



## AUTHOR'S GUIDELINES

### Index

IMPORTANT NOTE .....	2
GENERAL .....	2
OPEN ACCESS .....	2
LANGUAGE .....	2
AUDIENCE .....	3
AREAS .....	3
EDITORIAL POLICY .....	3
ETHICS .....	4
SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS .....	4
PREPARATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT .....	5
1- Covering Letter .....	5
2- Title page .....	5
3- Abstract and key words .....	6
4- Introduction .....	7
5- Materials and methods .....	7
6- Results .....	9
7- Discussion .....	9
Conclusions .....	9
8- Acknowledgements .....	9
9- Conflict of interest .....	9
10- References .....	9
11- Tables .....	11
12- Figures .....	11
What type of manuscript you want to send to JPPRes? .....	12
a- Original article .....	12
b- Critical Review .....	12
c- Short communication .....	12
d- Letter to the Editor .....	12
e- Case Report .....	13
f- Book or Thesis Review .....	13
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST .....	13
PLAGIARISM .....	14
Article withdrawal .....	14
Article Retraction .....	14
Article Removal: Legal limitations .....	15
Article Replacement .....	15
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	15
Check List for Submitting a Manuscript .....	15
Important e-mail IDs and URLs .....	15
Templates .....	15
REFEREES .....	16
REVISED MANUSCRIPT .....	17
PROOFS .....	17
Errata/Corrigenda .....	17
Offprints .....	17
Copyright .....	17



## Author's Guidelines

### IMPORTANT NOTE

**Starting in 2018, JPPRes will not accept manuscripts that claim to demonstrate antioxidant or antimicrobial activity with a single evaluation or assay method.** Several studies on natural phytochemical compounds produced conflicting results because of the nonspecific "one-dimensional" character of methods used to evaluate antioxidant activity. Because most natural antioxidants and phytochemicals are multifunctional (i.e., due to variations in system composition, type of oxidizable substrate, media of initiation and acceleration of oxidation, methods to assess oxidation and to quantify antioxidant activity), a reliable antioxidant protocol requires the measurement of more than one property relevant to either foods or biological systems. This also applies to the antimicrobial activity in which this activity will depend on the type of assay used for the evaluation of compounds or extracts.

### GENERAL

The Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmacognosy Research (JPPRes) is an international, specialized and peer-reviewed open access journal, which publishes studies in the pharmaceutical and herbal fields concerned with the physical, botanical, chemical, biological, toxicological properties and clinical applications of molecular entities, active pharmaceutical ingredients, devices and delivery systems for drugs, vaccines and biologicals, including their design, manufacture, evaluation and marketing.

This journal publishes research papers, reviews, commentaries and letters to the editor as well as special issues and review of pre- and post-graduate thesis from pharmacists or professionals involved in pharmaceutical sciences or pharmacognosy.

This journal is peer-reviewed and emphasizes scholarly publication and communication among pharmacists, researchers, students and other health care professionals. The focus is multi-dimensional: international pharmacy and pharmacognosy issues, pharmacy and pharmacognosy practice and education, clinical practice, drug information, commentaries and editorials.

Manuscripts submitted to JPPRes are only accepted on the understanding that they are subject to editorial review and that they have not been, and will not be, published in whole or in part in any other journal. All manuscripts are subjected to an assessment made by experts (peer review), outside the Editorial Committee of the JPPRes, which conducts an assessment of the items of single-blind. JPPRes has an acceptance rate of 39.7% (2013-2016). The average time between submission and final decision is 70 days and the average time between acceptance and final publication is 15 days.

The URL of the journal website is [jppres.com/jppres](http://jppres.com/jppres). The e-mails are [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)

### OPEN ACCESS

All articles published by Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmacognosy Research are made freely and permanently accessible online immediately upon publication, without subscription charges or registration barriers.

Authors of articles published in Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmacognosy Research are the copyright holders of their articles and have granted to any third party, in advance and in perpetuity, the right to use, reproduce or disseminate the article, according to the Document of Copyright and Ethics agreement of this journal.

### LANGUAGE

JPPRes accepts, in Spanish or English, review articles, articles for educational forum, reviews of book and thesis of pre- or post-graduate, original research articles (full length and short communications), letter to the editor, and case reports. Articles concerning all aspects of Pharmacy & Pharmacognosy will be



### Author's Guidelines

considered. Articles of general interest (e.g. methods, therapeutics, medical education, interesting websites, new drug information and commentary on a recent topic) are also welcome.

Manuscripts in which language is difficult to understand may be returned to the author for revision before scientific review.

### AUDIENCE

Biochemists, Biotechnologists, Botanists, Chemical Engineers, Clinical Pharmacologists, Medical Scientists, Medicinal Chemists, Natural Product Chemists, Pharmaceutical Scientists, Pharmacologists, Pathologists, Plant Scientists, and Toxicologists, among others.

