Author Guidelines

The JMLIS dedicated to articles in all types of articles such as:

- Original/Research Article
- Systematic/Narrative Review
- Letter to the Editor
- Commentary

The authors are kindly asked to follow the author guidelines. If guidelines have not been followed, the paper may be returned with a request for changes. The editorial review process will not start until after the paper has been revised to meet the author guidelines. If authors are not certain about the most appropriate category for their manuscripts, they are advised to contact the editor-in-chief for assistance.

Title page

The title page should be supplied and submitted as a separate file. Please include the following:

- Full article title
- Each author’s complete name and institutional affiliation(s)
- Corresponding author (name, address, phone/fax, e-mail)
- Acknowledgments and credits
- Grant numbers and/or funding information

Manuscript

The manuscript should:

- Be written in English (American).
- The font style and size is Times New Roman 12 pt.
- Please integrate figures and tables within the text.

Tables should be:

- Integrated into the submitted manuscript.
- Captioned above the table.
- Submitted as Word/RTF-Table
- Cited in the text, as e.g. Table 1.

Figures, photos, illustrations should be:

- Of reproducible quality and attached in TIF or EPS format. It should have a minimum resolution of 300 dpi.
Author guidelines for different type of articles

Original/Research Article

Original /Research articles are peer-reviewed articles describing research that employs any type of quantitative or qualitative method of analysis. Examples include surveys, content analyses, qualitative case studies, bibliometric, and scientometric analyses. The word count in an original article must be between 3500 -5500 words, including abstract and references. Up to 8 figures and/or tables are included in the main text; additional figures and/or tables can be included as supplemental appendixes. Original articles should be presented in the following manner:

- **Title:** Should not normally exceed 15 words.
- **Abstract:** Is a short structured resume (not exceeding 250 words) of the paper, including Objectives, Methods, Results, and Conclusion.
- **Key Words:** Up to eight essential words. MeSH keywords are recommended.
- **Introduction:** The introduction leads the reader from a general subject area to a particular topic of inquiry. It should establish the scope, context, and importance of the research being conducted by background information about the topic. The authors should state the research problem and objectives. Highlighting the potential outcomes your study can reveal. The Literature review should be provided either here or as a separate section.
- **Methods:** Should describe and justify the approach taken.
- **Results:** Fully describe the results and their relevance.
- **Discussion:** Should provide support for the results. Limitations should also be discussed.
- **Conclusion:** The conclusion should be short and concise, presenting the core findings of the research.
- **References:** The journal style has to be followed.

Review Article

Review articles include the two main categories of a systematic review and narrative review. This type of article summarizes the current state of understanding on a topic. A review article surveys and summarizes previously published studies, rather than reporting new facts or analysis. The word count in reviews must be up to 5,000 words, including abstract and references. Up to eight figures and/or tables are included in the main body of the manuscript; additional figures and/or tables can be included as supplemental appendixes.
Systematic Review

A systematic review uses a well-planned rigorous methodology to answer specific research questions. It uses a systematic and explicit methodology to prevent shortcuts and bias in conducting a review. Meta-analysis is a statistical method to integrate the results of the selected studies included in a systematic literature review. The authors must briefly describe the characteristics of the literature searched and included in the review, following the PRISMA reporting guidelines (http://www.prisma-statement.org/). In addition, a completed PRISMA checklist should be submitted for the items completed that apply to systematic reviews (the checklist items that apply to meta-analyses do not need to be completed for systematic reviews without meta-analysis). The checklist will be used during review but will not be published.

Systematic review articles should be presented in the following manner:

- **Title:** Should not normally exceed 15 words; identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.
- **Abstract:** Is a short structured resume (not exceeding 250 words) of the paper, including Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion.
- **Key Words:** Up to eight essential words. MeSH keywords are recommended.
- **Introduction:** It should establish the importance of the review and the research problem.
- **Methods:** This section describes the bibliographic databases and other sources searched, including the research strategies, time of the study, language limitations, and other sources of the used materials, such as subsequent reference searches of retrieved articles. It explains the methods used for quality assessment and the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The rating system used to evaluate the quality of the evidence should be specified and the methods used to evaluate quality should be described, including number of quality raters, how agreement on quality ratings was assessed, and how disagreements on quality ratings were resolved. A PRISMA-style flow diagram should also be included as an online-only supplement.
- **Results:** This section addresses the major findings of the review in an evidence-based, objective, and balanced style. The number of articles reviewed and included, numbers of various types of studies included in the reviewed studies should be addressed. Also, provide a summary of the quality of the evidence. Details of this information can be included in a PRISMA-style flow diagram and table(s).
- **Discussion:** Should provide a critical synthesis of data and information support for the results. Key findings should be summarized in the first paragraph of the Discussion section. All statements made should be supported by evidence. Limitations should also be discussed, and gaps in evidence should be addressed. A discussion of controversial or unresolved issues and topics in need of future research should also be included.
- **Conclusion:** The conclusion should be short and concise, presenting the core findings and major conclusion of the research.
- **References**
Narrative Review

Narrative literature review articles are publications that describe and discuss the state of the science of a specific topic or theme from a theoretical and contextual point of view. Narrative reviews are most useful for obtaining a broad perspective on a topic. The authors of narrative overviews are often acknowledged experts in the field and have conducted research. Narrative reviews do not require a rigorous literature search but should rely on evidence and should be written by established experts in the field.

