Vodič za izradu seminarskih radova iz predmeta Nanotehnologije

Vanr. prof.dr Pal Terek

Naučni članci

- Naučni članak istraživačkog tipa (*Research article*)

  Šta je to?

  Potreba za istaživanjem > eksperiment > rezultati i diskusija>zaključci

  Rezultat

  Nova saznanja iz neke oblasti spremne za primenu u industriji ili za dalji razvoj obl.

- Naučni članak preglednog tipa (*Review article*)

  Šta je to?

  Pregled najznačajnih i najaktuelnijih istraživanja i rezultata iz neke oblasti

  Rezultat

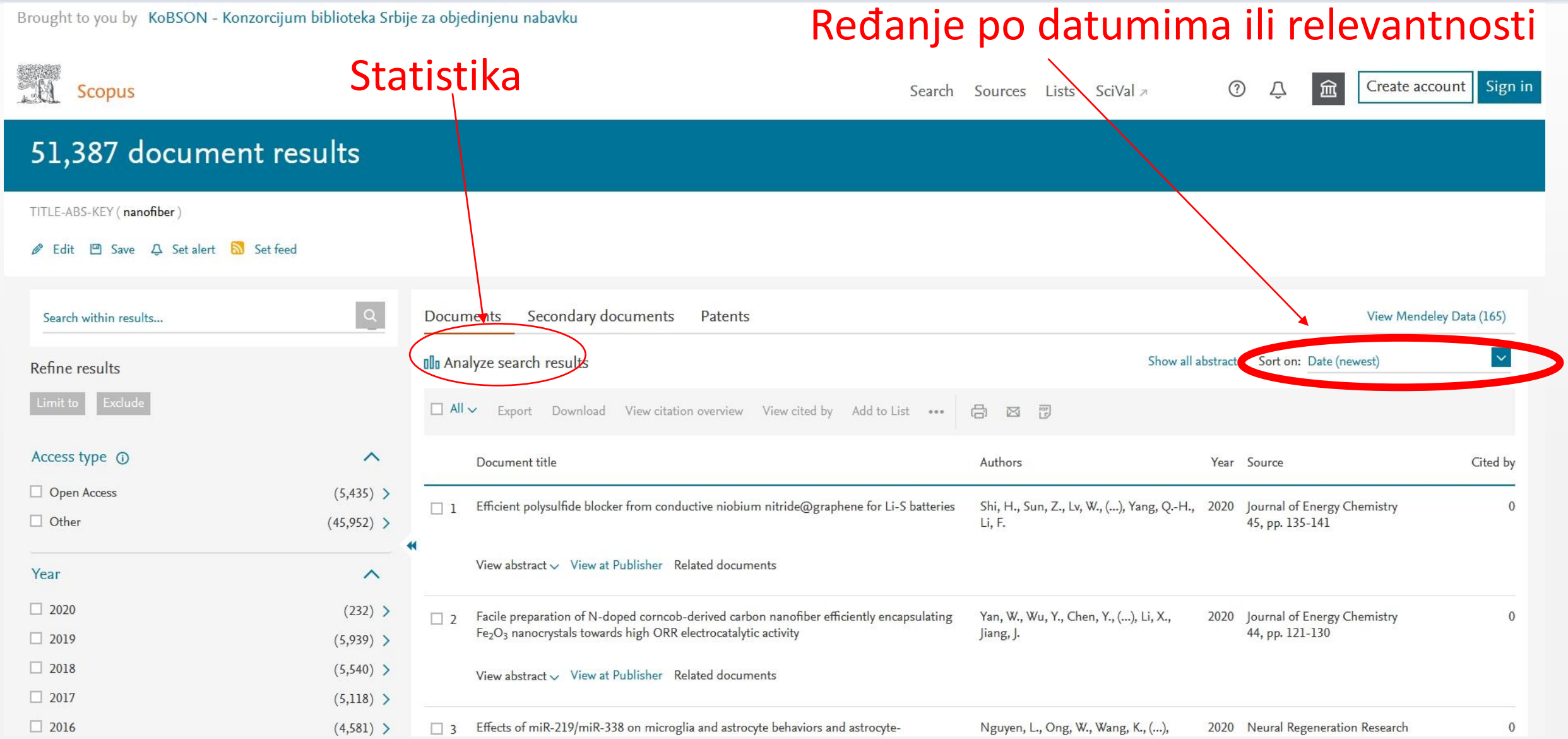
  Sistematizovan pregled iz neke oblasti

