

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

im Anschluß erhalten Sie den 2. Newsletter der Deutschen Gesellschaft Biomechanik (Datum 4/2001) und wir hoffen, daß Ihnen dieser gefällt und von Nutzen ist.

SPECIAL FEATURE des vorliegenden Newsletters ist ein Betrag von Prof. D. Brand (Editor J. Biomechanics; Dept. Orthopaedics, University of Iowa) mit dem Titel:

STRUCTURAL OUTLINE OF A JOURNAL PAPER.

Sie finden den Text in ihrer Mail am Ende des Newsletters und den identischen Text auch in einem Attachment, da dort die Originalformatierung beibehalten werden konnte.

Ich möchte Dick Brand für die Überlassung dieses sehr instruktiven Textes ganz herzlich danken und werde versuchen, auch in den kommenden Newsletters - neben den allgemeinen Mitteilungen - solche Special Features anzubieten. +

Um vergleichbare Beiträge aus dem Kreis der Mitglieder, z.B. auch Buchvorstellungen etc., wäre ich sehr dankbar und bitte Sie um Zusendung (Beiträge für den nächsten Newsletter bitte bis spätestens 21.6. 2001).

Wenn Sie den Newsletter NICHT erhalten möchten, dann schreiben Sie mir bitte eine Mail (mailto:eckstein@anat.med.uni-muenchen.de), dann werde ich Sie aus dem Verteiler nehmen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

PD Dr. med. Felix Eckstein  
Anatomische Anstalt der LMU München  
Pettenkoferstr. 11, D-80336 München  
Tel 089 5160 4847; Fax 089 5160 4802  
mailto:eckstein@anat.med.uni-muenchen.de

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Webpage der Gesellschft. <http://www.biomechanics.de/dgbiomech/dgbiomech.html>

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Inhaltsverzeichnis:

- 1) 2. JAHRESTAGUNG DER DGBM IN FREIBURG (15. BIS 16. JUNI 2001)  
Programm und Verlängerung der Deadline für reduzierte Teilnehmerbeiträge  
MITGLIEDERVERSAMMLUNG AM FREITAG, DEN 16. JUNI UM 19 UHR

- 2) MITTEILUNG LOGO-WETTBEWERB  
Verlängerung der Deadline bis 31. Mai 2001
- 3) MITTEILUNGEN ZU WORKSHOPS DER GESLLSCHAFT 2001/2002
- 4) KONGRESS- UND JOURNAL-ANKÜNDIGUNGEN
- 5) SPECIAL FEATURE: STRUCTURAL OUTLINE OF A JOURNAL PAPER  
Richard A. Brand, M.D., Editor J Biomechanics,  
Tipps zur Abfassung von wissenschaftlichen Artikeln
- 6) STELLENANGEBOTE
- 7) ALLGEMINE ANKÜNDIGUNGEN

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ad 1: 2. JAHRESTAGUNG DER DGBM IN FREIBURG (15. BIS 16. JUNI 2001)  
Programm und Verlängerung der Deadline für reduzierte Teilnehmerbeiträge

Es wurden insgesamt 81 Beiträge zur Jahrestagung angemeldet. Da es erklärtes Ziel war, den Kongress nicht durch Parallelvorträge zu zersplittern, konnten nur relativ wenige Beiträge als Vortrag angenommen werden.

Insgesamt werden 31 Vorträge und 50 Poster präsentiert werden. Das Programm kann auf der Webpage der Gesllschaft oder direkt auf <http://www.uni-freiburg.de/ifss/www/K2001/> eingesehen werden.

DIE MITGLIEDERVERSAMMLUNG FINDET AM FREITAG, DEN 16. JUNI UM 19 UHR STATT.

Tagungsbeginn ist Freitag , der 15.6. um 14 Uhr, Tagungsende am Samstag, den 16.6. um 16.30 Uhr.

