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- Abstract (English and Indonesian)

- ☒ Abstract consist of 100-250 words
- ☒ Keywords consist of 3-10 words

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- ☒ Methods
- ☒ Results
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- ☒ Numbers of figures and/or tables in Arabic numerals
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(dr. Dewi Mustikarani)

10/12/2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

The Indonesian Journal of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Digestive Endoscopy accepts manuscripts from physicians all over Indonesia and abroad in the form of original articles, review articles, case reports related with the field of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Digestive Endoscopy.

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Manuscripts may be sent to secretariat of The Indonesian Journal of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Digestive Endoscopy with correspondence address: Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Jl. Diponegoro No. 71 Jakarta 10430 Indonesia. Phone: +62-21-3148680; Facsimile: +62-21-3148681.

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATIONS

Manuscripts should be original, unpublished and have never been sent to another publisher. Manuscripts may be written in Bahasa Indonesia or English, should be typed on letter/quarto size paper, double-spaced, with a left and right margin of 3 cm each. Submit two copies of the manuscript.

Manuscripts should be sent by e-mail: ina.jghe@gmail.com.

TITLE

The title of the manuscript should be brief, informative, and should be able to explain the content of the manuscript, it consists of maximal 15 words. The name of the author or co-authors and institution should be mentioned completely under the title accompanied by a correspondent address, phone number/facsimile and e-mail.

ABSTRACT

Abstract written in English and Indonesian; consisting of 100-250 words. Keywords should be listed at the bottom of the abstract, consisting of 3-10 words.

Original Article

Abstract in original article consisted of (1) Background containing the reasons for the importance of conducting such study and study purposes; (2) Method that contains the place and time of the study, sample size, methods of data collection and analysis; (3) Results contains the main results related to the study questions; (4) Conclusion contains answers to study questions.

Case Report and Review Article

Abstract in case report and review article consists of 1 to 3 paragraphs.

WRITING STRUCTURE

The content of the manuscript should be informative, concise, clear and should be written in this format:

Original Article

- Abstract and keywords (English and Indonesian)
- Introduction: Consists of 1 to 3 paragraphs. Including study background that supports the existing literature, the study objectives and hypotheses to be tested or questions will be answered from the study
- Method: Explained about the study design, place and time of the study, sampling method, inclusion and exclusion criteria and study population. Study variables and the relationship between variables must be clearly stated. Mentioned statistical analysis and computer programs that are being used

- Results: Presented in text form (narrative), tables and images
- Discussion: Starting with the main results of this study and explain the findings also compare and distinguish the relevant earlier study. Mentioned weaknesses of this study and examine the implications of the results of study to clinical practice and further study possibilities
- Conclusion: Conclusions related to the study objectives and avoid the use of questions and numbers
- References

Case Report

- Abstract and keywords (English and Indonesian)
- Introduction: Consists of 1 to 3 paragraphs
- Case illustrations: Explaining what happened to the patient, the chronology of events and why the procedure is selected. Accompanied by pictures or illustrations that support
- Discussion: Explaining how and why decisions were made and lessons learned from the experiences of these cases
- References

Review Article

- Abstract and keywords (English and Indonesian)
- Introduction: Consists of 1 to 3 paragraphs
- Content: Usually contain a diagnosis or procedure of the latest of a disease. The sequence of writing for example, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, management, and prognosis
- Conclusion: Summarizes the discussion and give emphasis on the results of discussions about the content
- References

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations that accompany the manuscript may be in the form of tables, figure, graphics and/or charts. Illustrations can be included in the text or as a separate file.

Table consists of table number, title, data in the form of letters and numbers, and descriptions of the table. Tables in a review article, complete with literature numbers. Explain acronyms and symbols that are not common in the table footnotes. Figure and graphics along with a number and a description.

Data presented in the text does not repeat the data in tables and figures except to emphasize or highlight important findings.

REFERENCES

References should be written according to the Vancouver style with a minimum number of 12 references. There are some standard applications for managing the references such as *mendeley*, *refworks*, *zotero* (free) or *endnote* and *reference manager* (paid application). Recent literature should be included, one year before the publication schedule. References format used in accordance with standards established by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors that can be downloaded at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirement.html. Examples of writing a reference is as follows:

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Consist of author's name, title of article, the editor's name, book title, edition number, location of publication, publisher name, year of publication also first and last page numbers of articles

Spechler SJ. Gastroesophageal reflux disease and its complications. In: Grenel JH, Mc Quaid KR, Friedman SL, eds. Diagnosis and treatment in gastroenterology. 2nd ed. International Edition a Lange Medical Book. Connecticut: Prentice-Hall International Inc 1996.p.245-92.

- **Journal or magazine**

Consist of author's name, article title, journal name using standard abbreviations, year of publication, the volume of publication also page number first and the last article

* One until six authors

Abdullah M, Otsuka H, Rani AA, Sato T, Syam AF, Fujino MA. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and gastropathy: a comparison between Indonesian and Japanese patients. World J Gastroenterol 2009;15:4928-31.

* More than six authors

Ohki T, Tateishi R, Goto E, Sato T, Masuzaki R, Imamura J, et al. Influence of anti-HBc seropositivity on the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in HCV-infected patients after adjusting for confounding factors. J Viral Hepatol 2010;17:91-7.

- **Internet**

Consists of author's name, article title, date of access and website address

Morse SS. Factors in the emergence of infectious disease. Emerg Infect Dis [serial online] 1995 Jan-Mar [cited 1998 Jun 5];1(1):[24 screen]. Available from: URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/eid.htm>.

- **Thesis or Dissertation**

Consist of author's name, title of thesis/dissertation, the location of the university, the university's name, year of approval.

Kay JG. Intracellular cytokine trafficking and phagocytosis in macrophages [PhD thesis]. St Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland 2007.

- **Proceedings book**

Consist of author's name, book title, name of event, in coordination, venues, publishers address, name of publisher, year published.

Kimura J, Shibasaki H, editors. 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.

- **Guidance or consensus book**

Consist of organization's name, title, publishers address, name of publisher, year published also first and last page number of article.

World Health Organization. Dengue hemorrhagic fever: diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control. 2nd ed. Geneva WHO, 1997.p.1-83.

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