  - Citiranost

Seminarski rad

- Obraditi na 10 – 15 stana tematiku koristeći najrelevantnije naučne članke i literaturu sa interneta (Wikipedia, minimalno)
- Držati se teme rada i ne pisati opšti rad i uvod u nanotehnologije
- Ne koristiti preogromne slike
- Koristi bazu naučnih radova SCOPUS, KOBSON
- PROVERAVATI informacije iz literature jer ima svega
- Može se dati i statistički pregled određenih radova, koristeći analize iz SCOPUSa
- Citirati relevantnu literaturu pravilno
  - Na kraju svih pasusa obavezno citirati izvore
  - Kod svih slika citirati izvor
  - Napraviti spisak korišćene literature (bibliografiju)
- Rad se izrađuje u iteracijama u komunikaciji sa predmetnim profesorom
- Napraviti prezentaciju rada i predstaviti ga u okviru od 7 do 10 min
- Prezentacija radova 1.3.2023.godine

Baza naučnih radova - Scopus

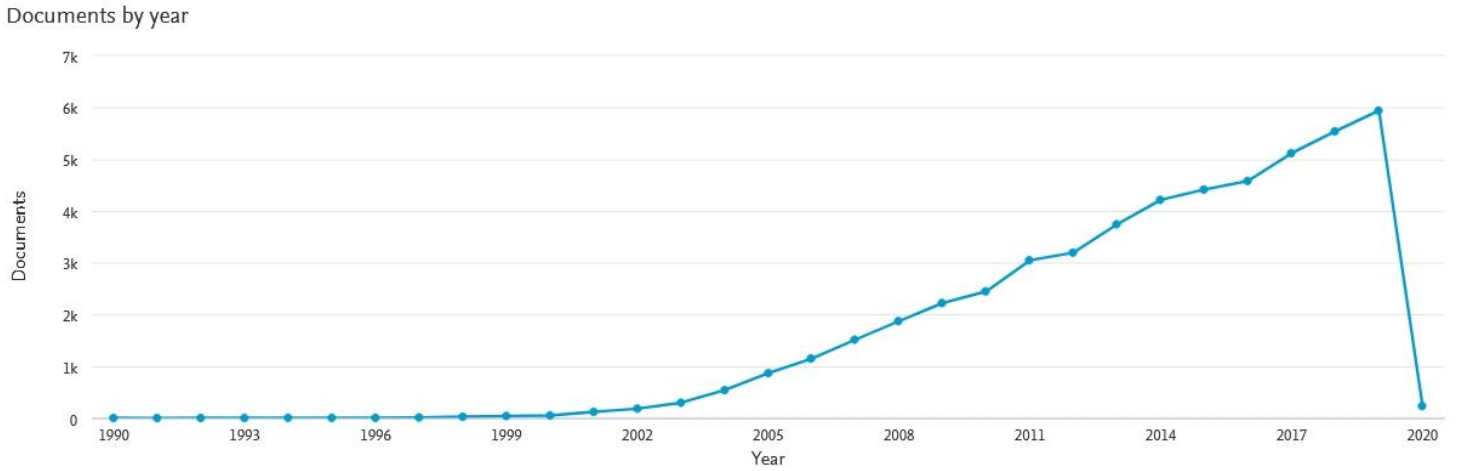


Baza naučnih radova - Scopus

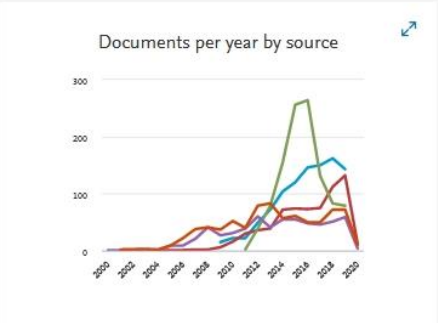
51,387 document results

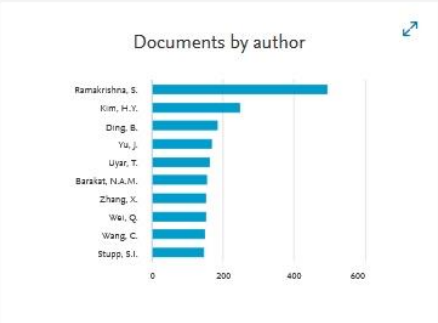
Select year range to analyze: 1990 to 2020 Analyze

