

F.U. FACULTY OF MEDICINE SPECIALIZATION THESIS PREPARATION GUIDE

I. Introduction

A Specialization Thesis is essentially a mature work in which an original scientific research is reported. Just like some standards that must be followed in original research, there are some standards that must be followed during the reporting of the study.

In addition, each thesis must meet the standards of the library or archive. Therefore, all visual materials, including the quality of the paper used, must comply with the standards.

The purpose of this Thesis Preparation Guide is to provide an example and sufficient standards in all specialization theses bearing the name of Firat University Faculty of Medicine. In the preparation of this Thesis Writing Guide, the spelling rules of most scientific journals were taken into consideration. When the thesis study is planned to be published as an article, it is aimed to be prepared for publication without large-scale changes. Therefore, it is possible to take the body part of the thesis and submit it as an article.

It is advantageous to use word processors during the preparation of the thesis. However, if there is limited knowledge about the word processors used, the usage capacity of the word processor will not be fully utilized. As a result, difficulties will be encountered during the preparation of the thesis. Therefore, it is considered advisable to consult both the Thesis Writing Guide and the guides of word processors during the preparation of the thesis. It is not recommended to use previously prepared theses as a reference source during thesis preparation; Because in theses, the rules and standards set forth by the thesis writing guide are required.

If the thesis contains information and/or methods that could potentially lead to a patent, the thesis owner may request a retention period of 90 days before the thesis is submitted to the reader. In this case, the dean's office keeps the thesis for 90 days before presenting it to the readers and starting from the date of graduation.

A. Expression and Language

The thesis should be written in an easy-to-understand, plain Turkish in accordance with Turkish spelling rules. Short and concise sentences should be used, third-person passive expression form should be preferred. As a general rule, expressions indicating ownership (I did, I found, etc.) or personality (we, them, he, etc.) should be avoided in texts. A passive mode of expression (found, done, etc.) and third-person narration (Researchers, results, etc.) should be preferred. Waxy and ornate expressions should be avoided, and the message should be presented in a simple, understandable and plain form. In terms of Turkish spelling, punctuation and spelling rules, the Spelling Guide of the Turkish Language Association and the rules in the Turkish Dictionary should be followed. If it is necessary to use words and phrases that are not included in the manual or dictionary in question, their meaning and justification for use should be explained with a footnote.

Terms and chemical substance names in the article should be written in Turkish. Terms that do not have a Turkish equivalent or are generally accepted may be included. However, this circumstance should be an exception, not become the rule. Words that must be written in a foreign language must be written *in italics* in their original form. Names of microorganisms and plants should be written in accordance with their original Latin spelling, the first letter of the genus name should be capitalized, the first letter of the species name should be lowercase and *italicized*.

Example:

- Phenylhydroxybutyric acid, succinyl choline, tyrosine, methylene, retinal artery, etc.
- *Staphylococcus aureus* is blamed as the causative agent of infection.

If
sentences

begin with a number, this number should be expressed in writing, not in numbers. In the

use of decimals, periods (e.g. 0.3) or commas (e.g. 0,3) can be used, depending on preference and the nature of the computer program used for statistical analysis. The chosen punctuation should be applied the same throughout the thesis. According to the Turkish Language Association Spelling Guide, it is recommended to use commas in Turkish.

Example:

- In eighteen healthy volunteers.....

B. Paper

In order to ensure permanence and durability in theses, all thesis copies should be submitted on quality A4 (21x29.7 cm) white paper weighing 75 gr. /m², written and bound on only one side.

C. Spelling

The font size used should be 12 points. For the font to be used, one of the ones frequently used in books such as Arial and Times New Roman should be chosen, and care should be taken to ensure that the font is simple, understandable and easy to read. Fancy or cursive fonts are not accepted. In the articles, the letter size of the main text should be 12 points and the footnotes should be 10 points. The font used and its size should be standard throughout the entire thesis. Smaller characters can be used in tables and figures that fit on a single page. In spelling, a space should be left after punctuation marks such as commas, semicolons, periods. Spaces should not be left before punctuation marks. Bold letters, symbols, or italics may be used to indicate special emphasis or to indicate scientific terms. When necessary, formats such as **bold**, *italic*, **bold italics**, underline can be used in the text.

Section headings, footnotes, quotations, examples, tables or figures with larger or smaller dots and different fonts can be used. In this case, the fonts used should be easy to read. Castings taken from printers defined as laser or jetted are preferred. Transcripts from printers defined as dot matrix will be accepted if the font quality is near-letter and the distance between the dots is indistinguishable. All castings should be made with permanent black ink and should not cause stains or erasures. Corrections in any form such as ink corrections, strikethrough corrections, lettraset, paste-up, tape closure, typewriter closure, handwriting between lines or between words are not acceptable for bound copies. The main text should be 1.5 lines apart. Long quotations with captions and explanations of tables can have single line spacing in the writing of footnotes and references index. Line spacing between paragraphs should be 1.5 lines, but each new paragraph should start 1.25 cm inside.

