

**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 provide a brief and clear summary of the presented case, including: A short background on the disease or clinical condition relevant to the case, patient presentation and diagnosis, interventions performed, outcome and the clinical importance or uniqueness of the case.

Abstracts must be submitted in both Turkish and English, and the content of both should be consistent.

The abstract must not exceed 250 words.

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

Any abbreviations should be defined in full at first mention, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses; subsequent uses should employ the abbreviation only.

Below the abstract, 3 to 5 keywords relevant to the case should be listed.

Use Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms for English keywords.

**Keywords:** Case report, Diagnosis, Follow-up, Rare presentation, Treatment

**ÖZET**

(Özet metni, Times New Roman yazı tipi kullanılarak, 9 punto büyüklüğünde ve tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır.) Özet; sunulan olgunun kısa ve anlaşılır bir özetini içermelidir. Aşağıdaki unsurları kapsamalıdır: Olgunun ilişkili olduğu hastalık ya da klinik durum hakkında kısa ve genel bilgiler, hastanın başvuru bulguları ve tanısı, uygulanan tedavi ya da girişim, olgunun sonucu ve klinik açıdan önemi ya da özgünlüğü.

Özet, hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce olarak hazırlanmalı; her iki dildeki içerik birbiriyle tutarlı olmalıdır.

Özet metni 250 kelimeyi geçmemelidir.

Kaynak, tablo, şekil, grafik veya atıf içerikte yer almamalıdır.

Özet içinde kullanılan kısaltmalar, ilk geçtiği yerde açık şekilde yazılmalı, sonrasında yalnızca kısaltma kullanılmalıdır.

Özetin altında, 3 ila 5 arasında anahtar kelime verilmelidir.

Türkçe anahtar kelimeler Türkiye Bilim Terimleri (TBT)'ne uygun seçilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Klinik seyir, Nadir tanı, Olgu sunumu, Prognoz, Tedavi

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

INTRODUCTION

[Times New Roman 11 points, regular]

The introduction should briefly describe the clinical condition related to the presented case, including its prevalence, typical presentation, and clinical importance. Relevant literature should be referenced to provide context for the case, especially if it is rare, atypical, or presents a diagnostic or therapeutic challenge. The rationale for presenting the case should be clearly stated (e.g., unusual presentation, rare disease, novel treatment, or unexpected outcome). The introduction should not include case details, findings, or discussion. The section should conclude with a sentence stating the purpose or significance of presenting the case. Lengthy theoretical explanations and broad literature reviews should be avoided. The information should be concise and directly relevant to the case.

CASE REPORT

The “Case Report” section should include the following information:

The patient’s basic demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, etc.) and the reasons for admission to the healthcare facility should be clearly stated. Physical examination findings, along with laboratory, imaging, and other diagnostic test results, should be presented systematically. The applied treatment approaches, surgical interventions, or other procedures must be explained in detail. Additionally, the patient’s clinical course, response to treatment, hospital stay, and post-discharge follow-up status should be described. **It should also be explicitly stated in this section that written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the scientific publication of the case.**

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

This section should include a comparison of the case with existing reports in the literature. The uniqueness or educational value of the case must be emphasized. Diagnostic challenges, differential diagnoses, and possible alternative approaches should be considered. Repetitions and unsupported speculations should be avoided to maintain clarity and scientific rigor.

CONCLUSION

Practical insights and clinical implications derived from the case should be clearly stated. Conclusions must be evidence-based and avoid vague generalizations to provide meaningful takeaways.

**ETHİCAL APPROVAL AND PATİENT CONSENT**

It should be clearly confirmed that written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of the case details. If applicable, information regarding ethical committee approval must also be included.

**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