

Instructions to Author

Fons Scientia Journals are born out of a revolutionary search. The journal publishes research reports, review articles and scientific commentaries. All submissions are peer reviewed by the editorial board and a select group of reviewers. Please make sure that all guidelines are followed carefully. All the accepted articles will be queued for publication and will appear in the futures issues based on the priorities set by the editorial board. Manuscript must be prepared in accordance with Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, guidelines establish by International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.

Authorship and Contributorship

An "author" is generally considered to be someone who has made substantive intellectual contributions to a published study.

Criteria for Authorship

Authorship credit should be based on

- Substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
- Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content
- Final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3.
- When a large, multicenter group has conducted the work, the group should identify the individuals who accept direct responsibility for the manuscript.
- Acquisition of funding, collection of data, or general supervision of the research group alone does not constitute authorship.
- All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify should be listed.
- Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.

Contributors listed in Acknowledgments

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an acknowledgments section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance, or a department chairperson who provided only general support.

Conflicts of Interest

Authors submitting a manuscript, whether an article or a letter, they are responsible for disclosing all conflicts of interest

Related to:

- Individual Authors' Commitments
- Project Support
- Commitments of Editors, Journal Staff, or Reviewers

Authors should do so in the manuscript on a conflict-of-interest notification page that follows the title page, providing additional detail, if necessary, in a cover letter that accompanies the manuscript.

Privacy and Confidentiality

Right to privacy should not be violated without informed consent.

Protection of Human Subjects and Animals in Research

When reporting experiments on human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5). If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should indicate whether the institutional and national guide for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

Clinical Trial Registry (For Pharmacy or Medical Related Research)

All Clinical trials must be registered with clinical trial registry. (India – www.ctri.in).

Types of Manuscript

Original Article

It should present new experimental studies, which must be presented in sufficient detail to ensure the reproducibility and constitute a significant contribution to knowledge. Up to 3000 words excluding about 30 reference and abstracts

Review Article

Concise and critical surveys of novel accomplishments in the author's research field and should bring up the most important current topics or present interpretative and critical account, but not simple compilation, on subjects of general interest. Up to 4000 words excluding about 90 references and abstracts

Letter to Editor

Short, decisive observation. Up to 500 words and 5 references

Manuscript Preparation

The text of original article should be divided into following headings: Abstract, Key-word, Introduction, Material and Methods, Result, Discussion, Reference, Table and figure legends.

Title Page (First Page of Manuscript)

The title page should have the following information:

1. Article title. Concise and should include all information that will make electronic retrieval of the article both sensitive and specific.
2. 'Authors' names and institutional affiliations with each author's highest academic degree(s). Provide email Id also. The name of the department(s) and institution(s) to which the work should be attributed.
3. Disclaimers, if any.
 - Contact information for corresponding authors. The name, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and e -mail address of the author responsible for

correspondence about the manuscript. The corresponding author should indicate clearly whether his or her e-mail address can be published.

- Source(s) of support in the form of grants, equipment, drugs, or all of these.
- The number of figures and tables. It is difficult for editorial staff and reviewers to determine whether the figures and tables that should have accompanied a manuscript were actually included unless the numbers of figures and tables are noted on the title page.

Conflict-of-Interest Notification Page

It should be included on pages immediately following the title page.

ABSTRACT

The abstract (not more than 250 words) should follow the title page. It should provide the context or background for the study and should state the study's purpose, basic procedures (selection of study subjects or laboratory animals, observational and analytical methods), main findings (giving specific effect sizes and their statistical significance, if possible), and principal conclusions. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations.

KEYWORDS

Four to Five Keywords separated by comma to indicate about the research or review work.

INTRODUCTION

Provide a context or background for the study (that is, 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 clear, and any prespecified subgroup analyses should be described. Provide only directly pertinent references, and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Methods section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was being written; all information obtained during the study belongs in the Results section.

Selection and Description of Participants

Describe your selection of the observational or experimental participants (patients or laboratory animals, including controls) clearly, including eligibility and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Because the relevance of such variables as age and sex to the object of research is not always clear, authors should explain their use when they are included in a study report—for example, authors should explain why only participants of certain ages were included or why women were excluded. The guiding principle should be clarity about how and why a study was done in a particular way. When authors use such variables as race or ethnicity, they should define how they measured these variables and justify their relevance.

Technical Information

Identify the methods, apparatus (give the manufacturer's name and address in parentheses), and procedures in sufficient detail to allow others 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 the 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. Authors submitting review manuscripts should include a section describing the methods used for locating, selecting, extracting, and synthesizing data. These methods should also be summarized in the abstract.

