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Abstract should not exceed 250 words.

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MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION FOR FULL LENGTH RESEARCH ARTICLES

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- Title of manuscript
- Author (s) full name
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The second page should contain the Abstract and Keywords.

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The Title of the manuscript should be short (10 to 15 words in capital), specific, direct, distinctive and easily cited.

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The current nomenclature and key words from the field of the study should be used. The title page is supposed to contain the Manuscript Title, Author (s) full name and their affiliations. The title key words and terminologies should arouse the reader's interest and attention, and orient the research engines.

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The abstract is expected to provide a complete overview that selects highlights from each section of the paper. The abstract is meant to briefly specify and present the research aim, state the scope of the experiments, indicate the main and significant results obtained and their implications, and conclusions drawn. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, and it should be able to stand alone. Therefore, avoid references/citations and non-standard abbreviations (not defined before) in the abstract.

Furthermore, it is of great importance that the abstract is submitted in both the English and Arabic languages.

THE FOUR-POINT STRUCTURED ABSTRACT COMPOSED OF;

BACKGROUND:

This accentuates why the work was undertaken and the problem is addressed (objectives or hypothesis/study question).

METHODS

This subsection states what was done and how it was done, and gives essential details of the study :experimental design, setting, participants (site and type of population studied), blinding, sample size, sampling method, intervention/s, duration and follow-up, research instruments, main outcome measures, parameters evaluated, and how the outcomes were assessed or statistically analyzed.

RESULTS

This subheading states what was found (Observations/Findings), is lengthier, difficult to draft, and needs to mention important details including the number of study participants, results of analysis (of primary and secondary objectives), and include actual data(numbers, mean, median, standard deviation, "P" values, 95% confidence intervals, effect sizes, relative risks, odds ratio, etc.).

CONCLUSIONS

Significant and important findings should be stated here. The research question/hypothesis and result interpretation of this research are cobbled together. What the authors conclude from the study results, answers and implication, speculation or recommendation are stated. The author's views on the implications of the study may be added here.

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Written directly after the abstract, and contains four to six keywords in an alphabetical order. These keywords will enable subsequent abstracting; indexing purposes or directs the retrieval system to locate the paper.

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The main text is ought to be subdivided into introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusion, and references.

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This should be brief, concise and informative and should include an adequate updated relevant recently published background referring the subject. Problem statement and what interventions were done before should be stated as well the objectives or target aims of the work. Avoid writing a detailed literature survey and summarizing the results. Introduction should clearly state the hypothesis or purpose statement, how and why the purpose or hypothesis was developed and justify why the author believes it is significant.

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Don't describe the tables or figures but recapitulate their outcome. The major findings should be present in format that facilitates readability and reuse.

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Start with your research story with most important finding to least important. What are your new achievements?. Relate your research in comparison to recent articles, whether they agree or disagree with you. This section must support, explain and defend your research results. What are your logical implications based on your solid data, tentative imaginative speculations and recommendations and advices to take special action?

The interpreted results should be explained clearly in the discussion and should relate them to the existing knowledge in the field as clearly as possible. The aims or objectives of the study will be discussed in relation to the interpreted major findings/results of the study.

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Clear and precise explanation of the main conclusions and significance of the work, highlighting its importance, implications, relevance and the impact it had on your research. It should not repeat the abstract and is written without references.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All acknowledgments (if any) should be included at the very end of the paper before the references and may include supporting grants, presentations, etc.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All the authors of must disclose the possible Conflicts of Interest/competing interests they may have with publication of the manuscript or an institution or product that is mentioned in the manuscript and/or is important to the outcome of the study presented. Authors should also disclose conflict of interest with products that compete with those mentioned in their manuscript. The Conflict of Interest statement should list each author separately by name.

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Authors will be required to accept the NSJ publishing ethics statement that covers the authorship and originality.

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Author should provide below approvals or consents (wherever necessary) Statement of ethical approval: If studies involve use of animal/human subject, authors must give appropriate statement of ethical approval. If not applicable, then mention 'The present research work does not contain any studies performed on animals/human subjects by any of the authors'.

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REFERENCE: FOLLOW VANCOUVER CITATION STYLE:

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- Prasad R, Kamal S, Sharma PK, OelmullerR, Varma A. Root endophyte Piriformosporaindica DSM11827 alters plant morphology, enhances biomass and antioxidant activity of medicinal plant. Bacopamonniera. Journal of basic microbiology. 2013; 53(12): 1016-24

BOOK REFERENCE STYLE:

Author(s) of book. Title of book .Edition(if other than first).Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication.

- Briggs GG, Freeman RK, Yaffe SJ. Drugs in pregnancy and lactation: a reference guide to fetal and neonatal risk .9th ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 2011.

REFERENCE TO A CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK:

Author(s) of chapter. Title of chapter. In: Ed(s) name, ed(s).Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Inclusive pagination.

- MacDougall C, Chambers HF. Aminoglycosides. In: Brunton LL, ChabnerBA, Knollman BJ, eds. Goodman & Gilman's the pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 12thed. New York:Mc Graw-Hill; 2011.p.1505-20.

STANDARD REFERENCE:

- Standard methods for examination of water and waste water. 20thedn, American Public Health Association/ American Water Works Association/water Environment Federation, Washington DC, USA: 1998.p.82—120.

REPORTS:

- Sobsey MD & Pflaender FK. Evaluation of the H2S method for detection of fecal contamination in drinking water; 2002. Report WHO/SDE/WSH/02.08, Water Sanitation and Health Programme, Who, Geneva, Switzerland.

REFERENCE TO A PATENT:

Inventors(s) of patent, inventors; Organization(s), assignee. Title of patent. Patent number. Issue date:

- Puritch GS, Bradbury R, Mason W, inventors; Safer Inc, assignee. Fatty acid based emulsifiable concentrate having herbicidal activity. United States patent US 5,035,741.1991Jul30.

REFERENCE TO A THESIS:

Author-family name - initials. Thesis title[type of thesis].Place of publication: Publisher; Year.

- Kay JG. Intracellular cytokine trafficking and phagocytosis in macrophages [Ph.D. dissertation]. St Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland; 2007.

ONLINE REFERENCES:

These should specify the full URL for the reference and give the date on which it was consulted. Please check again to confirm that the work you are citing is still accessible

[Author]. Title [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication [Date of Update/Revision; Date of citation]. Available from: URL

- Johns Hopkins Malaria Research Institute [Internet]. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University; ©2009 [cited 2009 Sep 23]. Available from <http://malaria.jhsph.edu/>

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