



FONDO DE RECONOCIMIENTO Y SOPORTE A LA PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA

CONVOCATORIA CONTINUA

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FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA

■ ENHANCING PVIOUS CONCRETE PERFORMANCE USING INDUSTRIAL WASTE: A STUDY ON CRUSHED SCALLOP SEASHELL WASTE (CSS) AND RECYCLED CELLULOSE FIBRE (CF)

■ This study evaluates the impact of crushed scallop shell waste (CSS) and recycled cellulose fibres (CF) in pervious concrete, analysing their influence on workability, permeability, and mechanical properties. Rheology, permeability, and mechanical strength tests were conducted on cementitious matrices and pervious concrete with different proportions of CSS and CF. The results show that CSS improves compaction and early strength by acting as an inert filler, while CF enhances ductility and controls crack propagation. Combining 10 % CSS with 1.35 kg/m³ CF optimises the balance between permeability and strength. The results indicate that the optimised mixture achieved a permeability of 18.9 mm/s and compressive, flexural, and tensile strengths of 10.2 MPa, 2.82 MPa, and 1.54 MPa, respectively. The findings highlight the potential of these recycled materials in sustainable concrete design.

■ Construction and Building Materials

■ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conbuildmat.2025.141458>

■ SJR Engineering; Materials Science

■ Primero (Q1)

■ David Castañeda, Christian Varhen, Rosalba Guerrero, Gaby Ruiz.

at each height is explained by the acceleration due to upward propagating waves, which do not suffer from critical filtering below.

■ Geophysical Research Letters

■ <https://doi.org/10.1029/2025GL114658>

■ SJR Earth and Planetary Sciences

■ Primero (Q1)

■ Kaoru Sato, Dai Koshin, José Suclupe, Jorge L. Chau, Lourivaldo M. Lima, Guozhu Li, S. Vijaya Bhaskara Rao, M. Venkat Ratnam, **Rodolfo Rodríguez** y Danny Scipión.

■ PROVIDING MICRO AND SMALL RETAIL ENTERPRISES WITH BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE TOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN PERU

■ Business intelligence has been proven key in providing enterprises with tools to improve their performance. Peruvian micro and small retailers do not use information and communication technology allowing them to harness the benefits of using data-driven decision-making approaches in their daily operations and improve their competitiveness. This article reports on a research project supported by the Peruvian Ministry of Production, which included developing and validating a web-based business intelligence system for micro and small Peruvian retailers. The research work presents the insights gathered from the participants regarding the use of business intelligence tools to support their businesses' daily operations. The validation of the system was based on the Technology Acceptance Model. The results show the users' assessments of the system usability and ease-of-use, presenting their absolute and compared evaluation of the system modules and sub-modules. The experiments include the insights gathering of the presenters (people who led the validation sessions with the users) to include their perceptions about their interaction with the users. The outcomes analysis highlights the main benefits, challenges, limitations and future work in the research subject and considers the specific characteristics of the Peruvian micro and small enterprises.

■ Universal Access in the Information Society

■ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10209-023-01073-z>

■ SJR Computer Science

■ Primero (Q2)

■ Mario Quinde y Juan Quinde.

■ CAUSES OF THE ABNORMALLY STRONG EASTERLY PHASE OF THE MESOPAUSE SEMI-ANNUAL OSCILLATION DURING THE MARCH EQUINOX OF 2023 REVEALED BY A NEW REANALYSIS DATA COVERING THE ENTIRE MIDDLE ATMOSPHERE.