### AREAS

- Alternative and Complementary Medicine
- Analytical Toxicology
- Biochemical Pharmacology
- Biologicals
- Chinese Medicine Resources
- Clinical Pharmacology
- Cosmetic Sciences
- Drug Delivery System
- Drug Information
- Drug Metabolism
- Education in Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy
- Ethnobotany
- Ethnopharmacology
- Food-Drug, Herbal-Drug, Drug-Drug Interactions
- Formulations
- Functional Foods and Nutraceuticals
- Health and Medical Informatics
- Herbal Medicine
- Immunopharmacology
- Medical Anthropology
- Medication Management
- Medicinal Chemistry
- Molecular Medicine
- Molecular Modeling
- Molecular Pharmacology
- Neuropsychopharmacology
- Nutrition
- Pharmaceutical Care
- Pharmaceutical Marketing
- Pharmaceutical Microbiology
- Pharmaceutical Raw Material Science
- Pharmaceutical Research
- Pharmaceuticals
- Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Microbiology
- Pharmaceutical Raw Materials
- Pharmacodynamics
- Pharmacoepidemiology
- Pharmacogenetics
- Pharmacogenomics
- Pharmacokinetics
- Pharmacology
- Pharmacotherapy
- Pharmacy Informatics
- Pharmacy Practice
- Pharmacognosy
- Physical Pharmaceutics
- Phytochemistry
- Phytomedicine
- Phytotherapy
- Social and Administrative Pharmacy
- Toxicology
- Traditional Medicine
- Vaccines
- Veterinary Pharmacology
- Zoopharmacognosy

### EDITORIAL POLICY

JPPRes considers only original contributions submitted exclusively to the journal. Prior and duplicate publications are not allowed. Publication of abstract under conference proceedings will not be considered as prior publication. It is the duty of the authors to inform the JPPRes about all submissions and previous reports that might be regarded as a prior or duplicate publication.

Manuscripts for publication will be considered on their individual merits. All manuscripts will be subjected to peer review. Normally manuscripts will be sent to at least two reviewers and their comments along with the editorial board's decision will be forwarded to the contributor for further action.



## Author's Guidelines

### ETHICS

The JPPRes insists on ethical practices in both human and animal experiments. Evidence of approval by a local Ethics Committee must be supplied by the authors on demand. Animal experimental procedures should be as humane as possible and the details of anesthetics and analgesics used should be clearly stated. The ethical standards of experiments must be in accordance with [The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association \(Declaration of Helsinki\)](#) for experiments involving humans and [EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments](#). The journal will not consider any paper which is ethically unacceptable. A statement on ethics committee permission and ethical practices must be included in all research articles under the 'Materials and Methods' section. Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to [Biomedical Journals](#) must be observed.

Authors must be careful when they reproduce text, tables or illustrations from other sources. Plagiarism will be viewed seriously. Please see instructions below on this subject. All accepted papers are subject to editorial changes.

JPPRes adopts the COPE guidelines (<http://publicationethics.org/>) on publication ethics.

*Authors of JPPRes must confirm the following:*

- Submitted manuscripts must be the original work of the author(s).
- Only unpublished manuscripts should be submitted.
- It is unethical to submit a manuscript to more than one journal concurrently.
- Any conflict of interest must be clearly stated.
- Acknowledge the sources of data used in the development of the manuscript.
- All errors discovered in the manuscript after submission must be swiftly communicated to the Editor.

*Reviewers of JPPRes must confirm the following:*

- That all manuscripts are reviewed in fairness based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenry nor political values of author(s).
- That any observed conflict of interest during the review process must be communicated to the Editor.
- That all information pertaining to the manuscript is kept confidential.
- That any information that may be the reason for the rejection of publication of a manuscript must be communicated to the Editor.

*Editors of JPPRes must confirm the following:*

- That all manuscripts are evaluated in fairness based on the intellectual content of the paper regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, citizenry nor political values of author(s).
- That information pertaining manuscripts are kept confidential.
- That any observed conflict of interest pertaining manuscripts must be disclosed.
- The Editorial Board takes responsibility for making publication decisions for submitted manuscripts based on the reviewer's evaluation of the manuscript, policies of the journal editorial board and legal restraint acting against plagiarism, libel, and copyright infringement.

### SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Editorial Office (for submission queries and papers under review, according to the Instructions below):  
[editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com)



## Author's Guidelines

Executive Editor (for accepted and published papers only): [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)

### PREPARATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Authors should keep their manuscripts as short as possible. Manuscripts should be typed double spaced in a single column in Letter size only. It should be paginated on the upper right-hand corner of each page, beginning with the title page.

The language of the manuscript must be simple and explicit. If needed, the authors should consult those experienced in scientific writing and communication. Recent issues of the Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmacognosy Research should be reviewed for the general format adopted with respect to various elements of a paper. The identity of the author(s) must NOT appear anywhere in the manuscript (except on the first-page file).

These may either be a full-length research article or a short communication. These papers should be arranged into the following sections:

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Covering letter   | 7. Results               |
| 2. Title page  | 8. Discussion            |
| 3. Abstract and key words                                  | 9. Acknowledgment        |
| 4. Abbreviation list (if necessary, in alphabetical order) | 10. Conflict of interest |
| 5. Introduction  | 11. References           |
| 6. Materials and Methods                                   | 12. Tables               |
|  | 13. Figures              |

Manuscripts in general should be organized in the following order:

#### 1- Covering Letter

In addition to the general details (name, address, contact details including mobile number of the corresponding author), it should mention in brief what is already known about this subject and what new is added by the submitted work.

#### 2- Title page

It should be paginated as page 1 of the paper. It should include the title, authors' names and affiliations, running title, address for correspondence including e-mail address and also the total number of pages, figures and tables.

#### **Title**

Must be informative, specific, short, clear, concise, and unambiguous reflect the paper's contents. It should not exceed 150 characters. It must be written in English and Spanish.

#### **Name(s) of author(s)**

The names of authors and their affiliations should be given. First name, initial(s) of the middle name(s), and family name, of each author should be written. It should be made clear which address relates to which author. The corresponding author should be identified with an asterisk (\*). When there are two or more authors and they belong to more than one affiliation, the connection between each author and his or her affiliation should be indicated by italicized superscripts a, b, c... placed after each author's name and before each affiliation.

Authorship credit should be based only on:

1. Substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;



### Author's Guidelines

2. drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
3. final approval of the version to be published.

