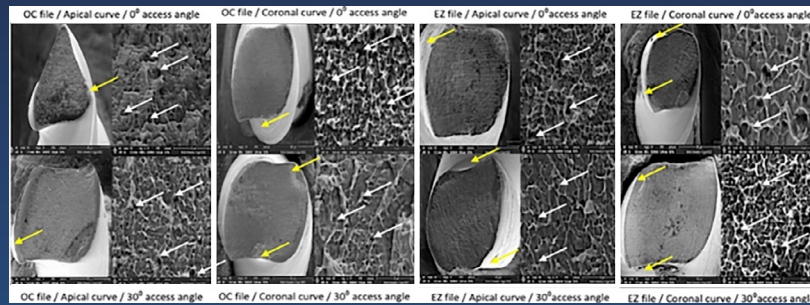
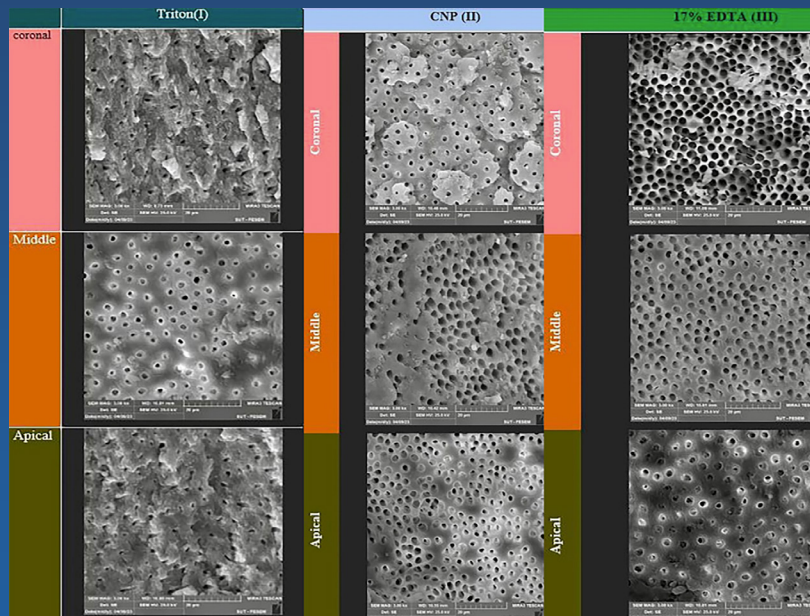




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From Wakas Oram et al. EEJ Issue 2; 139-45

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Journal's target audience includes academicians, specialists, residents, and general practitioners working in the fields of endodontics, dentistry, medicine and other related fields.

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Abstract: An abstract should be submitted with all submissions except for Letters to the Editor. The abstract of Original Articles should be structured with subheadings (Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion). Please check Table 1 below for word count specifications.

Keywords: Each submission must be accompanied by a minimum of three to a maximum of six keywords for subject indexing at the end of the abstract. The keywords should be listed in full without abbreviations. The keywords should be selected from the National Library of Medicine, Medical Subject Headings database (<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>).

Manuscript Types

Original Articles: This is the most important type of article since it provides new information based on original research. The main text of original articles should be structured with Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion subheadings. Please check Table 1 for the limitations for Original Articles.

Statistical analysis to support conclusions is usually necessary. Statistical analyses must be conducted in accordance with international statistical reporting standards (Altman DG, Gore SM, Gardner MJ, Pocock SJ. Statistical guidelines for contributors to medical journals. *Br Med J* 1983; 7; 1489-93). Information on statistical analyses should be provided with a separate subheading under the Materials and Methods section and the statistical software that was used during the process must be specified.

Units should be prepared in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

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TABLE 1. Limitations for each manuscript type

Type of manuscript	Word limit	Abstract word limit	Reference limit	Table limit	Figure limit
Original Article	3500	350 (Structured)	40	6	5 or total of 15 images
Review Article	5000	350	50	6	10 or total of 20 images
Case Report	1000	200	25	No tables	5 or total of 15 images
Case Series	2000	200	25	10 or total of 20 images	10 or total of 20 images
Case Report: Literature of Review	3500	200	No limit	10 or total of 20 images	10 or total of 20 images
Letter to the Editor	500	No abstract	5	No tables	No media

of knowledge of a topic in clinical practice and should guide future studies. The main text should contain Introduction, Clinical and Research Consequences, and Conclusion sections. Please check Table 1 for the limitations for Review Articles.

