

**Chapter 1 : Glossa: a journal of general linguistics**

*This paper provides a general approach and some key points for writing and successfully publishing journal papers. An essential approach in preparing a journal paper is to follow the instructions.*

Welcome Message Welcome Message On behalf of the Editorial Board members, it is my great pleasure and honour to welcome you in the Journal of General Practice, which is an international peer-reviewed journal. Over the past 5 years the progress of the journal has been appreciable, mostly in maintaining its place as one of the leading medical publications. The Journal has acted always with the utmost academic integrity, which combined with his breadth and depth of understanding of research methods and clinical issues in people and a prodigious appetite for hard work makes a hard act to follow. The journal will continue to publish high quality research on General Practice in near future. Original research articles from the bulk of the content, with systematic reviews an important sub-section. The methodological quality of such publications has improved dramatically over the last few years, influenced by reporting standards guidelines. I will personally encourage all authors to work to these standards. Such emphasis on methodological rigour is vital to ensure that conclusions reached from publications contained in the journal are valid and reliable. Peer review remains a vital component of our assessment of submitted articles. It is important to note that, the journal is having a good balance of different article type within the journal. I am keen to encourage publication of high-quality evidence-based guidelines in General Practice. Such articles are widely read and downloaded , can have major impact on, and also tend to be highly cited to the benefit of our Impact Factor 0. The use of electronic media is now a vital component of dissemination, providing a vehicle for wider international discussion in letters to the editor, and providing a mechanism for publishing complex detailed appendices that are of interest to only a small proportion of readers. The current group of Associate Editors and editors work incredibly hard particularly in the assessment and processing of submitted articles. Links with our publisher are excellent, ensuring we are at the forefront of developments in the specialised domain of publishing. The journal is also backed up by a stellar cast of experts on our international advisory board, which comprises individuals of the highest standing in dermatological medicine; we are fortunate to have them as ambassadors for the journal. Lastly I should thank all our submitting authors, who have toiled in the production of their work, and have chosen General Practice as the journal they would like to publish in. We have created this publication with the intention of providing a space for the generation of knowledge, dialogue, critique, debate, and collaboration among an international community of child, youth, family and community practitioners and scholars and aims to keep scientists, clinicians and medical practitioners, researchers, and students informed and updated on the on-going research in the relevant area. The immediacy of e-based publication makes it possible for us all to be fully connected to each other and to developments in our field and to be directly involved in on-going knowledge construction. The journal is independent of corporate demands and the overlay of profit-making and profit-taking and we can therefore invite you to be full participants in the creative process that we are undertaking together. I welcome original research, theoretical contributions, reviews of the literature, critical commentaries, case studies, book reviews, and works-in progress. In each of this areas there are different journals dealing with very specific aspects intended for a limited audience. This open-minded stance toward the scope of the journal allows overcoming knowledge fragmentation and the integration between apparently different topics providing the reader with a global view on the topic of interest. As the Editor-in-Chief, I am delighted to be a part of this new interdisciplinary initiative, which I believe is exactly the type of platform needed to highlight and broaden General Practice into widespread acceptance with the highest values of scientific integrity to which the General Practice is inspired. You can be our Editorial board member or Reviewer to our Journal, If you are interested, you are requested to send a recent passport size photo to display in our website and your C. V, Biography words , a short editorial on any of your research interest for our records. We are delighted that you are joining us as readers and hope you will also join us as contributors. Jose Luis Turabian Editor-in-Chief Journal of General Practice is a Peer reviewed medical journal that includes a wide range of fields in its discipline to create a platform for the authors to make their contributions towards

