

Mahidol Dental Journal
Information for Authors

Objectives of the Journal

1. To disseminate knowledge gained from academic research in dentistry and other related medical sciences;
2. To promote valued research for academic advancement;
3. To create an academic network and to build relationships among dentists and others in related fields in order to keep up with constantly developing knowledge;
4. To enhance the reputation of the Faculty of Dentistry and Mahidol University Dentistry Alumni Association.
5. Send published in English only.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscripts for publication should be addressed to

The Editor, *Mahidol Dental Journal*
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Manuscript Types

Mahidol Dental Journal publishes several types of articles. These include the following:

1. **Original articles** are articles including new research reports, survey reports in epidemiology, relevant case reports, and reports concerning new dental materials and technical procedures. These articles should be useful to the profession of dentists and must be previously unpublished.

2. **Review Articles** are articles that derive knowledge from new textbooks and journals or from the author's own work and experience. They should be composed in an analytical, critical, and comparative style for the advancement of knowledge.

3. **Miscellany** encompasses the following:

3.1 **Special reports** are short academic reports pertinent to dentists. These may be analyses; discussions; summaries of other useful academic papers; articles reviewing aspects of the body of knowledge; summarized translations from international journals; commentaries; reviews; papers introducing medical appliances or interesting books and textbooks; or reports of both national and international conferences.

3.2 **Current concepts** are concepts or knowledge in any certain areas that are useful. They can be translated or composed from other journals recognized for their high standard.

3.3 **Ask the expert** are responses to readers' academic or clinical problems by experts in a particular field. Interesting questions and answers from conferences may also be published for the benefit of those who have not attended the conferences.

3.4 **Letters to the editor** are questions or academic comments valuable to readers and the profession.

3.5 **Research summaries or book reviews** that are noteworthy.

Preparation of Manuscripts

1. Manuscripts must not be folded. One original and four copies of the manuscript as well as three copies of illustrations and tables must be submitted along with a submission form for consideration for publication via a registered mail to protect against loss. Each copy of the manuscript should be clipped, not stapled. The manuscript should be 10-20 pages including illustrations and tables of no more than 10 pages. The manuscript must be double-spaced on one-sided portrait A4 paper with an equal margin of 2.5 centimeters at all sides and paginated with the number on the top right corner. The manuscript file must be operated on Microsoft Word with the Cordia New 16 font.

2. The Thai spelling must conform to the Dictionary of the Royal Academy (1999 edition). English technical terms must be translated into Thai with the original words provided in parentheses only the first time they appear. Words that have been coined by the Royal Academy must be used. Words that have not been coined must be transliterated in accordance with the criteria for transliteration set by the Royal Academy with the original words parenthesized for their first time use. (See www.royin.go.th for more information.) Only Arabic notation can be used in the manuscript.

3. Units of length, weight, volume, etc. should be given in metric measures. A measurement of temperatures must be in Celsius. Pressure must be in mercury millimeter. A hematologic measurement and a measurement of clinical chemistry should also be in metric unit. Other measurements should follow the universal standard. Only standard abbreviations and symbols must be employed. No abbreviations should appear in the title or abstract. When an abbreviation is used, its full form should be provided after its first use in the text, with an exception of units of measurement. For manuscripts written in English, a tooth may be identified either by its name such as upper left canine or with FDI two-digit notations followed by its name in parenthesis the first time it is mentioned, for instance, Tooth #31 (lower left central incisor).

Manuscript Format and Structure

Part One must contain the following headings written in Thai and sequentially ordered.

1. **Title:** The title should be written in as much Thai as possible, be concise, and convey the main objective of the study. It must contain no abbreviations and should not exceed 100 letters in length.

2. **Name of the author:** Only first name and last name should be given. If there are many authors, their names should be organized according to their contributions to the research with the most important one listed first.

3. **Degree of education:** A maximum of two highest degrees should be provided after the author's name in their official abbreviated forms. If the author has graduated from a university outside Thailand, the degree must be given in the language of the country from which he or she has obtained the degree.

4. **Address:** All authors should provide the detailed address of their organization. If they are not affiliated with any institution, their clinic address must be given.

5. **Corresponding author:** One author must be designated as the corresponding author. The last name, position, professional affiliation, office phone, cell phone, fax, and e-mail address must be provided for the corresponding author for fast and convenient contact.

6. **Research grant:** If the study is financially supported, specify grant citing in a sequence name of the grant, organization awarding the grant, year the grant is awarded, and grant number (if any).

7. **Received:** Write the date appearing in the editor's acknowledgement upon the receipt of the manuscript.

8. **Accepted:** Write the date appearing in the editor's letter confirming the manuscript will be published.

