.

7.5 Errata

You must upload errata to Thieme eJournals as separate articles in both HTML and PDF format.

- The <article> element has the @article-type="erratum" attribute.
- "Erratum" must be entered as the <subject> category.
- The title begins with "Erratum" (or "Correction" or "Corrigendum").
- You must link the erratum to the original article using the <ext-link> element with @ext-link-type="erratum".

Example: Linking an erratum

<p>

In the contribution "Neue TSH-Normalbereiche – ab wann therapieren?" (<ext-link ext-link-type="erratum" doi="10.1055/s-0029-1243054">Dtsch Med Wochenschr 2009; 134: 2510-2513</ext-link>) on page 2510, in the right column, it should read: "kurzgefasst: Subklinische Fehlfunktionen der Schilddrüse sind durch normale freie Hormonkonzentrationen und erniedrigte (subklinische Hyperthyreose) oder erhöhte (subklinische Hypothyreose) TSH-Spiegel gekennzeichnet."

</p>

The link to the erratum is inserted automatically in the original contribution.

For detailed instructions on entering errata and corrections, see Part 3 of the manual "Loading Process, Errata, and Corrections".

7.6 Corrections:

For information about handling corrections to articles that have already been posted online, see part 3 of the manual "Loading Process, Errata, and Corrections".

7.7 Articles that only appear online, either completely or in part ("eOnly")

More and more, articles appear only online ("eOnly") or are only printed partially and put online in a longer version ("print short electronic long"). For these articles, a particular pagination must be



observed. In every case, every eOnly article must be paginated. This is a requirement of Pubmed and other aggregators (e.g. Scopus, Web of Science).

In the above-mentioned cases, the articles are paginated continuously per volume by year beginning with 1 preceded by a letter (normally the lower case letter "e"), such as "e153" for example. This e-pagination affects both the SCHEMA *and* the PDF version.

This leads to two numerical series: a "normal" one for the articles that are printed in full and an "electronic" one for the online-only articles. As a consequence, the TOCs of the print and the online version may differ considerably from each other. The respective production editor manages the numerical series.

- Articles that are published *partly in print* as well as in some kind of an *extended form online* will have a "normal" page number in the print version and an e-pagination in the online version.
- Articles that are only *published online* will have an e-pagination. It is up to the production editor whether such articles are to be included in the printed TOC as well.

eFirst articles are not eOnly articles and are generally not given page numbers.

Examples

- The abstract of an article is printed and the actual article only appears online.
Page numbers printed: 491
Number of pages in Thieme eJournals: e1 – e6
- The complete article is printed and a five-page literature list appears only online.
Page numbers printed: 492 – 497
Page numbers in Thieme eJournals: e7 – e17
- The complete article only appears online.
Number of pages in Thieme eJournals: e32 – e37

7.8 Articles without full text

Now and again, articles are put online that only contain the metadata in the Schema XML (so-called header files) and only the PDF contains the full text. This is often the case with old articles (back content). In this case, you create a header with the title, authors, bibliographical data and – if available – abstracts and keywords.

You set a <body> tag with an empty <sec1> tag. The document must be valid and is uploaded together with the full text PDF.



7.9 Other types of article

"**Extended articles**" (e.g. printed abstract with full text online, or printed short version with long version online) are *not* "supplementary material"! See 7.7.

"**Reproductions**" are considered as separate articles. They have to be provided with the changed metadata (possibly other journal, edition, year, number of pages) and are also given a separate DOI. It is recommended for the title to add a footnote that refers to the fact that this is a reproduction.