Narrative reviews articles should be presented in the following manner:

- **Title:** Titles for these Reviews should include a concise description of the main topic. It should not normally exceed 15 words. The word "narrative" is not included in the subtitle.
- **Abstract:** Is a short structured resume (not exceeding 250 words) of the paper, including Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion.
- **Key Words:** Up to eight essential words. MeSH keywords are recommended.
- **Introduction:** Describes the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. It should establish the importance of the review, research problem, and objectives.
- **Methods:** Narrative reviews do not require a rigorous literature search. Hence, a structured approach on the lines of that used for systematic reviews is advisable in the literature search for Narrative reviews.
- **Results:** This section summarizes the important aspects of the existing body of literature; addresses the major findings of the review in an evidence-based, objective, and balanced style.
- **Discussion:** Should provide a critical synthesis of data and information support for the results. Key findings should be summarized in the first paragraph of the Discussion section. All statements made should be supported by evidence. Limitations should also be discussed, and gaps in evidence should be addressed. A discussion of controversial or unresolved issues and topics in need of future research also should be included.
- **Conclusion:** The conclusion should be short and concise, presenting the core findings and major conclusion of the research.
- **References:** The journal style has to be followed.

Case Report

Case Reports are peer-reviewed articles describing the development, implementation, and appraisal of a new service, program, or initiative. They are different from case studies (published as Original articles); they do not employ restrict qualitative case study methodology. The word count in a Case report must be up to 3,000 words, including abstract and references. Up to four figures and/or tables are included in the main body of the manuscript; additional figures and/or tables can be included as supplemental appendixes. Case reports should be presented in the following manner:
• **Title:** Should not normally exceed 15 words.
• **Abstract:** Is a short resume (not exceeding 250 words) of the paper, including Background, Case Presentation, Conclusions.
• **Key Words:** Up to six essential words. MeSH keywords are recommended.
• **Introduction:** Should establish the relevance of the research by the author/s. A literature review should be provided either here or as a separate section.
• **Case Presentation:** Fully describe the case, service, program, or initiative.
• **Discussion:** Should provide support for the case presented. Limitations should also be discussed.
• **References:** The journal style has to be followed.

**Commentary**

Commentaries represent viewpoints on topics of interest to health sciences libraries and health information experts. A commentary may draw attention to current advances and speculate on future directions of a certain topic and may include original data as well as state a personal opinion. The author of a commentary probably has in-depth knowledge of the topic and is eager to present a new and/or unique viewpoint on existing problems, fundamental concepts, or prevalent notions, or wants to discuss the implications of a newly implemented innovation. Commentaries have an unstructured abstract of up to 250. The main body of the manuscript should comprise no more than 2,000 words and six references. Up to two figures and/or tables are included in the main text; additional figures and/or tables can be included as supplemental appendixes. Commentaries need an editorial appraisal.

**Letter to the Editor**

Letter to the Editor contains constructive criticism on recent JMLIS's articles. Letters should use respectful tone. Letters are sent to the authors of the original article to request a response. A letter should convey its message shortly and definitively. Letters should include no more than 500 words and contain up to 6 references.

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Acknowledgements

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an Acknowledgements section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, or a department chair that provided only general support. Please supply any personal acknowledgements separately to the main text (in the title page) to facilitate anonymous peer review.

In case the article is previously approved by an organization, the approval number and the funding organization have to be mentioned in the acknowledgement. In case the article is a part of an educational proposal, the educational rank, the name of the university, the faculty, and the related department have to be mentioned.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of Interest may include any commercial associations or sources of support that might influence the manuscript. JMLIS requires a declaration of any Conflict of Interest to be included in the manuscript upon submission.

Referencing Style

- References are a valuable part of papers. All references must be cited in the paper and adhere to the Vancouver style.
- References are listed in numerical order, and in the same order in which they are cited in the text. The reference list appears at the end of the paper.
- The reference list should include all and only those references you have cited in the text. (However, do not include unpublished items such as correspondence).
- In the text, number the references consecutively in the order in which they first appear, using Arabic numerals in curved brackets, for example, (3), (2-4).
- Abbreviate journal titles in the style used in the NLM Catalog (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog?Db=journals&Cmd=DetailsSearch&Term=currentlyindexed%5BAll%5D).
- You are indicating that you have read a source when you cite it. So, check the reference details against the actual source.
- The authors are responsible for the accuracy of the bibliographic information.
- Be consistent with your referencing style across the document.
- Referencing should be done with reference manager software such as Endnote, Mendeley, etc.
- If your article has DOI, it should be mentioned at the end of references.
Example of a reference list:

- Printed journal article with 1 to 6 authors:

- Printed journal article with more than 6 authors:

- E-journal article:

  OR


- Article In other language

- Web page:

- Book:

- eBooks Publically Available on the Internet:

- Book chapter:

- Chapter by a Contributing Author in a Publically Available eBook
159-92. Available from:

- Paper from Print Conference Proceedings:

- Paper from Publically Available Online Conference Proceedings:

For more information see https://wilkes.libguides.com/c.php?g=191948&p=1266863