ORIGINAL (RESEARCH) PAPERS SHOULD FOLLOW THE CONVENTIONAL IMRAD STRUCTURE: INTRODUCTION, METHODS, RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION. THE ABSTRACT SHOULD BE A SINGLE PARAGRAPH AND LIMITED TO 250 WORDS. IT SHOULD STATE THE AIMS OF THE STUDY, BASE PROCEDURES (STUDY SUBJECTS/ANIMALS, AND METHODS), MAIN FINDINGS, AND PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS.

BETWEEN THE ABSTRACT PROVIDE A LIST OF 5 KEY TERMS THAT WILL BE USEFUL FOR INDEXING OR SEARCHING. THEY SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE TITLE OF THE MANUSCRIPT BUT RATHER REFLECT THE CONTENT OF THE ENTIRE ARTICLE AND THE FIELD OF STUDY. USE TERMS FROM THE MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS (MESH) LIST OF THE INDEX MEDICUS (WWW.NLM.NIH.GOV/MESH/), WHENEVER POSSIBLE. KEY TERMS SHOULD BE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND SEPARATED BY SEMICOLES.

THE INTRODUCTION IS THE KEY TO YOUR ENTIRE ARTICLE, AS IT SETS THE FRAMEWORK FOR YOUR PRESENTATION. YOU SHOULD FIRST ESTABLISH WHAT INFORMATION IS CURRENTLY KNOWN AND WHAT IS MISSING AND THEN DEFINE THE QUESTIONS THAT YOUR STUDY IS GOING TO ANSWER (OBJECTIVES). EVEN MORE IMPORTANTLY, YOU SHOULD CLEARLY SAY WHY YOU THINK DOING THE STUDY WAS IMPORTANT.

THE MATERIALS/subjects AND METHODS SECTION IS TO BE AS CLEAR AND AS DETAILED AS NECESSARY FOR THE INTENDED AUDIENCE TO UNDERSTAND STUDY DESIGN AND TO ALLOW FOR THE EXPERIMENT TO BE REPEATED. FEEL FREE TO USE SUBHEADINGS IF THEY HELP IN THIS RESPECT. INSTEAD OF DESCRIBING STANDARD METHODS IN DETAIL, YOU MAY REFER TO LITERATURE SOURCES FOR AS LONG AS IT DOES NOT AFFECT THE NARRATIVE OR UNDERSTANDING.

MANUSCRIPTS INVOLVING STUDIES ON HUMANS SHOULD CONTAIN A STATEMENT THAT THE STUDIES HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE APPLICABLE BIOETHICAL COMMITTEES, AND HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE DECLARATION OF HERSKELI. INDICATE THAT THE SUBJECTS GAVE INFORMED CONSENT. MANUSCRIPTS INVOLVING STUDIES ON ANIMALS SHOULD CONTAIN A STATEMENT THAT THE SPECIFIC NATIONAL LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS WAS OBSERVED. ALL ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS SHOULD COMPLY WITH EU DIRECTIVE 2010/63/EU.


UNITS SHOULD BE QUOTED ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI). MEASUREMENTS OF LENGTH, HEIGHT, MASS, AND VOLUME SHOULD BE REPORTED IN METRIC UNITS (METRE, KILOGRAM, OR LITRE) OR THEIR DECIMAL MULTIPLES. TEMPERATURES SHOULD BE IN KELVIN OR DEGREES CELSIUS.

NAMES OF INORGANIC AND ORGANIC COMPOUNDS SHOULD CONFORM TO THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC) (HTTP://WWW.CHEM.QMUL.AC.UK/IUPAC/).

ABBREVIATED TERMS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN FULL WHEN FIRST MENTIONED. ABBREVIATIONS SHOULD NOT BE USED IN THE TITLE, KEY WORDS, OR AT THE BEGINNINGS OF SENTENCES, EXCEPT WHEN THEY ARE WIDELY KNOWN THROUGHOUT SCIENCE (E.G., DNA, RNA) OR ARE TERMS BETTER KNOWN BY THEIR ABBREVIATION (E.G., IgG, CD, HPLC).
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The journal style for time units is: s, min, h, day, week, month, year. Use “L” for litre; not “l”, to avoid confusion with ‘one’.

Use italics for genus and species names, names of genes, and other Latin expressions (e.g., in vitro, in vivo, etc.). Use the following abbreviations: per os = p.o.; subcutaneous = s.c.; intraperitoneal = i.p.; and intravenous = i.v., in italics.

Numbers from one to nine should be spelled out except when used with units (e.g., two legs but 5 °C, 4 years and 8 kg). Write out all numbers or fractions that begin a sentence, or rephrase the sentence to avoid beginning with a numeral.

Observe the following order for brackets: [[()]]; do not use parentheses within parentheses.

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Decimals are preferred over fractions; however, when simple fractions are used, write them out as a hyphenated unit: “two-thirds”.

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