Case Reports, Case Series and Literature of Review: There is limited space for case reports in the journal and reports on rare cases or conditions that constitute challenges in diagnosis and treatment, those offering new therapies or revealing knowledge not included in the literature, and interesting and educative case reports are accepted for publication. The text should include Introduction, Case Presentation, Discussion, and Conclusion subheadings. Please check Table 1 for the limitations for Case Reports.

Letters to the Editor: This type of manuscript discusses important parts, overlooked aspects, or lacking parts of a previously published article. Articles on subjects within the scope of the journal that might attract the readers' attention, particularly educative cases, may also be submitted in the form of a "Letter to the Editor." Readers can also present their comments on the published manuscripts in the form of a "Letter to the Editor." Abstract, Keywords, and Tables, Figures, Images, and other media should not be included. The text should be unstructured. The manuscript that is being commented on must be properly cited within this manuscript.

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Tables should be included in the main document, presented after the reference list, and they should be numbered consecutively in the order they are referred to within the main text. A descriptive title must be placed above the tables. Abbreviations used in the tables should be defined below the tables by footnotes (even if they are defined within the main text). Tables should be created using the "insert table" command of the word processing software and they should be arranged clearly to provide easy reading. Data presented in the tables should not be a repetition of the data presented within the main text but should be supporting the main text.

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When a drug, product, hardware, or software program is mentioned within the main text, product information, including the name of the product, the producer of the prod-

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All references, tables, and figures should be referred to within the main text, and they should be numbered consecutively in the order they are referred to within the main text.

Limitations, drawbacks, and the shortcomings of original articles should be mentioned in the Discussion section before the conclusion paragraph.

Please note that British English spelling and terminology should be used in the manuscripts.

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References

While citing publications, preference should be given to the latest, most up-to-date publications. If an ahead-of-print publication is cited, the DOI number should be provided. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of references. Journal titles should be abbreviated in accordance with the journal abbreviations in Index Medicus/MEDLINE/PubMed. When there are 6 or fewer authors, all authors should be listed. If there are 7 or more authors, the first 6 authors should be listed followed by "et al." In the main text of the manuscript, references should be cited using Arabic numbers in parentheses. The reference styles for different types of publications are presented in the following examples.

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Author. Title. Journal Year|Volume|Issue|Pages|.

Rankovic A, Rancic N, Jovanovic M, Ivanovic M, Gajovic O, Lazic Z, et al. Impact of imaging diagnostics on the budget – Are we spending too much? *Vojnosanit Pregl* 2013; 70(7): 709-11.

Book Section:

Author. Title. In:| Editor, `editor`.^` editors`.| Book Title|. Edition ed|. Place Published|: Publisher|; Year|. p. Pages|. Suh KN, Keystone JS. Malaria and babesiosis In: Gorbach SL, Barlett JG, Blacklow NR, editors. *Infectious Diseases*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams; 2004. p.2290-308.

Books with a Single Author:

Author. Title|. Edition ed|. Place Published|: Publisher|; Year|. Sweetman SC. *Martindale the Complete Drug Reference*. 34th ed. London: Pharmaceutical Press; 2005.

Conference Proceedings:

Author. Title. In:| Editor, `editor`.^` editors`.| Conference Name|; Year of Conference| Date|; Conference Location|; Publisher|; Year of Conference|. p. Pages|. Bengissson S. Sothemin BG. Enforcement of data protection, privacy and security in medical informatics. In: Lun KC, Degoulet P, Piemme TE, Rienhoff O, editors. *MEDINFO 92. Proceedings of the 7th World Congress on Medical Informatics*; 1992 Sept 6-10; Geneva, Switzerland. Amsterdam: North-Holland; 1992. pp.1561-5.

Scientific or Technical Report:

Author. Title|. Type|. Place Published|: Institution|; Year| Date|. Report No.: Report Number|. Cusick M, Chew EY, Hoogwerf B, Agrón E, Wu L, Lindley A, et al. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Risk factors for renal replacement therapy in the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS), Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Kidney Int: 2004. Report No: 26.