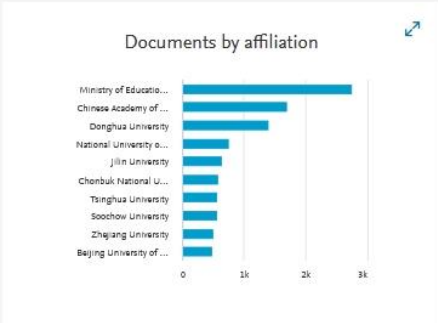
Year	Documents
2020	232
2019	5939
2018	5540
2017	5118
2016	4581
2015	4415
2014	4215
2013	3744
2012	3196
2011	3048

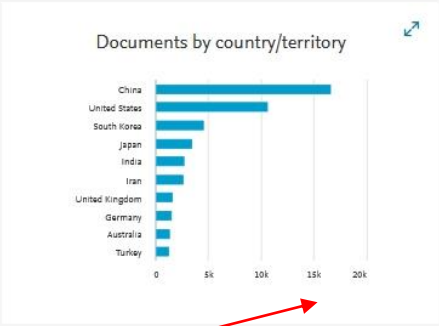


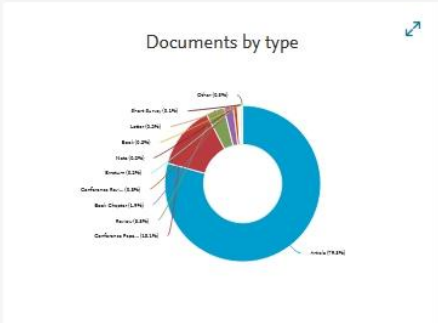
Click on cards below to see additional data.







