Author Guidelines

Manuscript preparation

LAWARENCE PRESS (LP) invites author(s) to read the author guidelines carefully before preparation and submission of any article. Articles not following authors guidelines will not be considered. Only articles adhering to the journal guidelines will be considered for the editorial and peer review.

*LP expects that authors prefer e-submission to the desired journal.

*LP refers to LAWARENCE Press

Article Types and acceptable word count

• editorials (commissioned by the editor)
• clinical papers: no more than 5000 words and 40 references and 10 figures/tables
• research papers: no more than 5000 words and 50 references and 10 figures/tables
• review papers - no more than 6000 words and 60 references and 10 figures/tables
• technical notes (surgical techniques, new instruments, technical innovations) - no more than 2500 words, 15 references and 5 tables/figures
• case reports - no more than 2500 words, 15 references and 05 tables/figures
• book reviews
• letters to the editor - not more than 800 words, 10 references and 04 figures.

General information:

Manuscripts prepared shall be double-spaced with one-inch (1inch) margins on all the sides. Headings must be in capitalization to designate the clear cut major divisions of the paper with page and line numbering. Manuscripts submitted should be in doc.c, doc. x or pdf format, other formats will not be accepted (XML, Latex or other).

Manuscripts must be written in English (British). Authors are requested to consult Cambridge dictionary, Macmillan dictionary, Collins English Dictionary or Oxford dictionary to correct spelling. Non English authors are encouraged to seek help from an English expert to proof read and edit their manuscript before submission to the LP journals. Authors can also use language editing service of LP, Please feel free to contact editorial office for editing services and charges (cost). At the moment of the submission, authors are invited to
indicate at least 3 qualified reviewers of the respective areas for their paper with name, e-mail address, complete affiliation/institution, and valid contact number).

Main issues:
Cover page
Title page
Abbreviations
References
Tables and Figures
Further editorial standards
Journal sections

Guidelines for Authors

Cover page
In the form of an application addressed to the managing editor of journal to which author is intends to submit the manuscript.

Title page
The first page must contain:
i. Type of article:- Original/research/review/case report/short /brief communication/letter to the editor/clinical image/others
ii. Title (lowercase), without acronyms;
iii. Running title
iv. Core tip (100-200 words maximum):-core content to attract the reader (s).
v. First name, middle name and surname name of each author, separated by commas;
vii. Affiliation (s) of each author;
vii. Acknowledgments;
viii. Full name and full postal address of the corresponding author. Phone, fax number and e-mail address for the correspondence should also be included;
ix. Key words (5 maximum, separated by semicolon ;).

Note: Authors’ names: do not include professional titles or abbreviations of qualifications or positions held.
Type of article: Original article

Title without acronyms:

Running title:

Core tip (100-200 words):

Authors name as per sequence desired.

A*, B, C, D, E & F
(In case authors more than six, list first six authors followed by et al.)

1 Department of community medicine, ABC medical college, X University, State, Country-Pin code.
2 Department of Surgery, XYZ medical college, A University, State, Country-Pin code.

*Corresponding author

Acknowledgement:- The author would like to thanks...........................

*Corresponding author:-

Name with professional title or abbreviations of qualification
Postal address
Phone number:- with ISD code
Fax number
email id

Key words: Medicine; Nanorobots; Stem cells.
Author Guidelines

The second page should contain:
I. Authors’ contributions, e.g., information about the contributions of each person named as having participated in the study (http://www.icmje.org/#author);
II. Disclosures about potential conflict of interests;
III. Further information.
IV.

Example

Author contribution: All authors contributed equally to this paper

Or

Author contribution: AB, contributed towards data collection and analysis; CD, reference search, article writing, and proof reading.

Conflict of interests: Author declared no potential conflict of interest.

Or

Conflict of interests: Write the details in any with form available at LP website or at http://www.icmje.org/#author.

Source of funding: Work is supported by a XXX grant number..........................

Clinical trials: The study is registered in the ClinicalTrials.gov register, identifier no XXX.

