



SELINUS UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

Suggestions for writing the PhD thesis





Selinus University PhD by Research program consists in a **final thesis** that assumes a fundamental value for the evaluation of the candidate's skills: the thesis will clearly show the student's ability to structure his/her work, his/her rigorous scientific vision, and his/her academic commitment.

In particular, a PhD student needs to demonstrate his/her ability as a researcher to be confident in the chosen research field, moving towards the discovery of original content capable of opening new ways of knowledge. The Selinus University PhD will legitimize the graduate knowledge in a given field of human knowledge, certifying this competence.

At Selinus University, the student's ability to carry out his or her research independently is very important.

Since there are no classes, campus or laboratories, the creativity of the student and his/her ability as an independent researcher have utmost importance.

A thesis should, first of all, be original. The structure, the format and all the stylistic aspects are important elements of the thesis, but even more important is the content of the dissertation. Therefore, our suggestion is to care that aspect from the very beginning to set a standard without getting entangled in the context of the structure for the whole thesis writing.

Before presenting the final document to the supervisor, it is essential to carefully re-read the thesis to ensure that the text is correct, easy to read and understand.

Too long sentences, spelling and grammatical errors, identical paragraphs repeated in different parts of the the thesis, inappropriate use of abbreviations, acronyms and specialist terms, titles, subtitles, tables and figures formatted without care, inaccuracies in bibliographical quotations are common errors that must be corrected by the student.

It is worth remembering that the thesis is read by a coordinating supervisor who, after a congruity check, transmits it to the specialist supervisor.

Below is the format that normally distinguishes a thesis:

- Title
- Introduction or Abstract
- Bibliography
- Materials and methods
- Tables and Figures (if any)
- Contents and results
- Discussion
- Case Study (if any)
- Conclusions
- Appendices
- Thanks
- Index (final)

The above structure can be modified by the student if he/she considers it appropriate. It is important, however, that "creativity" does not generate disorder in the text and that the text always remains congruous, coherent and consistent.

A sample of cover page



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TITLE THESIS

By..... (your name)

Supervised by

.....(name your supervisor)

A DISSERTATION

Presented to the Department of

.....(major)

program at Selinus University

Faculty of

in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in

year

Thesis format - (reccomanded)

page format: A4 (21x29,7 cm) - text size: 11 or 12 pt
readable text font (times, arial, bookman ecc.) - text and paragraphs as below

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

The burden of food-borne diseases though preventable remains huge contributing to worldwide morbidity. The WHO estimates that each year, unsafe food makes at least two billion people, representing about one- third of the global population ill worldwide. The Simple prevention techniques could significantly reduce this burden of diseases which can cause serious illness or death. Food-borne diseases claim more lives and are reported very often in health facilities.

When two or more people get the same illness from the same contaminated food or drink, the event is called a foodborne illness outbreak. FDA investigates outbreaks to control them, so more people do not get sick in the outbreak, and to learn how to prevent similar outbreaks from happening in the future. Food - borne diseases are widespread and growing public health problems, both in developed and developing countries. The global incidence of food-borne diseases is difficult to estimate, but it has been reported that in 2005 alone, 1.8 million people died from food-borne illnesses. The high prevalence of diarrhea diseases in many developing countries corresponds to food safety issues. Though most food-borne diseases are sporadic and often not reported, food-borne disease outbreaks may take on massive proportions of the population risk.