Conditions 1, 2, and 3 must all be met. Acquisition of funding, the collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, by themselves, do not justify authorship.

#### **Running title**

It is a short title printed in the journal at the right top corner of the right hand page of the article (except the lead page). It should be not more than 50 characters in length.

#### **Address for correspondence**

The corresponding author's address should be given on the title page. The e-mail ID of the corresponding author or the contact e-mail ID must also be provided.

#### **Affiliations**

include the name of department (if any), institution, city and state or country where the work was done, indicating which authors are associated with which affiliation.

#### **E-mail address of the corresponding author**

As all correspondence, including proofs, should be sent only to him.

#### **Abbreviations**

Abbreviations and their explanations should be collected in a list, arranged alphabetically.

Abbreviations should generally be used sparingly. Non-standard abbreviations must be defined in the text following their first use. Provide a list of all nonstandard abbreviations after the keywords. Abbreviations and their explanations should be collected in a list, arranged alphabetically. However, the following need not be defined: ADP (adenosine 5'-diphosphate), AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), AMP (adenosine 5'-monophosphate or adenylic acid), ATP (adenosine 5'-triphosphate), cAMP (adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate), cDNA (complementary DNA), CoA (coenzyme A), DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), ED50 (50% effective dose), ESR (electron spin resonance), FAB-MS (fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry), FAD (flavin adenine dinucleotide), GC-MS (gas chromatography-mass spectrometry), GLC (gas-liquid chromatography), GMP (guanosine 5'-monophosphate), HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography, high-pressure liquid chromatography), IC50 (inhibitory concentration, 50%), IR (infrared), LC (liquid chromatography), LC/MS (liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry), LD50 (50% lethal dose), mRNA (messenger RNA), MS (mass spectrum), NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance), P450 (as in cytochrome P450), RNA (ribonucleic acid), TLC (thin-layer chromatography), tRNA (transfer RNA), UV (ultraviolet).

#### **Symbols and Units**

International standardized abbreviations should be used, for example: length (m, cm, mm,  $\mu\text{m}$ , nm,  $\text{\AA}$ ), mass (kg, g, mg,  $\mu\text{g}$ , ng, pg, mol, mmol,  $\mu\text{mol}$ ), volume (L, mL,  $\mu\text{L}$ ), time (s, min, h, d), temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , K), radiation (Bq, dpm, Gy, Sv), and concentration (M, mM, mol/L, mmol/L, mg/mL,  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , %, % (v/v), % (w/v), ppm, ppb), acceleration due to gravity (g) need not be defined. Other abbreviations should be defined the first time that they are used in the text (i.e., the specific term should be followed by its abbreviation in parentheses), and they should be used consistently thereafter. Preferably, SI units should be used.

### **3-Abstract and key words**

#### **Abstract**

The Abstract should be informative and completely self-explanatory, briefly present the topic, state the scope of the experiments, indicate significant data, and point out major findings and conclusions. The Abstract should not exceed 250 words in length (150 words for Case Report). Complete sentences, active verbs, and the third person should be used, and the abstract should be written in the past tense.



### Author's Guidelines

For Original Articles, it must be in a structured form (Context, Objectives, Methods, Results and Conclusions) and explain briefly what was intended, done, observed and concluded. The conclusions and recommendations not found in the text of the manuscript should not be given in the abstract. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. It must be written in English and Spanish.

#### Key Words

At least three and not more than six in alphabetical order will be listed in English and Spanish, which will help readers or indexing agencies in cross-indexing the study. The words found in title need not be given as key words. Use terms from the latest [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\) list of Index Medicus](#). A more general term may be used if a suitable MeSH term is not available.

#### 4- Introduction

Briefly review important prior publications and state the reasons for the investigation being reported. It should start on a new page. Essentially this section must introduce the subject and briefly say how the idea for research originated. Give a concise background of the study. Do not review literature extensively but provide the most recent work that has a direct bearing on the subject. Justification for research aims and objectives must be clearly mentioned without any ambiguity. The purpose of the study should be stated at the end.

#### 5- Materials and methods

Description of methods, equipment and techniques (including statistical treatments used in the research).

This section should deal with the materials used and the methodology (how the work was carried out). The procedure adopted should be described in sufficient details to allow the experiment to be interpreted and repeated by the readers, if desired. The number of subjects, the number of groups, the study design, sources of drugs with dosage regimen or instruments used, statistical methods and ethical aspects must be mentioned under the section. The data collection procedure must be described. If a procedure is a commonly used, giving a previously published reference would suffice. If a method is not well known (though previously published) it is better to describe it briefly. Give explicit descriptions of modifications or new methods so that the readers can judge their accuracy, reproducibility, and reliability.

The nomenclature, the source of material and equipment used, with details of the manufacturer in parentheses, should be clearly mentioned. Drugs and chemicals should be precisely identified using their non-proprietary names or generic names.

If necessary, the proprietary or commercial name may be inserted once in parentheses. The first letter of the drug name should be small for generic name (e.g., dipyridamole, propranolol) but capitalized for proprietary names (e.g., Persantin, Inderal). The new or uncommon drug should be identified by the chemical name and structural formula.

The doses of drugs: should be given as unit weight per kilogram body weight e.g., mg/kg and the concentrations should be given in terms of molarity e.g., nM or mM. The routes of administration may be abbreviated, e.g., intra-arterial (i.a.), intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.), intra-gastric gavage (i.g.), intramuscular (i.m.), intraperitoneal (i.p.), intravenous (i.v.), per os (p.o.), subcutaneous (s.c.), transdermal (t.d.), etcetera.

