Instructions to authors

Heading and link (eg - IJOS / JOTR)

The Editorial Process / Clinical trial registry / Authorship Criteria / Contribution Details / Conflicts of Interest (Competing Interests) / Copies of any permission(s) / Ethical approval / Submission of Manuscripts / Preparation of Manuscripts / Types of Manuscripts / Tables / Figures / References / Protection of Patients' Rights / Sending a revised manuscript / Reprints and proofs / Copyrights / Responsibilities of Author / Checklist / Downloads

Before submitting any manuscript to the journal, please read and review instructions to the authors and requirements for submission as per the journal. These instructions are readily available on the website in instruction to authors (link). Orthopaedic Journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter requires authors to adhere to the guidelines: STROBE when submitting manuscripts consisting of observational research; CONSORT for randomized trials; PRISMA for meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and network meta-analyses; and ARRIVE for studies involving animal models.

The Editorial Process

A manuscript will be reviewed for possible publication with the understanding that it is being submitted to Orthopaedic Journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter alone at that point in time and has not been published anywhere, simultaneously submitted, or already accepted for publication elsewhere. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable and can lead to the author being blacklisted or banned from publishing in the journal.

Submission

All manuscripts to orthopaedic journal of Madhya Pradesh chapter must be submitted on-line through the website http://www.ojmpc.com. The journal expects that authors would authorize one of them to correspond with the Journal for all matters related to the manuscript.

Pre – Peer review

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Peer review

Manuscripts that are found suitable for publication in Orthopaedic Journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter are sent to two or more expert reviewers. During submission, the contributor is requested to provide names of two or three qualified reviewers who have had experience in the subject of the submitted manuscript, but this is not mandatory. The reviewers should not be affiliated with the same institutes as the contributor/s. However, the selection of these reviewers is at the sole discretion of the editor. The journal follows a double-blind peer review process, wherein the reviewers and authors are unaware of each other's identity. Sending the manuscript for peer-review does not guarantee acceptance. Reviewers evaluate the submitted manuscript promptly, objectively and with confidentiality for content and quality for publishing in journal and aid the editor in decision making of the manuscript. Every manuscript is also assigned to a member of the editorial team, who based on the comments from the reviewers takes a final decision on the manuscript. The comments and suggestions (acceptance/ rejection/ amendments in manuscript) received from reviewers are conveyed to the corresponding author. If required, the author is requested to provide a point by point response to reviewers' comments and submit a revised version of the manuscript. This process is repeated till reviewers and editors are satisfied with the manuscript.

Decision

Journal tries to provide speedy editorial decision without compromising on the quality which may take 14 to 28 days in regular submission, but can be extended in exceptional circumstances beyond the control of the editorial board. The decision to either accept or reject the manuscript depends on the unbiased decision of the editor-in-chief and co-editor, who evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors and are guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by legal requirements such as force regarding label, copyright infringement and plagiarism. Editor, editorial staff and technical team do not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers and the publisher. Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript are not used by any member of the editorial team / reviewer / journal staff.

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Clinical trial registry

Orthopaedic Journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter favours registration of clinical trials and is a signatory to the Statement on publishing clinical trials. Journal would publish clinical trials that have been registered with a clinical trial registry that allows free online access to public. All clinical trials from India must be registered with "Clinical Trials Registry – India". The trials conducted outside India may be registered with the respective national clinical trial registry. Registration in the following trial registers is acceptable: http://www.ctri.nic.in/; http://www.anzctr.org.au/; http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/; http://isrctn.org/; http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/index.asp; and http://www.umin.ac.jp/ctr. Trial registration is mandatory for the acceptance of the clinical trials.

Authorship Criteria

Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions to any of the three components mentioned below:

- a. Concept and design of study or acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data:
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- c. Final approval of the version to be published.

Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship. General supervision of the research group is not sufficient for authorship. Each contributor who has participated sufficiently in the work should be given responsibility for appropriate portions of the content of the manuscript and should be listed as co-authors. The order of naming the contributors should be based on the relative contribution of the contributor towards the study and writing the manuscript. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication. He should also ensure all communications, disclosures, declarations and transparency on data statements from all authors. Guest authors should be avoided as it degrades the quality of research published. Once submitted the order cannot be changed without written consent of all the contributors. The journal prescribes a maximum number of authors for manuscripts depending upon the type of manuscript, its scope and number of institutions involved. The authors should provide a justification, if the number of authors exceeds these limits. Proper acknowledgment of the work of others can always be given.

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Contributors should provide a description of contributions made by each of them towards the manuscript. Description should be divided in following categories, as applicable: concept, design, definition of intellectual content, literature search, clinical studies, experimental studies, data acquisition, data analysis, statistical analysis, manuscript preparation, manuscript editing and manuscript review. Authors' contributions can be printed along with the article. One or more author should take responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole from inception to published article and should be designated as 'guarantor'.