Thesis:

Author. Title|. Type|. Place Published|: Institution|; Year| Date|. Report No.: Report Number|. Kaplan SI. Post-hospital home health care: elderly access and utilization (dissertation). St Louis (MO): Washington Univ; 1995.

Epub Ahead of Print Articles:

Author. Title. Alternate Title Year| Date Accessed. doi: DOI. [Epub ahead of print]. Cai L, Yeh BM, Westphalen AC, Roberts JP, Wang ZJ. Adult living donor liver imaging. *Diagn Interv Radiol*. 2016 Feb 24. doi: 10.5152/dir.2016.15323. [Epub ahead of print].

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The EEJ is committed to encouraging dissemination of academic work and interdisciplinary cooperation.

Ethics Policy

The observance of ethical principles throughout the research and publication process is fundamental to ensuring the integrity of the work and furthering the goal of contributing to and sharing high-quality, objective, reliable, and useful information.

The EEJ has adopted ethical principles based on the guidelines prepared by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (<https://publicationethics.org/>). We implement these processes to ensure appropriate support for our authors and their institutions, as well as our readers. It is crucial that all of the stakeholders in the process (authors, readers and researchers, publishers, reviewers, and editors) comply with ethical principles.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Authors

Studies submitted for publication must be original work of the author. References to other studies must be cited and/or quoted completely and accurately;

Only those who provide a substantial intellectual contribution to the content of the work may be cited as an author. Other contributors may be recognized with acknowledgements at the conclusion of the article;

All competing interests or relationships that may be perceived to constitute a conflict of interest must be declared and explained;

All studies involving human or animal subjects must comply with national and international laws and guidelines regarding privacy and ethical conduct (e.g., World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki, US National Institutes of Health Policy on the Use of Laboratory Animals, EU Directive on the Use of Animals) and the details of approval and observance should be indicated in the Materials and Methods section of the manuscript;

Authors must be able to provide documentation showing that they have the right to use the data analyzed, all necessary permission related to the research, and appropriate consent;

Raw data and other material used in the article must be available and may be requested from the author(s) in order to verify the validity of the reporting;

In the event the author(s) notice an error at any point in the publication process or after publication, they have the obligation to inform the journal editor or publisher and cooperate in appropriate corrective action;

Authors may not submit their article for publication to more than one journal simultaneously. Each application must be initiated following the completion of any previous effort. Previously published articles, will not be accepted, including translations, without the proper acknowledgement of the original author;

Changes in authorship designation (such as adding authors, changing the printed order of the authors, removing an author) once the evaluation process has begun will not be accepted in order to protect all parties involved.

Ethical Duties and Responsibilities of the Editors

The editor is responsible for everything published in the journal. In the context of this responsibility, editors have the following duties and obligations:

Endeavor to meet the needs of readers and authors;

Maintain continuous development to improve the journal;

Consistently work to ensure quality and academic integrity. The editor is responsible for confirming that the publishing policies and standards are upheld;

Support freedom of thought;

Prevent business needs or other considerations from compromising intellectual and ethical standards, including acting in a balanced, objective, and fair manner in the course of their duties without any discrimination based on gender, religious or political beliefs, ethnic or geographical origin, sponsorship, renown, or other influence;

Apply the publicly defined publication policies created and enforced to ensure a timely and impartial evaluation process for all submissions;

Protect intellectual property and to defend the rights of the journal and author(s);

Demonstrate clarity and transparency. The editor is expected to ensure that any errors, inconsistencies, or misleading statements are corrected quickly and appropriately acknowledged;

Perform a thorough, timely, and objective investigation of any complaint or allegation of misconduct, including providing the opportunity for the author to present information refuting accusations, and to share the findings and conclusions and implement appropriate action, which may include, but is not limited to rejection of an article.

Declaration of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Assisted Technology in Scientific Writing

At submission, authors should disclose whether they used artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technologies (such as Large Language Models [LLMs], chatbots, or image creators)

in the production of submitted work. Authors who use such technology should describe, in both the Title Page and the submitted work, how they used it. Authors who used AI technology to conduct the study should describe its use in the methods section in sufficient detail to enable replication to the approach, including the tool used, version, and prompts where applicable. Chatbots (such as ChatGPT) and AI assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author nor cited because they cannot be responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, and these responsibilities are required for authorship. Therefore, humans are responsible for any submitted material that included the use of AI-assisted technologies. Authors should carefully review and edit the result because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Authors should be able to assert that there is no plagiarism in their paper, including in text and images produced by the AI. Humans must ensure there is appropriate attribution of all quoted material, including full citations.

