

# Author Guidelines

**RADS Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences** publishes original research that enhances scientific knowledge in the field of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The journal's objective is to publish innovative, updated, and high-quality research, integrating conceptual, empirical and research articles.

**RADS Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences** publishes original research in various formats including: Guests Editorials on the highlighted issue of current interest, Original Article, Review Article, Mini-review, Short communication, Letter to the Editor and Registered Case Study or Report. For Registered Reports, see section below. In most cases, we do not impose strict limits on word count or page number. However, we strongly recommend that you write concisely and stick to the following article type format guidelines:

## **Format for Original Article**

### **Title Page:**

The title should be no more than 20 words.

Full name of the all Co-authors, Designation with Department, Affiliated Institution, Complete Postal address, & Email address.

For Correspondence Author make sure that e-mail address and the complete postal address along with his/her telephone number (with country and area code) must also be mentioned.

**Abstract:** It should be no more than 200 words. Please do not include any references in your Abstract. Make sure it serves both as a general introduction to the topic and as a brief, non-technical summary comprising of objective, methodology, main results and their implications. It should be in structured format with the following subheadings: 1. Back ground 2. Objective. 3. Methodology. 4 Results. 5. Conclusion. 6. Key words

**Keywords:** Maximum 05 keywords are allowed below the Abstract Section.

**Main Article:** The main text should be no more than 3,000 words (not including Abstract, References, Tables and Figures Captions and Legends).

The main Article comprised of

- **Title**
- **Title Page**
- **Keywords**
- **Text Organization**
- **Conclusion**
- **List of Abbreviations (if any)**
- **Consent for Publication**
- **Availability of Data and Materials**
- **Funding**
- **Conflict of Interest**
- **Acknowledgements**
- **References** (See References for Style and Format)
- **Appendices**
- **Figures/Illustrations (If any)**
- **Chemical Structures (if any)**
- **Tables (if any)**
- **Supportive/Supplementary Material (if any)**

#### **Conflict of Interest/ Disclosure**

All authors should declare any conflict of interest. Any grants or honorarium, credits and promotions, memberships or any personal or professional relationships which may appear to influence the manuscript should be declared. Such competing interests are not unethical but should be declared. Nonmonetary disclosures regarding being part of a thesis or dissertation, a pilot project or an ongoing study should be made explicitly at the time of submission.

#### **Funding**

Any organization/company or institution who has financially contributed to the study must be acknowledged.

#### **Consent**

If applicable authors must state that the consent of the patient/guardian was taken prior to the writing of the manuscript.

#### **Format for Review Article**

The main text should be no more than 4,500 words (not including Abstract, References, Tables and Figures Captions and Legends)

**Abstract:**

It should contain approximately 200 to 300 words. It includes a summary of the review question, the primary study reviewed and conclusions of the study & Keywords (Minimum of 6). Note that you should not cite references in the abstract

**Main Article:**

Introduction: Write the topic of the study, which serves as the identification sentence. It should indicate what the article contains. Clearly outline the order in which every sub-topic will be discussed to give the reader background information needed to understand the sections in the article.

**Body:** This includes the subtopics that you are addressing and discussion.

**Conclusion:** It should briefly state your rationale for your review and the purpose of the article.

**References:** Use a standardized reference system. Use Vancouver style. (Maximum of 50-60) see the [Reference Style](#).

**Format for Mini-Review/ Short Communication**

The main text should be no more than 2,000 words (not including Abstract, References, Tables and Figures Captions and Legends)

**Abstract:**

It should contain approximately 200 to 300 words. It includes a summary of the review question, the primary study reviewed and conclusions of the study & Keywords (Minimum of 6). Note that you should not cite references in the abstract

**Main Article:**

Introduction: Write the topic of the study, which serves as the identification sentence. It should indicate what the article contains. Clearly outline the order in which every sub-topic will be discussed to give the reader background information needed to understand the sections in the article.

**Body:** This includes the subtopics that you are addressing and discussion.

**Conclusion:** It should briefly state your rationale for your review and the purpose of the article.

**References:** Use a standardized reference system. Use Vancouver style. (Maximum of 50-60) see the [Reference Style](#).

### **Format for Case Report**

The main text should be no more than 4,500 words.

It is expected that submitted Case Reports will include a detailed analysis of the case and a review of the available literature. Only those case reports which are truly original and are likely to significantly influence medical practice are considered for publication. Others may be considered for publication in an abbreviated form as a letter to the editor.

**Abstract:** A brief abstract about case & keywords

**Introduction:** Introduction about subject

**Case Report:** Case report explained in detail

**Results & Discussion:** Scientifically discuss the results achieved from the case

**Conclusion:** It should briefly state the achieved conclusion for your case report.

**References:** Use a standardized reference system. Use Vancouver style. (Minimum 10 to Maximum 15)

### **Format for Letter to Editor**

The main text should be no more than 1000 words.

Letters written to the editor or the author should contain objective, and constructive interpretations or discussions on medical, scientific or general areas of interest.

They should have an objective, and give a message with a brief and clear language.

**References:** Use a standardized reference system. Use Vancouver style. (Minimum 05 to Maximum 10)

### **Preparation of Figures and Tables**

Figures and tables (display items) are frequently the most efficient method to communicate enormous quantities of complex information that would be difficult to describe in language.

Many viewers will merely look at your display elements without reading your manuscript's core material. As a consequence, make sure your display elements can stand alone from the text and properly explain your most important outcomes.

**Tables** are a quick and easy method to convey big quantities of information. You should carefully develop them so that you can effectively convey your findings to busy researchers.

The following is an example of a well-designed table:

- Clear and concise legend/caption
- Data divided into categories for clarity
- Sufficient spacing between columns and rows
- Units are provided
- Font type and size are legible

**Figures** are ideal for presenting:

- Images
- Data plots
- Maps
- Schematics

Only black & white photographs can be submitted because the layout of the journal supports only black and white color. Just like tables all figures need to have a clear and concise legend caption to accompany them.

### **Images**

Images assist readers in visualizing the information you are attempting to convey. It is sometimes difficult to be appropriately detailed with words. Images can aid in the precision required for a scientific publication. For example, just stating, "The surface contained nanometer size characteristics," may not suffice. It would be good in this scenario to give a microscope image. For images, be sure to:

- Include scale bars
- Consider labeling important items
- Indicate the meaning of different colors and symbols used

### **Data plots**

Data plots quickly express enormous amounts of information. Typically, the purpose is to demonstrate a functional or statistical link between two or more objects. However, details regarding individual data points are frequently ignored in order to emphasize the link demonstrated by the collection of points. Here, we have examples of figures combining images and plots in multiple panels.

- For data plots, be sure to:
- Label all axes
- Specify units for quantities
- Label all curves and data sets
- Use a legible font size

## **Drug Name**

Generic names should be used. When proprietary brands are used in research, include the brand name and the name of the manufacturer in parentheses after first mentioning of the generic name in the Methods section.

## **Instruction for Reference Style Formats**

In Vancouver style, all references should be numbered consecutively [throughout square brackets] in the text and listed in the reference section in the same numerical sequence.

## **Reference Lists**

Different reference formats have different rules for citation. See below for some common format examples.

### **Journal Article**

The required information for a journal article is author, abbreviated journal title, year, publication, volume number, and initial page of cited article, though complete pagination is possible. It is necessary to list all authors if the total number of author is six or less and for more than six authors use three authors and then et al (the term "*et al.*" should be in italics). Journal abbreviations should follow the Index Medicus/MEDLINE. Capitalize the first letter of the first word in the title. The rest of the title is in lower-case, with the exception of proper names.

[1] Al-Habian A, Harikumar PE, Stocker CJ, Langlands K, Selway JL. Histochemical and immunohistochemical evaluation of mouse skin histology: comparison of fixation with neutral buffered formalin and alcoholic formalin. *J Histotechnol.* 2014 Dec;37(4):115-24.

[2] Guilbert TW, Morgan WJ, Zeiger RS, Mauger DT, Boehmer SJ, Szeffler SJ, et al. Long-term inhaled corticosteroids in preschool children at high risk for asthma. *N Engl J Med.* 2006 May 11;354(19):1985-1997.

### **Edited Book**

[3] Blaxter PS, Farnsworth TP. Social health and class inequalities. In: Carter C, Peel JR, Eds. *Equalities and inequalities in health.* 2nd ed. London: Academic Press 1976; pp. 165-78.

### **Chapter in a Book**

[4] Phillips SJ, Whisnant JP. Hypertension and stroke. In: Laragh JH, Brenner BM, Eds. *Hypertension: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management.* 2nd ed. New York: Raven Press 1995; pp. 465-78.

## **Patent**

[5] Larsen CE, Trip R, Johnson CR. Methods for procedures related to the electrophysiology of the heart. US Patent 5529067, 1995.

## **Conference Proceedings**

[6] Kimura J, Shibasaki H, Eds. Recent advances in clinical neurophysiology. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of EMG and Clinical Neurophysiology; 1995 Oct 15-19; Kyoto, Japan. Amsterdam: Elsevier 1996.

## **Thesis and Dissertation**

[7] Borkowski MM. Infant sleep and feeding: a telephone survey of Hispanic Americans. PhD dissertation. Mount Pleasant (MI): Central Michigan University 2002.

## **URL(WebPage)**

[8] Aylin P, Bottle A, Jarman B, Elliott, P. Paediatric cardiac surgical mortality in England after Bristol: descriptive analysis of hospital episode statistics 1991-2002. BMJ [serial on the Internet]. 2004 Oct 9; [cited: 15 October 2004]; 329: [about 10 screens]. Available from: [sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html](http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html)

## **Electronic Material**

### **Journal Article in Electronic Format**

[9] Frangioni G, Bianchi S, Fuzzi G, Borgioli G. Dynamics of hepatic melanogenesis in newts in recovery phase from hypoxia. Open Zoo J 2009; 2: 1-7. Available from: [www.benthamscience.com/open/tozj/openaccess2.htm](http://www.benthamscience.com/open/tozj/openaccess2.htm) [cited: 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009]

[10] Aboud S. Quality improvement initiative in nursing homes: the ANA acts in an advisory role. Am J Nurs [serial on the Internet]. June 2002 [cited: 12<sup>th</sup> Aug 2002]; 102(6): [about 3 p.]. Available from: [www.nursingworld.org/AJN/2002/june/Wawatch.htm](http://www.nursingworld.org/AJN/2002/june/Wawatch.htm)