

**English Full Article Title**

**[Times New Roman font, 11-point size, with 1.5 line spacing, and each word should begin with a capital letter.]**

**Turkish Full Article Title**

**[Times New Roman font, 11-point size, with 1.5 line spacing, and each word should begin with a capital letter.]**

**ABSTRACT**

(The abstract should be written in Times New Roman font, 9-point size, and single line spacing.) The abstract should concisely, clearly, and accurately reflect the aim of the study, the methods used, the main findings obtained, and the conclusions drawn.

Abstracts must be submitted in both Turkish and English. The content of both versions should be consistent with one another.

The abstract should not exceed 250 words.

References, tables, figures, graphics, or citations should not be included in the abstract.

Any abbreviations used in the abstract must be defined in full at first mention, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses; only the abbreviation should be used thereafter.

Below the abstract, 3 to 5 keywords that reflect the content of the study should be provided.

For English keywords, terms should be selected in accordance with Medical Subject Headings (MeSH).

**Keywords:** Diagnosis, Follow-up, Original article, Rare presentation, Treatment

**ÖZET**

(Özet metni, Times New Roman yazı tipi kullanılarak, 9 punto büyüklüğünde ve tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır.) Özet, çalışmanın amacını, kullanılan yöntemleri, elde edilen temel bulguları ve varılan sonuçları kısa, açık ve anlaşılır bir biçimde yansıtmalıdır.

Özetler, hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce olarak sunulmalıdır. Her iki özetin içerik açısından birbiriyle tutarlı olması beklenir.

Özet metni, 250 kelimeyi geçmeyecek şekilde hazırlanmalıdır.

Kaynak, tablo, şekil, grafik veya atıf içeriğe dahil edilmemelidir.

Metin içinde kullanılan kısaltmalar, ilk geçtiği yerde açık biçimde tanımlanmalı, sonrasında yalnızca kısaltma kullanılmalıdır.

Özetin altında, çalışmanın içeriğini yansıtan en az üç, en fazla beş anahtar kelime verilmelidir.

Türkçe anahtar kelimelerin belirlenmesinde Türkiye Bilim Terimleri (TBT) dikkate alınmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Klinik seyir, Nadir tanı, Özgün makale, Prognoz, Tedavi

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| *Geliş Tarihi/Received Date:* |  |  |  *Kabul Tarihi/Accepted Date:* |  |  |

INTRODUCTION

[Times New Roman 11 points, regular]

The introduction section should be structured to explain the scientific background of the study, the existing body of knowledge, and the rationale for conducting the research.

The research problem should be defined by referring to relevant literature, and the potential contribution of the study to the field should be emphasized.

Findings, results, or discussions should not be included in the introduction section.

The section should conclude with a clear and concise paragraph stating the objective of the study.

Unnecessary theoretical details or extensive literature reviews should be avoided; only information that directly contributes to the context of the study should be presented.

METHODS

If applicable, the name of the ethics committee, the approval number, and the date of approval must be clearly stated. The protocol was approved by the Local Animal Ethics Committee of xxxxx University (Protocol Number: xxxxxxxx). It must be explicitly indicated that the study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and relevant national regulations.

The type of study, sampling method, inclusion/exclusion criteria, experimental procedures, materials and devices (including brand and country), and statistical analysis techniques should be explained in a systematic manner.

If previously validated methods were used, appropriate references must be cited.

Units of measurement should comply with international standards (SI units), and symbols should be used consistently and correctly.

All abbreviations must be defined at first mention, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. The abbreviation alone should be used thereafter.

RESULTS

The data should be presented in a logical sequence, supported by tables, figures, or graphs as necessary, but without duplication in the main text.

Statistical findings should be reported with appropriate indicators (e.g., mean ± SD, p-values), and statistical significance must be clearly stated.

Each table and figure must be referred to in the text. However, values presented in tables should not be repeated in detail within the narrative.

Only findings directly related to the study objective should be included. Unnecessary data or over-interpretation should be avoided.

DISCUSSION

The section should begin with a brief summary of the main findings, followed by a comparison with similar studies and an explanation of observed similarities or differences.

Possible mechanisms, implications, and limitations of the findings should be addressed.

Overgeneralization or speculation unsupported by the data should be avoided.

The section should end with a paragraph that emphasizes the importance of the results and, if applicable, includes recommendations for future research or practice.

Repetition of information already presented in the Introduction or Results section should be avoided.

CONCLUSION

This section should not repeat data already presented in the Results or Discussion sections, but rather highlight the key takeaways and their relevance.

Conclusions should be based strictly on the data presented in the manuscript. Overstating the results or making unsupported claims must be avoided.

If applicable, recommendations for clinical practice, policy, or future research may be briefly mentioned.

The section should be written in a precise and informative manner, avoiding vague generalizations.

The conclusion must align with the study’s objective and should reflect whether or not the research question was answered.

**REFERENCES** (References should be written using AMA style.) [Times New Roman 10 points, regular]

References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. The reference list should follow the same numerical order at the end of the manuscript.

In-text citations must be presented as superscript numbers, placed after punctuation marks.

Example: This has been demonstrated in previous studies.¹

When citing multiple sources at once, use commas (,) between non-consecutive references and en dashes (–) for consecutive ones.

Example: ¹,³,⁵–⁷

In the reference list:

If there are six or fewer authors, list all authors.

If there are seven or more authors, list the first three followed by et al.

References should be cited in their original language. Only the first letter of the first word of the title should be capitalized, unless proper nouns are used.

Journal names should be abbreviated according to Index Medicus/PubMed standards.

**Examples of Common Reference Types (AMA Style):**

**Journal Article:**

Bozkuş TN, Değer O, Yaşar A. Chemical characterization of water and ethanolic extracts of Turkish propolis by HPLC-DAD and GC-MS. J Liq Chromatogr Relat Technol. 2021;44(1-2):77–86.

**Book:**

Harmening D. Modern Blood Banking & Transfusion Practices. 6th ed. Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis Company; 2012.

**Book Chapter:**

Meltzer H, Lowy M. Neuroendocrine function in psychiatric disorders. In: Berger P, Brodie H, eds. American Handbook of Psychiatry. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Basic Books; 1980:115–132.

**Thesis:**

Bawazeer NM. Vitamin B12 and folate status during pregnancy among Saudi population [PhD thesis]. Warwick, UK: University of Warwick; 2011.

**Conference Paper:**

Weber KJ, Lee J, Decresce R, Subjasis M, Prinz R. Intraoperative PTH monitoring in parathyroid hyperplasia requires stricter criteria for success. Paper presented at: 25th Annual American Association of Endocrine Surgeons Meeting; April 6, 2004; Charlottesville, VA.

**Website:**

World Health Organization. Global database on child growth and malnutrition. Published 2018. Accessed January 10, 2022. Available from: https://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb