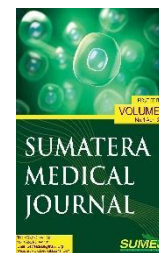




SUMEJ

Sumatera Medical Journal

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Research Article

The Title of Your Paper and Justify

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ABSTRACT

Background: It is the first part in scientific article. It comprises summary of the whole content of scientific article. **Aims:** It brings a general overview about the content of scientific article to the reader. **Methods:** By reading abstract, readers can decide whether the research topic is relevant with their wish or not. It is the first part in scientific article. It comprises summary of the whole content of scientific article. **Results:** It brings a general overview about the content of scientific article to the reader. **Conclusion:** By reading abstract, readers can decide whether the research topic is relevant with their wish or not.

Times New Roman, 10pt, maximum 200 words, and spacing single (space 1).

Keywords: five, maximum, word (3-5 keywords, alphabetical order, lowercase)



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Author Guidelines (Submission Instructions for all type article):

The manuscript submitted for publication must be at least 7 pages in length, including the abstract, introduction, methods, results and discussion, conclusion, and references. Authors are expected to present the content comprehensively and in-depth, in accordance with the research topic, to meet the required page length. This guideline applies to all types of articles, including research article, case report, Systematic Review / Meta-Analysis and Review Article.

1. Introduction

Here introduce the paper, and put a nomenclature if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 11 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors. Files must be in MS Word only. It has to follow the IM(RAD) C model which means Introduction, Methodology, Results and Discussion, and Conclusion.

It begins with general discussion. The first sentence of opening paragraph should make readers appeal and

curious. Then, background of research and related previous of study are explained after opening paragraph and before end paragraph. This section logically links the existed research problems with the approach that is operated to solve the problem. Introduction ends with the aim and purpose of research or the activity and main research finding.

2. Methods

It discusses about how the research be done. This section supports and establishes the explanation which is contained in the finding chapter.

3. Results

It starts with the description of research finding. Then, data analysis of research finding becomes the next explanation. The data analysis is based on the research problem that has been presented in introduction. The descriptions in this section can explain whether the hypothesis which is presented in the introduction can be proven or not.

Figures and tables should be embedded and not supplied separately. Do not forget to cite figures or tables in the text of the manuscript. All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. The tables number and caption should be typed upper the tables in 8 pt, bold, and justified. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which the authors may find useful (Table 1).

Table 1. An example of a table.

An example of a column heading	Column A (t)	Column B (t)
And an entry	1	2
And another entry	3	4
And another entry	5	6

All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3,...). Every figure should have a caption. All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as figures. Line drawings should be good quality scans or true electronic output. Low-quality scans are not acceptable. Figures must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately (Figure 1). Preferred format of figures are PNG, JPEG, GIF etc. Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined either in the caption or in a legend provided as part of the figure. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a page wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. Please ensure that all the figures are of 300 DPI resolutions as this will facilitate good output. The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration in 8 pt, bold, and justified. However, if two images fit next to each other, these may be placed next to each other to save space, separated by semicolon (;). For example, see Fig. 1.

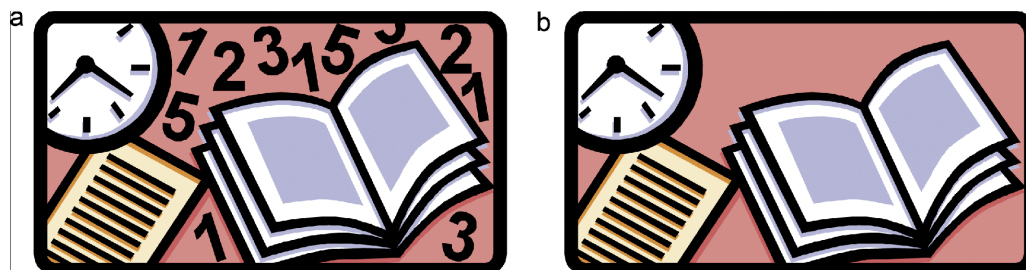


Figure 1. (a) first picture; (b) second picture.

You can explain about the longer discussion with the presentation of research results. each explanation must cite the bibliography if it is a comparison with previous research. You can also express your analysis clearly so that it will make your discussion quality.

