



Journal of Health Sciences Arel University

Author Guide

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GENERAL INFORMATION

- Articles, pictures, figures, tables and others published in Arel University Health Sciences Journal cannot be partially or completely printed or reproduced without the written permission of the publisher, but summary information can be given and quotes can be made for scientific purposes (provided that the source is cited).
- The author(s) are responsible for the articles and content published in the journal.
- Arel University Health Sciences Journal is published three times a year (in April, August and December).
- The journal evaluates research, compilation and other articles (such as case reports, case reports) written in English or Turkish in the fields of Nutrition and Dietetics, Child Development, Speech-Language Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Health Management, Health Services, Audiology, Nursing and other health sciences.
- Words that will cause gender discrimination (such as businessman, businesswoman) should not be used in the article writing language.
- In writing the article (there should be no expressions in the past tense or first person mood), sentences in the "present tense" language, which is scientific language, should be used (for example; "In this study, ... was aimed / is aimed" or "The aim of this study is to investigate ..." instead of "We aimed to")
- The article should be written justified.
- Before sending the article (first or revised), the article should definitely be uploaded to the system by taking into account the Things to Check and Upload in Article Submission.
- The similarity rate of the article should be less than 18%.
- The article should be written in Times New Roman font.
- The article should be prepared in Word 2006 or later versions.
- All article content should be prepared in A4 (21X29.7mm) size, with margins of 2.5 cm on the top, 2.5 cm on the left, 2.0 cm on the bottom and 2.0 cm on the right, and with 1 (one) line spacing.
- Header and footer information should be 1.5 cm.
- Article lines should be numbered continuously from the left (numbering can be done by selecting "Page Layout" --- "Line "Number" --- "Continuous" in Word).
- If the article contains decimal numbers, decimals must be written with the same decimal throughout the article. For example; %10.32, %7.65, 16.12, 108.93, etc. or %8.2, 76.9, 5.6, 96.2, etc. There should be no space between the percentage and the number.
- "&" should not be used in writing the article.
- Article Template should be used in preparing the article text and should be uploaded to the system in doc format with the name Article Text.
- If the appearance of the attachments such as figures, pictures, graphics, photographs in the article is blurred, distorted, and the texts are unreadable and of poor quality, the article will be rejected.

