

**Things to Consider
for
“Proposed Serological Panel for Diagnosing Celiac Disease”
by
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Capitalization and Spelling

1. Diseases should not be capitalized unless they are part of a title. You can write celiac disease (CD) and celiac sprue (CS) with the first use and use the acronym in referring to the disease again.
2. Use an electronic spellchecker, which would pick up the incorrect spelling of the word responses in your References. Also print out your paper and read through it carefully. Words that might be missed by a spellchecker such as “herpetiformis,” which is spelled wrong in its second mention — and endomysium antibodies referred to as endomysial antibodies on page — jump out when you visually scan them. Reading your work aloud also helps detect rambling sentences that might confuse the reader or common grammar mistakes such as the incorrect use of the word like or the incorrect placement of commas.

Style Guides and Citations

3. Decide on one style for your citations and stick with it: popular ones are APA, AMA, and MLA. Using AMA citations, which you have primarily used, works well as long as you follow all guidelines. Anyone wanting to consult your resources should be able to find them easily.

In regard to your second reference: website references should be spelled out in full and include appropriate dates, as well as the date you accessed the article and the URL. For instance, Association, C.S. should be Celiac Sprue Association.

In the AMA guidelines for General Internet resources: The basic format for websites is: if given, Author(s) — and many times there are none — and title of the specific item cited, if any; name of the website; URL; published and/or update, if any; accessed date.

In many citations formats, such as the *Chicago Manual of Style*'s author-date style, you can include the website documentation in the text without adding it to the references.

4. When citing articles found on websites, you need to refer to the original article's source, which should be easily found on the website and then note that the article is available online at the Celiac Sprue Association website with the website's publication dates; also include the URL for the article and the date of access. For instance, in the second reference, Dr. Dahl's article is from a September 2000 presentation at the 23rd Annual CSA Conference and not a 2009 article written as website content.
5. The citations for Falchuk and Staff are also listed in the format for journal articles. If these are website citations, they must be documented properly. See the expanded information about several of the references.
6. Once again, depending upon what style guide you use, you may need to use a running head. We have added one here; often these start on the first page or the second, but follow either APA, AMA, or other formats that may be required in your college or university.
7. Be certain that you have the correct names for your list of authors. Some items in your list contain what appeared to be abbreviations for “M.D., PhD.” — the initials of the author's first

and second names follow his/her last name in such a list, not the initials of his/her degrees.

8. Depending on the style guide, you may need to abbreviate the names of journals. A good online listing is from <http://library.caltech.edu/reference/abbreviations>. Look at the questions that reside in the revised paper, since there is one that regards the actual name of one of the journals.

Further Research

9. Because your article discusses autoantibody testing, it would be good to mention that celiac disease, which today is also called gluten sensitivity enteropathy (GSE), is widely considered an autoimmune disease (see www.aarda.org). In your mention of laboratory tests for gliadin IgA, you might point out that many people with celiac disease have selective IgA deficiencies; this explains why a negative IgA gliadin antibody test is not always reliable. In discussing the food triggers in the first paragraph, you might highlight the fact that the abnormal response to these proteins occurs in people who are genetically predisposed (DQ HLA antigens).
10. Celiac disease is seen in one of every 133 persons, and it can develop at any time in life in people who are genetically predisposed. It would be helpful for your readers if you included current statistics and websites. Good choices include:

Celiac Disease. National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse. Accessed at <http://digestive.niddk.nih.gov/ddiseases/pubs/celiac/#common>. Last retrieved Feb. 8, 2009.

Celiac Disease Facts and Figures. The University of Chicago Celiac Disease Center. Accessed at http://www.uchospitals.edu/pdf/uch_007937.pdf. Last retrieved Feb. 8, 2009.

The Last Word ...

11. When preparing a manuscript for publication, use the least amount of formatting as possible, since most publications will be eliminating it in order to set up your bylined article in their own special production format. MSWord is the most popular software for documents, so use capitalization, underlining, and simple techniques to set up your information. The more complicated the formatting you use, the more likely it is information will be converted improperly or lost completely.