CLINICAL CASE REPORT ARTICLE TITLE: WRITE A SHORT, INFORMATIVE, AND CASE-SPECIFIC TITLE [Gadugi, 14-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

First Author[a] *, Second Author[b], Third Author[c][Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

[a]First Author Affiliation, Institution Address, City, Postal Code, Country[Gadugi, 10-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

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Abstract [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Background: Write the clinical background and the importance of reporting the case. **Case Summary:** Describe the patient presentation, relevant history, and key clinical findings without revealing patient identity. **Investigation and Diagnosis:** Present essential examinations, diagnostic work-up, differential diagnosis, and final diagnosis. **Management:** Explain the therapeutic intervention, clinical management, or patient care provided. **Outcome:** Summarize the patient outcome and follow-up. **Conclusion:** State the main clinical lesson and relevance of the case for healthcare practice.

The abstract should be structured, concise, and written in a maximum of 350 words. Do not include patient-identifying information.

Keywords: case report; clinical reasoning; diagnosis; management; outcome

INTRODUCTION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

The introduction should present the clinical background, brief epidemiology, problem statement, knowledge gap, novelty, and educational value of the case. End this section with the purpose of reporting the case. Avoid overly broad theoretical explanations and focus on the clinical relevance of the case.

CASE PRESENTATION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe patient information anonymously, including the chief complaint, history of present illness, past medical history, medication history, family and social history, physical examination, vital signs, and initial diagnostic findings. Do not include the patient name, medical record number, full address, exact date of birth, facial image, or any other identifying information.

- General patient information: age, sex, and clinically relevant background without personal identifiers.
- Chief complaint and chronological development of symptoms.
- Present illness, past medical history, medication history, family history, and social history.
- Physical examination, vital signs, and key clinical findings.

CLINICAL REASONING [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Explain the differential diagnosis, rationale for the final diagnosis, supporting clinical findings, and reasons for excluding alternative diagnoses. This section should emphasize the clinical thinking process and decision-making pathway.

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Present laboratory findings, radiological imaging, ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, clinical scoring systems, or other relevant investigations. Important findings may be summarized in a table to improve clarity and readability.

Table 1. Summary of relevant diagnostic findings

Examination	Result	Clinical Interpretation
Laboratory test	...	...
Imaging examination	...	...
Clinical scoring/other assessment	...	...

THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe pharmacological therapy, medical procedures or interventions, dosage and duration of therapy, patient monitoring, and the rationale for choosing the intervention. Therapeutic information must be written clearly and in accordance with patient safety principles.

THERAPEUTIC SEQUENCE [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe the chronological sequence of clinical management and explain the reasons for any treatment changes or adjustments. If the case is simple, this section may be integrated with the case timeline.

CASE TIMELINE [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Use the following table to present the chronological sequence of clinical events. Add or delete rows as needed according to the case.

Table 2. Clinical case timeline

Time	Clinical Event	Investigation	Treatment	Outcome
Day 0	Patient presented with ...	Initial assessment ...	Initial treatment ...	Initial response ...
Day 1/2	Clinical progression ...	Follow-up examination ...	Therapy adjustment ...	Improvement/complication ...
Follow-up	Outpatient or post-discharge follow-up ...	Clinical evaluation ...	Further plan ...	Final outcome ...

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe patient progression, evaluation results, complications if any, and short-term or long-term follow-up. Report the outcome objectively and in relation to the purpose of the case report.

DISCUSSION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Interpret the case, compare it with relevant literature, explain clinical implications, describe the novelty or educational value of the case, and discuss the strengths and limitations of the case. The discussion should answer why the case is important and what clinical lessons can be learned.

DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe diagnostic difficulties, limitations of clinical information, complexity of decision-making, or other factors that made the case challenging. If this section is not relevant, it may be merged with the Discussion section.

LIMITATION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State the limitations of diagnostic work-up, clinical data, follow-up, reporting process, or other aspects that readers should consider when interpreting the case.

LEARNING POINTS [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Write 3-5 concise, practical, and clinically relevant learning points.

1. First clinical learning point.
2. Second clinical learning point.
3. Third clinical learning point.
4. Fourth clinical learning point, if needed.
5. Fifth clinical learning point, if needed.

CONCLUSION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State the main message of the case, the contribution of the case to clinical practice, and brief recommendations for healthcare services or future research. The conclusion should not repeat the entire discussion.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State the ethical approval number and the name of the ethics committee, if required. If ethical approval is not required, explain the reason according to institutional or journal policy.

PATIENT CONSENT [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State that written informed consent for publication of the case, clinical images, and related clinical data has been obtained from the patient or legal guardian. Patient confidentiality must be protected.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to the writing and publication of this article. If a conflict exists, it must be clearly disclosed.

FUNDING SOURCE [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State the source of funding for the case report or publication. If no funding was received, write: This article received no specific funding.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Describe the contribution of each author, such as conceptualization, data collection, clinical analysis, manuscript drafting, manuscript revision, and approval of the final version.

DATA AVAILABILITY [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

State whether supporting data are available upon reasonable request or cannot be shared due to patient confidentiality and ethical restrictions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

If applicable, acknowledge individuals or institutions that provided assistance but do not meet the criteria for authorship.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Write abbreviations used in the manuscript. Example: CT = computed tomography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; ECG = electrocardiography.

FIGURE AND TABLE LEGENDS [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

Tables should have captions placed above the table, while figures should have captions placed below the figure. Every table and figure must be cited in the manuscript text. Tables and figures must be clear, readable, and relevant to the case. Clinical images must not display patient identity and must be supported by publication consent when required.

Table 3. Example of table title

Variable	Result	Notes
Example variable	...	...
Example variable	...	...

Figure 1. Example of figure caption written below the figure.

REFERENCES [Gadugi, 12-Point, Centred, Bold, Line Spacing 1,15]

References should follow the citation style determined by the journal, such as APA 7th or Vancouver. Use recent, relevant, and primary references whenever possible. References may include journal articles, academic books, clinical guidelines, and official sources. Citation management tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote are recommended.

Last Name, A. A., Last Name, B. B., & Last Name, C. C. (Year). Article title. Journal Name, volume(issue), page-page. https://doi.org/xxxxx

Last Name, A. A. (Year). Book title. Publisher.

Organization Name. (Year). Title of clinical guideline. Publisher/Organization. URL

MANUSCRIPT NOTES

- The manuscript must be original, unpublished, and not under review in another journal.
- The article content should not exceed 2,500 words, excluding title, author details, abstracts, keywords, tables, figures, appendices, and references.
- The full manuscript is recommended not to exceed 10 pages.
- Authors must use this Clinical Case Report OUN article template and follow patient confidentiality, publication ethics, similarity checking, editorial review, and peer-review processes.
- The Therapeutic Sequence and Diagnostic Challenge sections may be merged with other sections if the case is simple and does not require separate discussion.