DESCRIPTION

Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is a peer-reviewed journal and open access publishing editorials, reviews, original articles, short communications, case reports, research letters, correspondence and letters to the editor in the field of obstetrics and gynecology.

The aims of the journal are to: Publish cutting-edge, innovative and topical research that addresses screening, diagnosis, management and care in women’s health Deliver evidence-based information Promote the sharing of clinical experience Address women-related health promotion

The journal provides comprehensive coverage of topics in obstetrics & gynecology and women’s health including maternal-fetal medicine, reproductive endocrinology/infertility, and gynecologic oncology. Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Taiwanese Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is a peer-reviewed and open access journal publishing editorials, reviews, original articles, short communications, case reports, research letters, correspondence and letters to the editor in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. The aims of the journal are to: Publish cutting-edge, innovative and topical research that addresses screening, diagnosis, management and care in women's health Deliver evidence-based information Promote the sharing of clinical experience Address women-related health promotion The journal provides comprehensive coverage of topics in obstetrics & gynecology and women's health including maternal-fetal medicine, reproductive endocrinology/infertility, and gynecologic oncology.

Types of article

Editorials
These are usually written by invited authors or editorial board members and are comments on recent news or articles published in the Journal.

Format guide
- Word limit: 1200 words (excluding references)
- References: 10 or less
- Tables/Figures: 1 table and/or 1 figure
- No section headings in main text
- Conflicts of interest statement after the main text

Review Articles
These articles aim to provide the reader with a balanced overview of an important and topical issue in research or clinical practice. They should cover aspects of a topic in which scientific consensus exists as well as aspects that remain controversial and are the subject of ongoing scientific research. All articles and data sources reviewed should include information about the specific type of study or analysis, population, intervention, exposure, and tests or outcomes. All articles or data sources should be selected systematically for inclusion in the review and critically evaluated.

Format guide
- Word limit: 4000 words (excluding abstract and references)
- References: 50 or less
- Abstract: up to 250 words, unstructured (i.e., no subheadings)
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Original Articles
These articles typically include randomized trials, intervention studies, studies of screening and diagnostic tests, laboratory and animal studies, cohort studies, cost-effectiveness analyses, systematic review and meta-analysis, case-control studies, and surveys with high response rates, which represent new and significant contributions to the field.

Section headings should be: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments (if any), and References.

The Introduction should provide a brief background to the subject of the paper, explain the importance of the study, and state a precise study question or purpose.

The Materials and methods section should describe the study design and methods (including the study setting and dates, patients/participants with inclusion and exclusion criteria, patient samples or animal specimens used, the essential features of any interventions, the main outcome measures, the laboratory methods followed, or data sources and how these were selected for the study), and state the statistical procedures employed in the research.

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The Discussion section should be used to emphasize the new and important aspects of the study, placing the results in context with published literature, the implications of the findings, and the conclusions that follow from the study results.

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**Short Communications**
These should be concise presentations of preliminary experimental results, instrumentation and analytical techniques, or aspects of clinical or experimental practice that are not fully investigated, verified or perfected but which may be of widespread interest or application.

Section headings should be: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments (if any), and References.

The Editors reserve the right to decide what constitutes a Short Communication.

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- Abstract: up to 150 words, structured (i.e., with the section headings Objective, Materials and methods, Results and Conclusion)
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**Case Reports**
These are short discussions of a case or case series with unique features not previously described that make an important teaching point or scientific observation. They may describe novel techniques or use of equipment, or new information on diseases of importance. Section headings should be: Abstract, Introduction, Case Presentation, Discussion, Acknowledgments (if any), and References.

The Introduction should describe the purpose of the present report, the significance of the disease and its specificity, and briefly review the relevant literature.

The Case report should include the general data of the case, medical history, family history, chief complaint, present illness, clinical manifestation, methods of diagnosis and treatment, and outcome.

The Discussion should compare, analyze and discuss the similarities and differences between the reported case and similar cases reported in other published articles. The importance or specificity of the case should be restated when discussing the differential diagnoses. Suggest the prognosis of the disease and possibility of prevention.