Documentation of plants and other organisms or starting materials: Use the correct scientific nomenclature. For plants, the Index Kewensis (electronic Plant Information Centre ePIC, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK: <http://www.kew.org/epic>), and/or the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature ([www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/iapt/nomenclature/code/tokyo-e/default.htm](http://www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/iapt/nomenclature/code/tokyo-e/default.htm)) should be followed.

Give the scientific name (in italics), the author of this name and the family, i.e. *Mangifera indica* Linneo (Anacardiaceae). Indicate who identified the material. The manuscript must include references to



### Author's Guidelines

voucher specimens of the plants (deposited in a major regional herbarium) or the material examined including their registration number(s). It should be mentioned which plant parts have been used.

Description of the preparation of extracts and isolation of compounds: Extraction and isolation should be described in detail. The kind and amount of starting material, solvents and extraction methods must be indicated. The description of chromatographic systems should contain the quantitative information that allows the reader to repeat the work. Column dimensions, elution volumes, fraction sizes, etc. should be reported.

Analytical studies: Key data on method validation must be provided and should typically include information on specificity, linearity, limit of detection, limit of quantification, accuracy, precision, intermediate precision, and some robustness studies. Information on the purity of reference compounds and on the methods used for the determination of purity must be given. Recoveries of extraction and sample pre-purification steps have to be indicated. Adequate statistical treatment of data is required. For more information regarding validation issues, prospective authors should also refer to ICH guidelines.

Pharmacological investigations: JPPRes will consider manuscripts in which conclusions are based on adequate statistics that incorporate the appropriate tests of significance, account for the type of data distribution and are based on the number of experimental observations required for the application of the respective statistical method. In each case, positive controls (reference compounds) should be used and the dose/activity dependence should be shown. Manuscripts describing animal experiments should be conducted in accordance with the experimental animal guidelines of the institution as well as the appropriate government guidelines. Only manuscripts of experiments conducted in accordance with the appropriate guidelines will be eligible for publication. When working with experimental animals, reference must be made to principles of laboratory animal care or similar regulations and to approval by the local ethical committee. The approval number and the corresponding date must be provided. It must clearly indicate that appropriate measures were taken to minimize pain or discomfort, and details of animal care should be provided.

Biological screening: Biological activities should be reported by listing IC<sub>50</sub> values, or a dose-response relationship should be shown by using at least two test concentrations. Positive controls (reference compounds) should be included.

Clinical studies: Clinical studies must be designed, implemented and analyzed in a manner to meet current standards of randomised controlled trials. For guidelines see the following reviews: [Begg et al. \(1996\) JAMA 276: 637-639](#) and [Moher et al. \(2001\) BMC Medical Research Methodology 1:2](#). Reference must be made to the approval of the study by the local ethical committee. The approval number and the corresponding date must be provided. All methods and variables used in a trial should be described; the data must be based on adequate statistics. For manuscripts dealing with scientific investigations involving human subjects and/or human tissues, the experiments should be performed in accordance with the ethical principles for medical research outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki 1964 as modified by subsequent revisions (<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/>).

If approval was obtained from an Ethics Committee the authors should indicate this, as well as any approval/reference number. Written informed consent must be obtained from study participants and the existence of this consent must be stated in the article.

Patients have a right to privacy: Any information that might result in the identification of individuals must be omitted, especially if it is not directly clinically relevant. Patient age, sex, admission dates, and co-morbidities should be removed as far as possible. If it is possible that a patient could be identified, the authors must obtain written informed consent from the individual(s) concerned and state that this has been obtained in the article. Publication consent forms should be retained by the authors and not supplied to the Journal. If the patient is deceased the next of kin should be contacted. If consent cannot be obtained the authors must explain the circumstances briefly in the article, as well as in detail in the covering letter. In rare circumstances where relevant clinical details mean that the patient can be identified, the patient/next of kin must be shown the manuscript before submission and made aware as part of the informed consent process that the article may appear on the internet.





## Author's Guidelines

### Statistical Analysis

The variation of data should be expressed in terms of the standard error of mean (S.E.M) or the standard deviation (S.D.), along with the number of observations (n). The details of statistical tests used and the level of significance should be stated. If more than one test is used it is important to indicate which groups and parameters have been subjected to which test.

### 6- Results

The results should be stated concisely without comments. Efforts should be made to avoid jargon, to spell out all non-standard abbreviations the first time they are mentioned and to present the contents of the study as clearly and concisely as possible.

Results should be presented in logical sequence in the text with appropriate reference to tables and/or figures. The data given in tables or figures should not be repeated in the text. The same data should not be presented in both tabular and graphic forms. Simple data may be given in the text itself instead of figures or tables. Avoid discussions and conclusions in the results section.

### 7- Discussion

(may be combined with the Results section). This section should deal with the interpretation, rather than a recapitulation of results. It is important to discuss the new and significant observations in the light of previous work.

Discuss also the weaknesses or pitfalls in the study. New hypotheses or recommendations can be put forth. Avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not completely supported by the data. Repetition of information given under Introduction and Results should be avoided.

### Conclusions

It must not reiterate any discussion or introductory comments, they must be genuine conclusions drawn from the results of the study.

Conclusions must be drawn considering the strengths and weaknesses of the study. Make sure conclusions drawn should tally with the objectives stated under Introduction.

### 8- Acknowledgements

Acknowledge only those who have contributed to the scientific content or provided technical support. Sources of financial support may be mentioned.

### 9- Conflict of interest

The authors should declare if exist or not a conflict of interest with the data contained in the paper.