DIE DEADLINE FÜR REDUZIERTE KONGRESSBEITRÄGE BEI VORZEITIGEN ANMELDUNG WURDE AUF 31.4.2001 (NÄCHSTE WOCHE !) VERLÄNGERT.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ad 2: MITTEILUNG LOGO-WETTBEWERB  
Verlängerung der Deadline bis 1. Juni 2001

Da bisher erst eine geringe Zahl von Vorschlägen zum Logo-Wettbewerb eingegangen ist, wurde die Deadline bis 31. Mai 2001 verlängert. Wir wären Ihnen um weitere Einsendungen sehr dankbar. Entgegen der ursprünglichen Ankündigung sollen die Logos nicht auf der Webpage der Gesellschaft, sondern als Poster bei der 2. Jahrestagung in Freiburg vorgestellt werden. Dort soll auch die Abstimmung über das zukünftige Logo der Gesellschaft stattfinden.

Weitere Infos unter: <http://www.uni-freiburg.de/ifss/www/K2001/>

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ad 3) MITTEILUNGEN ZU WORKSHOPS DER GESELLSCHAFT 2001/2002

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
xxx

A) Biomechanische Testung / Prof. Dr. L. Claes

24.-27. Juli (4 Tage) in Ulm

Der Workshop soll den Teilnehmern die Gelegenheit bieten, die Grundlagen und praktische Durchführung biomechanischer Experimente zu erlernen.

Anmeldung und nähere Informationen über:

<http://www.biomechanics.de> oder über Prof. Dr. Lutz Claes

Institut für Unfallchirurgische Forschung und Biomechanik

Universität Ulm, Helmholtzstraße 14, 89081 Ulm

Tel.: 0731 / 500-23481; Fax: 0731/ 500-23498

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
xxx

B) Morphologie und Imaging / PD Dr. med. F. Eckstein

7./8. Juni 2002

(11/2 Tage) TERMINÄNDERUNG

Der Workshop soll den Teilnehmern die Gelegenheit bieten, in Kleingruppen an anatomischen Präparaten und Schnittbildern alle Regionen des Bewegungsapparates zu studieren und zu be-"greifen". In Vorträgen sollen die theoretischen Grundlagen bildgebender Verfahren (MRT, offene MRT, DXA, quantitativer Ultraschall, pQCT,  $\mu$ CT,  $\mu$ CT-FEM) und ihre Bedeutung für die Biomechanik dargestellt werden. Die Bildgebungsmethoden sollen dabei soweit möglich – wiederum in Kleingruppen – praktisch demonstriert werden.

Ein genaues Programm des Workshops wird im kommenden Newsletter (7/2001) bekannt gegeben; eine Anmeldung wird ab Juli 2001 möglich sein.

**SOLLTE DER TERMIN MIT EINER WICHTIGEN VERANSTALTUNG KOLLIDIEREN,  
DIE WIR ÜBERSEHEN HABEN, BITTEN WIR UM RÜCKMELDUNG**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ad 4) KONGRESS-ANKÜNDIGUNGEN

Eine aktuelle Auflistung von Kongressen und Deadlines finden Sie auf der Webpage der Gesellschaft unter: <http://biomechanics.de/dgbiomech/kongresse.html>





Richard A. Brand, M.D., Editor J Biomechanics,  
Tipps zur Abfassung von wissenschaftlichen Artikeln

Writing is a demanding, personal task. Any piece of writing, scientific or not, assumes the personality and philosophy of the writer. All writing styles are more or less arbitrary, and preferences vary widely. One cannot argue a single style or approach is best, for the variations (even with "good" writing) are infinite. However, all agree clear, concise writing most effectively communicates ideas.

Few scientific writers in fact practice clear, concise exposition. Few know the principles of such writing, and fewer still practice them. (Most traditional scientific curricula fail to demand adequate courses and practice in expository writing.) The two most critical principles are: logical flow and brevity.