Reader Relationship

The editor is to make publication decisions based on expectations of suitable and desirable material. Studies accepted for publication must be original contributions that benefit the reader, researcher, practitioner, and the literature. In addition, editors are obliged to take into account feedback from readers, researchers, and practitioners, and to provide an informative response. Readers will also be informed of any funding provided to support published research.

Author Relationship

The decision to accept an article is to be based on the importance, original value, validity, and clarity of expression of the work, and the goals and objectives of the journal;

Studies accepted for evaluation and publication will not be withdrawn unless serious problems are identified;

The editor will not disregard positive reviewer comments unless there is a serious problem with the study;

New editors will not change publishing decisions made by previous editor(s) unless there is a serious problem;

A description of the submission and evaluation process is publicly available;

Authors are provided with descriptive and informative feedback.

Reviewer Relationship

Reviewers are to be selected according to the subject of the study;

Information and guidance for the evaluation phase is provided;

Any conflicts of interest between authors and reviewers will be disclosed and managed appropriately;

Reviewer identity is to be kept confidential to preserve a blind review process;

Reviewers are to evaluate the study using unbiased, scientific, and constructive comments. Unkind or unscientific commentary will not be permitted;

Reviewers will be evaluated using criteria such as timely response and quality of observations;

The pool of reviewers is to be assessed and supplemented regularly to ensure a broad scope of expertise.

Editorial Board Relationship

The editor works with the members of the editorial board to ensure that they are familiar with journal policies and developments in regular meetings and announcements, and will provide training for new members and assistance to board members during their tenure in their role as a supporter of the journal.

Editorial board members must be qualified and able to contribute to the journal;

Members of the editorial board must evaluate studies impartially and independently;

Editorial board members with the appropriate expertise will be given the opportunity to evaluate suitable articles;

The editor will maintain regular contact with the editorial board and hold regular meetings regarding the development of editorial policies and other aspects of journal management.

Creativity and Openness

Constructive criticism is to be encouraged;

Authors will be given the opportunity to reply to criticism or lodge complaints;

Negative results will not be a reason for submission denial.

Peer-Review Policy

Only those manuscripts approved by its every individual author and that were not published before in or sent to another journal, are accepted for evaluation.

Submitted manuscripts that pass preliminary control are scanned for plagiarism using iThenticate software. After plagiarism check, the eligible ones are evaluated by Editor-in-Chief for their originality, methodology, the importance of the subject covered and compliance with the journal scope. Editor-in-Chief evaluates manuscripts for their scientific content without regard to ethnic origin, gender, sexual orientation, citizenship, religious belief or political philosophy of the authors and ensures a fair double-blind peer review of the selected manuscripts.

The selected manuscripts are sent to at least two national/international referees for evaluation and publication decision is given by Editor-in-Chief upon modification by the authors in accordance with the referees' claims.

Editor-in-Chief does not allow any conflicts of interest between the authors, editors and reviewers and is responsible for final decision for publication of the manuscripts in the Journal.

Reviewers' judgments must be objective. Reviewers' comments on the following aspects are expected while conducting the review.

Does the manuscript contain new and significant information?

Does the abstract clearly and accurately describe the content of the manuscript?

Is the problem significant and concisely stated?

Are the methods described comprehensively?

Are the interpretations and conclusions justified by the results?

Are adequate references made to other Works in the field?

Is the language acceptable?

Reviewers must ensure that all the information related to submitted manuscripts is kept as confidential and must report to the editor if they are aware of copyright infringement and plagiarism on the author's side.

A reviewer who feels unqualified to review the topic of a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process.