ARTICLE WRITING FORMAT AND SUBMISSION TO THE SYSTEM

1) Article Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research article, Review, Case report and other articles are published in the journal. - The article type must be stated on the first page of the Article Text where the article text is located.
2) Publication rights transfer form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The publication rights transfer form to be obtained from the journal page must be filled out, signed by all authors and uploaded to the system as a pdf.
3) Research and publication ethics statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In studies conducted on humans or animals, permission must be obtained from the ethics committees in accordance with the "National and International Ethical Guides".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ethics committee approval concerning the study must be uploaded to the system as a pdf. - Situations requiring copyright such as the artwork, figure, and table used must be complied with.
<p>4) Article title page (Article title and author information page)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The page containing the article title and author information should be named as Title Page and uploaded to the journal page as a pdf. <p>The following information should be included on the title page.</p> <p>i) Article title</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The article title should be prepared in the relevant section, 5) as specified in the Article title section. <p>ii) Author(s) information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the article title, author names should be written with 6 pt space. - Author names should be written in Times New Roman 12 pt and author information in 11 pt. - The surnames and names of the author(s) should be written on one line, and each author should be numbered separately with the upper number at the end of the name. - Then, the addresses of each author should be written with the upper numbers specified for the authors, without leaving a 6 pt space, and the e-mail address and ORCID number of the same author should be written below the address without leaving a 6 pt space. In this way, all author information should be written one below the other with a 6 pt space. - The corresponding author should be marked with * at the end of their name. - Authors' mobile phones should be written with their author names after the author information. <p>iii) Authors' contributions to the study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authors' contributions to the article should be written on the title page, in Times New Roman 10 points, under the title Authors' Contributions to the Study. - Example; Ahmet Vural: Creation of the method, Conducting the research, writing the article and revising the article; Fatma Gül: Literature research, Conducting the research, Conducting statistical studies and writing the article. <p>iv) Ethics committee statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should be written in Times New Roman 10 points, under the title Ethics Committee Statement. - Ethics committee statement, committee name, date, issue number and the name of the study for which permission was obtained should be written. - In addition, details regarding the informed consent of the patients should definitely be written if necessary. - Sample writing: Ethics Committee Approval numbered 19/321 and dated 11/12/2019 was received by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of University for the study titled <p>v) Published status of article information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be written in Times New Roman 10 point font. - If the article is a thesis study, abstract poster presentation or abstract oral presentation, this information should be included on the title page (Example; "This article was prepared using data obtained from the master's/doctoral thesis of the author of "This article was presented as an oral/poster at the congress on" etc.).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the method section, findings or discussion are completely the same and published as a full text in the congress book, it is not accepted as an article for the journal publication process. The author(s) are responsible for the articles in this case and should not be applied to the journal for publication. <p>vi) Acknowledgements (optional)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgements under this heading should be written in Times New Roman 10 point font. - Acknowledgements can be given to people who have helped the study but do not meet the authorship criteria, such as institutions that helped the study. - It should be stated in the acknowledgements that approval has been received from all individuals and institutions mentioned in the acknowledgements. <p>vii) Support (must be written if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support under this heading should be written in Times New Roman 10 point font It should be written with. - If there is any, the person, fund, project, organization or working group that provided financial support to the research should be written in detail. - In studies that received support from the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) or Scientific Research Projects (BAP), the type of support, support number, date and institution must be stated.
5) Article title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The article title should be prepared in Turkish and English and should be short and understandable, representative of the article content, and reflect the main points of the article. - The first letters of the article title should be capitalized. - The article title should be written in bold. - It should be written in single space, justified. - The article title should be a maximum of 20 words and no abbreviations should be used in the title. - In a Turkish article, the Turkish title should be in Times New Roman 14 points and the English title should be in italic Times New Roman 12 points (written before the Abstract). - In an English article, the English title should be in Times New Roman 14 points and the Turkish title should be in italic Times New Roman 12 points (written before the Abstract).
6) Article Text (Introduction, Materials and Method, Results, Discussion, Results and Conclusion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article title should be written in the language in which the article is written. - Article text should be written in Times New Roman font, 12 point size. - Article title should be numbered as follows and written in bold. No more than three level headings (2.1.1.) should be numbered. Subsequent subheadings can be written with numbers such as 1) 2). If there will be subheadings of the numbers, they can be written with letters such as a), b). - First degree headings should be written in capital letters, the first letters of the second degree heading words should be capitalized and only the first letter of the first word of the third degree heading should be written in lower case letters. - In headings written with numbers such as 1), 2) and letters such as a), b), the first letter of the first word should be written in upper case letters and the others should be written in lower case letters. - A space (ener) should be given between titles written in decimals such as 1,1, 2,4 and in numbers such as 1), 2). - A space should not be given before titles written in letters such as a), b).

7) Abstract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The article should contain an abstract in both languages (Özet ve Abstract). - The abstract should be written in Times New Roman 11 point font and justified. - The abstract should be written with 2 spaces (enter) after the title page (6 pt should not be used). - It should be at least 150 and at most 300 words. - The shortest possible abbreviations should be used. - The abstract should be written in order; Purpose, Method, Findings, Discussion and Conclusion sections (but these titles should not be written). - Tables, figures, pictures and similar writings should not be used and no references should be cited. - In Turkish articles, first the Turkish title, then “Özet”, Turkish “Keywords” and then English “Title”, “Abstract” and “Keywords” should be written respectively. In English articles, the reverse should be written. - After the Abstract, 6 pt space should be given and Keywords should be written. - After the Keywords (or Abstract) in the language in which the article is written, a space (enter) should be given and the title in the other language should be written (6 pt should not be used).
8) Keyword	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should be written in Times New Roman 11 points. - Keyword should be written in Turkish and English, separated by commas, and the number should be at least 3 and at most 5. - Keyword should be given in Turkish alphabetical order. - The first letter of the key word should be written in capital letters (if the key word contains two words, only the first letter of the first word should be written in capital letters). - English key words should be given in accordance with “Medical Subject Headings (MESH)”. (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html). - Turkish keywords should be given in accordance with Turkish Scientific Terms (TBT) (http://www.bilinterimleri.com).
RESEARCH ARTICLE	
1) Article content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum number of words in a research article should be 5000 (excluding references) and the maximum number of references should be 35. - Example titles for preparing a research article: Title Abstract Keywords Abstract Keywords 1. INTRODUCTION 2. SAMPLE AND METHOD / MATERIAL AND METHOD 2.1. Data Collection 2.1.1. Evaluation and conclusion of data 2.1.2. 2.2. Like ... 3. RESULTS 3.1 Like 4. DISCUSSION 4.1. Like 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS RESOURCES