Logical flow occurs by observing the following elements of paragraph construction:

- 1.) Each paragraph discusses only one major topic;
- 2.) The first sentence of each paragraph introduces the topic, and the remaining statements merely expand and/or modify the first;
- 3.) All critical elements appear in the first sentence of that first sentence;
- 4.) Transitional final sentences in most paragraphs connect the logic from one paragraph to another.

Brevity arises by:

- 1.) Succinctly stating ideas once;
- 2.) Minimizing repetition (with a few exceptions to be noted below);
- 3.) Appropriate grammar (see below).

Most concise scientific (archival) journals utilize a traditional form: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion. This format is not always essential, nor always the best. However, one should have clear justification for discarding it in favor of another. Complexity of material is rarely, if ever, adequate justification - in fact complex material is best presented with simple structure!

I find sub-headings distracting, and often a poor substitute for clear writing: if the first sentence of each paragraph introduces a new topic in an appropriate fashion, a sub-heading is always redundant. Avoidance of redundancy is a fundamental tenant of clear, concise exposition.

One can rarely justify an archival manuscript of more than 3000-4000 words. If one has difficulty communicating the essentials in 4000 words, then I suggest the problem generally lies in the communication or failure to clarify issues, not in the material. The tendency of many authors is to include non-essential information (most likely because of failure to

formulate focused questions or hypotheses, or because painstakingly accumulated information is not easily discarded).

#### INTRODUCTION - 500 words or less

A reasonable Introduction ordinarily requires no more than three to four paragraphs. Focus upon the rationale (motivation) for the study. The reader should find the flow of logic compelling, so there is absolutely no reason to doubt the validity of the study. In a hypothesis- or question-based paper, the first paragraph typically introduces and justifies systematic exploration of some issue, the second and/or third cite past observations leading one to an explanation for the issue or problem, the third and/or fourth pose critical (experimentally verifiable) predictions of the postulated explanation or pose specific hypotheses (or questions). In such papers, it is critical to focus on concepts or observations, not on methods or past investigators. One does this by constructing sentences in which subjects or objects refer to observations and in which authors are parenthetically referred. Imagine critical observations as premises of Aristotelian logic leading to a conclusion: If a, and b, and c, and d, then we logically conclude x, y, or z (where x, y, or z represent hypotheses to be tested). A useful tool for constructing the most critical questions or hypotheses is to imagine a question which can be unambiguously be answered "yes" or "no" by the experimental design or a hypothesis which can be unambiguously supported or refuted. This can only be insured by formulating questions or hypotheses in terms of independent and dependent variables. Hypotheses posed in other terms might be of heuristic value, but cannot be tested.

In a report of a new method (model), the approach is modified. One must justify a new approach, which means outlining the limitations of past approaches (this must be accomplished in a tactful manner, so as to avoid deprecating past works - one must realize as technical capacities advance, past approaches always seem simplistic or naive). However, it remains critical to begin the first paragraph in a similar manner as the hypothesis-based paper: outlining and justifying the class of problems necessitating study. The second and subsequent paragraphs should focus on past methods.

As a matter of preference, I prefer not to state what will be done in the Introduction: this immediately follows in Methods and is clear in a well written paper. Further, a concise summary of method will have been already offered the reader in a Summary or Abstract. Thus, stating what will follow is redundant.

#### METHODS - 500-1500 words

In a hypothesis-based paper, this section provides the experimental design and details of the approach. It is often difficult to know exactly how much detail should be provided. On the one hand, one must provide enough detail so an independent investigator could repeat the work; on the other one must refer to rather than repeat published material. Practicality, however, dictates the fundamentals of published methods be repeated, so the reader unfamiliar with past works (particularly those which are difficult to locate) can follow the

logic. Previously published details (as contrasted to fundamentals) may merely be cited. Sometimes, the balance of brevity versus detail becomes a matter of personal or editorial preference.