4. Discussion

In the Discussion section of a manuscript, you typically cover several important things:

1. Interpret your findings:
 - What do your results mean?
 - How do they answer your research question or achieve your objective?
2. Compare with previous studies:
 - Are your findings similar to or different from previous research?
 - Explain why there might be similarities or differences.
3. Explain unexpected results (if any):
 - If something surprising happened, offer possible reasons.
4. Highlight the importance:
 - Why are your results important?
 - What are the implications for theory, practice, policy, or future research?
5. Address limitations:
 - Be honest about any weaknesses in your study (e.g., small sample size, short follow-up).
6. Suggest future directions:
 - What questions remain?
 - What should future researchers explore based on your findings?

5. Conclusion

It summarizes some information of the research finding and discussion.

6. Data Availability Statement

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due to privacy and ethical considerations but are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Example:

You can write: The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

7. Ethical Statement

You can include an ethical clearance statement in this section and include an ethical clearance number stating that you have passed the ethical review.

8. Author Contributions

All authors contributed to the design and implementation of the research, data analysis, and finalizing the manuscript.

Exp: You can state authors contribution here for example:

AR, GAS, and SKU were involved in designing this research. AR and GAS collected the data. SKU analyzed the data. GAS and SKU were involved in the data interpretation and prepare the draft of the manuscript. AR was responsible for writing and finalizing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

9. Funding

You can state the funding of this study, for example:

This study was funded and approved by Universitas Sumatera Utara Ethical Committee through Grant No. USU-9902-2025.

Or if this research did not support from any grant or funding, please state: No funding in this research/study.

10. Acknowledgements

You can also state your acknowledgement, especially to institution or subject of the research which were support and involved in this research.

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The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to [Institution/Department Name] for providing the facilities and support for this research. We also thank [Name of individual, if any] for their valuable assistance during data collection and analysis. This work was supported by [Name of funding agency, if applicable].

11. Conflict of Interest

Insert the conflict of interest from this article, for example: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Example:

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References

The example of references using the **Vancouver style format** can be seen as follows:

A. Internet Document

[#] Author AA. (*Full Last Name, Initial of First Name*). Title of the document [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Year [cited Year Mon Day]. Available from: URL

Electronic document

- [1] European Telecommunications Standards Institute. Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Implementation guidelines for DVB terrestrial services; transmission aspects [Internet]. ETSI TR-101-190. 1997 [cited 1998 Aug 17]. Available from: <http://www.etsi.org>

B. Journal Article

[#] Author AA. (*Full Last Name, Initial of First Name*). Title of article. Title of Journal. Year Mon; Volume(Issue):Page–Page.

Example :

- [8] Thompson I. Women and feminism in technical communication. *Journal of Business and Technical Communication*. 1999;13(2):154–178.

C. Electronic books

[#] Author AA. (*Full Last Name, Initial of First Name*). Title of e-book [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Year [cited YYYY Mon DD]. Available from: URL

Example :

- [9] Smith M. *Modern architecture and design* [Internet]. New York: UrbanBooks; 2010 [cited 2025 Apr 12]. Available from: <https://urbanbooks.com/ebooks/modern-architecture>
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- [12] Kawecki D. Fuel preparation. In: Miller BG, Tillman DA, editors. *Combustion engineering issues for solid fuel systems* [Internet]. Boston (MA): Academic Press; 2008. p. 199–240. [cited 2025 Apr 12]. Available from: ScienceDirect.

Article from an electronic reference book

- [13] Ince D. Acoustic coupler. In: *A dictionary of the Internet* [Internet]. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2001 [cited 2025 Apr 12]. Available from: Oxford Reference Online.
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Article from an electronic encyclopaedia

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Article from an electronic dictionary: No author

- [16] Zenith telescope. In: *A dictionary of astronomy* [Internet]. 2nd ed. Oxford (UK): Oxford University Press; 2007 [cited 2025 Apr 12]. Available from: Oxford Reference Online.