<p>2) Introduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before the introduction, the title of the article, abstracts and Key words should be written in both languages. - Then, the introduction should be started by giving two spaces (enter) in 12 points (without 6 pt). - In the introduction section, the literature on which the study is based and the nature of the research should be briefly summarized. - The subject, problem and justification of the research should be clearly stated. - Brief information about the research topic should be given together with the data that can be accessed. - At the end of the introduction, the purpose/purposes of the study should be stated. - Excessive literature information/research results should be avoided. - Subheadings should not be used in the introduction.
<p>3) Material and Method (or Sample and Method)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The subheadings of this section should be determined according to the nature of the study. However, in general, it is recommended to include headings that include basic information such as the research design, selection and characteristics of the participants, data collection tools, data collection process, data analysis and ethics committee approval. Depending on the nature of the study, the following should be included: <p>Research conducted on humans: “Sample and Method”, for other research “Materials and Methods” should be used.</p> <p>The type of research should be explained: The type of research should be explained. - The place, characteristics and time of the research: The characteristics of the region or institutions where the research was conducted should be explained. In addition, the time period (start and end) of the research should be specified.</p> <p>Universe and sample of the research: The general study universe of the research should be defined, how the sample was selected from the universe, which method was used and how the sample size was calculated should be explained. In addition, the selection of participants, inclusion or exclusion criteria for the study should be specified.</p> <p>Data collection tool(s): Each of the data collection tools used in the research should be introduced separately and validity-reliability information should be clearly included.</p> <p>Data collection: How the research data was collected and how this process took place should be explained.</p> <p>Data analysis: The statistical methods used in the analysis of the research data should be specified in detail so that the reader can evaluate the results. Sources related to the study design and statistical method should be specified when necessary. Statistical terms, abbreviations and symbols should be defined and the computer program used should be specified.</p> <p>Limitations of the study: Limitations of the study should definitely be stated and these limitations should be included in the discussion section and suggestions should be made regarding this.</p>

4) Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a result of the study, the findings obtained should be expressed clearly and explicitly. - Findings should be written in a specific order and in as much detail as possible. - If necessary, findings should be supported with figures, tables or drawings. - Unnecessary repetition of table data in the text should be avoided. - Research findings should be explained without any comments. - Statistical data should be included. - When writing Cronbach alpha, correlation coefficients (r^2) and p values, 0 (zero) should be written in front of the comma, and values such as p, alpha and r^2 should be given as binary ($p < 0.05$, $r^2 = 0.34$, etc.). In Turkish texts, commas should be used instead of periods between numbers in decimal separation.
5) Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The findings and discussion sections can be written separately or together (Findings and Discussion). - Data related to the research should be discussed, the results should be supported by national and international sources, and a connection should be established between the research purpose and the research results. - The expressions/numerical values stated in the findings section should be avoided from being repeated and general information that is not directly related to the subject should be given at length. - At the end of the discussion section, the limitations of the research should be stated and the contributions of the research to the field of experimental research or clinical practice should definitely be explained.
6) Conclusions and Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the results, the importance of the basic findings obtained in the research should be emphasized and an inference related to the purpose of the study should be made. - Any recommendations regarding the results of the research should be written briefly. - Care should be taken not to repeat the findings obtained from the research. - The contributions of the results obtained from the research to the field of practice should be explained and recommendations should be developed based on the findings obtained. - Innovations brought to the field of practice and academic field in line with the research findings should be mentioned, and inferences for future studies, if any, should be made. - Quotations should not be included in the conclusion and recommendations section.
REVIEW ARTICLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word count in a compilation article must be at most 5000 (excluding references) and the number of references must be at most 45. - A compilation article must consist of the following sections: Title, Abstract, Keywords, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Text, Results (and Recommendations) and References. - In a compilation article, the text subheadings must be created by the author(s) in accordance with the content of the subject. - The subject must be adequately explained with subheadings. - In the introduction section, the scientific ideas on which the article is based must be clearly stated; the problem presented and the justification for the compilation must be explained with the support of literature. - The originality of the compilation must be explained and stated. - At the end of the introduction section, the purpose of the compilation must be stated. 	

- The subheadings in the text must be detailed and qualified to meet the purpose and scope of the article.
- The references must be relevant to the subject and up-to-date.