In a methods-oriented paper, all critical details must be provided. Less critical (but new) details often fit best in an appendix, since small details may disrupt the greater flow of logic.

The Methods section should contain a complete description of all statistical methods, usually at the end. The inevitable assumptions of the statistical tests should be justified based upon the nature of the data. In many biological experiments, choice of level of statistical (rather than biological or clinical) significance requires justification.

#### RESULTS - 500 words

Begin each sentence in Results with a clear statement of a key result (parenthetically referring to all data figures or tables) within the framework of the prediction, question, or hypothesis posed in the Introduction. Each statement should contain a key argument for or against the approach (methods paper) or answering the question or testing a hypothesis (hypothesis-based paper). List results in order of importance. If the reader considered only the first sentences of each paragraph in Results, he or she should know all important information. All sentences containing a figure or table as subject or object as a figure of speech should be entirely avoided (e.g., "Figure 3 shows the results of..."); these statements convey little useful information, and place emphasis on data per se, rather than interpretation of data. A Results section should contain only results of the current study, and not previously published results. Avoid description of methods ("To determine whether or not X related to Y we computed correlation coefficients...").

When noting one parameter statistically differs from another, I prefer merely stating "X is greater ( $p=0.039$ ) than Y", or "the treatment increased ( $p=0.024$ ) the response of Z". (I note there are legitimate differences of opinion on this point, since some would argue once a level of statistical significance was established, groups would be either different or not different and the level of p value would make no difference.) In such statements, no judgment is given regarding statistical significance, and no statement is made the values are statistically significant. There is no "standard" of statistical significance: in biological problems (with inherent variability and major sampling problems) a p value of 0.01 may be insignificant, while a p value of 0.1 may be significant. Given no level of statistical significance necessarily denotes any "true" biological significance, I think it best to give the actual p value (rather than  $p<0.05$ ) and let the reader decide whether the level of significance seems reasonable for the specific situation.

#### DISCUSSION - 1000 words

The discussion should represent rather more of a synthesis than a reiteration of results. No new results should be discussed.

Begin with a succinct restatement of the rationale for the question or hypothesis stated at the end of your Introduction. In a methods paper, one should restate the rationale for the new approach.

Then, briefly explore the major assumptions and/or limitations of the approach or methods. In biologically-oriented papers, this should include the adaptation of the living system to altered conditions over time or with disease. The reader should be convinced the limitations do not seriously jeopardize your conclusions within an explicitly stated range of observations. If the reader (and more importantly, the author!) does not know the conditions for which methods allow reasonable conclusions, then both author and reader can be seriously misled.

Next, compare and/or contrast data with observations or data in the literature. Include all relevant observations. Quantitative comparisons best convince the reader your results are "in the ballpark." Figures or tables most effectively convey large numbers of comparisons and add to the value of the paper. However, comparisons should not be merely quantitative. Often comparison of new data or observations with past (qualitative) observations prove equally effective. Discrepancies should be explained insofar as possible, and noted when they cannot be explained.

Finally, synthesize the results of the current paper and observations or data in the literature into a coherent whole, and within the framework of the prediction, question, or hypothesis posed in the Introduction. "Synthesis" means all known observations fit within the framework (failure to fit falsifies the hypothesis!)

#### CAPTIONS

All data (figures and tables) should provide some key argument for or against the prediction, question, or hypothesis, and that argument should be succinctly stated in one or two sentences. The reader should immediately grasp the significance of the data to the questions posed. I suggest a maximum of ten total data figures. More becomes distracting and difficult to digest. Further, if an author cannot convince a reader of critical points in their sets of data, then the data is inefficiently conveyed, or the data is not critical, or the questions are too vaguely formulated. Imagine if the reader only read the Introduction, then looked at the figures and read the captions, essential answers would be obvious.

#### ABSTRACT

The Abstract should begin with the questions posed, then describe the method in a few brief statements. Include key quantitative results. Express the answer to the question (or statement of support for or refutation of a prediction or hypothesis) in one or two concise statements. In general, the Abstract is written last. It is also revised last after revisions.