the journal. The editorial office promises a thorough peer review of the submitted manuscripts to ensure quality. Journal of General Practice is an Open Access journal that aims to publish the most complete and reliable source of information on discoveries and current developments in the field as original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications and making them available online without any restrictions or subscriptions to the researchers worldwide. Focus of the high impact factor journal is the disease process explanation and organization procedures ensuring in enhanced outcomes for the patient. Patient perspective satisfaction, healthy life, quality treatment, communication and health literacy and their role in developing new health care programs and clinical outcomes are major areas of interest for this journal. The journal is using Editorial Manager System for quality in the review process. Editorial Manager System is an online manuscript submission, review and tracking system. Open Access Initiative is committed to make genuine and reliable contributions to the scientific community. OMICS International journals has over 10 million readers and the fame and success of the same can be attributed to the strong editorial board which contains over eminent personalities that ensure a rapid, quality and quick review process. OMICS International Conferences make the perfect platform for global networking as it brings together renowned speakers and scientists across the globe to a most exciting and memorable scientific event filled with much enlightening interactive sessions, world class exhibitions and poster presentations. Submit manuscript at <http://www.omicsonline.com>

**General practitioner** can treat multiple health problems.

**Chronic Illness** Chronic illness is the long lasting condition that can be controlled but not cured, that lasts months to years.

**Medical Profession** Medical profession is the practice of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases. It includes variety of health care practices cure and prevention of illness. There are various fields in medical profession like genetics , biomedical research, psychotherapy etc.

**Medicine and Surgery** Medicine and surgery is the branch of science that deals with the operating treatment of disease or injury. Surgery can involves cutting, changing the body parts, tissues or organs based on the condition of patient.

**Gastrointestinal Medicine and Surgery.** Patients

**Patient** is an individual which under treatment or medical care. The condition of individual will be worse not being well, might feel pain, irritation and disturbances in normal health condition may term as patients.

**Physician** A person qualified and trained in medicine or medical practice and specialized in particular surgery and skilled in healing of diseases will be termed as physician. Physician should be educated at particular area and should be licenced.

**Life Threatening Disease** Life threatening disease is the diseases which can leads to death of patient. These diseases are very dangerous disease such as cancer, HIV, Heart diseases etc. Mostly chronic diseases are life threatening diseases.

**Emergency Care** Emergency care or nursing should be given to patients in life threatening cases to save the life of individual. It is a medical treatment provided to effected or injured person based on their medical conditions.

**Physiology** Physiology is the branch of science that deals with the functions and activities of living organisms and their body organs.

**General Practice Training** The trained general practice person can be termed as general practitioner. These are the training given to the qualified individual to manage the type of illness and treating the people with multiple health issues and their healthy recoveries.

**Dental Medicine** Dental medicine is the branch of medicine that deals with the study, diagnosis and prevention of diseases and condition of oral and maxi facial area. Majorly it focuses on human teeth, dental hygiene and various associated problems.

**Medication** Medication is the substance or drug used to relieve or treat the disease or diseased condition in particular patients. Based on which the patient is suffering. Medication will be different for every individual based upon their condition, age and sex.

**Prescription** Prescription written by the physicians or medical practitioner that instructed a patient to be issued with the medication or treatment. The prescription is the law or rule for being moral life. Dosage strength, appropriate medication with the patient background will be necessary considered. It should be mentioned with RX and patient condition with the practitioner signature.

**Primary health organisations** PHOs area unit funded by district health boards DHBs to confirm the supply of essential primary health care services, largely through general practices , to those for registered with the PHO.

**Transfusion Medicine** Transfusion medicine deals with transfusion of blood and blood components. It is also known as Transfusinology. Physicians will be trained and certified in blood management and selection in immunohematology, stem cell collection, cellular therapy and coagulation.

**Clinical Guidelines** Clinical guidelines apply to area for clinicians concerning the care of patients with specific

conditions. They must be based mostly upon the most effective accessible analysis proof and apply expertise. Community Health Doctors Community medical Doctors CHD are the members of a community World Health Organization unit chosen by community members or organizations to produce basic health and treatment to their community. On behalf of the Editorial Board members, it is my great pleasure and honour to welcome you in the Journal of General Practice, which is an international peer-reviewed journal.

