



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Research Reports containing unpublished data are welcome for submission to the journal.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:

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Diagnostic / prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	
Economic evaluations	CHEERS	
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT

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).

Please submit an undertaking that the manuscript was checked with plagiarism detection tool and that the work is free of plagiarism. Please visit: <https://www.plagiarismcheckerfree.com/essays/smart-tips-for-avoiding-plagiarism>

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 (Medical Subject Headings) catalogue.

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

Das D, Talukdar U, Chisty SJS, Das MK, Das S. Serum prolactin level in patients taking olanzapine. Open J Psychiatry Allied Sci. 2015;6:50-8.

Hazarika M, Das S, Talukdar U, Kumar A, Datta A. Role of investigations in diagnosis of dementia with special focus on region-specific MRI-based volumetric analysis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2014;56 Suppl S1:6-15.

Kumar A, Das S, Hazarika M, Datta S, Talukdar S, Baishy A, et al. Recurrent mania: rare or common. J Depress Anxiety [serial online]. 2016 Mar 14 [cited 2017 Jan 20];S2:011. Available from: <https://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/recurrent-mania-rare-or-common-2167-1044-S2-011.pdf>

Das S, Talukdar U, Dutta B, editors. Psychodermatoses. Guwahati: Academy Publisher; 2016.

Sharma T, Das S. Magnetism and the mind. In: Dey R, Das S, Talukdar S, De P. editors. Women & mental health: scientific update of 26th Annual State Conference of Indian Psychiatric Society, Assam State Branch. Guwahati: Academy Publisher; 2016:159-64.

Manuscript Submission

Manuscripts and covering letters should be submitted electronically by email attachment to editor@ojpas.com or at IndianJournals.com.

The journal supports the ethical principles enshrined in The Farmington Consensus. As such, when submitting papers online, authors will be asked to state that

- The material has not been published in whole or in part elsewhere;
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- All authors have been personally and actively involved in substantive work leading to the report, and will hold themselves jointly and individually responsible for its content;
- All relevant ethical safeguards have been met in relation to patient or subject protection, or animal experimentation, including, in the case of all clinical and experimental studies review by an appropriate ethical review committee and written informed patient consent. It is expected that the research will comply with the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki.

The Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (OJPAS) follows the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Recommendations. [<http://www.icmje.org/journals-following-the-icmje-recommendations/>]

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.

Conflict-of-Interest Statement: Public trust in the peer review process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how well conflict of interest is handled during writing, peer review, and editorial decision making. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties). These relationships vary from those with negligible potential to those with great potential to influence judgment, and not all relationships represent true conflict of interest. The potential for conflict of interest can exist whether or not an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition, and intellectual passion.

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

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



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REVIEWER GUIDELINES

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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.

A robust and ethical process of peer-review is what we are committed to ensuring. Before completion of the review, kindly read the **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines for peer reviewers** (https://publicationethics.org/files/Ethical_Guidelines_For_Peer_Reviewers_2.pdf).

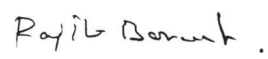
FORM IV

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (OJPAS®) to be published in the first issue every year after the last day of February

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I, Ranjit Baruah hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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