DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology*, formerly titled *The Journal of the American Association of Gynecologic Laparoscopists*, is an international clinical forum for the exchange and dissemination of ideas, findings and techniques relevant to *gynecologic endoscopy* and other *minimally invasive* procedures. The Journal, which presents research, clinical opinions and case reports from the brightest minds in *gynecologic surgery*, is an authoritative source informing practicing physicians of the latest, cutting-edge developments occurring in this emerging field.

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The Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, formerly titled The Journal of the American Association of Gynecologic Laparoscopists, is an international clinical forum for the exchange and dissemination of ideas, findings, and techniques relevant to gynecologic endoscopy and other minimally invasive procedures. The Journal of Minimally Invasive Gynecology, which presents research, clinical opinions and case reports from the brightest minds in gynecologic surgery, is an authoritative source informing practicing physicians of the latest, cutting-edge developments occurring in this emerging field.

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**Video Article Abstract Sample.**

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**Electrosurgery Terminology**

JMIG has specific electrosurgery terminology:

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**Statistics**

The statistical section must only include the tests needed for the particular study data. It must be written based on the appropriate design or data collection methods as appropriate. Multiple comparison tests must be used when needed and the type I error level should be listed. In particular:

**For all studies:** The statistical section of all manuscripts should contain a brief description of sample size and power considerations for the study, as well as a brief description of the methods for primary and secondary analyses. Evidence must show that the data are independent or correlated with the appropriate test. A clear distinction between correlated observations and independent observations. Significance tests should be accompanied by confidence intervals for estimated effect sizes, measures of association, or other parameters of interest. The confidence intervals should be adjusted to match any adjustment made to significance levels in the corresponding test. When comparing outcomes in two or more groups, investigators should use the testing procedures specified in the statistical analysis section to control overall type I error? Post hoc analyses should be clearly labeled as post hoc in the manuscript. If subgroups are small, however, formal inferences about the homogeneity of treatment effects may not be feasible. A list of P values for treatment by subgroup interactions is subject to the problems of multiplicity and has limited value for inference. Consultation with a PhD statistician or biostatistician prior to starting the research and certainly before that data are collected is advised.

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