**Chapter 2 : Art of reading a journal article: Methodically and effectively**

*If you have access to journal via a society or associations, read the instructions below. Access to society journal content varies across our titles. If you have access to a journal via a society or association membership, please browse to your society journal, select an article to view, and follow.*

Reading scientific literature is mandatory for researchers and clinicians. With an overflow of medical and dental journals, it is essential to develop a method to choose and read the right articles. To outline a logical and orderly approach to reading a scientific manuscript. By breaking down the task into smaller, step-by-step components, one should be able to attain the skills to read a scientific article with ease. The reader should begin by reading the title, abstract and conclusions first. If a decision is made to read the entire article, the key elements of the article can be perused in a systematic manner effectively and efficiently. A cogent and organized method is presented to read articles published in scientific journals. One can read and appreciate a scientific manuscript if a systematic approach is followed in a simple and logical manner. This is not only to keep abreast of progress in the speciality concerned but also to be aware of current trends in providing optimum healthcare to the patients. Reading scientific literature is a must for students interested in research, for choosing their topics and carrying out their experiments. Sackett [ 1 ] and Durbin [ 2 ] suggested various reasons why most of us read journal articles and some of these are listed in Table 1. Table 1 Open in a separate window The scientific literature is burgeoning at an exponential rate. Between and , nearly , articles were published annually and listed in Medline. Between and , this number reached , articles per year, and between and , the figure has grown to , articles per year. At present, there are dentistry journals listed in Pubmed. The aim of this article is to provide an answer to this question by presenting an efficient and methodical approach to a scientific manuscript. However, the reader is informed that this paper is mainly intended for the amateur reader unaccustomed to scientific literature and not for the professional interested in critical appraisal of journal articles. One should be aware of each kind; especially, when one is looking for a specific type of an article. Table 2 gives different categories of papers published in journals. Table 2 Open in a separate window In general, scientific literature can be primary or secondary. These are the articles written to present findings on new scientific discoveries or describe earlier work to acknowledge it and place new findings in the proper perspective. An original research article should consist of the following headings: Reviews could be non-systematic narrative or systematic. A narrative review is a broad overview of a topic without any specific question, more or less an update, and qualitative summary. On the other hand, a systematic review typically addresses a specific question about a topic, details the methods by which papers were identified in the literature, uses predetermined criteria for selection of papers to be included in the review, and qualitatively evaluates them. A meta-analysis is a type of systematic review in which numeric results of several separate studies are statistically combined to determine the outcome of a specific research question. A case study is a report of a single clinical case, whereas, a case series is a description of a number of such cases. Case reports and case series are description of disease s generally considered rare or report of heretofore unknown or unusual findings in a well-recognized condition, unique procedure, imaging technique, diagnostic test, or treatment method. Technical notes are description of new, innovative techniques, or modifications to existing procedures. A pictorial essay is a teaching article with images and legends but has limited text. An editorial, written by the editor of the journal or invited, can be perspective about articles published in that particular issue or persuasive arguing a specific point of view. Other articles published in a journal include letters to the editor, book reviews, conference proceedings and abstracts, and abstracts from other journals. The next step is to read the selected article methodically and efficiently. This flowchart is meant for one who has a specific intent of choosing a particular type of article and not for one who intends to browse through a journal.