CASE REPORT

- The word count of case reports and similar articles should be at most 1500 (excluding references) and the number of references should be at most 15.
- The case report should be handled in a way that original facts/cases are reported on the subjects that fall within the scope of the journal.
- The case report should consist of the following sections: Title, Abstract, Keywords, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Case, Discussion, Conclusion (and Recommendations) and References.
- The reason, importance, originality and purpose of the case should be explained in the introduction section. The method appropriate for the field, its place and importance in applications should be mentioned. Here, all the necessary details about the case, the subject that will reveal the problem and make the reader think should be addressed and the ethical aspect of the case report should be explained.
- Explanatory information such as tables and graphs can be included when necessary regarding the case.
- The discussion section should fully answer the questions given in the case.
- Inferences that will contribute to the application regarding the case should be made in the conclusion (and recommendations) section.

THINGS TO BE WRITTEN AT THE END OF THE TEXT BEFORE THE REFERENCES

- The texts here should be written in Times New Roman 10 point font, with one line spacing.
- If there is an indirect or direct commercial connection (such as employment, direct payments, ownership of stocks, company consultancy, patent license arrangements or service fee) or an institution that provides financial support for the study, the authors must state that they have no commercial relationship with the commercial product, drug, company, etc. used, and if so, what kind of relationship there is, under the heading "Conflict of Interest" on the Title Page.
- If there is no conflict of interest, the absence of a conflict of interest must be stated in the Article Text. For example; The Author(s) declare that they have no conflict of interest.
- Other information to be included in this section (what is written on the title page) will be added by the journal office during page editing for printing after the acceptance of the article.

FIGURES, GRAPHICS AND PICTURES

- Titles and content should be written in Times New Roman 11 point, single line spacing.
- Figures, graphs or images should be placed in their place within the text.
- References should be made within the paragraph, on the previous page or on the same page. No reference should be made to the previous page on the next page.
- Figures, graphs or images should be numbered numerically (Figure 1, Figure 2, Graph 1, etc.) according to the order of occurrence in the article, and each should be written with a separate title.
- Titles should be written below the figures, graphs or images. Only texts such as Figure 1, Figure 2 should be written in bold in the title.
- The first letter of the first word of the title should be written in capital letters, the others in lower case. The title text should not be written in bold.
- All abbreviations and symbols on figures, graphs and images should be defined in parentheses at the end of the title. To do this, the abbreviation should be written, put a colon on top of each other and explained.
- Title and figure, like graph or picture, should be given in two separate lines in a table and the table lines should be hidden.
- Magnification ratio and staining technique used should be specified in microscopic images.
- Figures, graphs or pictures should be created in a way that will create high resolution images (at least 6 dpi) in electronic versions such as JPEG.
- Gray scale figures, graphs and pictures should be at least 6 DPI, black and white drawings should be at least JPEG 6 dpi resolution.

- X-ray, CT, MRI films and other diagnostic imaging should be placed as high quality printed.
- Figures, graphs and pictures should be at most page width.
- Letters, numbers and symbols on figures, graphs and pictures should be in readable sizes when reduced to the page width required for publication.
- Figures, graphs and pictures should be understandable on their own as much as possible.
- Photomicrographic pathology preparations should include a scale.
- No image sent should contain any appearance or information that will allow the patient to be recognized.
- If a photograph of a person is to be used, either the person should not be recognized from the photograph or written permission should be obtained from the person and stated in parentheses at the end of the title.
- If a previously published figure, graphic or picture is to be used, permission must be obtained from the publisher or individual who holds the publishing rights. This approval should be stated in parentheses at the end of the title. Citation of the source does not constitute permission.