#### THE MESSAGE

To make a message most effective, some repetition is important, despite the need for brevity. The questions should be repeated in the final paragraph of the Introduction, the beginning of

the Discussion, and the beginning of the Abstract. The answers should be repeated in the first line of each paragraph in Results, the end of the Discussion (with appropriate synthesis from the literature), and at the end of the Abstract.

#### SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1.) Day, Robert A. How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. ISI Press. Philadelphia, 1979.
- 2.) Huth, Edward J. How to Write and Publish Papers in the Medical Sciences. ISI Press. Philadelphia, 1982.
- 3.) Katz, Michael J. Elements of the Scientific Paper: A Set-by-Step Guide for Students and Professionals. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1985.
- 4.) King, Lester S. Why Not Say It Clearly: A Guide to Expository Writing. 2nd Ed. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1991.
- 5.) Shertzer, Margaret. The Elements of Grammar. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York, 1986.
- 6.) Strunk, Jr., William and White, E.G. The Elements of Style. 3rd Ed. Macmillan Publishing Co, New York, 1979.

#### GRAMMAR TIPS FOR CONCISE WRITING AND AVOIDANCE OF COMMON ERRORS

- 1) Use active rather than passive voice when possible.
- 2) Avoid strings of prepositional phrases or modifying clauses: words separated from modifiers often appear ambiguous.
- 3) Substitute adjectives for modifying phrases or clauses.
- 4) Insure all verbs describe the action of the subject.
- 5) Insure parallel construction when using conjunctions (and, or, but).
- 6) Consider eliminating "that" when it follows a verb or adverb.
- 7) Make the subjects of sentences concepts, not authors or papers (parenthetically refer to authors): it is the ideas that are important, rather than the authors. The exception is establishing historical precedence when the point is the author.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

#### AD 6): STELLENANGEBOTE

6.1) Saline Bad Sassendorf GmbH, Klinik Lindenplatz, Orthopädische Reha-Klinik mit sportmedizinischer Abteilung; Gesundheitsförderndes Krankenhaus der WHO  
Wissenschaftliche/r Mitarbeiter/in für die Klinik Lindenplatz gesucht.  
Die Klinik Lindenplatz versorgt täglich 224 stationäre  
Patienten nach Knie-, Hüft-, Arm- und Wirbelsäulenoperationen, Frakturen, Polytraumata und Amputationen. Ein modernes aktives Behandlungskonzept gewährleistet eine effektive frühe

Rehabilitation. Verschiedene Möglichkeiten zur Kraftdiagnostik (isometrisch, isokinetisch), der Ausdauerdiagnostik (Spiroergometrie), der Gang- und Bewegungsanalyse (SIMI, Kistler-Meßplatte) stehen für den Routinebetrieb und für Forschungsprojekte zur Verfügung.

Gesucht wird ein/e Mitarbeiter/in mit Kenntnissen in der Biomechanik, Statistik, Bewegungs- und Trainingslehre sowie mit Grundkenntnissen der Orthopädie und Traumatologie.

Aufgabengebiet ist die Prüfung und Eichung der Apparate, die Erarbeitung von Studiendesigns, die Durchführung und Auswertung von Messungen, Literaturrecherche, das Verfassen von wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten und die Präsentation auf Kongressen. Eigene wissenschaftliche Projekte sollen in Zusammenarbeit mit den Ärzten erstellt und durchgeführt werden. Die Möglichkeiten einer Promotion im sportwissenschaftlichen oder sportmedizinischen Bereich sind gegeben.