■ During the March equinox of 2023, a strong easterly wind of ~80 m s⁻¹ appeared at an altitude of ~82 km in the equatorial upper mesosphere, which is regarded as an enhancement of the mesopause semi-annual oscillation. In this study, a new reanalysis data available up to 110 km was used to investigate its momentum budget. The strong easterly acceleration was due to a similar contribution from resolved waves and parameterized gravity waves, but largely counteracted by an upward advection of westerly momentum. The significant anomaly in the mean winds was not restricted to the 82 km height, but also included strong westerly winds (~50 m s⁻¹) at 65 km and easterly winds (~40 m s⁻¹) at 42 km. The stratospheric quasi-biennial oscillation was westerly. The mean wind intensification



FACULTAD DE MEDICINA HUMANA

■ INHIBITION OF THE ANTI-APOPTOTIC PROTEIN BCL2 IN EML4-ALK CELL MODELS AS A SECOND PROPOSED THERAPEUTIC TARGET FOR NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

■ The anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) oncoprotein plays a crucial role in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) by activating signaling pathways involved in cell proliferation and survival through constitutive phosphorylation. While first-line crizotinib can regulate phosphorylation, mutations in the ALK gene can lead to resistance against ALK inhibitors (ALKi) such as ceritinib and alectinib. On the other hand, overexpression of BCL2, a protein involved in cell death regulation, has been observed in NSCLC and is considered a potential therapeutic target. In this study, we propose to inhibit BCL2 as a secondary therapeutic target in EML4-ALK cell models to overcome resistance caused by ALK mutations. Four Ba/F3 EML4-ALK cell models (WT, C1156Y, L1196M, and G1202R) generated by site-directed mutagenesis exhibited varying levels of BCL2 expression. Both the WT and G1202R models showed overexpression of BCL2, while C1156Y and L1196M models approached baseline levels. We treated these cells with ABT-199, a selective BCL2 inhibitor, and found that models with high BCL2 expression exhibited resistance, while those with lower expression showed sensitivity to BCL2 inhibition. In addition, our analysis using bioinformatics indicated that ABT-199 not only targets BCL2 but also binds to the active site of all ALK mutants, it was contrasted by in vitro ALK kinase activity inhibition by ABT-199 (5.5 μ M). This interaction was further supported by a significant decrease of ALK phosphorylation in single and combination treatment with 300nM ABT-199. Finally, when ABT-199 was combined with ALKi, we observed a wide range of synergistic effects in the WT and G1202R cell models, while the C1156Y and L1196M models showed limited synergy. In conclusion, our findings indicate that BCL2 targeting with ABT-199, in combination with ALKi, can significantly reduce tumor cell survival in Ba/F3 EML4-ALK cell models.

■ PLOS ONE

■ <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0308747>

■ SJR Multidisciplinary

■ Primero (Q1)

■ Richard Junior Zapata Dongo, Diletta Fontana, Luca Mologni, **Juan Enrique Faya Castillo y Stefany Fiorella Infante Varillas.**

■ PREVALENCE OF SPINAL SEGMENTAL SENSITIZATION SYNDROME IN OUTPATIENTS ATTENDING PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION CENTERS FOR CHRONIC MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN: A MULTICENTER STUDY

■ **Objective:** To determine the prevalence of spinal segmental sensitization (SSS) syndrome, a regional pain disorder, among patients visiting physical medicine and rehabilitation centers (PM&RCs) for chronic musculoskeletal pain (CMSP).

Design: An observational, descriptive, cross-sectional study conducted from March to July 2023.

Setting: Seven PM&RCs from 5 cities, representing 3 care systems: Social Security (SS), Ministry of Health (MH), and private practice (PP).

Participants: All patients, regardless of age, attending a physiatry consultation for CMSP for the first time and who provided informed consent to participate were included. Nonprobabilistic sampling was employed. Interventions: Not applicable.

Main Outcome Measure: We estimated the overall prevalence of SSS syndrome as a percentage among patients with CMSP, stratified by health care institution, sex, age, and occupation type. We also recorded the spinal segments involved and any concomitant painful disorders (CPDs). SSS syndrome was diagnosed using standardized criteria.