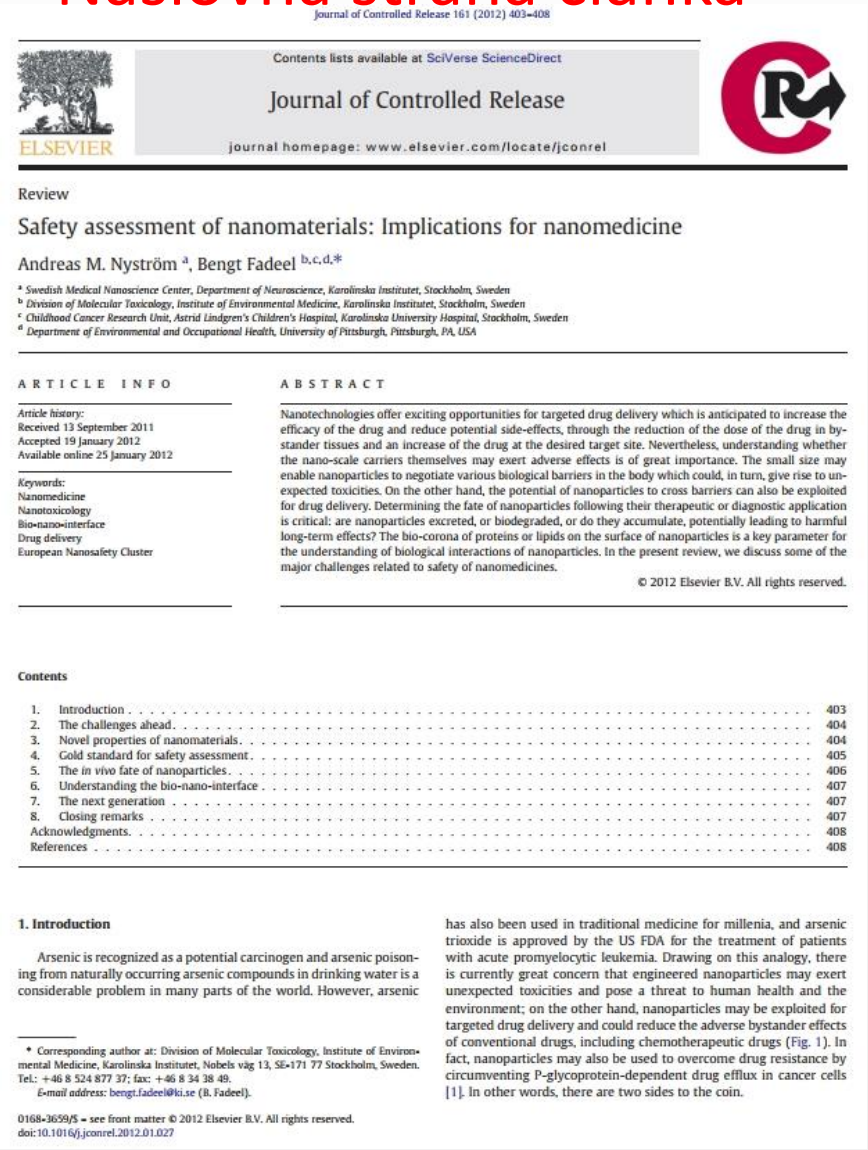




Izbor prikaza rezultata

Naučni članak

Naslovna strana članka



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Review

Safety assessment of nanomaterials: Implications for nanomedicine

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnologies offer exciting opportunities for targeted drug delivery which is anticipated to increase the efficacy of the drug and reduce potential side-effects, through the reduction of the dose of the drug in by-stander tissues and an increase of the drug at the desired target site. Nevertheless, understanding whether the nano-scale carriers themselves may exert adverse effects is of great importance. The small size may enable nanoparticles to negotiate various biological barriers in the body which could, in turn, give rise to un-expected toxicities. On the other hand, the potential of nanoparticles to cross barriers can also be exploited for drug delivery. Determining the fate of nanoparticles following their therapeutic or diagnostic application is critical: are nanoparticles excreted, or biodegraded, or do they accumulate, potentially leading to harmful long-term effects? The bio-corona of proteins or lipids on the surface of nanoparticles is a key parameter for the understanding of biological interactions of nanoparticles. In the present review, we discuss some of the major challenges related to safety of nanomedicines.

Contents

1. Introduction

Arsenic is recognized as a potential carcinogen and arsenic poisoning from naturally occurring arsenic compounds in drinking water is a considerable problem in many parts of the world. However, arsenic has also been used in traditional medicine for millenia, and arsenic trioxide is approved by the US FDA for the treatment of patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia. Drawing on this analogy, there is currently great concern that engineered nanoparticles may exert unexpected toxicities and pose a threat to human health and the environment; on the other hand, nanoparticles may be exploited for targeted drug delivery and could reduce the adverse bystander effects of conventional drugs, including chemotherapeutic drugs (Fig. 1). In fact, nanoparticles may also be used to overcome drug resistance by circumventing P-glycoprotein-dependent drug efflux in cancer cells [1]. In other words, there are two sides to the coin.