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- Abstract: up to 150 words, structured (i.e., with the section headings objective, case report, conclusion)
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**Research Letters**
These include short interesting case reports that do not meet the requirement of being truly exceptional. Research Letters do not require an abstract and headings of Introduction, Case report and Discussion. The Editors reserve the right to decide what constitutes a Research Letter.

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- Word limit: 500 words (excluding references)
Correspondence
Brief constructive comments in response to previously published TJOG articles or relating to a topical subject in the field, as well as other communications of general interest are welcome. They are edited, sometimes extensively, to sharpen their focus. They may be sent for peer review at the discretion of TJOG Editors.

Correspondence should have a title, and the corresponding author's mailing and e-mail addresses.

Format guide
- Word limit: 500 words (excluding references)
- References: 5 or less
- Tables/Figures: 1 table and/or 1 figure
- Begin with "Dear Editor"
- No section headings in main text
- Conflicts of interest statement after the main text

Letters to the Editor
Letters are welcome in response to previously published TJOG articles, and may also include interesting cases that do not meet the requirement of being truly exceptional, as well as other brief technical or clinical notes of general interest. Letters should have a title, no more than four authors, include appropriate references and the corresponding author's mailing and e-mail addresses. Letters are edited, sometimes extensively, to sharpen their focus. They may be sent for peer review at the discretion of TJOG Editors. Letters are selected based on clarity, significance, and space.

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Dr Chih-Ping Chen
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An abstract and up to 6 relevant keywords (in alphabetical order) are required for the following article categories: Review Articles, Original Articles, Short Communications, and Case Reports.

Abstracts for Original Articles, Case Reports and Short Communications should be structured (according to the article Categories).

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Conclusion: state the meaning of your findings, being careful to address the study question directly and to confine your conclusions to aspects covered in the abstract; give equal emphasis to positive and negative findings.

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The text for Original Articles and Short Communications should be organized into the following sections: Introduction, Materials (or Patients) and methods, Results, Discussion, and References. The Introduction should discuss the objective of the reported work and provide relevant background information. The Materials and methods should identify the population or patient samples in the study and explain the methods used. The Results should explain all the important findings and provide information about the accuracy and reliability of the results. The Discussion should state the implications of the findings and any conclusions based on the

The text for Review Articles should be divided into logical sections with appropriate headings. The text For Editorials, Research Letters, Correspondence and Letters to the Editor should be in one single section with appropriate paragraphs, but there should be no section headings. Please note that writing errors will result in immediate rejection of the paper.

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Standard journal articles

Journal article with more than 6 authors

Journal supplement

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In the main text, tables, figure legends, and references should be indicated by numbers in square brackets in line with the text, and numbered consecutively according to order of appearance in the text. [The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.] References cited in tables or figure legends should be included in sequence at the point where the table or figure is first mentioned in the main text. Do not cite abstracts unless they are the only available reference to an important concept. Do not cite uncompleted work or work that has not yet been accepted for publication (i.e., “unpublished observation”, “personal communication”) as references. Also see Section

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**Standard journal articles**

**Journal article with more than 6 authors**

**Journal supplement**

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Hofele C, Schwager-Schmitt M, Volkmann M. Prognostic value of antibodies against p53 in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma-five years survival rate. Laryngorhinootologie 2002;81:342-5. [In German, English abstract]

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**Bulletin**

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Theses

Website

Company/manufacturer publication/pamphlet

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Tables should supplement, not duplicate, the text. They should have a concise table heading, be self-explanatory, and numbered consecutively in the order of their citation in the text. Items requiring explanatory footnotes should be denoted using superscripted lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.), with the footnotes arranged under the table in alphabetical order. Asterisks (*, **) are used only to indicate the probability level of tests of significance. Abbreviations used in the table must be defined and placed after the footnotes in alphabetical order. If you include a block of data or table from another source, whether published or unpublished, you must acknowledge the original source.

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