Information for authors

Email manuscript submissions to the Editor, The ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry at the following address:

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1. Confirmation that the manuscript is original material, has never been published before, is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and has been approved by all authors.
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Manuscript Format and Style

Type the manuscript on one side of white A4 paper (8.5 * 11 in.), with margins of at least 1 in. Double space all portions of the manuscript, including title page, abstract, text, acknowledgements, references,
individual tables, and figures. Each section should begin on a separate page. Number pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, beginning with the title page. The following describes the different types of submissions published in The ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, including specific requirements for each, such as maximum word count and number of tables and figures allowed. These restrictions are enforced so the Journal can publish as many papers in each issue as possible.

**Categories of Papers**

**Review articles:** This category is for scholarly, comprehensive reviews that summarize and critically evaluate research in the field addressed and identify future implications. Review articles should not exceed 5,000 words (not including structured abstracts of up to 300 words, 3-5 key words, references, tables, and figures) with a maximum of 5 figures and tables in total.

**Original articles:** This category is intended for full-scale basic or clinical studies. Original articles should not exceed 5,000 words (not including structured abstracts of up to 300 words, 3-5 key words, references, tables, and figures) with a maximum of 5 figures and 5 tables in total.

**Country/Meeting reports:** This category is for country or scientific meeting reports. It is for authoritative proceedings, new policy, trends in psychiatry and mental health and clinical studies in the region or a country. Reports should contain no more than 5,000 words (not including structured abstracts of up to 300 words, 3-5 key words, references, tables, and figures).

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**Education section:** This section is dedicated to articles that contribute to increasing knowledge in postgraduate education in psychiatry. This include examples of model answer for postgraduate psychiatry examination and research on postgraduate psychiatry education.

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**Proceedings:** This section is for abstracts that were accepted and presented at the conferences in the ASEAN region.

**Letters to the Editor:** These should briefly respond to recent articles. Letters to the Editor should not exceed 750 words (including text and references) with a maximum of one table or figure.

**Editorials and Book reviews:** The body of these articles should not exceed 500 words (including a maximum of 5 references) without tables or figures.

**Special Tribute:** This section dedicated to renowned psychiatrists who contributed to the field of psychiatry in the ASEAN region.
Title page:

The title page should carry the following information:

1. Title, which should be concise but informative without using acronyms.
2. Authors, including first name, middle initial, and last name along with highest academic degree(s) and institutional affiliation(s) of each author.
3. A Running Head of 45 characters or less (count letters and spaces).
4. A Corresponding Author with full address, telephone and fax numbers, and email address.
5. Statistical summary of the manuscript, including the total number of words, the number of words in the abstract, and the numbers of references, tables, and figures.

Abstract:

The abstract should include: Objective: purpose of the study or research question; Methods: study design, sample selection, setting, subjects, interventions(s) if any and main outcome measure(s); Results: main findings (giving their statistical significance, if possible); and Conclusions.

Text:

Introduction: Provide a 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 main and secondary objectives should be made clear, and any prespecified subgroup analyses should be described. Give only strictly pertinent references and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

Methods: The Methods section should 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 belong 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. The guiding principle should be clarity about how and why a study was done in a particular way. Technical information: Identify the methods, apparatus (give the manufacturer's name and address in parentheses), and procedures in sufficient detail to allow other workers to reproduce the experiment. 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. 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.

Results: Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat in the text all the data in the tables or illustrations; emphasize or summarize only important observations. 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. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the paper and to assess its support. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries; do not duplicate data in graphs and tables.
Discussion: Emphasize 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. 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. Avoid claiming priority and alluding to work that has not been completed.

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References: Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the references. Avoid using abstracts as references. References to papers accepted but not yet published should be designated as “in press” or “forthcoming”. Information from manuscripts submitted but not accepted should be avoided but, if necessary, may be cited in the text as “unpublished observations”. Avoid citing a “personal communication” unless it provides essential information not available from a public source, in which case the name of the person and date of communication should be cited in parentheses in the text.

Only relevant references cited in the text should be included, and numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Identify references in text, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals in brackets. References cited only in tables or figure legends should be numbered in accordance with the sequence established by the first identification in the text of the particular table or figure. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in the Index Medicus. Example citations: “Depression is a disease state affecting both the body and the brain, and it contributes to direct and indirect healthcare costs via consequent disability and reduced productivity [1]. Depression affects nearly 340 million people worldwide at any given time [2,3]. In clinical population with depression, physical symptoms are common [4-6]. The reference style should be in concordance with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (full details are available at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html). Examples are as follows:

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1. Standard journal article
List the first six authors followed by et al. (Note: NLM now lists all authors.)

More than six authors:

2. Organization as author

3. Both personal authors and an organization as author

4. No author given
21st century heart solution may have a sting in the tail. BMJ. 2002;325(7357):184.

5. Volume with supplement

6. Issue with supplement

7. Volume with part

8. Issue with part

9. Article published electronically ahead of the print version

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11. Editor(s), compiler(s) as author

12. Author(s) and editor(s)

13. Chapter in a book

14. Dissertation

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15. Newspaper article

16. Audiovisual material

17. Dictionary and similar references

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18. In press

ELECTRONIC MATERIAL
19. CD-ROM

20. Journal article on the Internet

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