



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

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PRISMA for preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 2009; 6(7): e1000097.) (<http://www.prisma-statement.org/>),

STARD checklist for the reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy (Bossuyt PM, Reitsma JB, Bruns DE, Gatsonis CA, Glasziou PP, Irwig LM, et al, for the STARD Group. Towards complete and accurate reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy: the STARD initiative. Ann Intern Med 2003;138:40-4.) (<http://www.stard-statement.org/>),

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Authors must provide statement on the absence of conflict of interests between authors and provide authorship contributions and declare if any financial/material support.

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

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A separate title page should list;

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- All author name(s), institutional, corporate, or commercial affiliations, and up to two major degree(s).

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The precis is a one-sentence synopsis of no more than 30 words that describes the basic findings of the article. Precis sample can be seen below:

'Using a 45 point questionnaire, we have evaluated the trend of Robotic surgery training in the gynecologic surgery fellowship programs across the nation'.

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All manuscripts should be accompanied by an abstract. All information in the abstract should be consistent with the information in the text, tables, or figures. Avoid use of commercial names in the abstract. Original research reports should have a structured abstract of no more than 250 words, using the following headings:

- Objective: Main question, objective, or hypothesis (single phrase starting with, for example, "To evaluate..." or "To estimate." [never start with "To determine."]).
- Materials and Methods: Study design, participants, outcome measures, and in the case of a negative study, statistical power.
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- Conclusion: Directly supported by data, along with clinical implications.

Authors from Turkey or Turkish speaking countries are expected to submit a Turkish abstract including subheadings such as "Amaç, Gereç ve Yöntemler, Bulgular, Sonuç". The abstract of Authors whose native language is not Turkish will be provided free of charge translation services into Turkish language.

A structured abstract is not required with review articles and case reports.

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Turkish abstracts should have keywords "Anahtar Kelimeler" picked from [www.atifdizini.com](http://www.atifdizini.com) under "Türkiye Bilim Terimleri" link.

Several types of articles can be submitted for publication in Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology: Original research, case reports, systematic reviews, current commentaries, procedures and instruments, and letters. Stated word counts and page limits were shown in Table 1. Copyright transfer forms, the cover letter, and figures do not contribute to the page limits.

Table 1. Manuscript length at a glance

Article type	Abstract Length	Manuscript Word Count*	Maximum Number of Authors	Maximum Number of References <sup>†</sup>
Original Research	250 words	5,500 words (~22 pages) <sup>‡</sup>	NA	30
Case report	150 words	2,000 words (~8 pages)	4	8
Systematic review	300 words	6,250 words (~25 pages)	4	60
Current commentary	250 words	3,000 words (~12 pages)	4	12
Procedure and Instruments	200 words	2,000 words (~8 pages)	4	10
Letters	NA	350 words	4	5

\*Manuscript length includes all pages in a manuscript (ie, title page, abstract, text, references, tables, boxes, figure legends, and appendixes). <sup>†</sup>Suggested limit. <sup>‡</sup>The Introduction should not exceed 250 words. <sup>§</sup>approximately; NA, not applicable.

Original researches should have the following sections;

### Introduction

State concisely the purpose and rationale for the study and cite only the most pertinent references as background. Avoid a detailed literature review in this section.

### Materials and Methods

Describe the research methodology (the patients, experimental animals, material and controls, the methods and procedures utilized, and the statistical method(s) employed) in sufficient detail so that others could duplicate the work. Identify methods of statistical analysis and when appropriate, state the basis (including alpha and beta error estimates) for their selection. Cite any statistical software programs used in the text. Express p values to no more than two decimal places. Indicate your study's power to detect statistical difference.

Address "IRB" issues and participants informed consent as stated above, the complete name of the IRB should be provided in the manuscript. State the generic names of the drugs with the name and country of the manufactures.

### Results

Present the detailed findings supported with statistical methods. Figures and tables should supplement, not duplicate the text; presentation of data in either one or the other will suffice. Authors should report





# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

outcome data as both absolute and relative effects since information presented this way is much more useful for clinicians. Actual numbers and percentages should be given in addition to odds ratios or relative risk. When appropriate, number needed to treat for benefits (NNTb) or harm (NNTh) should be supplied. Emphasize only your important observations; do not compare your observations with those of others. Such comparisons and comments are reserved for the discussion section.

### Discussion

Begin with a description of what your study found in relation to the purpose or objectives as stated in the Introduction. State the importance and significance of your findings to clinicians and actual patient care but do not repeat the details given in the Results section. Limit your opinions to those strictly indicated by the facts in your report. Compare your finding with previous studies with explanations in cases where they differ, although a complete review of the literature is not necessary.

### Study Limitations

Provide information on the limitations of the study. No new data are to be presented in this section. A final summary is not necessary, as this information should be provided in the abstract and the first paragraph of the Discussion. Although topics that require future research can be mentioned, it is unnecessary to state, "Further research is needed."

### Conclusion

The conclusion of the study should be highlighted. The study's new and important findings should be highlighted and interpreted.

### Conflict of Interest

Authors must indicate whether or not they have a financial relationship with the organization that sponsored the research.

The main text of case reports should be structured with the following subheadings:

Introduction, Case Report, Discussion and References.

### References

References are numbered (Arabic numerals) consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text (note that references should not appear in the abstract) and listed double-spaced at the end of the manuscript. The preferred method for identifying citations in the text is using within parentheses. Use the form of the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts" (<http://www.icmje.org/about-icmje/faqs/icmje-recommendations/>). If number of authors exceeds seven, list first 6 authors followed by et al.

Use references found published in peer-reviewed publications that are generally accessible. Unpublished data, personal communications, statistical programs, papers presented at meetings and symposia, abstracts, letters, and manuscripts submitted for publication cannot be listed in the references. Papers accepted by peer-reviewed publications but not yet published ("in press") are not acceptable as references.

Journal titles should conform to the abbreviations used in "Cumulated Index Medicus".

### Examples

Journals; Zeyneloglu HB, Onalan G. Remedies for recurrent implantation failure. *Semin Reprod Med* 2014;32:297-305.

Book chapter; Ayhan A, Yenen MC, Dede M, Dursun P, Gultekin M. How to Manage Pre-Invasive Cervical Diseases? An Overview. In: Ayhan A, Gultekin M, Dursun P, editors. *Textbook of Gynaecological Oncology*. Ankara, Turkey: Gunes Publishing; 2010. p. 28-32.

Book; Arici A, Seli E. Non-invasive Management of Gynecologic Disorders. In: Arici A, Seli E (eds). *London: Informa Healthcare*; 2008.

### Tables and Figures

Tables should be included in the main document after the reference list. Color figures or gray-scale images must be at minimum 300 DPI resolutions. Figures should be submitted in ".tiff", ".jpg" or ".pdf" format and should not be embedded in the main document. Tables and figures consecutively in the order they are referred to within the main text. Each table must have a title indicating the purpose or content of the table. Do not use internal horizontal and vertical rules. Place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. Explain all abbreviations used in each table in footnotes. Each figure must have an accompanying descriptive legend defining abbreviations or symbols found in the figure. If photographs of people are used, the subjects must be unidentifiable and the subjects must have provided written permission to use the photograph. There is no charge for color illustrations.

### Units of Measurement and Abbreviations

Units of measurement should be in Système International (SI) units. Abbreviations should be avoided in the title. Use only standard abbreviations. If abbreviations are used in the text, they should be defined in the text when first used.

### Revisions

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### Journal and Society Web sites:

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