Liaquat National Journal of Primary Care (LNJPC) is a peer reviewed open access journal that aims to focus on recent developments in primary health care publishing issues thrice a year (April, August & December). It would cover a wide spectrum of topics of common interest including pathophysiology and epidemiology of common ailments presenting to primary care clinics among all age groups including pediatric and geriatric age group, antenatal and post natal care, diagnosis and management of common diseases among the community, preventive health care, health care education, medical ethics, palliative health care, communicable and non-communicable diseases in the community, primary health care delivery, primary care nursing and primary care education in undergraduate and post graduate training.

All manuscripts submitted in the journal are subject to statistical evaluation (in the case of original articles) and peer-reviewing process. The manuscript's abstract is published online on the journal's website if it is finally approved by the editor and this process (Submission to E-Pub Abstract) generally takes almost 70 to 80 days.

1. Manuscript Submission

Liaquat National Journal of Primary Care only accepts online manuscript submission. It is mandatory to submit Undertaking form and institutional ethical approval along with the manuscript. No manuscript will be accepted and responded without Undertaking form and institutional ethical approval. Although LNJPC is an open access journal, there is currently no publication cost involved upon submission or publication of a manuscript. The journal is not providing either any subscription services.

Manuscript can be directly submitted to <u>Article Submission Link</u>. To get Undertaking form click here <u>Undertaking Form.</u>

2. Authorship Criteria

- The journal follows the guidelines of <u>COPE</u> and ICMJE criteria for authorship available at: https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html
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3. Categories of Articles

Liaquat National Journal of Primary care publishes the below mentioned articles. The detailed guideline for each type of article is provided. Failure to follow the provided guidelines may result either in delayed manuscript process or article rejection.

3.1. Original Research Article

A manuscript will be considered as Original Research Article if it is an observational study or Randomized Control trial (RCT). For RCT, it is mandatory to be registered with International Registry and must have a Trial Number. The length of original research article should be 2000-2500 words exclusive of abstract and references. There should be 20-25 references. Number of tables and/or illustrations can be at most three within a manuscript and should be provided at the end of manuscript.

It is suggested that authors prepare their manuscripts using the template available on the journal's

website, which will assist in preparation of the manuscript according to Journal's Format. <u>Download the Template.</u>

There must be following section (in the same sequence) within the original article:

- **a) Abstract:** There should be a structured abstract up to 200-250 words. The abstract should reflect the content of the paper including methods used, results and conclusion drawn. The subheading in the abstract should include: a) Background b) Objective c) Methods (d) Results e) Conclusion. **Note:** structured abstract is mandatory for the original/research articles.
- **b) Keywords:** 3 to 8 keywords should be included at the end of an abstract. Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) can be used from the list of index medicus.
- c) Introduction: should provide a context or background for the study and include rationale, objectives and hypothesis (where necessary). Cite only directly pertinent references, and do not include data or conclusion from the work being reported. It is desirable to cite maximum 10 references within this section. The purpose of the study should be given at the end of the introduction.
- d) Methodology: Should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was being written; all information obtained during the study belongs to the Results section. Methodology usually entertains: a) Description of the study participants including exclusion and inclusion criteria b) Technical information like instrument used, drugs or chemical used and all methods and procedures should be mentioned so that other researchers can reproduce the results. References should be given for establishing methodology as applicable c) Statistical methods with enough details to enable the reader for clear understanding of the methodology. Details of statistical methods include study design, sample size calculation (with reference), statistical tools used, P-values and confidence interval and statistical package used for data analysis with its version. If an organization was paid or otherwise contracted to help conduct the research (examples include data collection and management), then this should be mentioned in the methods in detail. An statement indicating that the research was approved by an independent local, regional or national review body (e.g., ethics committee, institutional review board) should also be included. Data should not be five years older.
- **e) Results:** Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and figures, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat all the data in the tables or figures, in the text; emphasize or summarize only the MOST important observations. Extra or supplementary materials and technical details can be placed in an appendix where they will be accessible but will not interrupt the flow of the text, or they can be published solely in the electronic version of the journal.
- f) Discussion: Discussion should briefly summarize the main findings, and similarities or variations with other work done in same context. If the results vary, explore the possible mechanisms or explanations for the findings; emphasize the new and important aspects of the study and relate the implications of the findings in future research. Do not repeat in detail data or other information given in other parts of the manuscript, such as in the Introduction or the Results section. Limitations of the study should also be mentioned in this section in the last paragraph.
- **g) Conclusion:** The summary of the study should be provided in separate heading of conclusion. Concepts that are already addressed should not be repeated in this section. Unnecessary generalizations should be avoided. The author can address the possible implications for current practices or give recommendations only if applicable.