Anmeldung bitte bei: Dr. Ch. Schönle, Klinik Lindenplatz, Weslerner Str. 29

59505 Bad Sassendorf, Tel.: 02921-5014326, Fax.: 02921-5014310

Email: schoenle.lindenplatz@t-online.de

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
xxx

6.2) Das Institut für Unfallchirurgische Forschung und Biomechanik der Universität Ulm vergibt zum schnellstmöglichen Termin eine Promotionsstelle für einen biomechanisch interessierten Wissenschaftler/Ingenieur aus dem Bereich Physik, Biologie, Medizin oder Tiermedizin zur Betreuung von in vitro und in vivo Studien zur Knochenheilung. Zusammen mit Biologen, Physikern, Ärzten und Ingenieuren erarbeiten Sie Methoden zur Verbesserung der Behandlung von Frakturen. Ihre Aufgaben umfassen, aber beschränken sich nicht, auf die Entwicklung und Anwendung von Messmethoden zur Beurteilung des Heilungsfortschritts von Frakturen. Sie werden mit modernen Verfahren wie der Mikrocomputertomographie oder der tiefensensitiven Laserdopplerflowmetrie arbeiten.

Die Vergütung erfolgt nach 1/2 BAT IIa.

Bewerbungen bitte an: Peter Augat, Ph.D.

MAILTO:peter.augat@medizin.uni-ulm.de"

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
xxx

6.3) ab 1. JULI 2001: 2-Jahre Promotionsstelle oder Post-Doc Stelle für einen Informatiker/Physiker/ Elektroingenieur im Bereich "Digitale Bildverarbeitung" in der Forschungsgruppe "Muskuloskelettales System" der Anatomie der LMU München (in Assoziation mit dem Institut für Medizinischen Daten- und Informations- Systeme (MEDIS) der GSF Neuherberg)

Promotion zum Dr. human. biol. in 2 Jahren möglich.

Vorerfahrung im Arbeitsgebiet "Digitale Bildverarbeitung" wünschenswert.

Thema: Entwicklung eines interindividuellen Matching-Verfahrens für  
magnetresonanztomographische 3D Daten des Gelenkknorpels  
Kontakt: PD Dr. med. Felix Eckstein  
Anatomische Anstalt der LMU München, Pettenkoferstr. 11, D-80336 München  
Tel 089 5160 4847; Fax 089 5160 4802  
mailto:eckstein@anat.med.uni-muenchen.de

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
xxx

6.4) Das Institut für Unfallchirurgische Forschung und Biomechanik des  
Universitätsklinikums Ulm sucht ab sofort eine/n Wissenschaftliche/n Angestellte/n (BAT  
IIa/2) befristet im Rahmen eines Forschungsprojekts.  
Es besteht die Möglichkeit zur Promotion. Das Projekt umfasst die  
Planung, Ausführung und Auswertung von Zellkulturstudien zur Untersuchung  
mechanischer Einflüsse auf Knochenzellen.  
Gesucht wird ein/e Tierarzt/Tierärztin oder ein/e Biologe/Biologin oder ein/e  
Humanmediziner/in, die/der Interesse an zellbiologischen Arbeiten hat und in einem  
jungem, interdisziplinären und kollegialen Team mitarbeiten möchte.  
>Bewerbungsunterlagen werden innerhalb von zwei Wochen erbeten an:  
>Dr. Anita Ignatius Institut für Unfallchirurgische Forschung und Biomechanik  
Helmholtzstrasse 14, 89081 Ulm  
Tel.: 0731/500-23489 // Fax: 0731/500-23498  
MAILTO:anita.ignatius@medizin.uni-ulm.de

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

#### AD 7): ALLGEMEINE ANKÜNDIGUNGEN

7.1): Gebrauchte Materialprüfmaschine Marke Zwick, Typ 1445 zu verkaufen, Tischmaschine  
mit Rahmen bis 10 KN, ohne Kraftmessdose. VB 10.000,- DM. Kontaktperson:  
lutz.duerselen@medizin.uni-ulm.de

7.2) The European Space Agency (ESA) has issued a general call for ideas for the  
topic "planetary exploration".

