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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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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 and correspondence 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, systematic review and meta-analysis. 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.

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• 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, 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.
The Results section should comprise the study results presented in a logical sequence, supplemented by tables and/or figures. Take care that the text does not repeat data that are presented in tables and/or figures. Only emphasize and summarize the essential features of the main outcome measures, and the main results.

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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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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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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- References: 15 or less
- Abstract: up to 150 words, structured (i.e., with the section headings objective, case report, conclusion)
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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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Ethics Statement. Articles covering the use of human or animal samples in research, or human or animal experiments must be accompanied by a letter of approval from the relevant review committee or authorities. See Section 3 for more information.

Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) flow chart for randomized controlled trials submitted for publication. See Section 4 for more information.

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**Title Page**

The title page should contain the following information (in order, from the top to bottom of the page): article category, article title, names (spelled out in full) of all authors*, and the institutions with which they are affiliated; indicate all affiliations with a superscripted lowercase letter after the author's name and in front of the matching affiliation. Conflicts of interest statement**; corresponding author details (name, e-mail, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers) *

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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.

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And abstracts for Editorial, Review Article, Research Letters, and Correspondence should be unstructured. Abstracts for Original Articles should be structured into the following sections.

**Objective**: briefly explain the importance of the study topic and state a precise study question or purpose.

**Materials and methods**: briefly introduce the methods used to perform the study; include information on the study design, setting, subjects, interventions, outcome measures and analyses as appropriate.

**Results**: briefly present the significant results, with data and statistical details such as p values where appropriate; be sure that information in the abstract matches that in the main text.

**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.

Keywords should be taken from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html).

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**Main Text**

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

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Standard journal articles

Journal article with more than 6 authors

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Standard journal articles

Tables

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.

Figures

General guidelines

The number of figures should be restricted to the minimum necessary to support the textual material. Figures should have an informative figure legend and be numbered in the order of their citation in the text. All symbols and abbreviations should be defined in the figure legend in alphabetical order. Items requiring explanatory footnotes should follow the same style as that for tables as described in Section "Tables".

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Figures must be submitted as separate picture files at the correct resolution (see Section 8.8.2 below). The files should be named according to the figure number and format, e.g., "Fig1.tif","Fig2.jpg".

Formats

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please “save as” or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below): EPS: Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as "graphics". TIFF: Color or grayscale photographs (halftones) — always use a minimum of 300 dpi. TIFF: Bitmapmed line drawings — use a minimum of 1000 dpi. TIFF: Combination of bitmapmed line/halftone (color or grayscale) — a minimum of 600 dpi. DOC, XLS or PPT: If your electronic artwork is created in any of these Microsoft Office applications, please supply “as is”. Please do not: Supply files that do not meet the resolution requirements detailed above; Supply files that are optimized for screen use (such as GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG) as the resolution is too low; Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content. A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available at https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions.

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