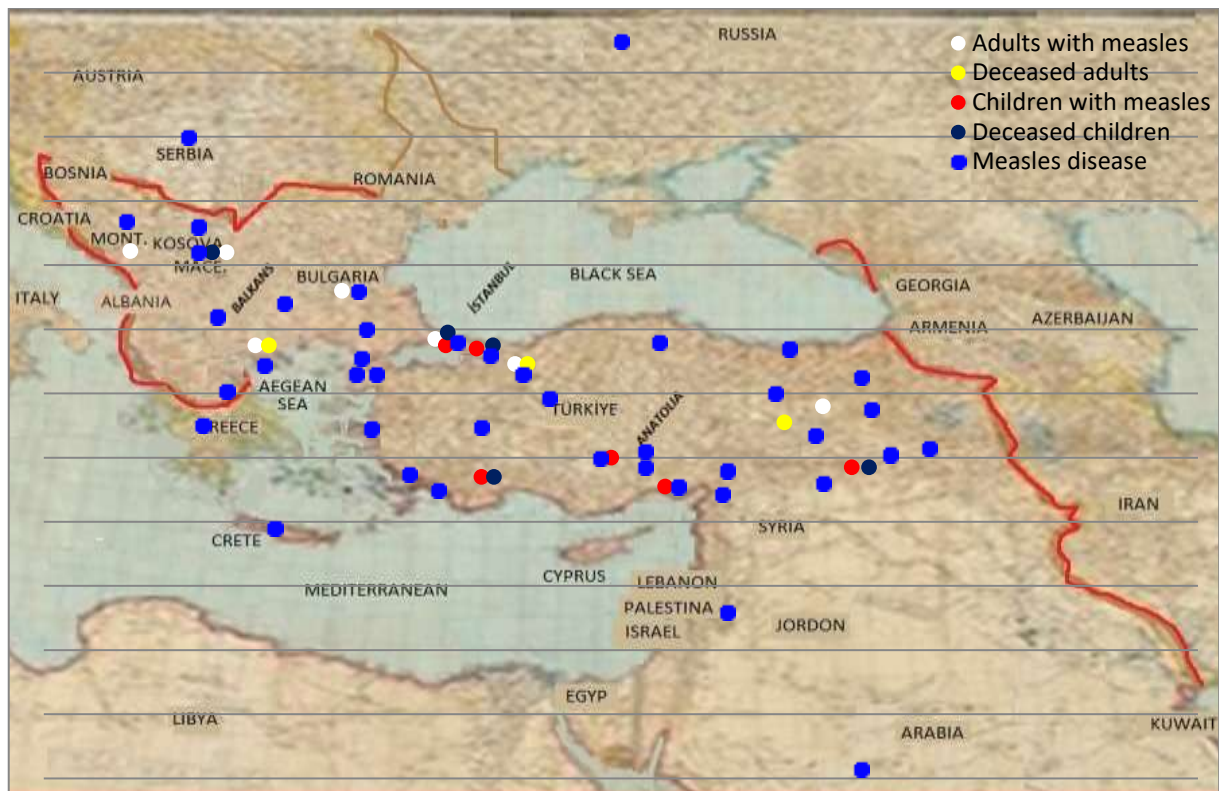


Figure 6. Measles disease and deaths in the Ottoman Empire

TABLES

- Each table should have a table title with the table number on top.
- The table title and content should be written in Times New Roman 11 point, single-spaced.
- All abbreviations and symbols on the table should be numbered. These numbers should be defined or explained in 10 point italics below the table.
- Only the words "Table 1." "Table 2." should be written in bold in the title.
- The first letter of the first word of the table title should be capitalized, the others should be written in lower case.
- The table should be no wider than a page.
- Tables should be numbered with normal numbers (such as Table 1, Table 2) according to the order in which they appear in the text.
- Tables should be placed in the relevant area within the text and referenced within the paragraph, on the previous page or on the same page. No reference should be made to the previous page on the next page.

- Each of the results or information to be included in the table should be included on a separate line. It should not be given by “enter” in the same cell.
- Vertical lines between columns should be hidden.
- If table data is published and taken from the source, the necessary permissions should be obtained. The permissions obtained should be given in parentheses at the end of the table title. Citation does not imply permission.

Table 1. XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXX (The table should be centered on the page and the vertical lines of the table should be hidden (the table text should be written in a cell above the table, the width of the table row, the top and side lines of the title row should be hidden)¹

XXX	Xx	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX	0	0	0	0
XXX	0	0	0	0
XXX	0	0	0	0
XXX	0	0	0	0

¹Definitions or explanations about the table should be written in 10-point italics in a cell below the table, the width of the table line, and the bottom and side lines of the line should be hidden.

CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

Citation

- All references mentioned in the text should be numbered in square brackets according to the order of occurrence and should be written in the "References" list with this order number (without square brackets, 1., 2, 3., etc.).
- If more than one work is cited at the end of a sentence, the references should be numbered according to the publication date (oldest to newest).
- If the author's surnames are to be written in the article, they should be written with the following notations;
 - For a work with a single author; Erkmen [1].... should be written.
 - For a work with two authors; Erkmen and Bozoglu [2].... should be written.
 - For a work with three or more authors; Oliva et al. [3].... should be written.

