Mention type of the Paper (Research, Review, Short Communication, Letter, etc.)

Title should be Concise

Firstname middlename Lastname[1], Firstname Lastname[2] and Firstname Lastname[2,*]

Note: Provide ORCID ID also

1 Affiliation 1; email@email.com

2 Affiliation 2; email@email.com

Note: All authors' complete institutional addresses and their official institutional e-mail address (try to avoid Hotmail, yahoo mail, etc.)

Abstract: The abstract should be structured. An article's abstract should be its clear, concise, and precise summary and include background, the aim of the study, method, result, and conclusion, should be no more than 250 words, and include the specific sub-headings (as in-line or run-in headings in bold).

(1) Background: Write the question addressed in a general context and highlight the purpose of the study; (2) Methods: briefly describe the main methods or treatments applied; (3) Results: summarize the study's main findings; (4) Conclusions: indicate the main interpretations. The abstract should be an objective representation of the article, and it must not contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the main text and should not exaggerate the main conclusions.

Keywords: Keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3.

1. INTRODUCTION (first heading style)

The introduction section should include the background and aims of the research comprehensively. It could consist of many paragraphs and some subheadings (not too many). Start citing references from the introduction section.

The introduction section is an essential part, and it will motivate the reader to read your manuscript or not. The introduction should include,

First Section of introduction: why is your research essential?

Second Section of introduction: describe the GAP? You do need a bunch of paper to read and cite here. Give special emphasis on what your study offers to fill the gap and contribute to science.

Third section of introduction: add the aims /main purpose of your study at the end of your introduction section.

For citation of references in text, references should be numbered and in sequence with square brackets, e.g., [1] or [2, 3], or [4-6].

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, Eq. 1, etc.

Equations followed by a number and number should be cited in the text:

$$a = 1, \quad (1)$$

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material and Method / Method depend on your article's type (Research, Review, Case report, etc.).

It could consist of many paragraphs along with headings and subheadings but not too many subheadings. Avoid extra details. Try to be precise while explaining the method. Must support your method by citing appropriate references.

Include every critical piece of information, do not miss anything but in a precise way. Make sure colleagues could reproduce the experiments and get the same outcomes by looking at your presented method. Authors have to include supplementary material (if any).

1. Describe the experimental setting based on the objective.
2. Explain participant/sample of the study.
3. Describe an ethical approval from the ethics committee and consenting for animal and human participant/subject.
4. Explain used techniques is like a cookbook. Be specific and provide all necessary details and interpretation.

Corresponding author: complete institutional address and official institutional E-mail address; Telephone number; Fax Number (try to avoid Hotmail, yahoo mail, etc.)

5. Explain the statistical analysis that has been explicitly used.

Below are different types of Methodologies applicable according to the type of article.

2.1. Research Article Method: (2nd Heading Style)

Must explain the design of your study, explain about participants (must include ethical approval if valid). Explain instrument used, interpretation, and must provide statistical analysis.

This section provides details of the methodology used and information on any previous efforts with corresponding references. The author should include any details for further modifications and research. Sufficient information should be provided to the reader about the original data source to enable the analysis, appropriateness, and verification of the results reported in the study.

Methods must be result-oriented. The Method Section needs to be sufficiently detailed regarding the data presented and its results. This section should include all the information and protocol gathered for the study when it was being communicated. If the assignment is funded or financially supported by an organization to conduct the research, it should be considered in the Method Section. The statement regarding the approval by an independent local, regional or national review committee (e.g., the ethics committee and institutional review board) should be part of the Methods Section.

2.2. Review Article Method

Review articles are of three types. Use any of the below mentioned according to your article's type.

Note that, Scientific reviews will be considered in the case of many authors depending upon the quality of their article, but in the case of literature and narrative review, we have strict restrictions, i.e., the author must provide evidence of their at least three published articles on the similar topic in Scopus journals.

2.3. Meta-Analysis Method

Must include Meta-analysis / statistical analysis.

2.4. Scientific Review Method

Simple methodology supported by previous studies used in references.

2.5. Literature Review Method

In some cases, a methodology is needed, but sometimes it is not required. But in any case, the author must have published at least three articles on the related field in Scopus indexed journals.

2.5.1. Narrative Literature Review (3rd Heading Style)

Such review articles do not require a method section.

2.5.2. Systematic Literature Review

This type needs a Method section to describe the source of papers that match with inclusion criteria/ keywords, how do you select the article, and include a flow chart of paper selection as (figure).

2.6. Case Report Method

Simple methodology, but the author should mention the participant's consent.

2.7. Experimental Data

The author should not report repeated information in the text of an article. A calculation section must include experimental data, facts, and practical development from a theoretical perspective.

3. RESULTS

It could consist of many paragraphs and some subheadings (avoid unneeded). The essential and main findings of the study should come first in the Results Section. The tables, figures, and references should be given in sequence to emphasize the vital information or observations related to the research. The author should avoid the repetition of data in tables and figures. Results should be precise.

4. DISCUSSION

Avoid repetition from the introduction section. The author should explore the significance of the work results and present a reproducible procedure. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Compare results and focus on what should be emphasized/ explained; give more emphasis on what should be emphasized - call attention to the most significant findings; make a clear separation between your and others' work.

At the end of the discussion, the author must include the limitation of the study.

5. CONCLUSION

In this section, the author may give a small paragraph summarizing the article's contents, presenting the research outcome, or proposing further study on the subject at the end of the article under the Conclusion section.

The conclusion should be drawn from the scientific discussion associated with your study purpose. Conclusions should not be presented numerically, so do not list; write paragraphs instead. Avoid repetition from abstract, introduction, or discussion section. Avoid unjustified claims. Future directions/recommendation is fundamental in case of any review article.