Conference presentation: Part of this paper was presented at the ......................

Dedication: The article is dedicated to ... on the occasion of...............................

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be limited to a unit of measure followed by digits and to all others included in the SI list (http://www.bipm.fr/enus/3_SI/si.html).

All other abbreviations must be defined the first time they are used in the abstract, and again in the body of the manuscript and as footnotes to the tables. Authors’ defined abbreviations should be in capital letters without full stops.

Institutions: acronym in original language, caption in English or translated in English

Examples: FDA (Food and drug administration), NLM (National Library of Medicine).
Abstract
Abstract should be short with maximum 250 words describes the content and scope of the study. Abstract should be written in same voice as the paper.

Key elements: STRUCTURED/NON STRUCTURED
- Background
- Aim
- Method(s)
- Result
- Conclusions

Main text
i. Introduction
ii. Material and method
iii. Result and discussion
iv. Conclusions
v. References

Note:
- Abbreviation criteria used in abstract will be applied to the main text.
- Don’t include abbreviations in titles, subtitles, keywords, tables and figures captions.
Type of article: Original article

Title without acronyms:

Running title:

Core tip (100-200 words):

Authors name as per sequence desired.

A¹, B², c³, D⁴, E⁵ & F⁶ (In case author more than six use et al.,)

¹ Department of community medicine, ABC medical college, X University, State, Country-Pin code.
² Department of Surgery, XYZ medical college, A University, State, Country-Pin code.

Acknowledgement: - The author would like to thanks......................

Corresponding author:-

Name with professional title or abbreviations of qualification
Postal address
Phone number:- with ISD code
Fax number
Valid email id

Key words: Medicine; Nanorobots; Stem cell.

Tables and Figures

In tables, abbreviations must be explained as footnotes; in figures, they must be explained through the caption, or put at the end of each caption as a list of the abbreviations displayed by the Figure. For examples (and details about the use of footnotes), see Section 1.4.

In the presentation of tables and figures (do not use abbreviations such as ‘Fig.’ Or ‘Tab.’) must always follow the same order in which they are presented in the main text. All references to tables and figures should specify the relevant Arabic identification numbers, not only ‘Table’ or ‘Figure’. If references are placed in tables/figures, the consecutive order of references must also take into consideration where Tables/Figures are cited in the main text (Like Table ³, ⁴).

Avoid presentation of same data in tabular and graphic form.

When reference is made to more than one table or more than one figure, please separate the identification numbers with a hyphen and use ‘and’ to present tables or figures that are not consecutive. Please pay particular attention to spacing, e.g.
Author Guidelines

Figures 3 and 4; Tables 2 and 4
Figures 1-3 and 8
Tables 1, 3 and 8

References referring to figure panels and subpanels should be presented by adding a capital letter in alphabetic order immediately after the identification number, e.g.

Figure 2A
Figure 2B

When reference is made to more than one figure panel or subpanel, please separate the capital letters with a hyphen and use a comma followed by a space to separate capital letters that are not consecutive, e.g.

Figure 1B and C
Figure 4B, D
Figure 4B-D

Note: For any already published material the authors must have to take a written permission for the reproduction and adaptation. Prior to publication a copy of the written consent/permission has to be provided to the editorial office.

Credits should be given to the original source by a specific reference in the legend confirming that permission for its use had been obtained (For e.g., Adapted/reproduced from X et al., 198117 with permission).

Tables:
Tables must be in editable format i.e. in MS -word or may be in Excel. Tables in Pdf, jpg or other format not acceptable. Tables should be placed at the end of manuscript with legend at the top of each table. Use capital letters for the first word in table title, column and row heading. Footnotes should only be used for the tables, at the bottom of table. Footnotes may be used to explain abbreviations and information’s and placed at bottom in order of appearance in the table. Avoid adding symbols in title of table add them in the footnotes.
Place dash (-) if column heading having no data.