- h) Consent for Publication: If an article contains any person's data, such as individual details, audio-video material, etc., individual's consent should be sought. In the case of children, parent's consent or legal guardian must be sought. All such case reports must be properly complied with before publication.
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- **k)** References: References should follow the Vancouver style as per standards summarized in the NLM's International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). <u>wayback.archive-it.org/org-</u> 350/20190414183852
 - All references should be numbered sequentially [in square brackets] within the manuscript. References should be listed in the following Vancouver Style.
 - Journal: Boehm M, Nabel EG. Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 A new cardiac regulator. N Engl J Med 2002; 347: 1795-7Boehm M, Nabel EG. Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 - A new cardiac regulator. N Engl J Med 2002; 347: 1795-7
 - Book: Crabtree RH. The organometallic chemistry of the transition metals. 3rd ed. New York: Wiley & Sons 2001.

- o **Book Chapter:** Yeh DC, Rocco T. In: David EG, Armen HT, Ehrin JA, April WA, Eds. Integrative cardiovascular pharmacology. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 2005: pp. 375-83.
- Conference Proceedings: Jakeman DL, Withers SGE. Carbohydrate bioengineering: interdisciplinary approaches. Proceedings of the 4th Carbohydrate Bioengineering Meeting. Stockholm, Sweden, June 10-13, 2001. Jakeman DL, Withers SGE. Carbohydrate bioengineering: interdisciplinary approaches. Proceedings of the 4th Carbohydrate Bioengineering Meeting. Stockholm, Sweden, June 10-13, 2001.
- Meeting Abstract: Hoffman BJ. Metabolism: amino acid transporters as targets for therapeutic intervention. American Chemical Society - 228th National Meeting. Philadelphia, USA 2004..
- Website: Library of Medicine. Specialized information services: Toxicology and environmental health. Available at: sis.nlm.nih.gov/sispagenotfound.html (Accessed on: May 23, 2009)
- Thesis: Mackel H. Capturing the spectra of silicon solar cells. PhD Thesis, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, December 2004.

3.2. Review Article

Overview and analysis of the topic with background and latest updates must be addressed in all kind of reviews i.e. systematic review, narrative review and evidence based review in line with the original article. It should include original work of author on the similar subject. The suggested length for review article is 2500 to 3000 words with 40-50 references. The abstract should be non-structured with 150 words and at least 3 keywords.

3.3. Case Report

A case report is a detailed document addressing unusual disease cases, discussing their diagnosis, treatment and patients' follow-up. The word count for case report should be 800-1200 words with 5-10 references and with a non-structured abstract of 150 words. There must be at least 3 keywords. Maximum two figures and one table are accepted in case reports.

3.4. Short Communication

Short Communications are brief papers that provide original and important material for swift dissemination. For example, a brief communication might focus on a specific aspect of the problem or a new finding that is expected to have a significant impact. They may not normally exceed about 1500 - 1800 words and may have a non-structured abstract of about 150 words along with 10-12 references.

3.5. Letter to the Editor

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3.6. Guest Editorials

Guest Editorials should comprise of 400 words with 4-5 references. There can be maximum 3 authors. It is mandatory to state acknowledgment and funding disclosure if any.

4. Table

Tables should be given Arabic numbers (e.g. Table 3), and care should be taken to make them as simple as possible and avoid unnecessary details. The column heads should be made as brief as possible, using abbreviations liberally. Units should appear in parentheses in the column heading but not in the body of the table. There must be consecutive citation of tables within the manuscript. Tables should not be provided in picture format. Title should be given for all the tables and placed on top of the table. Footnotes should be provided as applicable. Reference/sources should be given if tables are adopted from other studies.