Answer research questions/objectives; explain discrepancies and unexpected findings; state the importance of discoveries and future implications.

Note: *Abstract, not the conclusion, summarizes the study.*

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All individuals listed as authors must have devoted substantially to the conception, execution, analysis, or summarising of the work and are required to indicate their particular contribution. Anyone (individual/company /institution) who has substantially contributed to studying important intellectual content or was involved in drafting or revising the manuscript must also be acknowledged.

Note: *Guest or honorary authorship is discouraged based solely on position (e.g., research supervisor, departmental head).*

7. FUNDING

The authors need to declare the funding sources of their manuscripts clearly by providing the name of the funding agency or financial support along with allotted grant/award number in round brackets (if applied), for instance,

"This work was financially supported by [name of the funding agency] (Grant number XXX).

Similarly, if a paper does not have any particular funding source and is part of the authors' profession, the employer's name will be expected. Authors will have to state that the funder was involved in writing, editing, approval, or decision to publish the article.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

In the case of a research article, the author must include ethical approval from the concerned authority.

CONSENT

In the case of a Case report, the author must mention the consent of the participants.

RESEARCH ETHICS AND POLICIES

Ethics of research should be implemented according to law. For details of ethics information, please visit: https://www.lifescienceglobal.com/guidelines-for-authors-jiddt

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author must acknowledge financial contributions and any possible conflict of interest under 'Conflict of Interest'. Authors need to list the source(s) of funding for the research.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (IF ANY)

Acronym	=	definition/full form
Acronym	=	definition/full form
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Acronym	=	definition/full form

GREEK SYMBOLS AND SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Greek symbols and special characters often undergo formatting changes and get corrupted or lost while preparing a manuscript for publication.

Authors are encouraged to consult reporting guidelines. These guidelines give a set of recommendations comprising a list of items relevant to their specific research design.

APPENDIXES

If there is a need to present lengthy but essential methodological details, use appendices, which can be a part of the article. An individual appendix should be titled APPENDIX, while more extra than one can be titled APPENDIX A, APPENDIX B, and so on.

SUPPORTIVE/SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL (IF ANY)

Supportive/Supplementary material intended for publication must be numbered and referred to in the manuscript but should not be a part of the submitted paper. The author should provide In-text citations and a section with the heading "Supportive/Supplementary Material" before the "References" section.

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Journal Article

[1] Smith SD, Jones, AD. Organ donation. N Engl J Med 2001; 657: 230-5.
[2] Brown JG. Asphyxiation. Med J Aust 2003; 432:120-4.

Typical Chapter Reference:

[3] Blaxter PS, Farnsworth TP. Social health and class inequalities. In: Carter C, Peel JR, editors. Equalities and inequalities in health. 2nd ed. London: Academic Press 1976; pp. 165-78.

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[4] Carlson BM. Human embryology and developmental biology. 3rd ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2004.

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[5] Brown AM, Stubbs DW, Eds. Medical physiology. New York: Wiley 1983.

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[6] Anderson JC. Current status of chorion villus biopsy. In: Tudenhope D, Chenoweth J, editors. Proceedings of the 4th Congress of the Australian Perinatal Society; 1986: Brisbane, Queensland: Australian Perinatal Society; 1987: p. 190-6.
[7] Harris AH, Editor. Economics and health: 1997: Proceedings of the 19th Australian Conference of Health Economists; 1997: Sep 13-14; Sydney, Australia. Kensington, N.S.W.: School of Health Services Management, University of New South Wales; 1998.

Journal Article on the Internet:

[8] Aylin P, Bottle A, Jarman B, Elliott, P. Paediatric cardiac surgical mortality in England after Bristol: descriptive analysis of hospital episode statistics 1991-2002. BMJ [serial on the Internet]. 2004 Oct 9; [cited 2004 October 15]; 329: [about 10 screens]. Available from: https://www.bmj.com/content/329/7470/825.full

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[9] Dungworth D, Editor. Iron Age and Roman Copper Alloys from Northern Britain [monograph on the Internet]. Washington: Digital Monograph Series; [cited 1997]: Available from https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue2/dungworth_index.html.

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[10] Aylin P, Bottle A, Jarman B, Elliott, P. Paediatric cardiac surgical mortality in England after Bristol: descriptive analysis of hospital episode statistics 1991-2002. BMJ [serial on the Internet]. 2004 Oct 9; [cited: 15 October 2004]; 329: [about 10 screens]. Available from: sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html.

Journal with Part/Supplement:

If a journal carries continuous pagination throughout the volume, then the issue number can be omitted.

Issue with Supplement:

[11] Glauser TA. Integrating clinical trial data into clinical practice. Neurology 2002; 58(12 Suppl 7): S6-12.

Volume with Part:

[12] Abend SM, Kulish N. The psychoanalytic method from an epistemological viewpoint. Int J Psychoanal 2002; 83(Pt 2): 491-5.

Issue with Part:

[13] Ahrar K, Madoff DC, Gupta S, Wallace MJ, Price RE, Wright KC. Development of a large animal model for lung tumours. J Vasc Interv Radiol 2002; 13(9 Pt 1): 923-8.

Patent:

[14] Pagedas AC, inventor; Ancel Surgical R&D Inc., assignee. Flexible endoscopic grasping and cutting device and positioning tool assembly. United States patent US 20020103498. 2002 Aug.

E-citations:

[15] Citations for articles/material published exclusively online or in open access (free-to-view) must contain the exact Web addresses (URLs) at the end of the reference(s), except those posted on an author's Web site unless editorially essential, e.g. 'Reference: Available from: URL'.