Reference should be superscripted.
Use letters in superscript to identify correspondence between values.
Explain tersely the symbols, letters, or number used. Indicate the number and character of observations and subjects. Identify statistical significance by superscripts in front of the probabilities (P), e.g. aP < 0.05, bP < 0.01 vs A; cP < 0.05, dP < 0.01 vs B; etc.
Figures

Figures must be submitted as .tiff, .jpg files or .png with following resolution as a separate sheet with the original article (should not contain trade names or bibliographic references).

a. For color image (CMYK) resolution should be more than 300 dpi.

b. For black and white resolution should be more than 600 dpi.

c. For one column width should be 9.0 cm and two column it’s should be 17.5cm.

Note: ‘Figure’ term is used both for graphs and photos

Caption must be at the end of each figure with all symbols and abbreviations if any. Lettering of figures should be clearly sized and labelled so that it will be liable after image is reduced/compressed for final publication

Figure contains two or more panels or subpanels, description for each panel is should be well provided, in the order in which they are presented. Different panels should be identified by capital letters and a description of each panel should be identified in the figure legend by the related capital letter in brackets. If symbols are used, make sure such symbols are clearly distinguished from the letters Used to identify each panel.

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Insets: any insets should be described in the figure caption.

For staining used, specification of each and every staining should be in the figure caption.

IF figure has been manipulated, the following data should be provided in the caption:

a. Model of microscope;
b. Magnification adopted and temperature;
c. Imaging medium acquisition software ;(e.g. adobe photoshop or other)
e. Image processing software if used,

Example

Curves:
Combine related curves in a single figure when possible. A composite of curves will save space and convey more information. Standard symbols (e.g. ○, ●, ×, □, ■, △, ▲) should be used when there are multiple curves

*Note: - LP is not responsible for any quality of image not confirming above and reserve right not to publish image confirming the above requirement.
References
All publications cited in the text should be presented in the References section. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of bibliographical references presented in the manuscript and should pay particular attention to journal data (correct spelling of authors’ names, complete title, and volume and page numbers: for further details about the journal names’ abbreviations and the exact references style, see Section 1.3.1).

Vancouver style (Primarily for medical and biomedical journals)
Author should strictly follow Vancouver style

In-text citations
In-text citations are references provided in the body of a paper to each work cited - books, journal articles, reports, material from the internet and the like. Consecutive numbers (either in parentheses or superscript) are used for the sources cited.

The same number is used for a source throughout a paper. This number is determined by the first citation of the source. So, for example, if a work is the fourth source cited in a paper, it will be referred to as (4) or by the superscript number 4 throughout that paper.

When two or more references appear at the same point in the text, the relevant numbers are separated by commas, e.g. (4, 7) or 4, 7 if using superscript. Three or more consecutive citations are joined by a hyphen, e.g. (4-7) or 4-7.

Reference numbers are usually placed outside full stops and commas, but journals vary in their practice.

The example that follows demonstrates the use of in-text citations. It is from the Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals, updated April 2010.

An "author" is generally considered to be someone who has made substantive intellectual contributions to a published study, and biomedical authorship continues to have important academic, social, and financial implications.(1)... In the past, readers were rarely provided with information about contributions to studies from those listed as authors and in acknowledgments.(2) Some journals now request...

Collating a reference list
An important purpose of the reference list is to identify the sources cited in the paper so that readers can locate them. The reference list should appear at the end of the paper and provide the full bibliographic information about the sources cited. The list is arranged in numerical order, so readers can go from the number in the body of the paper to the full details of the source.

Initials follow the family names of authors and editors, with no space or full stops between the initials of an author, e.g. Halpern SD, Ubel PA, and Caplan AL.

Commas are used to separate each author's name. Note that 'and' is not used to separate the last two names.

Each entry is set flush against the left margin, and the number is followed by a full stop, as in the examples that follow.

**Articles in Journals**

**Standard journal article**
List the first six authors followed by et al. (Note: NLM now lists all authors.)


As an option, if a journal carries continuous pagination throughout a volume (as many medical journals do) the month and issue number may be omitted.


**More than six authors:**

**Optional addition of a database's unique identifier for the citation:**


**Optional addition of a clinical trial registration number:**

Organization as author

Both personal authors and organization as author (List all as they appear in the byline.)