Reference Writing

- References should be written in Times New Roman 11 point size, aligned on both sides, with the issue number in the text (without square brackets) in one line spacing.
- APA 7 writing style should be used in reference writing. (<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-uidelines/references/examples/>). However, there are some minor changes specific to the journal (such as citation, numbering of sources). For this, spelling should be done according to the journal's spelling rules.
- In English or Turkish reference writing, "and" should be used instead of "&".

1) Reference from the article

- The surname and initials of the article author(s), followed by the year in parentheses should be written.
- The article title should be written in lower case letters (the first letter of the first word should be capitalized).
- The initials of the journal name should be written in capital letters and italics.
- The journal volume number, issue number should be written in parentheses and the beginning and end of the page should be written.
- The source from an online article should be written with the same rules, but instead of the page, the online number should be given.

1. Oliva, A., Ozonoff, A., Caputo, M. and Grassi, S. (2023). A topic title with many meanings and one vision. *Hospitals*, 12, 14-67.
2. Ozonoff, D., Caputosa, T. and Grassias, T. (2024). A journal title definition and meaning. *Journal of Hospitals*, 4, e-642098.

2) Reference from a book

- The surname and initials of the author(s) of the book should be written, followed by the year in parentheses.
 - The book title should be written in italics and the first letters should be capitalized. Then, the edition number, publisher, city and page range of the used section should be written, respectively.
1. Erkmen, O. (2022). *Microbiological Analysis of Foods and Food Processing Environments*. 1st edn., Elsevier Inc., London, pp.32-46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2021-0-01219-0>
 2. Erkmen, O., Erten, H. and Saglam, H. (2021). *Fermented Products Technology and Microbiology*. 2nd Edition, Nobel Academic Publishing, Ankara, pp.108-117.

3) Reference from editorship book for chapter source

- The surname and initials of the chapter author(s), then the year in parentheses should be written.
 - The name of the chapter should be written in lower case letters (only the first letter of the first word should be capitalized).
 - The surname, initials of the editor(s) and “(Trans.)” should be written. The book title should be written in italics and the first letters should be capitalized. Then the edition number, publisher, city and chapter page range should be written in order.
 - In English articles, “In:” should be written before the editor's surname. It should not be written in Turkish sources.
1. Erkmen, O. and Bozoglu, T.F. (2022). Parasites, marine toxins, and virus food poisonings. In: Erkmen, O. and Bozoglu, T.F. (Eds.). *Food Microbiology Principles into Practice: Microorganisms in Food Preservation and Processing*. 1st Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Ltd., Chester, pp.208-222. [10.1002/9781119237860](https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119237860)
 2. Akin, N. and Akin, A. (2021). Introduction to food microbiology, important microorganisms and microorganism sources. In Erkmen, O. (Ed.), *Food Microbiology*. 6th Edition, Efil Publishing House, Ankara, pp.3-10.
 3. Holzapfel, W. and Haberer, P. (2021). Overview of gut flora and probiotics. In: Haberer, P., Snel, J. and Schillinger, U. (Eds.), *Food Microbiology*. 1st. Edn., John Wiley and Sons, Ltd., Chester, pp.208-222. <https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1605000214-8>

4) Reference from translated book

- The surname and initials of the author(s) of the translated book should be written, followed by the year in parentheses. The name of the translated book should be written and the first letters of the name should be capitalized.
 - The surname and initials of the author(s) who translated should be written, followed by “(Trans.)”
 - The name of the translation should be written in italics and the first letters of the name should be capitalized.
 - Then the year of publication of the translation, number of editions, publisher, city and page range of the section used should be written in order.
1. Engelkirk, P.G. and Duben-Engelkirk, J. (2014). *General Microbiology for the Health Sciences*. Baylan, O. ve Erdoğan, Ö. (Çev.). *Sağlık Bilimlerinde Genel Mikrobiyoloji*. 2017, 10. Baskı, İstanbul Tıp Kitabevleri, İstanbul, ss.38-53.

5) Reference from the translated book for chapter source

- The chapter written from the translated book should be written with the surname and initials of the author(s), followed by the year in parentheses.
- The title of the chapter should be written and the first letter of the first word of the title should be capitalized.
- The surname and initials of the author(s) who translated should be written, followed by “(Trans.)”

- Then the year of translation, edition number, publisher, city and page range of the used chapter should be written.

