AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS

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Manuscript Preparation

Research Reports containing unpublished data are welcome for submission to the journal. They should be subdivided into four sections:
Introduction
Methods
Results
Discussion

Reporting guidelines for main study types:

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Word limits:

- Review: 5000
- Research: 3000
- Case: 1500

Each manuscript component should begin on a new page, in the following sequence: title page, abstract, text (including tables and figures) and references.

Include a cover letter and complete contact information for the corresponding author (postal/mail address, e-mail address and telephone number).

The title page should list full names, degrees, academic affiliations and locations of each author.

Abstract should count 200-250 words and have a structured form, i.e. reflect structure of an article. Abstracts for research, can be structured under the following headings: Aims (or Background and Aims, if appropriate), Methods, Results, Conclusions. Abstracts for review, use the following headings: Aims (or Background and Aims, if appropriate), Methods, Results, Conclusions. Abstracts for case, use the following headings: Aims (or Background and Aims), Case Description(s), Conclusions.

Keywords should not repeat the title of the manuscript. Ideally, authors should use keywords selected from the MeSH catalogue.

References should be numbered consecutively in the text and listed at the end according to the following style (the Vancouver style):


The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Contributors who meet fewer than all 4 of the above criteria for authorship should not be listed as authors, but they should be acknowledged.

Informed consent is one of the primary ethical considerations in research involving human participants. The lead researchers are required to disclose financial interests for them or other research personnel related to all research projects that involve the use of human subjects. Permission of ethics committee/institutional review board (IRB), statement of sources of support and conflict of interest are mandatory.

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International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ("Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals") -- February 2006

Statement of Informed Consent: Patients have a right to privacy that should not be infringed without informed consent. Identifying information, including patients' names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Informed consent for this purpose requires that a patient who is identifiable be shown the manuscript to be published. Authors should identify Individuals who provide writing assistance and disclose the funding source for this assistance. Identifying details should be omitted if they are not essential. Complete anonymity is difficult to achieve, however, and informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of patients is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are altered to protect anonymity, such as in genetic pedigrees, authors should provide assurance that alterations do not distort scientific meaning and editors should so note.

The requirement for informed consent should be included in the journal's instructions for authors. When informed consent has been obtained it should be indicated in the published article.

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ("Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals") -- February 2006
Statement of Human and Animal Rights: When reporting experiments on human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5). If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach, and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should be asked to indicate whether the institutional and national guide for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

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REVIEWER GUIDELINES

We in the Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences are for giving liberty to the reviewers to review the manuscripts according to their own styles. This is in line with the ‘out of the box’ lateral thinking that we promote in the journal. About the Journal[http://www.ojpas.com/about-the-journal.html] also says: “New ideas come from fresh minds before they are bogged down by conventional thinking. In the journal, we plan to tap those materials, ideas, and discussions.”

So, reviewer’s own style of reviewing the manuscript is welcome. Having said so, covering the following points in the ‘reviewer comments’ is welcome.

Comments on: relevancy of the study, appropriateness of methodology including statistical analysis, presentation of results including tables and figures, discussion including limitations and implications.

Moreover, any other specific comments in short, highlighting the texts in the manuscript that require revision, can be informative to the authors.

Opinion on: reject/revision/accept.

FORM IV

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Date: 17 June 2018

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