Statistics

Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the reported results. 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 P values, which fail 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.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat all the data in the tables or illustrations in the text; emphasize or summarize only the most important observations. Extra or supplementary materials and technical detail can be placed in an appendix where they will be accessible but will not interrupt the flow of the text, or they can be published solely in the electronic version of the journal. When data are summarized in the Results section, give numeric results not only as derivatives (for example, percentages) but also as the absolute numbers from which the derivatives were calculated, and specify the statistical methods used to analyze them. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the paper and to assess supporting data. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries; do not duplicate data in graphs and tables. Avoid nontechnical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as "random" (which implies a randomizing device), "normal," "significant," "correlations," and "sample." Where scientifically appropriate, analyses of the data by such variables as age and sex should be included. Emphasize the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusions that follow from them. Do not repeat in detail data or other information given in the Introduction or the Results section. For experimental studies, it is useful to begin the discussion by summarizing briefly the main findings, then explore possible mechanisms or explanations for these findings, compare and contrast the results with other relevant studies, state the limitations of the study, and explore the implications of the findings for future research and for clinical practice. Link the conclusions with the goals of the study but avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not adequately supported by the data. In particular, avoid making statements on economic benefits and costs unless the manuscript includes the appropriate economic data and analyses. Avoid claiming priority or alluding to work that has not been completed. State new hypotheses when warranted with clear labels.

REFERENCES

The references must be listed in the ACS style. All the references should be numbered sequentially [in square brackets] in the text and listed in the same numerical order in the reference section. The reference numbers must be finalized and the bibliography must be fully formatted before submission.

Following are a few examples of references listed in the ACS style:

Journal Reference

- [1] Bard, M.; Woods, R.A.; Bartón, D.H.; Corrie, J.E.; Widdowson, D.A. Sterol mutants of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: chromatographic analyses. *Lipids*, 1977, 12(8), 645-654.
- [2] Zhang, W.; Brombosz, S.M.; Mendoza, J.L.; Moore, J.S. A high -yield, one-step synthesis of o-phenylene ethynylene cyclic trimer via precipitation-driven alkyne metathesis. *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, 70, 10198-10201.

Book Reference

[3] Crabtree, R.H. The Organometallic Chemistry of the Transition Metals, 3rd ed.; Wiley & Sons: New York, 2001.

Book Chapter Reference

[4] Wheeler, D.M.S.; Wheeler, M.M. In: Studies in Natural Products Chemistry; Atta-ur-Rahman, Ed.; Elsevier Science B. V: Amsterdam, 1994; Vol. 14, pp. 3-46.

Conference Proceedings

[5] Jakeman, D.L.; Withers, S.G.E. In: Carbohydrate Bioengineering: Interdisciplinary Approaches, Proceedings of the 4th Carbohydrate Bioengineering Meeting, Stockholm, Sweden, June 10-13, 2001; Teeri, T.T.; Svensson, B.; Gilbert, H.J.; Feizi, T., Eds.; Royal Society of Chemistry: Cambridge, UK, 2002; pp. 3-8.

URL (webpage)

[6] National Library of Medicine. Specialized Information Services: Toxicology and Environmental Health.

<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html> (Accessed May 23, 2004).

Patent

[7] Hoch, J.A.; Huang, S. Screening methods for the identification of novel antibiotics. U.S. Patent 6,043,045, March 28, 2000.

Thesis

[8] Mackel, H. Capturing the Spectra of Silicon Solar Cells. PhD Thesis, The Australian National University: Canberra, December 2004.

E-citations

[9] Citations for articles/material published exclusively online or in open access (free-to-view), must contain the exact Web addresses (URLs) at the end of the reference(s), except those posted on an author's Web site unless editorially essential, e.g. 'Reference: Available from: URL'.

Some important points to remember

- All references must be complete and accurate.
- All authors must be cited and there should be no use of the phrase et al.
- Online citations should include the date of access.
- Journal abbreviations should follow the Index Medicus/MEDLINE.
- Take special care of the punctuation convention as described in the above-mentioned examples.
- Superscript in the in-text citations and reference section should be avoided.
- Abstracts, unpublished data and personal communications (which can only be included if prior permission has been obtained) should not be given in the reference section but they may be mentioned in the text and details provided as footnotes.
- The authors are encouraged to use a **Mendeley Desktop** (Free for Academia) when formatting their reference list, as this allows references to be automatically extracted.

Tables

- Each table should be given the number and a brief title.
- The tables in the text should be in consecutive order.
- Explanatory matter is placed in footnotes, not in the heading.

Illustrations

Figure Captions

- Number each figure in the text in consecutive order.
- The original source should be acknowledged.

- The legends should be labelled with numerals corresponding to the figures etc.

Units of Measurement

- Length, height, weight and volume should be reported in metric units.
- Temperatures should be in degrees Celsius.
- Blood Pressure measured in mm of mercury.
- All haematological and biochemistry measurements stated in SI units.

Abbreviations and Symbols

Use only standard abbreviations; use of nonstandard abbreviations can be confusing to readers. Avoid abbreviations in the title of the manuscript. The spelled -out abbreviation followed by the abbreviation in parenthesis should be used on first mention unless the abbreviation is a standard unit of measurement.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION TO THE JOURNAL

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FS Journal of Engineering Research to jenggres@fonscientia.com