

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ORAL IMPLANTOLOGY

Guidelines for authors

The aim and scope of *IJOI (International Journal of Oral Implantology)* is to publish clinical articles related to the science and practice of oral implantology and related areas. The goal is to provide updated evidence-based information to help clinicians in making the best decision for their patients. The focus is on reliable clinical articles. Manuscripts describing clinical conditions, patient management, clinical experience, treatment and diagnostic procedures or techniques, economic evaluation, new products and methods are welcome. All manuscripts go through an initial screening process. Manuscripts that are suitable for the journal will then be peer reviewed. However, please note that manuscripts that do not follow the guidelines as explained in this document may be rejected immediately (a brief explanation for the rejection reason(s) will be provided).

Priority is given to high-quality studies. Please, when preparing any manuscript consult the EQUATOR website (<http://www.equator-network.org/>) for the latest information on how to report a health research manuscript. Manuscripts must be submitted according to the relevant transparency guidelines in order to be reviewed. EQUATOR is an acronym for Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research and it is a network website aimed at helping authors properly report their health research studies. After selecting 'Resource Centre', please click on 'Library for health research reporting' and you will access a comprehensive list of reporting guidelines, listed by study type.

Within the scope, the Journal will publish articles as mentioned below:

1. Editorials, guest editorials and letters to the Editor(s).
2. Brief commentaries by the Editor(s) on relevant articles published in *IJOI* and other journals.
3. Proceedings of symposia, workshops or conferences.
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7. Case reports and clinical procedures presenting rare complications, conditions or exceptionally interesting findings or procedures; however, higher levels of evidence are encouraged where possible.

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The components of a manuscript should consist of: title page, conflict-of-interest notification, keywords, structured abstract, body of text, acknowledgements, references, illustrations (including legends) and tables. Manuscripts must be original and written in English.

Title page. The first page should include:

1. The title of the article (descriptive but concise, including the study design).
2. The full names and professional/academic affiliations of all authors. All authors must have made substantive intellectual contribution to the study. For authorship of multi-centre trials, the individuals directly responsible for the manuscript should be identified.
3. Contact details including phone, fax, and email address should be provided for the corresponding author.

4. If the paper was presented at an organised meeting, the name of the organisation, location and date of the meeting should be included.
5. Disclaimers, if any.
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7. Running head of no more than 40 characters (including spaces).
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Conflict-of-interest notification. A statement of financial or other relationships that might lead to a conflict of interest.

Keywords. 3–5 keywords or short phrases that capture the main topics of the article. Terms from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus should be used (www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh); if suitable MeSH terms are not yet available for recently introduced terms, other terms may be used.

Abstract. A maximum 250-word structured abstract (aims, materials and methods, results, conclusions).

Introduction. Provide context or background for the study (i.e. the nature of the problem and its significance). State the specific purpose or research objective of, or hypothesis tested by, the study or observation; the research objective is often more sharply focused when stated as a question. Both the main and secondary objectives should be made clear, and any pre-specified subgroup analyses should be described. Give only strictly pertinent references and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

Materials and methods. Include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was written. All information obtained during the conduct of the study belongs in the Results section.

Describe your selection of observational or experimental participants (patients, including controls) clearly, including eligibility and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Identify the methods, apparatus (give the manufacturer's name, city and country in parentheses) and procedures in sufficient detail to allow other workers to reproduce the results. Give references to established methods, including statistical methods (see below); provide references and brief descriptions for methods that have been published but are not well known; describe new or substantially modified methods,

give reasons for using them, and evaluate their limitations. Identify precisely all drugs and chemicals used, including generic name(s), dose(s) and route(s) of administration.

Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the reported results. Analyse the patient as the unit of statistical analysis or take into account the structure of data, for example implants clustered within patients.

When possible, quantify findings and present them with appropriate indicators of measurement, error or uncertainty (such as confidence intervals). Avoid relying solely on statistical hypothesis testing, such as the use of *P* values, which fails to convey important information about effect size. References for the design of the study and statistical methods should be to standard works when possible (with pages stated). Define statistical terms, abbreviations, and most symbols. Specify the computer software used. Authors submitting review manuscripts should include a section describing the methods used for locating, selecting, extracting and synthesising data. These methods should also be summarised in the abstract.

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Discussion. Emphasise the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusions that follow from them. Do not repeat in detail data or other material given in the Introduction or the Results section. State the limitations of the work being reported, compare your results with other similar relevant studies, and explore the implications of the findings for future research and for clinical practice. State new hypotheses when warranted, but clearly describe them as such.

Conclusions. Link your conclusions with the goals of the study but avoid unqualified statements not adequately supported by the data. State the clinical implications of your findings.

Acknowledgements. Individuals who have made substantive contributions to the study should be acknowledged. Specify any grants or other financial support. If data (i.e. individual patient data) related to a manuscript are not presented in the manuscript but are available from the author or other source, or are online, information on how to obtain this material may be given in the Acknowledgements section.

Abbreviations. Use only standard abbreviations. Avoid abbreviations in the title. The full term for an abbreviation should precede its first use in the text unless it is a standard unit of measurement.

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1. Lee JS, Kim JK, Park Y-C, Vanarsdall RL. Applications of Orthodontic Mini Implants. Chicago: Quintessence, 2007.
2. Baumgartner JC. Pulpal infections including caries. In: Hargreaves KM, Goodis HE (eds). *Seltzer and Bender's Dental Pulp*. Chicago: Quintessence, 2002:281-307.

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