INSERT PAPER TITLE (USE “MDJ TITLE” STYLE)

**Author’s Name1, Author’s Name2,Author’s Name3**

1*First author’s affiliation (work address, Postcode, Province, Country,* (email, orcidid, phone number)

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**Abstract**

 An abstract of no more than 200 words should clearly state the aims, methods, results, and any conclusions drawn from the study. Section separation must be performed in the abstract (aim, method, result and conclusion).

**key words:** A list of key words (more than 5) should be included.

**Introduction**

Use the “MDJ Paragraph” style. The introduction should set the paper’s tone by providing a clear statement of the study, the relevant literature on the subject, and the proposed approach or solution. The introduction should be general enough to attract a reader’s attention from a broad range of scientific disciplines. This template, created in MS Word 2010, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing their papers. Margins, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document.

The introduction typically describes the scope of the document and gives the brief explanation or summary of the document. It may also explain certain elements that are important to the essay if explanations are not part of the main text. The readers can have an idea about the following text before they actually start reading it.

In writing, the introduction typically includes one or more standard subsections: abstract or summary, and acknowledgments. Alternatively, the section labeled introduction itself may be a brief section found side-by-side with abstract, foreword, etc. (rather than containing them). In this case the set of sections that come before.

**General Presentation**

The presentation of your written work is important: first impressions do count, and poorly presented work might lead your tutor to think that the work has been rushed or that you do not really care about it.

It is important to note, however, that no matter how professionally your assignment is presented, it will not hide mediocre content. A poorly presented assignment with excellent content is always preferable to excellent presentation with poor content, although you should of course always aim for a combination of the two.

**Second-level sub-section**

Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the "Figure 1", even at the beginning of a sentence. When placing more than two figures and photos under the same number of title, assign subtitles by dividing each figure and photo by (a) or (b).The font style and size used in the figures should be equal or less than the font used in writing the manuscript (i.e. Times New Roman ≤ 12). Do not use a shadow or frame around the figure. Multi-curve graphs should have individual curves marked with a symbol; the meaning of the symbol should be explained in the figure caption. Good quality black-and-white photographs or scanned images should be supplied for the illustrations.

**Materials And Methodologies**

The Materials and Methods section is a vital component of any formal lab report. This section of the report gives a detailed account of the procedure that was followed in completing the experiment(s) discussed in the report. Such an account is very important, not only so that the reader has a clear understanding of the experiment, but a well written Materials and Methods section also serves as a set of instructions for anyone desiring to replicate the study in the future.

There are several common mistakes that are often found in the Materials and Methods section of a lab report. It is often very easy for a writer to get carried away and include every bit of information about the procedure. A good guideline is to include only what is necessary. Keeping this in mind will lead to a Materials and Methods section that is thoroughly written, but without the kind of unnecessary detail that breaks the flow of the writing. Another common mistake is listing all of the materials needed at the beginning of the section. Instead, the materials and equipment utilized during the experiment should be mentioned throughout the procedure as they are used. Enough detail should be included in the description of the materials so that the experiment can be reproduced. Finally, it is generally recommended that the Materials and Methods section be written in past tense, in either active or passive voice. This is demonstrated throughout the example of a well written Materials and Methods section.

**Results**

 The results section is where you tell the reader the basic descriptive information about the scales you used, Present the results in a logical sequence in the text, tables and figures. Do not repeat the same data in both tables and figures. Do not repeat in the text all data in the tables and illustrations.

Give the descriptive statistics for the relevant variables (mean, standard deviation). Provide a brief rephrasing of your hypothesis(es) (avoid exact restatement). Then tell the reader what statistical test you used to test your hypothesis and what you found. the reader has to be able to verify it by looking at the appropriate test statistic.

You need to report the statistics in some way in your result section, but regardless of whether you use a table or type the statistics in the text, you should also interpret the correlation for the reader say exactly what that means.

**Tables**

    Each table with its legend must be typed single-spaced on a separate page at the end of the manuscript. Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals and the title should be above the table. Each table must contain all necessary information so that it may stand alone, independent of the text.

**Figures**

All figure legends should be typed on a separate page and the title should be below the figure. Computer-generated artwork must be laser-printed on high-quality paper. Lettering and identifying marks must be clear and sharp, and the critical areas of X-rays and photomicrographs are isolated.

Separate parts of composite figures must be labeled with letters A, B, C, etc. Single figures may not exceed 8 cm in width or groups of figures may not exceed 16 cm in width. Do not send slides. Only files in Excel, Word or Photoshop (**saved with extension TIF or JPG – 300 dpi resolution**) can be accepted. Figures in Power Point are not accepted.

**Discussion**

A discussion section is about what we have learned so far, Summarize the findings without repeating in detail the data given in the Result section. Present your conclusions within the Discussion.

 Relate your observations to other relevant studies and point out the implications of the findings and their limitations.

**Conclusions**

Talk about any qualifications important to your findings (all studies have weaknesses/qualifications). This includes alternative explanations for the results.

Speculate about future directions that research could take to further investigate your question. This might relate back to any weaknesses you have mentioned above (or reasons why the results did not turn out as expected). Future directions may also include interesting next steps in the research.

**Conflict of interest**

The author(s) should mention that the publication of this article causes no conflict of interest. A conflict-of-interest statement must be placed in the manuscript as below: “The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript”.

**Acknowledgments**

    Financial support by government agencies should be acknowledged; technical assistance or assistance from colleagues may be acknowledged

**References**

References must follow the Harvard style. The reference list must be typed single-spaced at the end of the article in numeric sequence.

- The citation of the reference should be pointed in the body of the test, as to proceed:

Aside from prevalence reports very few studies have evaluated the response to therapy according to the individual genotype (Blomlof et al, 1996; Hyde, 1986). This finding is in accordance with previous data (Walton & Rotstein, 1996), which showed…

- The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in the Index to Dental Literature. The style and punctuation of reference follow the format illustrated below:

1. Blomlof JP, Blomlof LB, Lindskog SF. Smear removal and collagen exposure after non-surgical root planning followed by etching with an EDTA gel preparation. J Periodontol. 1996; 67:841-5.
2. Ingle JI. Endodontics. 5TH ed. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger. 2002, p: 27.
3. Walton RE, Rotstein I. Bleaching discolored teeth: internal and external. In: Walton RE. Editor. Principles and Practice of Endodontics. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 1996. V.2. p.385-400.
4. Hyde DG. Physical properties of root canal sealers containing calcium hydroxide. [Master’s thesis]. Michigan: University of Michigan; 1986. 80p.