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AUTHOR'S GUIDELINES

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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.

The URL of the journal website is jppres.com/jppres. The e-mails are editor@jppres.com or jppres12@gmail.com

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LANGUAGE

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

ETHICS

The JPPRes insists on ethical practices in both human and animal experiments. Evidence for 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 anaesthetics 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 authors.
- 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 restrain acting against plagiarism, libel and copyright infringement.

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

Executive Editor (for accepted and published papers only): editor@jppres.com or 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 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 in respect to various elements of a paper. 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
2. Title page
3. Abstract and key words
4. Abbreviation list (if necessary, in alphabetical order)
5. Introduction
6. Materials and Methods
7. Results
8. Discussion
9. Acknowledgment
10. Conflict of interest
11. References
12. Tables
13. Figures

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Author's Guidelines

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 write in English and Spanish.

Name(s) of author(s)

The names of authors and their affiliations should be given. Family name, First name, and initial(s) of the middle name(s) 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;
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.

Author's Guidelines

Running title

It is a short title printed in the journal at the right top corner of 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, μm, nm, Å), mass (kg, g, mg, μg, ng, pg, mol, mmol, μmol), volume (L, mL, μL), time (s, min, h, d), temperature (°C, K), radiation (Bq, dpm, Gy, Sv), and concentration (M, mM, mol/L, mmol/L, mg/mL, μg/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. 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 write 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). 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) 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 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 IC50 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 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 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.

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 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 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.

***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 Dietectics, Bellohuracan University, San Miguel, Chile.

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

Pillon P, Guerra A, War W (2013) Ethopharmacological 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) Ethopharmacological 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) Ethopharmacological 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.

References to **Websites**:

Diaz AR (2000) Parmaceuticals containing molybdenum. 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 ± SD or Mean ± 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.

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 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.

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.

c- Short communication

While other things remain the same as described above, these papers should be considerably small in contents.

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.

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 restrict to about 1000 words excluding the references and abstract.

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.
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- 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.

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