No author given
21st century heart solution may have a sting in the tail. BMJ. 2002; 325 (7357):184.

Article not in English

Optional translation of article title (MEDLINE/PubMed practice):

Volume with supplement

Issue with supplement

Volume with part
Issue with part

Issue with no volume

No volume or issue

Pagination in roman numerals

Type of article indicated as needed


Article containing retraction

Article containing a partial retraction:

Article retracted

Article partially retracted:
Article republished with corrections

Article with published erratum

Article published electronically ahead of the print version

Books and Other Monographs
Personal author(s)

Editor(s), compiler(s) as author

Author(s) and editor(s)

Organization(s) as author


Chapter in a book
**Author Guidelines**

**Conference proceedings**

**Conference paper**

**Scientific or technical report**
Issued by funding/sponsoring agency:

Issued by performing agency:

**Dissertation**

**Patent**

**Other Published Material**
**Newspaper article**

**Audiovisual material**

**Legal Material**
Public law:

Unenacted bill:

Code of Federal Regulations:

Hearing:

Map

Dictionary and similar references

Unpublished Material
In press or Forthcoming
(Note: NLM prefers "Forthcoming" rather than "In press" because not all items will be printed.)

Electronic Material
CD-ROM

Journal article on the Internet
Abood S. Quality improvement initiative in nursing homes: the ANA acts in an advisory role. Am J Nurs [Internet]. 2002 Jun [cited 2002 Aug 12];102(6):[about 1 p.].
Optional presentation (omits bracketed phrase that qualifies the journal title abbreviation):
Author Guidelines

Article published on the Internet ahead of the print version: See # 18.

Optional formats used by NLM in MEDLINE/PubMed:
Article with document number in place of traditional pagination:

Article with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

Article with unique publisher item identifier (pii) in place of traditional pagination or DOI:

Monograph on the Internet
Available from: http://www.nap.edu/books/0309074029/html/.

Homepage/Web site
Part of a homepage/Web site


Database on the Internet
Open database:

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Closed database:

Part of a database on the Internet

Blogs


Contribution to a blog:

Author Guidelines


Credit: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html

Journal titles mentioned in the References list should be abbreviated according to the following websites:

a. ISJ Journal Abbreviations Index (http://library.caltech.edu/reference/abbreviations/);
b. Biological Journals and Abbreviations (http://home.ncifcrf.gov/research/bja/);

The mean age of 25.83 years (±7.0) was quite comparable to the range found in a study by Kansal R et al. which was 23.98 ± 7.0 years). In the present study, 31.5% of the respondents preferred a male child for the current pregnancy, while only 14.5% of the respondents preferred to have a female child. The study conducted by Dev et al. showed that about 32.7% of the mothers desired more sons than daughters and only 3.8% desired more daughters than sons. Thus, the findings of the present study are comparable to the previous studies. It reflects that not only the family members but also the mother herself has got something to do with the male sex preference in the society. In a study by Kansal R et al. (study subjects dominated by rural background), son and daughter preference were found to be 22.2% and 11.8% respectively. While in a study by Vadera P., the son preference was found to be 58.9%. The contrasting figures of those studies may be due to factors like urban/rural ratio among the respondents as well as the number of living children at the time of interview. As the present study was conducted in suburban populations, it also counteracts the beliefs that son preference is only prevalent among higher social class people, as mentioned in the study conducted by Gaudin S. A

Further standards
Nomenclature
Please visit HNGC Guidelines, Url:- http://www.genenames.org/hgnc-guidelines#Oct2013

Measurement and numbers
Please visit International Bureau of Weights and Measures (French: Bureau international des poids et mesures), Url- http://www.bipm.org/en/home/

Equations
Equation should be written as Eq 1.; Eqs 2 and 3; Eqs 4-6.
Author Guidelines

Use symbol tool (MS-Word) to insert symbols, don’t draw or paste any image for the symbol.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Content credited to: NLM, Council of science editor and ICMJE.