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Broj, godina, broj strana

Naziv časopisa

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autori

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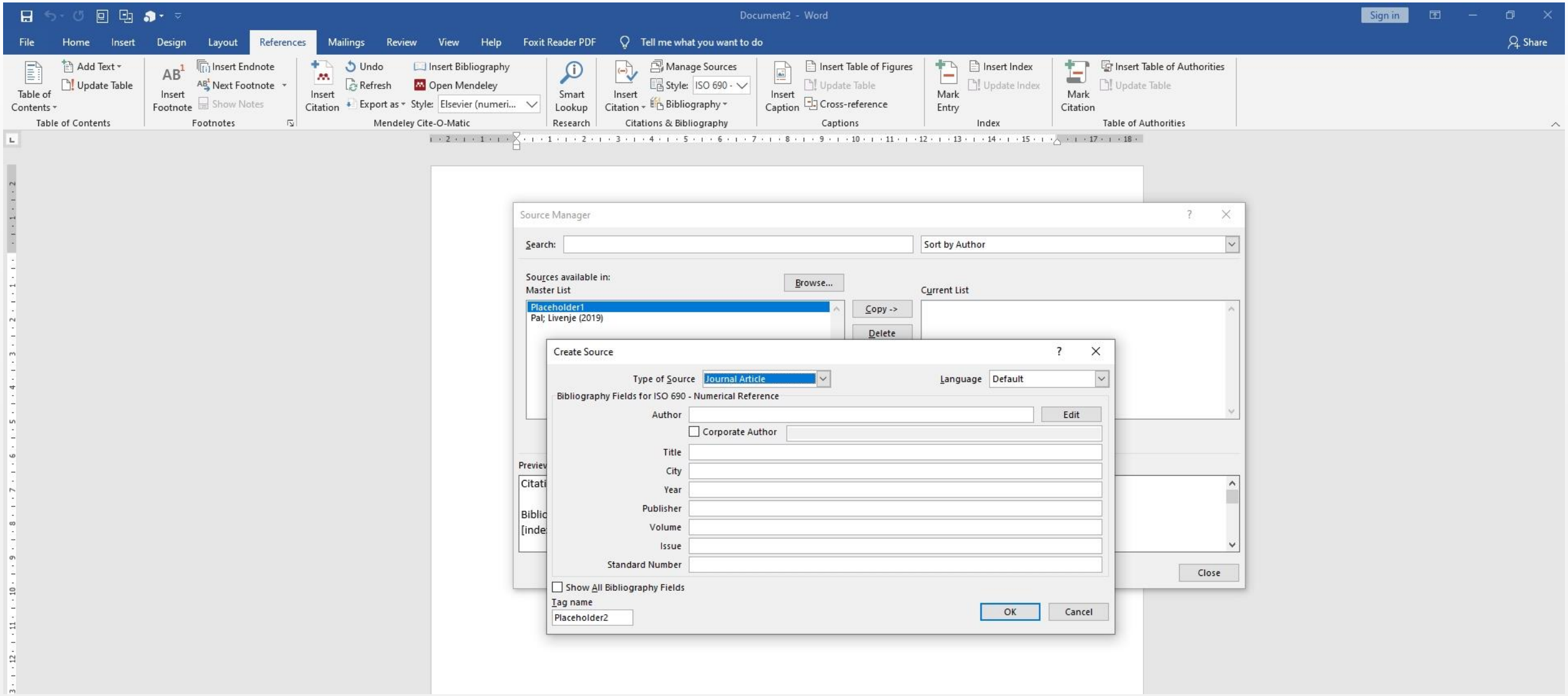
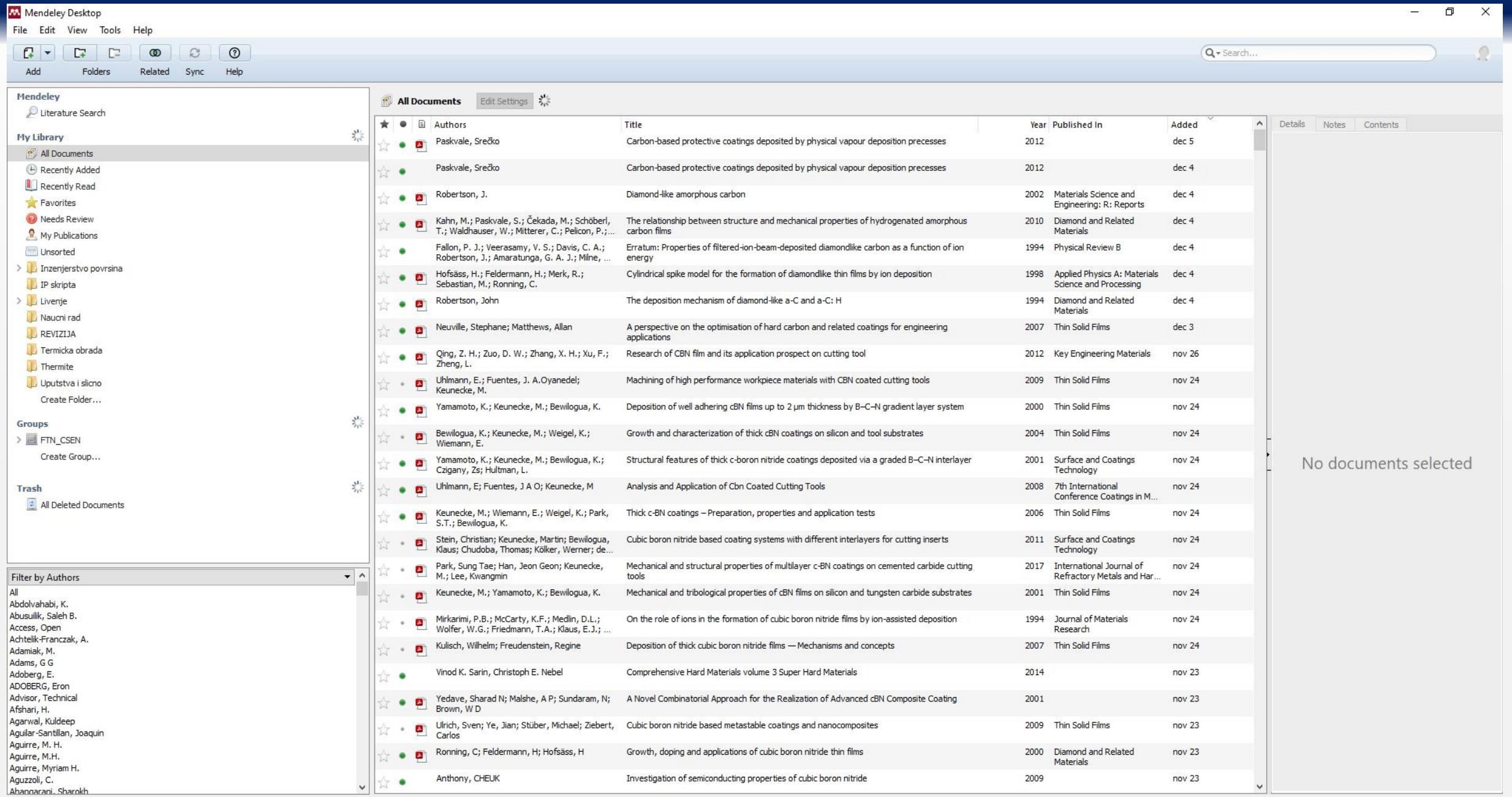
Baza referenci u Wordu, pomoć u citiranju