### 10- References

It should begin on a new page. The number of references should normally be restricted to a maximum of 30 for a full paper. Majority of them should preferably be of articles published in the last 5 years.

Papers which have been submitted and accepted but not yet published ("in press") may be included in the list of references with the name of the journal and indicated [Digital object identifier \(DOI\)](#) number. Information from manuscript "submitted" but "not yet accepted" should not be included. Avoid using abstracts as references. The "unpublished observations" and "personal communications" may not be used as references but may be inserted (in parentheses) in the text. Authors are fully responsible for the accurate citing of the references.

In the text, a reference identified by means of an author's name should be followed by the date of the reference in parentheses. When there are more than two authors, only the first author's name should be mentioned, followed by "et al.". In the event that an author cited has had two or more works published during the same year, the reference, both in the text and in the reference list, should be identified by a lower case letter like 'a' and 'b' or 'c' after the date to distinguish the works.



## Author's Guidelines

### Examples:

Gonzalez (2010) or Glasgow et al. (2012) or (Garcia, 2009) or (Crystal and Roll, 2003) or (Hernandez, 2007; Moon, 2009 a, b, c; Tell, 2008, 2011) or (McGregor et al., 2013)

The references must be verified by the author(s) against the original documents.

References to books, journal articles, articles in collections and conference or workshop proceedings, and technical reports should be listed at the end of the article in numbered order.

References to **books** should include the author's name; year of publication; title; publisher; place of publication, in the order given in the example below.

1. AOAC (2007) Official Methods of Analysis, 18th edn. Washington, DC: Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

References to **articles in an edited collection** should include the author's name; year of publication; article title; editor's name; title of collection; first and last page numbers; publisher; place of publication, in the order given in the example below.

2. Abrams R, Gonzalez E (2013) Pharmacological activities of cuprum nanoparticles. In: Gosen A, Perez J (eds), The Biological Activity of Nanoparticles. New York: Springer, pp 21-30.

References to **articles in conference proceedings** should include the author's name; year of publication; article title; editor's name (if any); title of proceedings; first and last page numbers; place and date of conference; publisher and/or organization from which the proceedings can be obtained; place of publication, in the order given in the example below.

3. Green R, Red N (2013) Topical effects of garlic cream. In: Brown C, Blue G (eds), Proceedings of an International Conference on Pharmacology of Garlic, Santiago, Chile, June 28-30, pp 23-27.

References to **articles in periodicals** should include the author's name; year of publication; article title; abbreviated title of periodical; volume number (issue number where appropriate); first and last page numbers, in the order given in the example below.

4. Rodriguez A, Schulz M (2013) Anti-inflammatory activity of an aqueous extract from *Olea europaea* L. seeds. J Pharm Pharmacogn Res 43: 329-336.

References to **technical reports or doctoral dissertations** should include the author's name; year of publication; title of report or dissertation; institution; location of institution, in the order given in the example below.

5. Martinez V (2013) Peels and seeds from *Solanum* spp. as a fiber source for human food. PhD Thesis, Department of Dietetics, Bellohuran University, San Miguel, Chile.

References to **Proceedings of Congress** if there is **not official Abstracts book**:

Pillon P, Guerra A, War W (2013) Ethnopharmacological study and immunological activity of *Solanum quitoense*. Communication to the Ethno-Pharmaceutical Conference 2013 (Ethno-Pharmaceutical Society of Chile, Valparaiso, Chile, 14-16 April).

**With official Abstracts book:** Pillon P, Guerra A, War W (2013) Ethnopharmacological study and immunological activity of *Solanum quitoense*. Communication to the Ethno-Pharmaceutical Conference 2013 (Ethno-Pharmaceutical Society of Chile, Valparaiso, Chile, 14-16 April) p.37

or

Pillon P, Guerra A, War W (2013) Ethnopharmacological study and immunological activity of *Solanum quitoense*. J Pharm Pharmacogn 5(Suppl. 1): 82.

References to **Patents**: Guest B, Verde A, Negrin M (2012) Pharmaceutical compositions of naproxen with antiviral effects. US Patent No. 2,922,101B2. CSIR, March 12.



## Author's Guidelines

### References to **Websites**:

Diaz AR (2000) Pharmaceuticals containing molybdenum. [http://www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=GET\\_FILE&dDocName=con1045821&RevisionSelectionMethod=Latest](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dDocName=con1045821&RevisionSelectionMethod=Latest) [Consulted October 16, 2012].

or  
CNN. Cuba's health care manages despite seizure. <http://www.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0108/18/yh.00.html> [Consulted October 15, 2012].

IMPORTANT: Web pages that have no scientifically recognized entity that takes responsibility for the above information will be censored.

### 11- Tables

Tables should be kept to a minimum and be designed to be as simple as possible. Each table should be on a separate page, numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals (1, 2, etc.) and supplied with a heading and a legend if any. Such explanatory footnotes, identified by superscript letters, should be placed immediately below the table. Tables should be self-explanatory without reference to the text. The details of the methods used in the experiments should preferably be described in the legend instead of in the text. The same data should not be presented in both table and graph form or repeated in the text.

#### Check list for Tables

- Serially numbered in Arabic numerals?
- Short self explanatory heading given?
- Columns have headings?
- Units of data given?
- 'n' mentioned?
- Mean  $\pm$  SD or Mean  $\pm$  SEM given?
- Statistical significance of groups indicated by asterisks or other markers?
- P values given?
- Rows and columns properly aligned?
- Appropriate position in the text indicated?

