

**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 of a review article should briefly and clearly summarize the scope, objective, and main thematic areas of the manuscript. It should reflect the topics covered, the key findings or arguments synthesized from the literature, and, if applicable, general conclusions or recommendations.

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 review should be provided.

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

**Keywords:** Clinical management, Current approaches, Literature analysis, Pathophysiology, Review

**ÖZET**

(Özet metni, Times New Roman yazı tipi kullanılarak, 9 punto büyüklüğünde ve tek satır aralığıyla yazılmalıdır.)

Derleme makalelerinde özet; makalenin kapsamını, amacını ve ele alınan temel konu başlıklarını kısa, açık ve anlaşılır bir şekilde özetlemelidir. Ayrıca, derlemede vurgulanan bulgular, literatürdeki eğilimler veya genel sonuçlar ve öneriler (varsa) kısaca ifade edilmelidir.

Özetler, hem Türkçe hem de İngilizce olarak sunulmalı ve içerik açısından birbirleriyle tutarlı olmalıdır.

Özet metni 250 kelimeyi geçmemelidir.

Özet içinde kaynak, tablo, şekil, grafik veya atıf bulunmamalıdır.

Özet metninde kullanılan kısaltmalar, ilk geçtiği yerde açık biçimde tanımlanmalı, ardından yalnızca kısaltma kullanılmalıdır.

Özetin altında, makalenin içeriğini yansıtan en az üç, en fazla beş anahtar kelime yer almalıdır.

Türkçe anahtar kelimeler Türkiye Bilim Terimleri (TBT) dikkate alınarak; İngilizce anahtar kelimeler ise Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terimlerine uygun şekilde seçilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Derleme, Güncel yaklaşımlar, Klinik yönetim, Literatür değerlendirmesi, Patofizyoloji,

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INTRODUCTION

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The introduction section of a review article should provide a concise overview of the topic’s significance, the scope of the literature, and the rationale for conducting the review.

The existing knowledge, recent developments, and ongoing debates related to the subject should be briefly described, supported by relevant literature. The section should clearly define the focus of the review and its intended contribution to the scientific or clinical field.

Unlike original research articles, methods or findings are not discussed in this section. Instead, the introduction should contextualize the topic and identify why a comprehensive review is timely or needed.

The section should conclude with a clear statement of the objective or research question that guides the review.

Excessive theoretical explanations and overly broad background information should be avoided. The content should be directly relevant to the review’s scope.

Main Text and Methods Section

The main body of a review article should be organized under logically structured sections or thematic subheadings, depending on the type and scope of the review (e.g., narrative, scoping, or systematic). Each section should aim to present, summarize, and critically synthesize findings from relevant studies, emphasizing current trends, points of consensus or disagreement, and existing knowledge gaps in the literature.

Authors are encouraged to support clarity and comparison by incorporating tables, figures, or conceptual models where appropriate. All arguments and interpretations must be balanced, evidence-based, and supported by up-to-date, high-quality references. The discussion should go beyond a simple summary of sources and provide a critical appraisal of the literature.

For systematic or comprehensive reviews, a separate Methods section must be included prior to the main text. This section should clearly and systematically describe the literature search strategy, including the following details:

* The electronic databases searched (e.g., PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science),
* The keywords or search terms used,
* The time frame covered by the search,
* The inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting studies,
* The number of reviewers involved in screening and the procedure for resolving disagreements,
* If applicable, a PRISMA flow diagram should be provided to illustrate the study selection process.

Providing this methodological transparency enhances the reliability, reproducibility, and academic rigor of the review.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusion should present a concise and meaningful synthesis of the information discussed throughout the review.

This section should:

* Summarize the current state of knowledge on the topic,
* Highlight gaps and limitations in the existing literature,
* Provide recommendations for clinical practice or future research, if applicable.

Conclusions must be consistent with the evidence presented in the review and should avoid exaggerated, speculative, or unsupported generalizations.

It is recommended that the review ends with a closing paragraph that aligns with the objective stated in the introduction.

**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