9. **Abstract:** The abstract is a summary of the whole paper. However, no conclusion should be drawn from the discussion. Neither must there be any references, illustrations and tables. A tooth must be identified by its name rather than symbols. No English terminologies can be used. Instead they may be either translated or transliterated into Thai. No originals are needed.

The following are to be included in the abstract:

Objectives along with the hypotheses of the study must be given.

Materials and Methods provide information on materials or patients employed in the study, number, type, method of the study or experiment, and statistics utilized in the study.

Results present findings of the study including experimental study and statistical study (in case there is an analysis).

10. **Key words:** 3-6 key words from the abstract are to be provided in alphabetical order and separated from one another with commas (,).

Part Two presents the information from Part One written in English.

1. **Title:** The first letter of each word in the English title must be capitalized while the rest, except for proper names, are written in lower case letters.
2. **Name of the author:** Use the author's first name followed by last name only.
3. **Degree of education:** Use universal abbreviated forms of degrees.
4. **Address:** Provide an address of every author. Add the country "Thailand" after area code.
5. **Corresponding author:** Give name and address of the corresponding author for later contact regarding the manuscript.
6. **Research grant:** Cite source of funding.
7. **Received:** Write the date appearing in the editor's acknowledgement upon the receipt of the manuscript.
8. **Accepted:** Write the date appearing in the editor's letter confirming the manuscript will be published.
9. **Abstract:** The abstract should not exceed 250 words and include objectives, materials and methods, results and conclusion.
10. **Key words:** There should be 3-6 key words whose meanings match the Thai key words and arranged in alphabetical order.

Part Three can be written in Thai or in English.

Headings of Part Three must not be indented. Use a new page for each heading. The headings are ordered sequentially as follows:

1. Introduction

This first section introduces the whole paper by reviewing literature presenting knowledge and evidence from research as well as books or journals related to the study. In addition, the introduction provides rationale or significance, hypotheses, objectives, scope and methods of the study with references to other articles to relate the present study to the known prior knowledge. In other words, it should address reasons leading to the study and inform readers what questions the study is trying to answer. Thus, the introduction should review only pertinent literature and leave out those outside the scope and objectives of the study. Neither should it report results and conclusion of the study.

2. Materials and Methods

Under this second heading, two subheadings are to be included.

2.1 Materials

The material section imparts on details of the materials employed in the study citing chemical names, sources, characteristics or specifications of materials, and experimental samples of animals and patients. Experimentation involving human and animal subjects requires the presentation of relevant details, for instance, whether the samples are patients or normal persons, animal and plant types, number of samples as well as other specific characteristics such as gender, age, weight, and so on.

Research involving experimental procedure on humans and animals must be conducted in full accordance with ethical principles. In this case, the author must be able to identify that the research has been conducted as such and supply evidence that it has been approved by the organization's ethical board.

2.2 Methods

The method section explains experimental methodology, observations or techniques for securing data, experimental procedures, measures of study, data collection, data analyses, and statistics utilized in the analysis of data. The explanation should be adequately detailed so as to allow for repeated experimentation.

3. Results

This part presents findings obtained from experiments and analyses categorized into sections based on objectives of the study. Straightforward findings without too many numbers can be descriptively presented. Complicated findings with numerous numbers and variables should be presented using illustrations, tables, graphs, or charts with the interpretation of the findings in comparison with the suggested hypotheses. (Be careful not to reiterate the results given in the illustrations or tables in the text.)

4. Discussion

Discussion can be drawn from objectives, hypotheses, and findings of the study. It can be discussed whether the present study reveals findings similar to or different from those previously presented, how they are alike or differ, and reasons for such similarities and differences in order for readers to understand and obtain novel knowledge created by the study. The author may discuss advantages and

disadvantages of materials and methods employed in the study. New ideas or problems from the study can also be put forward. The author should discuss unexpected findings candidly and offers recommendations on how those findings can be of any use.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion part encompasses the following: a summary of the findings of the study, a statement to show whether the findings correspond with the hypotheses, a conclusion drawn from the discussion, and suggestions for further use of the results as well as further study.

6. Acknowledgements

This one-paragraph section is where the author acknowledges organizations and persons who have made substantive contributions to the study. (It should be remarked, however, that citing in the acknowledgements too many organizations and persons can undermine the article as readers may assume that most of the study has been carried out with assistance from others.)

7. References

References include the list of documents the author has cited in the text. References are indicated by superscript Arabic numbers right after the cited names or statements and should be numbered consecutively (for example, ^{1,3,6} or ¹⁻³). They should be neither indented nor parenthesized. The same numbers must be used for repeated references. Using abstracts as references and unpublished data must be avoided.

All references in the list should be numbered consecutively as they appear in the text, following the Vancouver system. Abbreviated names of journals must follow the reference style in the PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi>). If a journal name does not appear in the PubMed, then the Index Medicus should be applied.