

Congress Abstract / Full Text Article

Writing Rules

The papers intended to be presented at our congress will be evaluated by the "Scientific Committee and/or Reviewers", and the responsibility and accuracy of all information and ideas in the abstract and/or full text (article) content belong to the authors.

Language:

Abstracts must be uploaded to our system in English, each with a maximum of 250 words. Researchers may also choose to upload their papers in English as full-text articles, in addition to the abstracts. All abstracts and full-text articles will be published on our website.

Abstract Writing Guidelines:

Throughout the entire abstract, "Times New Roman" font should be used. The title should not exceed 12 words, only the first letter should be capitalized (abbreviations are exceptions), it should be in 12-point, bold, and centered. The abstract should be a maximum of 250 words in total for English. The abstract text should be in 10-point font and justified. The use of the watermark in the sample format is mandatory. After naming the file as "ABS, main author name, abstract title," it should be uploaded to the system.

Full Text Writing Guidelines:

The title should not exceed 12 words, only the first letter should be capitalized (abbreviations are exceptions), it should be in 12-point, bold, and centered. The abstract should be a maximum of 250 words and should adhere to the abstract writing guidelines. Full-text articles should consist of sections including introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, references, tables, and figure captions if applicable. Articles should be a maximum of 2500 words, and the number of references should be no more than 30.

The page layout should be in A4 paper size, "Times New Roman" font should be used, headings should be in 12-point bold, and the main text should be in 10-point font, with lines justified, and pages numbered sequentially starting from the first page.

Latin expressions and species names should be written in italics (e.g., *in vitro*, *Staphylococcus aureus*).

Units of measurement and abbreviations should be written according to "The International System of Units" (SI; <http://www.bipm.org/en/si/>). For commonly used units, abbreviation examples include hour-h, minute-min, second-s, gram-g, liter-L, microliter- μ L, meter-m, Celsius degree- $^{\circ}$ C, etc.

A comma (,) should be used as the decimal separator, and a space should be left between the digits and the unit. (e.g., 12.3 mm, 4.5 kg/cm², 37.2 °C). Do not leave a space between the percentage sign and the number. (e.g., %0.2).

Abbreviations in the text should follow the full spelling in parentheses upon first use. An exception to this is the abbreviations of "The International System of Units". After the initial use, recurring abbreviations should be used consistently throughout the text.

The source of materials/tools and equipment used in the study should be stated in parentheses upon first mention in the text (Name, Manufacturer, city, country). For example: 'Root canals were filled with X-Fill Canal (XXX-Dental, Istanbul, Turkey)'. When the same product is mentioned again, it is not necessary to specify the source. When mentioning another product produced by the same company, only the name of the company is sufficient. For example: 'The access cavity was filled with X-Fill-Cavity (XXX-Dental)'.

When naming the file, it should be named as "FTX, main author name, article title," and then uploaded to the system. Articles should be uploaded in "docx" format and should include the following information.

Title:

Should be as short as possible but effective and informative (should not exceed 12 words). Since titles are frequently used in search engines, it is recommended to avoid abbreviations and formulas.

Author Names and Affiliations:

The names of the authors and their academic degrees should be provided. The affiliations of the authors (including city and country) should be provided immediately below the names of the authors in a separate line and associated with a superscript following the surname. ORCID numbers should be provided for all authors. You can obtain or learn your ORCID number from <https://orcid.org/>.

Corresponding Author:

The author to be contacted for publication-related matters during and after the publication of the article should be indicated by underlining. Make sure to provide the email address, postal address, work, and mobile phone numbers, and keep them up to date.

Funding:

Specify the organization providing financial support, project number/protocol number, etc.

References:

References should be numbered in the order of citation. Only published data or articles accepted for publication and the latest data should be included. All references should be easily accessible from standard databases (e.g., PubMed, Google Scholar, or Science Direct). Unavailable sources and those not indexed in any database should not be used. References should not be shown in the abstract. Each reference should be cited only once; the original (same) reference number should be used in subsequent citations.

References should be numbered and written before punctuation marks in the text and numbered in the order they are mentioned in the text.

Examples of citations:

...was found in a previous study (3).

...was found in previous studies (3,5-7,12).

In a recent study by Laskin (9)...

In a study by Akçalı & Lang (7)...

In a study by Bozkaya & colleagues (9)...

In articles with three or fewer authors, all authors should be listed; in articles with more than three authors, the first three authors should be listed, and the rest should be indicated with "et al.". The citation style and punctuation should be as in the following examples.

Article with three or fewer authors:

Akçalı A, Lang NP. Dental calculus: the calcified biofilm and its role in disease development. *Periodontol* 2000. 2018;76(1):109-115.

Article with more than three authors:

Bozkaya S, Durmuşlar MC, Çakır M, et al. Use of alveolar distraction osteogenesis for implant placement: a case report with eight-year follow-up. *Aust Dent J*. 2016;61(2):252-256.

Pre-publication (Ahead of Print) articles:

Zancan RF, Di Maio A, Tomson PL, et al. The presence of smear layer affects the antimicrobial action of root canal sealers. *Int Endod J*. 2021 Mar 24. doi: 10.1111/iej.13522. [Epub ahead of print].

Book Section:

Pollock AV. The historical evolution of clinical research. In: Troidl H, McKneally MF, Mulder DS, et al. eds. *Surgical research. Basic principles and clinical practice*. 3rd ed. Berlin: Springer; 1997:49-56.

Book:

Simons NE, Menzies B, Matthews M. A Short Course in Soil and Rock Slope Engineering. London: Thomas

Telford Publishing; 2001.

Thesis:

Kayaoğlu G. Investigation of infection and survival mechanisms held by *Enterococcus faecalis* (strain A197A): with respect to endodontic disease [thesis]. Ankara: Gazi University; 2007.

ISO Standards:

International Standards Organization. Dentistry: root canal sealing materials. ISO6876. International Standards Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; 2001.

Tables / Figures / Drawings / Photographs:

Tables and figures should be included in the main document. Pictures should be sent in JPG or TIFF formats.

All figures (photos, graphics, drawings, etc.) and tables should be numbered sequentially in the order they appear in the text.

Tables should not repeat the main text; they should be supportive. All tables should be discussed in detail in the main text. Tables should have captions.