Results: Of the eligible participants, 319 with CMSP were enrolled; 73.4% were women, and the median age of participants was 56.9 (range, 13- 89y) years. The overall prevalence of SSS syndrome was 53.3%. Of these, 69.1%, 42.2%, and 13.8% were in the SS, MH, and PP systems, respectively. The most affected were female participants (56.4%), those aged 50-64 years (60.4%), and those with active jobs (58.8%). Most commonly, the lumbosacral and lumbar segments were affected, followed by the lower and middle cervical levels. Spine pathologies were the most common CPDs.

Conclusion: The prevalence of SSS syndrome was high among patients who visited PM&RCs for CMSP and varied according to the care system. Further research on SSS syndrome is warranted to relieve the burden it poses on patients with CMSP and ensure proper diagnosis in clinical practice.

■ Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

■ <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2024.08.013>

■ SJR Health Professions, Medicine

■ Segundo (Q1)

■ **Tomás Nakazato Nakamine, Franco Romani, César Gutiérrez, Pablo Quezada, Ruth Vera y Karina Artica.**



FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS ECONÓMICAS Y EMPRESARIALES

■ EXPLORING THE HUMAN FACE OF ENGAGED ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES: THE ROLE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND HUMAN CAPITAL IN PERUVIAN FIRMS

■ In emerging economies characterized by the absence of strong national regulatory institutional forces, the role of private initiative through companies and entrepreneurs is highly relevant and has a prominent role in addressing environmental problems. This work aims to improve the understanding of the role of two key human-based organizational factors, such as CEO environmental commitment and green human capital (GHC), on the effective implementation of corporate environmental strategies seeking to integrate and engage market and non-market stakeholders. Our empirical research was carried out in a sample of 86 Peruvian firms operating in different industries through in-depth interviews and questionnaires. Our results show the importance of CEO environmental commitment on the implementation of engaged environmental strategies, as well as the mediating and essential role of GHC in this relationship. We contribute to the literature debate by providing theory and empirical insights on the drivers of corporate environmentalism in developing countries, highlighting the importance of the human-based internal organizational factors as driving forces of corporate environmentalism.

■ **Business Strategy and development**

■ <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsd2.70068>

■ **SJR** Business, Management and Accounting, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Social Sciences

■ **Primero (Q1)**

■ **©** Javier Amores-Salvadó, **Remy Michael Balarezo Núñez**, Gregorio Martín de Castro y Cristian González Zubieta.

■ THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM AN RDD IN PERU

■ The literature on the effects of social health insurance focuses on its stated goals, which are health status and financial protection. In contrast, we examine the effect of the Peruvian program on student performance using a sharp RDD. We use a unique individual-level database built from the merger of household survey data and standardized test scores from a national census. We find that social health insurance has large effects on mathematics and reading comprehension scores. The clearest mechanism is a lower incidence of anemia among children and family members.

■ **Health economics**

■ <https://doi.org/10.1002/hec.4961>

■ **SJR** Health Policy

■ **Primero (Q1)**

■ **©** **Miguel Ángel Carpio**, Lucero Gómez y Pablo Lavado.

FACULTAD DE DERECHO

■ ¿MEJOR QUE NO LO CREAS? LA RELEVANCIA MORAL DE LA MENTIRA PARA LA ÉTICA PROFESIONAL A LA LUZ DE LA DEFENSA TÉCNICA EN EL PROCESO PENAL ACUSATORIO

■ Este artículo se dirige a estudiar el llamado «derecho a la mentira» en el marco del proceso penal acusatorio. Algunos suelen defender tal derecho como un desglose necesario del derecho fundamental del acusado a no autoincriminarse; otros, en cambio, sostienen que el derecho a guardar silencio o a no colaborar activamente con la investigación de la parte acusadora no implica la posibilidad de proferir mentiras. Así, una vez que la persona acusada decide hablar, pues no le quedaría más que decir la verdad, toda la verdad y nada más que la verdad. A partir de una revisión de la obra de algunos de los pensadores más relevantes que han abordado la cuestión (por ejemplo, Agustín de Hipona, Constant, Kant y sus intérpretes contemporáneos), este trabajo defenderá una tesis conciliadora o ecléctica