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In addition and as stated above, for studies conducted on human participants state clearly that written informed consent from the study participants explaining the subjects the potential benefits and risks of the study as per guidelines of Declaration of Helsinki. Similarly, for experiments involving animals state the care of animal and licensing guidelines under which the study was performed and report these in accordance with the ARRIVE (Animals in Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments) statement.

Submission of Manuscripts

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Manuscript proper includes abstract, keywords, introduction or background, material and method, results, discussion and reference. The heading can differ / change as per the type of manuscript.

Types of Manuscripts

Orthopaedic journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter publishes editorial, review articles, original articles and case reports which are published free of charge.

a. **Original Articles:** These include randomized controlled trials, intervention studies, studies of screening and diagnostic test, outcome studies, cost effectiveness analyses, case-control series, and surveys with high response rate. The text of original articles amounting to up to 4000 words (excluding Abstract, references and Tables) should be organized into sections with the headings Abstract, Key-words, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, References, Tables and Figure legends.

Abstract: Orthopaedics Journal of Madhya Pradesh Chapter invites structured abstracts organized into, background, material and methods, results and conclusion. The structured abstract should state the purpose of the study or investigation, basic procedures (study subjects or experimental animals and observational and analytical methods), main findings (give specific data and their statistical significance, if possible), and the principal conclusions. Abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

Keywords: Provide 4-6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes.

Introduction: Should convey the background and purpose and summarize the rationale for the study or observation.

Materials and Methods: It should include and describe the following aspects:

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ethics committee permission and ethical practices must be included in all research articles under the 'Materials and Methods' section.

Study design: Author should mention the type of study design like observational or interventional, case control, cohort, randomized control trial, systematic review or meta-analysis and these studies should be as per the guidelines specified for the study design. Reporting Guidelines for Specific Study Designs are as follows -

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Guideline	Type of Study	Source
STROBE	Observational studies including cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies	https://www.strobe-statement.org/index.php?id=available-checklists
CONSORT	Randomized controlled trials	http://www.consort-statement.org
SQUIRE	Quality improvement projects	http://squire- statement.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.ViewPage&Pag eID=471
PRISMA	Systematic reviews and meta- analyses	http://prisma- statement.org/PRISMAStatement/Checklist.aspx
STARD	Studies of diagnostic accuracy	https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/full/10.1148/radiol.2015151516
CARE	Case Reports	https://www.care-statement.org/checklist
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Articles in Journals

- 1. Standard journal article (for up to six authors): Parija SC, Ravinder PT, Shariff M. Detection of hydatid antigen in the fluid samples from hydatid cysts by coagglutination. Trans R Soc. 1996;90:255–6.
- 2. Standard journal article (for more than six authors): List the first six contributors followed by *et al.* Roddy P, Goiri J, Flevaud L, Palma PP, Morote S, Lima N *et al.* Field Evaluation of a Rapid Immunochromatographic Assay for Detection of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection by Use of Whole Blood. J Clin Microbiol. 2008;46:2022-7.
- 3. Volume with supplement. Otranto D, Capelli G, Genchi C. Changing distribution patterns of canine vector borne diseases in Italy: leishmaniosis vs. dirofilariosis. *Parasites & Vectors* 2009;34:2 Suppl 2:234-8.

Books and Other Monographs

- 1. Personal author(s): Parija SC. Textbook of Medical Parasitology. 3rd edi. All India Publishers and Distributors. 2008.
- 2. Editor(s), compiler(s) as author: Garcia LS, Filarial Nematodes. In: Garcia LS (editor) Diagnostic Medical Parasitology. ASM press Washington DC 2007:pp 319-56.
- 3. Chapter in a book: Jones MC, Smith RB. Treatment of gastric cancer. In: Ford TL (editor). Cancer of the Digestive System. 2nd edi. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1999, pp.140-54.

Electronic Sources as reference

- 1. Journal article on the Internet: Parija SC, Khairnar K. Detection of excretory *Entamoeba histolytica* DNA in the urine, and detection of *E. histolytica* DNA and lectin antigen in the liver abscess pus for the diagnosis of amoebic liver abscess. *BMC Microbiology* 2007, 7:41.doi:10.1186/1471-2180-7-41. http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2180/7/41.
- 2. Article by DOI. Mori K, Arai H, Abe T, Takayama H, Toyoda M, Ueno T, Sato K. Spleen stiffness correlates with the presence of ascites but not esophageal varices in chronic hepatitis C patients. Biomed Res Int. 2013;2013:857862. doi: 10.1155/2013/857862. Epub 2013 Aug 1.

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