D. Conference Paper in Print Proceedings

- [#] Author AA, Author BB. Title of paper. In: Editor AA, Editor BB, editors. *Title of published proceedings: Proceedings of the Title of Conf.: Subtitle of conference*, Month Date, Year, Location. Place of publication: Publisher; Year. p. page-page

Example :

- [17] Liu L, Miao H. A specification based approach to testing polymorphic attributes. In: Davies J, Schulte W, Barnett M, editors. *Formal methods and software engineering: Proc. of the 6th Int. Conf. on Formal Engineering Methods, ICFEM 2004*, November 8–12, 2004, Seattle, WA, USA. Berlin: Springer; 2004. p. 306–319.
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E. Conference Paper from the Internet

[#] Author AA, Author BB. Title of paper. In: *Proceedings of the Title of Conf.: Subtitle of conference*, Month Date, Year, Location [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Year [cited YYYY Mon DD]. Available from: Database Name (if appropriate), URL.

Example:

[19] Lach J. SBFS: Steganography based file system. In: *Proc. of the 2008 1st Int. Conf. on Information Technology, IT 2008*, May 19–21, 2008, Gdansk, Poland [Internet]. Place of publication: IEEE; 2008 [cited 2010 Sept 10]. Available from: IEEE Xplore, <http://www.ieee.org>.

F. Patent

[30] Yamagishi H, Hiroe A, Nishio H, Miki K, Tsuge K, Tawada Y. *U.S. Patent No. 5264710*. 23 Nov 1993.

Case Report

Follow the guidelines and template, however for a well-structured medical case report typically includes the following key components:

1. Abstract

A concise summary highlighting the background, key findings, and main lessons from the case. This section provides readers with a quick overview of the case's significance.

Background: It is the first part in scientific article. It comprises summary of the whole content of scientific article. **Aims:** It brings a general overview about the content of scientific article to the reader. **Methods:** By reading abstract, readers can decide whether the research topic is relevant with their wish or not. It is the first part in scientific article. It comprises summary of the whole content of scientific article. **Results:** It brings a general overview about the content of scientific article to the reader. **Conclusion:** By reading abstract, readers can decide whether the research topic is relevant with their wish or not.

Times New Roman, 10pt, maximum 200 words, and spacing single (space 1).

Keywords: Five, Maximum, Word (3-5 keywords, alphabetical order)

2. Introduction

This section sets the context by explaining the background of the case, its relevance, and the rationale for reporting it. It may also include a brief review of existing literature to highlight the case's uniqueness.

3. Case Presentation

A detailed description of the patient's demographic information, medical history, symptoms, diagnostic findings, treatment administered, and outcomes. This section provides a comprehensive narrative of the clinical encounter.

4. Discussion

An analysis of the case in the context of existing literature. This section discusses the significance of the findings, compares them with previous reports, and explores the implications for clinical practice. It is often considered the most critical part of the case report.

5. Conclusion

A brief summary emphasizing the key takeaways from the case. It may also include recommendations for clinicians, educators, or researchers based on the insights gained.

6. References

Adhering to these components ensures that the case report is informative, well-organized, and valuable to the medical analysis.

Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis or Review Article

When preparing a manuscript for a systematic review and meta-analysis, it's essential to follow a structured format to ensure clarity and transparency. The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for this purpose.

Below are the key components to include: □

1. Title and Abstract

Clearly indicate that the study is a systematic review and/or meta-analysis. The abstract should be structured, summarizing the background, objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

2. Introduction

Provide background information on the topic, the rationale for the review, and clearly state the research question or objectives.

3. Methods

Detail the protocol and registration (if applicable), eligibility criteria, information sources, search strategy, study selection process, data collection process, data items, risk of bias assessment, and methods for data synthesis.

4. Results

5. Discussion

Present the number of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, ideally with a flow diagram. Summarize the characteristics of the included studies and their findings. If a meta-analysis was conducted, provide the results of the statistical synthesis.

Interpret the results in the context of existing evidence, discuss the limitations of the included studies and the review process, and suggest implications for practice and future research.

6. Conclusion

Provide a concise summary of the main findings and their significance.

7. Funding

8. Conflicts of Interest

Disclose any sources of funding and potential conflicts of interest.

References

List all sources cited in the manuscript.

Appendices (if applicable)

Include supplementary materials such as detailed search strategies, data extraction forms, or additional analyses. Adhering to the PRISMA guidelines enhances the transparency and reproducibility of systematic reviews and meta-analyses, thereby increasing their value to the scientific community. □