sobre el derecho a la mentira. Sostendremos que la discusión suele empantanarse porque se confunde el plano moral y el epistémico al momento de formular un concepto de mentira. A nivel moral, la noción de mentira se refiere a afirmaciones que pretenden inducir a error al interlocutor. Y, a nivel epistémico, la mentira consiste en afirmar intencionadamente cosas que no se corresponden con la verdad material. Así, la mentira es inaceptable desde una definición de las normas morales involucradas; pero, en su faz epistémica, la aceptabilidad de la mentira del acusado remite a la exoneración de demostrar la veracidad de lo que se afirma.

■ **Derecho PUCP**

■ <https://doi.org/10.18800/derechopucp.202501.002>

■ **SJR** Social Sciences

■ **Segundo (Q2)**

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FACULTAD DE COMUNICACIÓN

■ MENORES PERUANOS Y SU EXPOSICIÓN AL CONTENIDO DE BELLEZA Y MAQUILLAJE EN REDES SOCIALES: ANÁLISIS DEL CONTENIDO EN YOUTUBE, INSTAGRAM Y TIKTOK

La actividad de los menores de edad en redes sociales es una realidad que genera especial preocupación por tratarse de un público vulnerable, que está aún en un proceso de formación de su personalidad. En este contexto, resulta relevante estudiar los contenidos a los que se exponen los menores de edad en las redes sociales que son las más consumidas por su perfil: YouTube, Instagram y TikTok. Esto con la finalidad de detectar potenciales contenidos peligrosos para los menores. Para alcanzar este objetivo, se ha diseñado una investigación cuantitativa que utiliza la herramienta del análisis de contenido y que permite la observación directa y el estudio de los contenidos seleccionados. Los resultados permiten reconocer un conjunto de contenidos que pueden ser considerados como no recomendados para los menores, pero que son consumidos por este perfil de usuario, muchas veces sin un acompañamiento adecuado de un adulto. Los resultados también revelan que los menores están expuestos a dinámicas de consumo que exigen el desarrollo de una competencia ética y crítica para enfrentarse a estos contenidos. Esta situación los coloca en una posición de riesgo y plantea al sector de los profesionales de la Comunicación, la Educación y la Salud la tarea de trabajar de manera integrada para diseñar una estrategia de alfabetización mediática para estos públicos.

Revista Mediterránea de Comunicación

<https://doi.org/10.14198/MEDCOM.27875>

SJR Communication

Primero (Q1)

© Mateo Londoño Moreno, Tomás Atarama Rojas y Lucía Anastacio Coello.

■ TELEVISION SITCOMS THROUGH THE DECADES: TRANSMEDIA INTERTEXTUALITY IN MARVEL'S WANDAVISION

In the current era of cultural convergence, the audiovisual production ecosystem is defined, among other things, by the growth of streaming platforms and the rise of transmedia storytelling. In this context, WandaVision (Schaeffer, 2021) stands out as a TV miniseries produced for a streaming platform (Disney+) that relies on transmedia intertextuality not only to expand its narrative, but also to deepen its storyworld. This article explores the use of different intertextual references in WandaVision. A qualitative methodology is applied to examine its nine episodes, focusing on two specific categories drawn from a previous study by Freire et al. (2022): (1) endogenous intertextual references, which connect characters from this miniseries with those in Marvel's comic books and the Marvel Cinematic Universe; and (2) exogenous intertextual connections to North American TV sitcoms, including their narrative, formal, and aesthetic components, as well as their production codes and standards throughout different decades (from the 1950s to the 2010s).