The editor informs the reviewers that the manuscripts are confidential information and that this is a privileged interaction. The reviewers and editorial board cannot discuss the manuscripts with other persons. The anonymity of the referees is important.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Reviewers

Peer review of research embodies the scientific method, subjecting the work to the exacting scrutiny of knowledgeable colleagues. The rigor of the review process directly affects the quality of the literature; it provides confidence in an objective and independent evaluation of the published work. The EEJ uses a double-blind review process. All comments and the evaluation are transmitted through the journal management system. Reviewers should:

Only agree to evaluate studies related to their specialty;

Return reviews promptly and within the designated timeframe;

Evaluate with impartiality. Nationality, gender, religious beliefs, political beliefs, commercial concerns, or other considerations must not influence the evaluation;

Refuse to review any work with a potential conflict of interest and inform the journal editor;

Maintain confidentiality of all information. Destroy manuscripts and related material following the review. Only the final published version may be used for any purpose;

Report any suspicion of misconduct to the editor;

Use thoughtful and constructive language intended to improve the quality of the article. Hostile or derogatory comments are not acceptable.

Communications between Editors and peer reviewers contain confidential information that should not be shared with third parties. Reviewers who seek assistance from a trainee or colleague in the performance of a review should acknowledge these individuals' contributions in the written comments submitted to the editor. Reviewers must maintain the confidentiality of the manuscript, which may prohibit the uploading of the manuscript to software or other AI technologies where confidentiality cannot be assured. Reviewers must request permission from the journal prior to using AI technology to facilitate their review.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Publisher

The role of the publisher includes stewardship of the scholarly record. As such, the publisher should:

Abide by ethical principles related to research integrity; the process of application, review, and selection; and publication;

Collaborate with the editor and the editorial board to maintain and develop the journal in a relationship that recognizes editorial independence and is defined by written agreement;

Publish content in a timely manner, including corrections, clarifications, and retractions;

Preserve published work.

The publication processes of the journal are conducted in accordance with the guidelines of International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME), the Council of Science Editors (CSE), the Committee of Publication Ethics (COPE), the European Association of Science Editors (EASE) and National Information Standards Organization (NISO).

Examples of some activities considered to be contrary to scientific research and publication ethics:

Plagiarism: The representation of the ideas, methods, data, or other work of another, in whole or in part, as one's own. The original source must be appropriately acknowledged. Authors are encouraged to offer unique work that does not rely on substantial use of other sources, regardless of citation.

Fraud: The use of fabricated or falsified data or other deceptive misrepresentation of fact.

Distortion: Manipulation of the research records, data, images, or results, or presenting unused devices or materials as if they were used in the research, particularly in the interests of study sponsors.

Republication: Duplicate submissions presented as unique publications.

Slicing: The use of a portion of data or findings derived from a single research idea in multiple smaller units as separate publications.

Inaccurate authorship: The inclusion of individuals as named authors who were not active contributors, the failure to include contributors, or the inappropriate ranking of authors.

Lack of acknowledgement of individuals, institutions, or organizations that provided financial or other substantial support to the work.

Use of a thesis or unpublished study without the permission of the owner.

Failure to comply with ethical rules for human and animal research, including respect for patient rights and animal welfare, or obtaining the required approval.

The misuse of resources, facilities, or devices provided for scientific research.

The use of false or misleading statements.

On rare occasions it may be necessary for a journal to impose sanctions on researchers who have engaged in questionable research practices or publishing ethics malpractice: for example, a ban against publishing any further articles in the journal when doing so puts the journal's reputation demonstrably at risk, or not permitting a researcher to serve as a reviewer or editor. Bans of this nature may be implemented for a period of time and revoked or extended if necessary, upon review at the conclusion of the allotted time period. Sanctions may be appealed by writing to the journal editor.

Plagiarism Policy

Plagiarism is the theft of another's work and a violation of ethics, regardless of whether it is intentional or not. It is unacceptable conduct to submit or publish manuscripts using other sources without appropriately citing the reference. It is the policy of the EEJ, to use plagiarism detection software for all submissions and to perform an editorial review when necessary. The editor or the editorial board may request revision or reject a manuscript that does not meet publication standards, including plagiarism, citation or other manipulation, or any fraudulent misrepresentation.

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However, conflicts can also occur through individual relationships, academic competition, intellectual approach, and more. Authors should refrain as much as possible from any relationship that could restrict their ability to objectively access data or analyze, interpret, prepare, and publish their article. Authors must disclose any relationships related to study submissions.

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