1. Enver, G.T ve Nermin, F. (2024). Sağlık bilimlerinde matematik modelleme. Baylan, O. ve Erdoğan, Ö. (Çev.). *Burton Sağlık Bilimlerinde Mikrobiyoloji*. 10. Baskı, İstanbul Tıp Kitabevleri, İstanbul, ss.76-81.

6) Reference from a government agency report

- The abbreviation of the institution should be written in capital letters and then the year.
- The full name of the institution should be written and its abbreviation should be given after the institution name in parentheses. Then, information such as the publisher, number and date should be written.

- The internet address should be given at the end.

1. TKG (2014). Turkish Food Codex Food Additives. Turkish Food Codex (TKG) regulation. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Official Gazette, November 24, 2014, Issue: 29185. <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2014/11/20141124-1.htm>

7) Reference from the Conference

- The surname and initials of the paper author(s), then the year in parentheses should be written.

- The paper title should be written in italics and the first letters should be capitalized.

- Then, the congress and the paper's credentials should be written.

1. Erkmen, O. and Karağaç, R.M. (2023). The Role of Gut Microbiota in Diseases. 9th International Zeugma Conference on Scientific Research, February 19-21, Gaziantep, Turkey, Zeugma Conference Proceeding book, pp.210-211.
2. Pınarlı, Ç. and Erkmen, O. (2022). Fermentation in Food Technology and Health. 3rd International Conference on Gastronomy, May 6-8, İstanbul Gedik University, İstanbul, Turkey, Nutrition and Dietetics Proceeding Book, pp.344-348.

8) Reference from thesis

- The surname and initials of the thesis author should be written, then the year in parentheses.,

- The thesis title should be written in italics and the first letters should be capitalized.

- Then the type of the thesis, university, institute, branch, city and page range should be written, respectively.

1. Açıkgöz, I.A. (2019). Research on the Characteristics of Red Wines Produced from Gaziantep Red Grapes. MSc. Thesis, Gaziantep University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Food Engineering Department, Gaziantep, pp.45-65.
2. Erkmen, O. (1994). Research on Nosocomial Staphylococcal Infections and Their Control. PhD Thesis, Gaziantep University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Medical Microbiology, Gaziantep, pp.54-67.
3. Buczkowski, B.K. (2023). Sourdough Bread Enriched with Soluble Fibres: Development, Characterization and Nutritional Aspects of a Functional Food Product. PhD. Thesis, Manchester Metropolitan University, Department of Food and Tourism Management, Manchester, pp.79-86.

9) Source from standards

- The abbreviation and year of the standard should be written.

- The acronym and abbreviation of the standard should be written in parentheses.

- Then the standard's identifier should be written.

1. TKG (2022). Turkish Food Codex Fermented Dairy Products Communiqué. Turkish Food Codex (TKG) regulation, Ankara, Official Gazette Date: 16.02.2009, number: 27143.

10) Source from internet address

- The title of the internet source should be written in lower case letters (only the first letter of the first word should be written in capital letters).

- If the internet address is an institution, the year should be given in parentheses after the abbreviation of the institution is written.

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- Then the full name of the source or institution should be written and then the abbreviation should be given in parentheses.
 - The access date and internet address must be written.
2. TÜİK (2010). Evaluation of livestock statistics. Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). Access date: 14.03.2010. <http://www.tuik.gov.tr/hayvancilik.app/hayvancilik.zul>

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

- Both local and International System of Units (SI) should be used in units of measurement (mg, cm, mm, cm², L, mL, etc.).
- Chemical or drug concentrations should be given in mass units (mg/ml, kg/L, µg/L, etc.).
- Temperatures should be written in degrees Celsius (12oC, etc.) and blood pressure in millimeters of mercury (125 mmHg, etc.).

REVISED ARTICLE

- Article corrected in accordance with the opinions of the journal office or referees.
- Corrections sent to the responsible author should be made meticulously.
- The following should be uploaded to the journal web page regarding the corrected article:
 - 1) It should be uploaded as a doc under the name Revised-1 Article or Revised-2 Article if it is the second revision (article without corrections).
 - 2) It should be uploaded as a pdf under the name Revised-1 Article with Corrections or Revised-2 Article with Corrections (corrections made on the article should be colored in blue).
 - 3) Correction Letter-1 should be uploaded indicating the corrections. The changes made by the author(s) in the revised article, the page and line of the revised article and the correction made should be indicated. If no correction was made in response to the referee's opinion, the reason should be stated.