### 12- Figures

All photographs, graphs, and diagrams should be referred to as a 'Figure' and they should be numbered consecutively in Arabic letters (1, 2, etcetera). Multi-part figures ought to be labeled with lower case letters (a, b, etcetera). Please insert keys and scale bars directly in the figures. Relatively small text and great variation in text sizes within figures should be avoided as figures are often reduced in size. Figures may be sized to fit approximately within the column(s) of the journal. Provide a detailed legend (without abbreviations) to each figure, refer to the figure in the text and note its approximate location in the margin. Please place the legends in the manuscript after the References.

Each figure must be numbered and a short descriptive caption must be provided. A computer drawn figure with good contrast is acceptable. Sometimes, raw data for graphs may be required in Excel sheet when the article is accepted for publication. Graphic files for diagrams and figures may be converted to \*.tiff, \*.jpg, \*.gif format. These files should not exceed 2 MB in size. Figure legends should have not more than 40 words. Information given in legends should not be repeated in the text.



## Author's Guidelines

### Check list for Figures

- Serially numbered? Self explanatory caption given?
- X and Y axes graduated?
- X and Y axes titled (legend)?
- Units mentioned (if necessary)?
- Different symbols/markers for different groups given?
- SD or SEM represented (graphically)?
- Statistical significance indicated?
- Approximate position in the text marked?

### What type of manuscript do you want to send to JPPRes?

#### a- Original article

Original articles are the result of research studies describe a highly significant advancement in the particular field of Pharmacy or Pharmacognosy research. All papers are judged according to originality, novelty, quality of scientific content and contribution to existing knowledge. An Original Article may describe instrumental developments, innovative applications or strategies for problem-solving with a multidisciplinary approach. Articles dealing with known analytical methods should offer a highly significant original application of the method, or results for novel analytes. References to the established technique must be given in the manuscript. Articles on fundamentals of measurement sciences may be theoretical in approach. There is no strict page limit, but we advise a maximum length of up to 6000 words including 20-30 references, plus 4-6 figures and 1-3 tables. Most importantly, paper length and content must be appropriate. Extensive tables, procedures, computer programs or animated graphics should be presented in form of Electronic Supplementary Material. **JPPRes will not accept original articles that try to demonstrate antioxidant activity with a single test. Likewise, this type of article will not be accepted if it tries to demonstrate antimicrobial activity with a single test method.** Mandatory write the original article in the existing template ([template Original Article](#)).

#### b- Critical Review

JPPRes only accepts Critical Review. For a Critical Review, the expectation is to present and critically evaluate the current state of the field, with illustrative examples (not only from the author's own work), to point the reader to trends and likely future developments and to give a selection of important references to the current literature. Simple literature surveys are not accepted. For a critical review, we advise a length of approx. 9000 words, plus figures, tables, and references. Mandatory write the critical review in the existing template ([template Critical Review](#)).

#### c- Short communication

While other things remain the same as described above, these papers should be considerably small in contents respect to Original Article. Mandatory write the Short Communication in the existing template ([template Short Communication](#)).

A short communication is for a concise, but independent report representing a significant contribution to Pharmacy or Pharmacognosy fields. Short communication is not intended to publish preliminary results. Only if these results are very original, of high interest and likely to have a significant impact will be considered for publication. Although JPPRes welcomes the submission of this type of article, fragmentation of a substantial body of work into a number of short publications is strongly discouraged. Unnecessary fragmentation is a valid reason for rejection of a Short Communication.

JPPRes reserves the right to edit a suggested Original Article manuscript as Short Communication, according to the quantity and quality of the study results. It should be no more than 2500 words and could include two figures or tables. It should have at least eight references.

#### d- Letter to the Editor

This may either be a small research communication or a commentary on a contemporary issue or remarks/queries on a recently published article in JPPRes. It should be restricted to about 500 words excluding the references. Mandatory write the letter to the editor in the existing template ([template Letter to the Editor](#)).



## Author's Guidelines

### e- Case Report

Interesting clinical cases (with pharmacologic or toxicological significance) may be considered for publication. Those with photographs stand a better chance. The case reports should have an unstructured abstract, introduction, case history, and a brief discussion. It should be restricted to about 1000 words excluding the references and abstract. Mandatory write the case report in the existing template ([template Case Report](#)).

### f- Book or Thesis Review

The book or thesis review should not exceed 1000 words and it can be written in Spanish or English.

Aspects to consider:

- Leading the review with full details of the work including the author's name, title of book or work of creation. For books, indicate ISBN, place of publication, printing, date and number of pages. Example: Thompson, Judith E. A Practical Guide to Contemporary Pharmacy Practice. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; Third edition, 2009. 760 pp. ISBN 978-0-7817-8396-5.
- Adopt throughout the review 's text an evaluative perspective of the author against the work reviewed, identifying the contributions of this to the discipline(s) in that is inserted the central theme of the work.
- Introduce the topic and the central problem in the beginning of the introduction.
- Specify the readers or potential readers to whom it is directed the work.
- Present the structure (chapters and sections) of the work with a complete synthesis of the content.
- Mention the existence of glossaries, appendices or annotated bibliographies.
- To link the work reviewed with other work on the same subject: What place does this work in the context of others in the same field? What this study adds to those are already published? What are the positive aspects and what are the negatives?
- Place the work in the context of time and place in which it appears.

Please focus on evaluating the work and its relevance; you do not take up too much in pointing out minor typographical errors.

In the comments, keep a professional tone, avoid personal attacks.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts of interest have the potential to affect authors, referees, and Editors (including Executive Editor and the Editor-in-Chief). JPPRes has the following systems in place to deal with conflicts of interest:

*Authors:* Authors are required to include a Document for Copyright & Ethics in every submission to the Journal.

