ORIGINIAL RESEARCH

Original Research papers are to be organized as follows:

**Abstract**: Structured abstract (400 words or less), as directed by the CONSORT extension for abstracts followed by 4 to 6 keywords for indexing.

**Background**: briefly gives a frame of reference for the reader and identifies the knowledge gap that the article seeks to address.

**Objective**: clearly states the purpose of the research; identifies the scientific question being asked.

**Methods**: succinctly outlines study methodology, including detailed study design, exclusion and inclusion criteria, and adverse event assessment methods.

**Results**: includes patient demographics, adverse events, principle data and statistical analyses.

**Conclusions**: mirror the Conclusions of the body. Conclusions should be strictly limited to what can be supported directly by the Results, and what was sought in the Objective.

An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the complete reference per AMA style in line with the text. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

**Body of Manuscript**

**Introduction**
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

**Patients and methods**
Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. For work involving human subjects, inclusion/exclusion criteria, study design, and randomization procedures should be included here.

**Results**
Results should be clear and concise. The study population should be described here, including
demographic characteristics of subjects.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Please note that there are no text or graphic limits imposed on original research manuscripts.

Acknowledgements
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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At the end of the text and preceding the references section, under a subheading "Conflict of interest statement" all authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should declare the role of study sponsors, if any, in the study design, in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; and in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. If the study sponsors had no such involvement, the authors should so state. As a guideline see the ICMJE form for disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest at: http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf

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Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

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