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Illustrations should not be inserted in the appropriate place in the text but should be included at the end of the paper, each on a separate page. Figures should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they have been cited in the text. Figure caption should be given below the figure. In the manuscript, legends for illustrations should be on a separate page, with Arabic numerals corresponding to the illustrations.

High resolution image for photographs, X-ray, CT scan, MRI and photomicroaphs is required in JPEG format. Patients' photograph should not be recognizable. Photographs should be sharp and of high-quality otherwise they may be send back to author for replacement due to inferior quality.

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7. Abbreviation (symbols)

Use only standard abbreviations; use of nonstandard abbreviations can be confusing to readers. Avoid abbreviations in the title of the manuscript.

8. Reporting Guidelines

Authors are recommended to report guidelines issued by EQUATOR NETWORK. CONSORT guidelines for randomized clinical trial, STROBE for observational studies, PRISMA for systematic

reviews and meta-analyses and STARD for diagnostic accuracy studies. These guidelines are available at www.equator-network.org.

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The submitted manuscripts are screened for plagiarism through the use of Turnitin software. Manuscripts containing similarity index higher 19% will not be entertained and will be sent back to author for correction. Guidelines provided by ICMJE, PMDC and HEC regarding plagiarism are being followed in LNJPC which can be accessed at www.pmdc.org.pk and www.icmje.org, www.pmdc.org.pk and www.icmje.org, <a href

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When reporting on human studies, specify whether the following procedures were in line with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experiments (institutional or regional) and Helsinki Declaration. For potential studies, relating to human partners, authors are expected to seek the approval of (Regional / National / Institutional or Independent Ethics Committee or Review Board), obtain informed consent from adult research participants, and expression of approval for children aged over 7 years participating in the trial. Ensure the confidentiality of articles by mentioning participants' names, initials or hospital numbers, especially in illustrative equipment. When writing experiments on animals, specify that the institution's or a national research council's guide for, or a national law on the care and use of laboratory animals guide for the care and use of laboratory animals prepub was followed.

Evidence of approval by the local ethics committee (approval for the study of both humans as well as animals) should also be provided by the authors on demand. The experimental procedure of animals should be as human as possible and the details of anesthetics and analgesics should be clearly stated. Ethical standards of experiments should be in line with the guidelines provided by the CPCSEA of Helsinki and the World Medical Association Declaration on the ethical principles of medical research for the study of experimental animals and humans, respectively. The journal will not consider any paper that is morally unacceptable.

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Editors of **LNH&MC** journals implement a strict peer review process and firm ethical policies and standards to make sure the increase of high-quality scientific research in the field of academic publishing. When we are cognizant of ethical issues, we are unswerving to investigating and taking essential actions to keep the literature's integrity and make certain the safety of research participants.

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- Journal editors have an important role in making important editorial decisions on all peer-reviewed articles submitted for publication.
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- Keep the discretion of the entire review process.
- Notify journal editors of any monetary or individual conflicts of interest, and refuse to review manuscripts when there is a possibility of such conflicts.
- Inform the journal editors of any ethical issues that existed in their evaluation of the submitted articles, such as any defilement of the ethical treatment of animal and/or human subjects or any significant similarities between previously published articles and any reviewed manuscripts.

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- All works stated in the article must be novel and must not be plagiarized in any form.
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Ethics Approval

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approval for children aged over 7 years participating in the trial. Ensure the confidentiality of articles by mentioning participants' names, initials or hospital numbers, especially in illustrative equipment. When writing experiments on animals, specify that the institution's or a national research council's guide for, or a national law on the care and use of laboratory animals guide for the care and use of laboratory animals prepub was followed.

Evidence of approval by the local ethics committee (approval for the study of both humans as well as animals) should also be provided by the authors on demand. The experimental procedure of animals should be as human as possible and the details of anesthetics and analgesics should be clearly stated. Ethical standards of experiments should be in line with the guidelines provided by the CPCSEA of Helsinki and the World Medical Association Declaration on the ethical principles of medical research for the study of experimental animals and humans, respectively. The journal will not consider any paper that is morally unacceptable.

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