This covers a wide variety of scientific research fields like for example  
analytical planetology, atmospheric, biology, geology, in-situ resource  
utilisation, life support systems, medicine, origin of life, physics,  
psychology, radiation or anything related.

Every European and Canadian Scientist, from any research field, with or  
without previous space involvement is welcome to submit. The ideas will be  
used to shape a truly science driven future exploration program by ESA.

Your input is important. A good response to this call for ideas will ensure that future initiatives reflect the needs and scientific interests of the scientific community.

Please also distribute the call for ideas to your colleagues.

For more information please see the attached file and visit our website at:  
<http://spaceflight.esa.int/future/exploration/index.htm>

### 7.3) IBMS' BoneKEy-Osteovision - IS NOW ONLINE!

Visit <http://www.bonekey-ibms.org> and access your one-stop resource for information in the field of bone, cartilage, and mineral metabolism. Use the

- \* VIRTUAL JOURNAL - to access the complete literature in the field
- \* DIRECTORY - to find professionals in the field and start your international networking
- \* CALENDAR OF EVENTS - to learn about education events in the bone field
- \* JOB LISTINGS - to stay current on career opportunities
- \* EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES - to access a repository of slides and other teaching materials
- \* ONLINE FORUM - to discuss professional issues of interest with the community
- \* LINKS - to access to other valuable sites for investigators, clinicians and patients

To make it even more useful, personalize the site to your specific needs, develop and save customized searches, set alerts, and create personal folders to neatly organize the information you will retrieve.

Visit <http://www.bonekey-ibms.org> and join our virtual bone community!

### 7.4) NEW REFERENCE WORK FOR BONE ENGINEERING NOW AVAILABLE

webpage: <http://www.boneengineering.com>

### 7.5) Ankündigung eines neuen Online-Journals

European Cells and Materials (ECM) :

Free, on-line only, peer reviewed journal

<http://www.eurocellmat.org.uk/>

7.6) My name is Liam Thompson. I am currently working in conjunction with the Centre for Sport and Exercise Science at Liverpool John Moores University to develop a new sports science website. We hope to provide a range of services to cater for the Sports Science student or Academic

We are currently attempting to gather the views of biomechanists from around the world on a number of topics, and also maybe to perform mini interviews to ask about their work, in order to provide information for our site visitors. We already have a large number of physiologists from all over the US, Canada, Australia, South Africa and Europe interested, and would now like the input from the world of Biomechanics.

I am writing to see if you would be interested in contributing any articles or summaries of your work for publication on our site. We do have a number of leading biomechanists at JMU such as professor Adrian Lees but as with our physiology section, we wish to expand beyond the UK to bring Sports Science together and provide the UK Sports Science Academia a tool of biomechanical information. Thank you for taking the time to read this and i look forward to hearing from you in the very near future

Liam Thompson, Sports Science Online Limited, New Century House  
Liverpool John Moores University, 52-56 Tithebarn St, Liverpool L2 2SR  
Tel: 0151 231 4286 / Fax 0151 231 4317  
Mailto: L.Thompson@livjm.ac.uk  
Webpage: www.UKSportSci.com

7.7) The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) is hosting several Summer Research Conferences. The Federation Board has recognized the need for experimental biologists to meet intimately and explore new approaches to current research areas of intense scientific development. Emphasis will be on cutting edge research, with prominent scientists in each field making presentations to attendees who themselves are heavily engaged in research or are in ancillary fields where an accurate understanding of allied scientific advances is important. Post-doctoral students and senior pre-doctoral candidates are also encouraged to participate in the conferences. Attendees will be selected by the chairpersons of each conference on the basis of their contributions to science. Communication among leaders in each field will open avenues of further research to find solutions to crucial problems that must be addressed. We encourage you to visit the FASEB Web site at <http://www.faseb.org/meetings/src> to obtain an application, as well as additional information about each of the FASEB Summer Research Conferences.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ende des Newsletters