

December 2015 Volume: 12 Issue: 4 www.tjoddergisi.org

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Printing at: Senk Ajans Reklam Matb. San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Sanayi Mahallesi Sultan Selim Caddesi Aybike Sokak Cihad İş Merkezi No:22/-3 Kağıthane-İstanbul-Turkey Phone: +90 212 264 38 77

Date of printing: January 2016 ISSN: 2149-9322 E-ISSN: 2149-9330



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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/),

STROBE statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies (http://www.strobe-statement.org/),

MOOSE guidelines for meta-analysis and systemic reviews of observational studies (Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, et al. Metaanalysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting Meta-analysis of observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) group. JAMA 2000; 283: 2008-12).

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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:

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Article type	Abstract Length	Manuscript Word Count*	Maximum Number of Authors	Maximum Number of References [⊕]
Original Research	250 words	5,500 words (~22 pages) $^{\Psi}$	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

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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 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.

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Examples

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