

Review Article

Write Your Title Here

1st Author Name^{a,*}, 2nd Author Name^b, 3rd Author Name^c,

^a 1st Author Affiliation, City Country, e-mail address

^b 2nd Author Affiliation, City, Country, e-mail address

^c 3rd Author Affiliation, City, Country, e-mail address

***corresponding author**

Dear Author, Please focus on predetermined points, as our journal's editor will handle all formatting adjustments. The format we provide you with is specifically designed to facilitate plagiarism checks as well.

Abstract:

a. A single paragraph (150–250 words). Must be clear and informative, including:

- Background: Brief context and rationale for the review.
- Content: Summary of key points covered in the review.
- Conclusion: Key message and significance of the review.

b. Written in English, without references or unexplained abbreviations.

Keywords: Word1; Words2; Words3; Words4; Words5. (Provide 3–5 relevant keywords in English for indexing purposes).

Introduction:

- Present background and context of the topic.
- Identify the problem statement and knowledge gap.
- Explain the significance of the review.
- End with a clear aim or research question of the review.

Main Body / Subheadings:

The number of subheadings may vary depending on the topic being reviewed. Authors may organize the content into thematic sections (e.g., epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, management, future perspectives).

Notes for Authors:

- Decimal fractions should follow English format (comma [,] for thousands, period [.] for decimals).
- Drug names must be written using generic names. When exclusive brand names are mentioned, include the brand name, manufacturer's name, and location (city and country) in parentheses after the first mention of the generic name.
- To support your review, you may include tables or figures with proper reference to cited sources.
- For better organization, each paragraph should cover only one idea. Avoid citing a single study per paragraph; instead, discuss multiple studies to strengthen the analysis.
- The number of subheadings in each review article may vary, depending on the topic being discussed

Table 1. Table Name

Class	N	%
A	20	100
B	0	0
Total	20	100

**Figure 1.** Image Name**Conclusion:**

- Provide a summary of the review, referring back to the research objectives.
- The conclusion should answer the research question and highlight the main message.
- Avoid statistical language; instead, use substantive terms relevant to the field.
- Present in a coherent paragraph with logical flow. [Figure 1](#)

Acknowledgments:

Mention contributors, institutions, or funding bodies that supported the research.

References:

- References must follow **Vancouver style** and be managed using **Mendeley**.
- References should be numbered in the order they appear in the text (not alphabetically).
- Only include relevant and reputable references. At least 80% should be primary sources published within the **last 5 years**.
- Authors are encouraged to cite articles from this journal.
- A minimum of **15 references** is required.

Example References

- Sandra F, Esposti MD, Ndebele K, Gona P, Knight D, Rosenquist M, *et al*. Tumor Necrosis Factor-Related Apoptosis-Inducing Ligand Alters Mitochondrial Membrane Lipids. *Cancer Res*. 2005; 65: 8286-97.
- Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. *Medical microbiology*. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2002.
- Rosenberg GA. Matrix metalloproteinase and proteolytic opening of the blood brain-barrier in neuroinflammation. In: deVries E, Prat A, editors. *The Blood-brain Barrier and Its Microenvironment Basic Physiology to Neurological Disease*. New York: Taylor and Francis Group; 2005. p.335-58.
- Arlaukas SP. Near infrared fluorescent choline kinase alpha inhibitors for cancer imaging and therapy [Dissertation]. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania; 2015.
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6. Fledelius HS. Myopia and significant visual impairment: global aspects. In: Lin LLK, Shin YF, Hung PT, editors. *Myopia Updates II: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Myopia 1998 Nov 17-20, Taipei*. Tokyo: Springer; 2000. p.3-17.