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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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INTRODUCTION

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Types of article

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• Word limit: 1200 words (excluding references)
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• No section headings in main text
• Conflicts of interest statement after the main text

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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 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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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) *The name of each author should be written with the family name last, e.g., Wan-Lin Chang. Authorship is restricted only to direct participants who have contributed significantly to the work.

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

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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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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 and Correspondence should be in one single section with appropriate paragraphs, but there should be no section headings.

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Journal article with more than 6 authors

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In the references list, references should be limited to those cited in the text and listed in numerical order, NOT alphabetical order, i.e., in numerical order, NOT alphabetical order. References should include, in order, authors’ surnames and initials, article title, abbreviated journal name, year, volume and inclusive page numbers. The surnames and initials of all the authors up to 6 should be included, but when authors number 7 or more, list the first 6 authors only followed by "et al". Abbreviations for journal names should conform to those used in MEDLINE. If citing a website, provide the author information, article title, website address and the date you accessed the information. Reference to an article that is in press must state the journal name and, if possible, the year and volume.

Examples of the most common reference types are provided below. (Please pay particular attention to the formatting, word capitalization, spacing and style.)

Standard journal articles
Journal article with more than 6 authors

Journal supplement

Journal article not in English but with English abstract
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]

Book with edition

Book with editors

Book chapter in book with editor and edition

Book series with editors

Bulletin

Electronic publications


Item presented at a meeting but not yet published

Item presented at a meeting and published

Theses

Website

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.

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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".

Patient identification should be obscured. All lettering should be done professionally and should be in proportion to the drawing, graph or photograph. Photomicrographs must include an internal scale marker, and the legend should state the type of specimen, original magnification and stain.

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