**Chapter 3 : Journal of General Practice- Open Access Journals**

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Note which report headings make it easier for readers to understand the report content. It is not necessary to have text in the space between the section heading and the first subsection heading. Because headings and subheadings vary according to each experiment, the guidelines for this section of your report cover solely the few pieces that appear in every journal article. Providing too little or too much information. Writing strictly in chronological order alternatives: Forgetting to use visual organizers to direct readers to specific aspects of the methods section, e. Failing to provide a mini-context for the methods themselves, how you achieved your calculations: Describing the Apparatus use Heading 2 for subheadings What is the apparatus? The experimental procedure section includes a description of the apparatus. Write your description of the apparatus in present tense, since presumably the apparatus still exists! If a photograph is used, important elements of the apparatus must be clearly labeled. Do not over-label your photograph; some of the labels used on photographs in the lab instructions are much too detailed for inclusion in a Journal Article. In many cases, the clearest approach will be to present a block diagram enhanced by one or more photographs of the apparatus in the same figure. An example of this type of apparatus figure is presented in Fig. Experimental apparatus for performing sound analysis experiments. The function of each part of the apparatus shown is described in the text. Figure captions contain enough information to let readers to skim the paper by looking at the figures, or should make it clear that the missing information can be found in the text. Notice the reference to the figure in the text preceding the figure highlighted here for emphasis. The paragraph following the figure this paragraph describes the apparatus, referring to the figure for clarity. Ideally, the description and the figure should be on the same page so that the reader can follow your description while looking at the figure. Block diagrams can be generated using the drawing toolbar in Word: Manage your level of detail appropriately; many unsuccessful apparatus descriptions contain too much or too little detail. The description of the apparatus includes the manufacturer and model number, but not serial number that belongs in your lab notebook, not your report for each instrument. A description of the instrument accuracy as specified in the instrument manual found in your lab bench drawer is appropriate for this section. Describing your Methods What are Methods? Methods are descriptions of the important steps of the experimental approach: Your approach is organized by intellectual topic, in contrast to the lab instructions, where the methods are explained chronologically. Use relevant headings and subheadings to orient your reader to your approach. For a Journal Article, you should provide enough detail for the reader to be able to repeat your experiment, but be sure to include only the most important steps, as you can assume your reader is familiar with the methods used in your field of research. For example, for the Soda Can report, the following text is too detailed: We sanded the diet Pepsi can lightly with grit sandpaper and then brushed off the dirt. We then used tweezers to put the strain gauge shiny side up on the lab bench and picked it up with a piece of special clear tape. We folded under a small section of tape etc. Instead, simplified text describes more clearly what you did: A strain gauge was attached to the diet Pepsi can with M-bond adhesive, after the can was lightly sanded, to promote adhesion of the gauge to the can. Write this section as paragraph text, not as numbered or bulleted lists from the lab instructions. The procedure used to calibrate your instruments full-wave bridge, load cell, hot-wire anemometer, etc. The results of your calibration experiments also belong in this section. Calibration of instruments is extremely important, but is not considered an experimental result rather, it is a necessary step to be performed before taking measurements, and therefore does not belong in the Results and Discussion section. Errors in calibration directly affect your experimental uncertainty, and thus should be discussed here. Make sure subheadings are descriptive and organized into groups.

**Chapter 4 : Most Downloaded Journal of Anxiety Disorders Articles - Elsevier**

## DOWNLOAD PDF GENERAL APPROACH TO JOURNAL ARTICLES.

*Babel: International Journal of Translation, v27 n2 p Addresses the problem of terminological inconsistencies or oddities often quoted in translation literature, lamenting the scarcity of articles devoted to the terminology research process itself.*

### Chapter 5 : Teaching and Teacher Education - Journal - Elsevier

*Articles in press Latest issue Special issues All issues About the journal Sign in to set up alerts The General Approach to the Poisoned Patient 1 January 2014 MD, FACEP, FACMT, FAACT.*

### Chapter 6 : A general approach to spirolactonized Si-rhodamines - Chemical Communications (RSC Publishing)

*To be updated with current knowledge, a physician practicing general medicine has to read 17 articles a day, days a year. In spite of the internet rapidly gaining a strong foothold as a quick source of obtaining information, reading journal articles, whether from print or electronic media, still remains the most common way of acquiring new.*

### Chapter 7 : Journal Article Guidelines

*using a more rigorous approach. This presentation will review several published journal articles. The intent is to gauge how much in general, you need to be.*