*Referees:* When invited to act, and again when they agree to act, referees are reminded to consider whether they have any potential conflicts of interest. Referees are asked to discuss any perceived potential conflict with the Editor of the article who will reach a decision as to whether it is appropriate that the referee acts on the article or whether they should withdraw.

*Editors:* When an article is assigned to an Executive Editor or an Editor they are reminded to consider whether there are any potential conflicts of interest, and if so, to discuss them with the handling Executive Editor or the Editor-in-Chief, who will come to a decision as to whether it is appropriate for them to act on the article, or whether it should be reassigned.



## Author's Guidelines

### PLAGIARISM

Authors should note that:

- Copying verbatim text, tables or illustrations from any source (journal article, book, monographs, thesis, Internet/any electronic media or any other published or unpublished material) and passing it as one's own is considered plagiarism whether or not a reference to the copied portion is given.
- Listing the source of copied material under 'References' does not absolve the authors of plagiarism.
- If a few lines of text are to be reproduced from any source, 'the author' and 'the source' must be clearly indicated in the text. The reproduced lines must be in italics and given within quotes. If it is a paragraph it must be slightly indented also. To reproduce large portions of text, permission from the copyright owner(s) must be obtained and submitted to the JPPRes.
- To reproduce tables or illustrations, permission from the copyright owner(s) must be obtained and a copy of the permission letter must be submitted to the journal. The source must be clearly acknowledged below the table or illustration as required by the copyright owner(s).
- JPPRes defines plagiarism as a case in which a paper reproduces another work with at least 20% similarity and without citation.
- If evidence of plagiarism is found before or after acceptance or after the publication of the paper, the authors will be offered a chance to defend their paper. If the arguments are not found to be satisfactory, the manuscript will be retracted and the authors found to have been guilty of plagiarism will no longer have papers accepted for publication in JPPRes.
- JPPRes has plagiarism detection systems.

### Article withdrawal

Only used for Articles in Press which represent early versions of articles and sometimes contain errors, or may have been accidentally submitted twice. Occasionally, but less frequently, the articles may represent infringements of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like. Articles in Press (articles that have been accepted for publication but which have not been formally published and will not yet have the complete volume/issue/page information) that include errors, or are discovered to be accidental duplicates of other published article(s), or are determined to violate the JPPRes ethics guidelines in the view of the editors (such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like), may be "Withdrawn" from JPPRes. Withdrawn means that the article content (HTML and PDF) is removed and replaced with a HTML page and PDF simply stating that the article has been withdrawn according to the JPPRes Policy on Article in Press Withdrawal with a link to the current policy document.

### Article Retraction

Infringements of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, publish without the consent of the co-authors, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like. Occasionally a retraction will be used to correct errors in submission or publication. The retraction of an article by its authors or the editor under the advice of members of the scholarly community has long been an occasional feature of the learned world. Standards for dealing with retractions have been developed by a number of library and scholarly bodies, and this best practice is adopted for article retraction by JPPRes:

- A retraction note titled "Retraction: [article title]" signed by the authors and/or the editor is published in the paginated part of a subsequent issue of the journal and listed in the contents list.
- In the electronic version, a link is made to the original article.



### Author's Guidelines

- The online article is preceded by a screen containing the retraction note. It is to this screen that the link resolves; the reader can then proceed to the article itself.
- The original article is retained unchanged save for a watermark on the .pdf indicating on each page that it is "retracted."
- The HTML version of the document is removed.

### Article Removal: Legal limitations

In an extremely limited number of cases, it may be necessary to remove an article from the online database. This will only occur where the article is clearly defamatory or infringes others' legal rights, or where the article is, or we have good reason to expect it will be, the subject of a court order, or where the article, if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk. In these circumstances, while the metadata (Title and Authors) will be retained, the text will be replaced with a screen indicating the article has been removed for legal reasons.

### Article Replacement

In cases where the article, if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk, the authors of the original article may wish to retract the flawed original and replace it with a corrected version. In these circumstances, the procedures for retraction will be followed with the difference that the database retraction notice will publish a link to the corrected re-published article and a history of the document.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All messages and reviews sent electronically will be acknowledged automatically upon receipt.

Note: Do not send hard copies/CDs, until you receive e-mail request from Editorial office.

A timely submission, however, is not a guarantee that your work will be accepted for forthcoming publication. 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.

The manuscript should be submitted through e-mail. Hard copies are not accepted.

### Check List for Submitting a Manuscript

- Covering letter (first page)
- Copyright & Ethics Forms (Scanned) ([Download](#))
- Manuscript
- Illustrations or Tables (if any)

### Important e-mail IDs and URLs

- Queries: [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)
- Other correspondence: [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)
- Editor in Chief: [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com)
- Submissions: [editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)
- Journal Website: [jppres.com/jppres](http://jppres.com/jppres)

### Templates

These ready to use templates are made to help the contributors write as per the requirements of the Journal.

Save the templates on your computer and use them with a word processor program.

Click open the file and save as the manuscript file.



### Author's Guidelines

- Template for Original Articles (.DOT file) ([Download](#))
- Template for Case Reports. (.DOT file) ([Download](#))
- Template for Review Articles. (.DOT file) ([Download](#))
- Template for Letter to the Editor. (.DOT file) ([Download](#))
- Template for Document of Copyright & Ethics (.DOT file) ([Download](#))

### REFEREES

All manuscripts are subjected to an assessment made by experts (peer review), outside the Editorial Committee of the JPPRes, which conducts an assessment of the items of single-blind. After preliminary examination of the submission by Editorial Office staff to check that all the necessary elements are present, the paper is passed to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor-in-Chief then assigns the paper to an appropriate Executive Editor. The Executive Editor is then responsible for selecting an Editor to handle the article. Articles can be rejected immediately by the Editor-in-Chief, an Executive Editor or an Editor without further peer review. The assigned Editor is responsible for selecting referees and obtaining referee reports. These reports will be communicated anonymously to authors (see the referees' report schedule - [Assessment Form here](#)).