The findings of this analysis reveal that the historical evolution of the sitcom depicted in WandaVision, which mirrors the evolution of culture and society in the United States, also serves to illustrate the character arc and transformation undergone by the series' protagonist, Wanda Maximoff. At the same time, the combination of endogenous and exogenous references in the writing process actively shapes the narrative, offering multiple interpretative layers that foster audience engagement and enrich the viewing experience. This establishes WandaVision as a paradigmatic case of transmedia intertextuality.

Communication & Society

<https://doi.org/10.15581/003.38.1.027>

SJR Communication, Cultural Studies

Primero (Q1)

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■ THE USE AND ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, COLLABORATION, AND PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL IBERO-AMERICAN NEWSROOMS

This study examined the use and ethical implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI), collaboration, and participation in 12 local Ibero-American news outlets across Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, Mexico, Peru, and Portugal. Based on data from 138 questionnaires, the findings highlighted limited knowledge and technical expertise, along with serious ethical concerns. While journalists expressed positive attitudes toward collaboration with other newsrooms and audience participation, their practical implementation remained low. Regarding AI, there was broad consensus against its use in content production, even though adoption levels mirrored those of collaboration and participation. Ethical concerns surrounding AI were widespread, whereas collaboration was more frequently associated with enhancing journalistic quality. The analysis of country-level consistency revealed significant variations in innovation adoption. The findings emphasized the urgency of targeted training programs and specific ethical guidelines, as well as the need to advance research on hybridization in journalism to help local news media navigate the evolving media landscape.

Frontiers in Communication

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fcomm.2025.1539844>

SJR Communication, Social Sciences (miscellaneous)

Segundo (Q2)

© Elvira García de Torres, Giovanni Ramos, Lyudmyla Yezers'ka, Mayra Gonzales, Liza Higuera y Claudia Herrera.



FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES

■ FACETAS DEL VÍNCULO LITERARIO DE JOSÉ MARÍA ARGUEDAS Y JAVIER SOLOGUREN: EPIFANÍAS Y OTRAS CONCORDANCIAS EN “LOS RÍOS PROFUNDOS” (1958) Y “ESTANCIAS” (1960)

📖 Poco se ha escrito del vínculo literario que se tendió entre el narrador José María Arguedas y el poeta Javier Sologuren, dos de los escritores peruanos más relevantes de las letras hispanoamericanas del siglo XX. Más allá de la mistad y la anécdota editorial, el pensamiento y la obra del andahuailino influyeron en la noción del limeño sobre la tradición literaria nacional en la que se inscribía su obra. Este artículo indaga huellas más concretas de este nexo. Primero, se examina la peculiar interpretación que estatuyó Sologuren de un Arguedas que era narrador en tanto que poeta. A partir de ello, se analizan los paralelismos temáticos y formales entre la novela Los ríos profundos (1958) y el poemario Estancias (1960), dedicado a Arguedas. Como se verá, hay concordancias interesantes, y en ambas obras es importante la epifanía literaria como revelación de una realidad superior.

📖 **Boletín de la Academia Peruana de la Lengua**

🔗 <https://doi.org/10.46744/bapl.202402.008>

SJR Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences

🕒 Primero (Q1)

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PERIPLO DE LA DÉCIMA EN LA POESÍA DE JAVIER SOLOGUREN

Sabido es que la poesía Javier Sologuren (Lima, 1921-2004) mantuvo un vínculo con la tradición literaria, en especial con la del Siglo de Oro español, merced a lo cual desde sus primeros versos cultivó el soneto y la décima. Poco se ha dicho sobre la presencia de la décima en esta obra, pese a que el autor la emplea en momentos clave de su evolución. El presente artículo indaga las circunstancias e ideas del autor que explican su inclinación por dicha estrofa, y examina los resultados de su reelaboración. Como se demuestra, Sologuren hereda la décima de perfil epigramático cultivada por los conceptistas barrocos, a la que va modificando progresivamente para crear nuevos esquemas.

📖 **Iberoromania**

🔗 <https://doi.org/10.1515/iber-2025-2002>

SJR Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences

🕒 Segundo (Q2)

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