



authors should go back to the abstract to check that it agrees with the contents of the final manuscript.

SE SE

Abstracts should have a structured format. This serves several purposes: it helps authors summarize the different aspects of their work; it makes the abstract more immediately clear; and it helps peer reviewers and readers assess the contents of the manuscript.

The abstract structure varies between journals and between types of article. Authors should check that the abstract of their manuscript is consistent with the requirements of the article type and journal to which the manuscript will be submitted.

The abstracts of manuscripts submitted to the ~~Journal~~ should be structured as follows:

- x ~~Introduction~~ : This should place the study into the context of the current knowledge in its field and list the purpose of the work; in other words, the authors should summarize why they carried out their research;
- x ~~Methods~~ Section should summarize how the study was performed and mention the different techniques employed. It should also include details of any statistical tests employed;
- x ~~Results~~ : This section should describe the main findings of the study;
- x ~~Conclusion~~ : A brief summary of the content of the manuscript and the potential implications of its results.

~~Checklist~~

- x Check the abstract length: Abstracts should not exceed 350 words. Abstracts that are too long lose their function as summaries of the full article, and excess words may be omitted by some indexing services;
- x Include synonyms for words and concepts that are in the title;
- x As in the title, use simple word order and common word combinations;
- x Make sure the salient points of the manuscript are included, but be consistent; the abstract should only reflect those points covered in the manuscript;
- x Minimize the use of abbreviations;
- x Avoid citing references.