The usual number of referees is two, however, the Editors reserve the right to make a decision on a paper on the basis of one referee report, or seek the opinion of more than two referees if they judge this to be necessary or desirable. Leading articles and Correspondence are not routinely sent for external refereeing, but the Editor-in-Chief, Executive Editor, and Editors reserve the right to seek the opinion of one or more external referees if they judge this to be necessary or desirable. Executive Editor, Editors, and referees are asked to consider whether they have any conflicts of interest when they are assigned a paper, and if necessary to decline to handle the paper. See the section 'Conflicts of interest' for more information on this subject.

If an Editor decides upon rejection of a paper, it is passed back to the handling Executive Editor for approval of this decision. All rejection correspondence, therefore, originates from the Executive Editor. Authors should regard rejection as final and only resubmit if they have been invited to do so. Papers may be rejected because of they may be of only peripheral interest and perhaps more suitable for submission to a different journal; they may be, in the opinion of the reviewers, scientifically flawed; they may be unclear or overly long, or they may not make a significant contribution to the literature.

Requests that a revised version of a paper be submitted for consideration are sent directly to the corresponding author from the Editor responsible. Any revised version should be submitted within 6 weeks of the revision request or the Journal reserves the right to consider the manuscript as a new submission that may be subject to further refereeing.

The Editor-in-Chief, Executive Editor, and Editors reserve the right to request more rounds of revision and resubmission/refereeing, or reject a paper outright, if they judge that any revised version does not adequately address the concerns raised by the referees and the Editor. Once the Editor is satisfied that a revised version has adequately dealt with any points raised they may accept the paper.

Authors can appeal against a decision by contacting the handling Executive Editor, but unless there has been a gross misunderstanding of the submitted article by the Editor and referees, rejection appeals are not likely to be successful. Authors should appreciate that if they resubmit an article that has been rejected without substantially modifying it in line with the suggestions of the Editor and referees, it is almost certain to be rejected again.

After acceptance, the paper is sent for copy-editing and typesetting prior to production of proofs for author correction.

The Journal maintains the right to edit any paper to the extent necessary to achieve clarity and precision of expression and to conform to English usage and the Journal's conventions. Please note that if authors ignore requests to conform to Journal style at the revision stage, these changes may be enforced during copy-editing and proof production.





## Author's Guidelines

Please submit the revised manuscript no later than six weeks from the date of notification of manuscript revision by the editor. A manuscript that is not revised within six weeks may be rejected.

### REVISED MANUSCRIPT

The authors should revise the manuscript immediately after receipt of the comments from the JPPRes. A note mentioning the changes incorporated in the revised text as per referee's comments (point by point) should be sent. The revised manuscript has to be submitted online within the stipulated time. Calling for revision does not guarantee acceptance. A revised manuscript which underwent major changes is likely to be sent to referees for re-review. If the authors have substantial reasons that their manuscript was rejected unjustifiably, they may request for reconsideration.

Note: e-mails with vicious language, offensive writings to Editors will lead to rejection of the manuscript.

### PROOFS

JPPRes reserves the right to edit a manuscript for grammar, house style, scientific and statistical clarity, and overall length, while maintaining the scientific accuracy of the report. Authors may be asked to incorporate editorial amendments of spelling, grammar, house style and to check minor inconsistencies in the text or reference list, together with scientific and/or statistical corrections, before returning a revised manuscript for final approval by the Editor. Failure to make either scientific/statistical or editorial amendments could result in delayed acceptance and publication.

Proofs are sent to the corresponding author by e-mail as a PDF. Acrobat Reader will be required in order to read this file. This software can be downloaded (free of charge) from the following website: [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html).

Proofs should be read carefully, paying particular attention to any tables, figures, and references, and corrections should be sent to the JPPRes Editorial Office as soon as possible.

The corresponding author will enable the file to be opened, read on screen and edited electronically. You may prefer to print the PDF and add your corrections offline. Further instructions will be sent with the proof. To avoid publication delays proofs should be checked immediately and returned by email. Authors should pay particular attention that they check any dosage directions, owing to the seriousness of any error entering the printed record. Extensive changes at the proof stage are not permitted. Authors are advised that they are responsible for proofreading of the text, references, tables, and figures for absolute accuracy. New material cannot be accepted at this stage and substantial rewriting of paragraphs is not permitted.

### Errata/Corrigenda

Authors should advise the publisher ([editor@jppres.com](mailto:editor@jppres.com) or [jppres12@gmail.com](mailto:jppres12@gmail.com)) of corrections, apologies, and retractions to the publisher who will publish them as the next available opportunity. The Editor-in-Chief may be consulted as appropriate.

### Offprints

Free access to the final PDF offprint of your article will be available via JPPRes website: [jppres.com](http://jppres.com) as an Open Access Article.

### Copyright

JPPRes is an open access journal distributed under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works 3.0 Unported Licence. (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>) which permits to copy, distribute and transmit the work, provided the original work is properly cited. Authors may not use the JPPRes information for commercial purposes. Authors may not alter, transform, or build upon this work. Any of these conditions can be waived if you get permission from the copyright holder. Nothing in this license impairs or restricts the author's moral rights.

Authors are required to include a Document for Copyright & Ethics in every submission to JPPRes.

*Last Update: August 26, 2017.*