Baza referenci, pomoć u citiranju-Mendeley



Spisak literature (lista referenci)

- Spisak literature treba oblikovati prema bilo kojim stilovima (citation style)
- Preporuka koristiti neki sa brojčanim navodima u tekstu na primer: IEEE, ISO 960
- Sajt sa objašnjenjima više vrsta citiranja

https://www.scribbr.com/citing-sources/citation-styles/

VPN konekcija

- Da bi se pristupilo Scopus bazi preko interneta a izvan UNS-a treba podesiti VPN konekciju

- Uputstvo za VPN: http://www.dpm.ftn.uns.ac.rs/sr/studenti/nastavni-materijal/prva-godina-mas/nanotehnologije

- Dodatno u pretraživaču podesite za proxy server adresu proxy.uns.ac.rs (ili ftn.proxy) a port: 8080 ili samo odaberite opciju Use system proxy, pa će po automatici birati vaš proxy ili onaj podešen za VPN

Minimumi za polaznu ocenu

Da bi seminarski rad bio za prolaznu ocenu sledeći kriterijumi se moraju ispuniti:

Sadržajni deo

- Da je pogođena zadata tema rada i da je rad u okviru 10-15 strana
- Da tekst nije prekopiran iz drugih radova, seminarskih i slično (da nije plagijat) i da tekst u njemu nije očigledano odrađen samo Google prevodiocem
- Da je korišćeno najmanje 3 naučna rada u izradi seminarskog

Tehnički deo

- Da je u svim delovima rada citirana literatura, na kraju svih pasusa,
- Da su sve uzete slike citirane u nazivu slike,
- Da je tekst na slikama preveden na srpski,
- Da se na sve slike pozivate negde u tekstu i da ih pojasnite barem jednom rečenicom,
- Da je spisak literature urađen po određenom stilu, sve jedno po kom

Konačna ocena seminarskog rada se izvodi na osnovu opšteg kvaliteta rada, kvaliteta teksta i razumljivosti tematike itd.