

Notes for authors – specially for „Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde“ (GebFra)

Artikeltyp	Einreichung via	Publikation in	Anmerkung
Original Article (O)	http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra	GebFra Science	(1)
Literature Review (U)	http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra	GebFra Science	(1)
Metaanalysis and Systematic Review (M)	http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra	GebFra Science	(1)
Guideline (LL) or Statement (ST)	http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra	GebFra Science	(2)
Survey	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(3)/(4)
Case Report	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(3)/(4)
Aktuell diskutiert	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(4)
Medical History	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(4)
Letter to the Editor	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(5)
Study Discuss	GebfraOffice@thieme.de	GebFra Magazine	(6)
Basic research	No submission foreseen		(3)

(1) Please submit **original papers, reviews and meta-analyses** online via <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra>.

Original papers, reviews and meta-analyses must be directly related to work or data that have medical relevance for patients. They should not be opinions on treatments or therapeutic procedures, but have medical endpoints. Relevant preclinical work is also welcome.

Prospective work is preferred, but high-quality retrospective analyses may also be submitted.

Only papers of highest scientific relevance will be accepted, which meet high linguistic standards and comply with the author guidelines (GF_ARL_OA_2017_en 1..3 (thieme.com) or GF_ARL_Rev_2017_en 1..3 (thieme.com)).

The languages of publication are German and English. Manuscripts written in English by authors whose native language is not English should be reviewed by a native English speaker before submission. German-language articles are translated into English by the publisher; the German version of these articles appears online as supplementary information to the article.

All articles published in "GebFra Science" are subject to rigorous peer review. The editors decide on acceptance, rejection or need for revision and reserve the right to make necessary changes or cuts in consultation with the authors.

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<p>All articles of the scientific part ("GebFra Science"):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are published Open Access - under a CC-BY-NC-ND license¹, • are listed in PubMed Central² and thus available via PubMed. <p>¹ Details of the license can be found here: https://www.thieme.de/de/autorenounge/86412.htm</p> <p>² The GebFra issues can be found at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/2278/</p>			
<p>(2) Guidelines, scientific statements and comments can also be submitted via http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/gebfra. For questions in this regard and for author references, please contact the DGGG Guidelines Secretariat: leitlinien@dggg.de.</p>			
<p>(3) Please note: Case reports, basic science, and surveys will not be initiated into the peer review process for "GebFra Science". If applicable, case reports and surveys may be considered for publication in "GebFra Magazine." Please contact GebFraOffice@thieme.de with your topic proposal.</p>			
<p>(4) Submissions are welcome for the sections "Aktuell diskutiert" and "Der Interessante Fall". Only German language manuscripts will be accepted for the GebFra Magazine. If you would like to propose a topic, please feel free to contact us directly at GebFraOffice@thieme.de. GebFra Magazine is not part of the scientific section of the journal, articles published in it cannot be found in PubMed.</p>			
<p>(5) Letters to the editors are welcome. If the letter refers to an article published in our journal, the corresponding author of this article will be informed and invited to comment. If possible, this statement will be published together with the letter.</p>			
<p>(6) German and English language manuscripts will be accepted for this section. If you would like to propose a topic, please feel free to contact us directly at GebFraOffice@thieme.de. GebFra Magazine is not part of the scientific section of the journal, articles published in it cannot be found in PubMed.</p>			