
AUTHORS GUIDELINE

INTRODUCTION

In publication since 1963, the Journal of Nepal Medical Association (JNMA) is an internationally peer reviewed, open access quarterly biomedical journal. It is the official journal of the Nepal Medical Association.

The JNMA works under the belief that knowledge gained through scientific research and scientific advances should be shared and made universally accessible. Hence, it grants readers permission to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search and create links to the full text articles available online at www.jnma.com.np without any charge. Thereby, it also aims to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly articles so as to promote their increased usage and impact.

It publishes research based articles from the field of biomedical sciences including basic sciences and clinical disciplines, public health, health care management, ethical and social issues pertaining to health care. Preference is given to clinically oriented applied research, trials over animal studies.

Articles are published under the following categories: Original Article, Review Article, Case Report, Short Communication, Perspectives. The Editorial, Guest Editorial and Letter to the Editor are solicited by the editorial board.

Authors do not have to pay for submission, processing or publication of articles in JNMA.

THE EDITORIAL PROCESS

The submitted manuscripts are duly acknowledged and initially reviewed for possible publication by the editors with the understanding that they are being submitted only to the JNMA, have not been published, simultaneously submitted or accepted for publication elsewhere. On an average, 30-40% of the manuscripts with insufficient originality or significant message, serious scientific and technical flaws are rejected. In case of a good article that has been written poorly, the authors are asked to resubmit after revision.

The manuscripts are then sent to two expert peer reviewers blinded to the contributor's identity and vice versa for meticulous review, inputs and comments. The final decision on whether to accept or reject the article are taken by the editorial board based on the peer reviewer's comments. The contributor's are informed about the rejection/acceptance of the manuscript with

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The accepted articles are edited for grammatical, punctuation, print style and format errors and page proofs and are sent to the corresponding author who should return them within three days. Non response to galley proof may result in delay in publication or even rejection of the article.

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Manuscripts must be prepared in accordance with "Uniform requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals" developed by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (October 2006). The uniform requirements and specific requirement of JNMA are summarized below. Before sending a manuscript authors are requested to check for the latest instructions available. Instructions are also available from the website of the journal (www.jnma.com.np).

Types of manuscript and word limits

- **Original Article:** Randomised controlled trials, interventional studies, studies of screening and diagnostic test, outcome studies, cost effectiveness analyses, case-control series and surveys with high response rate. Up to 2500 words excluding references (up to 30) and abstract (up to 250 words).
- **Review Article:** Systemic critical assessments of literature and data sources. Up to 3000 words excluding references (>50 and <100) and abstract (250 words).
- **Case Report:** new/interesting/very rare cases with clinical significance or implications can be reported. Up to 1000 words excluding references (up to 10) and abstract (up to 100 words), up to three photographs.
- **View Point:** These articles are personal views and allow you to express your own point of view on any issues relevant to health. We like these to include controversial subjects. Up to 800 words excluding reference (up to 5-8).
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Limit for number of images and tables: for all the above-mentioned categories, the number of images and tables should not be more than one per 500 words.

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INTRODUCTION

Provide a context or background for the study (that is, the nature of the problem and its significance). State the specific purpose or research objective of, or hypothesis tested by, the study or observation; the research objective is often more sharply focused when stated as a question. Both the main and secondary objectives should be clear, and any prespecified subgroup analyses should be described. Provide only directly pertinent references, and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

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The Methods section should contain study design, duration and place of study, ethical approval, patient consent (inclusion and exclusion criteria), sampling, statistical analysis and software used.

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Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat all the data in the tables or illustrations in the text; emphasize or summarize only the most important observations. Extra or supplementary materials and technical detail can be placed in an appendix where they will be accessible but will not interrupt the flow of the text, or they can be published solely in the electronic version of the journal.

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Where scientifically appropriate, analyses of the data by such variables as age and sex should be included.

DISCUSSION

Emphasize the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusions that follow from them. Do not repeat in detail data or other information given in the Introduction or the Results section. For experimental studies, it is useful to begin the discussion by summarizing briefly the main findings, then explore possible mechanisms or explanations for these findings, compare and contrast the results with other relevant studies, state the limitations of the study, and explore the implications of the findings for future research and for clinical practice.

CONCLUSIONS

Link the conclusions with the goals of the study but avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not adequately supported by the data. In particular, avoid making statements on economic benefits and costs unless the manuscript includes the appropriate economic data and analyses. Avoid claiming priority or alluding to work that has not been completed. State new hypotheses when warranted, but label them clearly as such.

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Book

Magar A, Shrestha RK, Palikhey S, Shrestha S, Dhakal A. *Angel's Concise Clinical Methods.* Kathmandu: Makalu Publication; 2006.

Shapiro BM. Awakening of the invertebrate egg at fertilization. In: Mastoianni L, Biggers JD, eds. *Fertilization and embryonic development in vitro.* New York; Plenum Press: 1981. p. 232-55.

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