CORRECTION LETTER

Corrections

- Referee 1: The sentence on page 5 and line number 150 is not understandable.
- Correction 1: The sentence on page 5 and line number 150 has been corrected as follows: "Research results have shown that more work is needed." The correction has been made.

All corrections like this should be explained and stated.

In addition to the corrections requested by the referees and/or the editorship, you should also make the corrections you have identified when you re-reviewed your article and state them in the letter.

EXAMPLE OF CORRECTED TEXT

How to make corrections

- If one and/or several words have been corrected and/or added, the space covering one or two words before and after the corrected place should be colored blue,
- If the entire sentence has been corrected and/or a sentence has been added, the sentence should be colored blue,
- If a paragraph has been corrected, the entire paragraph should be colored blue.

In short, the smallest change or correction in the article that comes for revision (correction) must be colored blue.

Example corrected text

2.1. Discovery of Microorganisms

The discovery of microorganisms has paralleled the invention and development of the microscope. Around 1658, Athanasius Kircher noted that using the microscope, he saw tiny creatures, which he called worms, in spoiled milk and meat. However, he could not see bacteria due to the insufficient magnification of the microscope he used [1]. In 1664, Robert Hooke described the structure of molds. However, the first person to likely observe microorganisms (mainly bacteria) was Antony Leeuwenhoek, who studied under a microscope with a magnification of no more than 300 times. Leeuwenhoek examined bacteria in saliva, rainwater, vinegar, and other materials. As a result, he classified the observed creatures into three morphological (appearance) groups: spherical or cocci, cylindrical or rod-shaped, and spiral-shaped, and described them as living organisms capable of movement. This researcher regarded these creatures as animals (1676–1683). Since better microscopes were not available at the time, Leeuwenhoek's observation remained valid in subsequent scientific studies, even for the next 100 years [2].

In the 19th century, due to the Industrial Revolution, the invention of more advanced microscopes and their easier usage allowed the examination and classification of many living organisms. 1830 Ehrenberg used the term "bacteria" and proposed at least 16 species in 4 genera. 1875 Ferdinand Cohn [1] developed the first bacterial classification system and discovered spore-forming bacteria. With the discovery of the electron microscope in the mid-20th century (1940), even virus-like entities that closely resembled bacteria were observed.

2.2. Where Do Microorganisms Come From?

Following Leeuwenhoek's discovery, there was a lack of focused observational activities, but according to some scientific views, many different creatures were observed in various objects by curious individuals. Society was still at the beginning stages of the Renaissance period and the experimental philosophy movement. The theory of 'spontaneous generation' (the appearance of living organisms in non-living objects) was supported by many educated and elite individuals.

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The emergence of larvae in decaying bodies and spoiled material during ancient Greek times was considered to be the result of spontaneous generation. However, around 1665, experiments were conducted to refute this theory. When flies were allowed to land on spoiled food, worms, described as unknown creatures, appeared in the meat and fish used in the experiment. Supporters of the spontaneous generation theory argued that the larvae could not regenerate by themselves (biogenesis).

However, the larvae were found in various generations during the abiogenesis (spontaneous generation). In 1749, Turbeville Needham demonstrated that creatures, referred to as larvae, appeared in boiled meat or broth stored in a closed vessel within a short period. Lazzaro Spallanzani [4] showed that after boiling meat broth, the microscopic organisms were prevented from contaminating it by sealing the container used for storage. This experiment demonstrated the invalidity of Needham's theory. Over time, Antoine Lavoisier and his colleagues determined that some organisms require oxygen. Recall that Spallanzani's theory suggested that microorganisms that do not form spontaneously do not need oxygen. However, it was later shown that spontaneously forming organisms do require oxygen. Subsequently, Schulze [5] analyzed air by passing it through acid, Theodore Schwann (1838) [6] tried passing it through a boiling tube, and Schröder, in 1854, used air passed through a cotton filter and found that no bacteria grew **in the boiled meat broth**. Finally, Louis Pasteur, in 1861, [7] showed that bacteria from dust in the air could contaminate boiled meat broth, allowing organisms to grow. Through these experiments, bacteria **were** successfully cultivated, and the theory of spontaneous generation was disproven. John Tyndall (1870) [8] conducted experiments showing that no microorganisms grew in boiled meat broth when stored in an airtight box containing dust-free air.