First-degree section headings, acknowledgments, abstracts, English abstracts, all Indexes and References should be made at the top of the page. There should be a 12-point margin before the second and third degree headings, and the third degree headings should be started 1.25 cm. inside.

There should be a blank line between the main text and figures, tables and formulas, before and after. There should also be single line spacing between the figure and figure caption and the table and table caption (Figure 1).

Figure 1- Layout of placing tables in the text

D. Borders

Each page should have a margin of at least 4 cm on the left edge (skin edge), 3 cm on the top and bottom edges, and 2.5 cm on the right edge for binding (Figure 2). A slightly wider border than the ones mentioned above is recommended. Because wide edges make it easy to copy. There should be no text outside the borders. Therefore, all headings, page numbers, text, tables, figures, etc. should be placed inside the borders. Words should not be divided at the end of the line, and the lines called widow or orphan lines should not be left at the end of the page and at the beginning of the page, respectively. In this case, there should be at least two lines of the paragraph at the end or beginning of each page. There should be at least two lines of text after the title or subheadings at the end of the page. The text should be left-justified and written on only one side of the page. In addition, hyphenation should not be done in words that come at line breaks and page breaks in the text.

Section and subsection headings should start from the left edge of the page, and the first lines of the new paragraphs should start 1.25 cm (7 characters) inside.

E. Page Numbers

All page numbers must be in the same area on each page. For this purpose, three options are presented: the upper right corner, the upper middle region of the page, and the bottom center region of the page. In all three selections, the page numbers are inside the borders; however, it should be located two lines away from the nearest line of text. All page numbers must be in the same font and size. Page numbers should not have parentheses next to them, etc. A page number layout should be used in the format described below.

* Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv, v... etc). The title and confirmation page do not have a page number, but these pages are counted as pages i and ii, respectively, and the subsequent pages go sequentially.

* On the first page of the text (other pages starting with the introduction), Arabic numerals are used starting from 1 (1,2,3,...) and so on throughout the thesis. The reference list of numbering in Arabic numerals also includes appendices (if any) and resume. All pages should be made consecutively. In this case; Pages with section headings, pages with tables or figures are also numbered.

* If the finished version of the thesis exceeds 5 cm in thickness, the thesis should be prepared in two or more volumes. In this case, the thesis volumes are numbered with capital Roman numerals, and the title of the thesis is included in each volume. The title of the thesis is the same. However, just below the title of the thesis, there is an explanation in the form of Volume I or Volume II. Here, the numbering starts from the first volume and continues in the second volume. Both in the precursor pages written in Roman numerals and in the pagination of the text, the numbers are continuous in the two volumes. The title page of Volume II; It is considered to be a continuation of the precursor page of volume one, and the other premise pages of volume II are numbered from the title page. Each volume should have a table of contents.

F. Binding

All theses should be bound in black cloth. Bindings made of synthetic, leather or similar material are not accepted. The bound thesis should be 21.5 x 28.5 cm in size.

II. Parts of the Thesis

All theses consist of two basic parts: the premise pages and the text. The sections in these sections and the order of these sections are shown below (Figure 3). Sections that are absolutely necessary to be present in the thesis are marked with an asterisk. The titles of all these sections should be written **in upper-center and capital letters on** a new page.

Premise Pages:

1. Title Page
2. Confirmation Page
3. Dedication
4. Acknowledgments
5. Summary
6. Abstract
7. Table of Contents
8. Table List
9. Figure List
10. List of Abbreviations

Text:

1. Introduction
2. Materials and Methods
3. Findings
4. Discussion
5. References
6. Appendices
7. Curriculum vitae

Figure 3. An example of the thesis plan and title numbering system

A. Lead Pages

1. Title Page

The title should be written single-spaced, in capital letters, and starting 5 cm below the top line of the page. Since the words in the title of the thesis are accepted as keywords in most of the Information Access Systems; The title should not use chemical or mathematical formulas, symbols, subscript or superscript, or other non-standard signs. The title page should include the name of the university and faculty, the department, the title of the thesis, the name and surname of the person who carried out

the thesis study, the name of the thesis advisor, the date and year and place of presentation of the thesis (Figure 4).

Thesis Cover and Special Pages

The cover layout is as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Thesis Cover

The contents and layout of the inner cover page should be exactly the same as the outer cover (Figure 4). This page should be written on the paper used in the main text. The page number of the inside cover should be deducted as "i"; However, the number should not be printed on the inner cover.

2. Confirmation Page

A sample confirmation page is provided in **Annex-1**. It is recommended that the confirmation page be signed with a black indelible ink pen. The confirmation page does not have a page number, but it is considered to be page ii.

3. Dedication

If the thesis is dedicated, a separate page should be reserved for it and the page number (iii) should be given. It is not necessary to give a title to the dedication page.

4. Acknowledgments

Like the dedication page, the acknowledgment page is one of the non-compulsory sections of the thesis. If the Acknowledgments Section is found, the page number (e.g., "iv"). The acknowledgments page should have a title (Acknowledgments) and should be the same as the main text in terms of features such as font, size and line spacing. On the acknowledgment page, people and organizations that have contributed outside of their usual duties, although they are not directly related to the people who directly contributed to the thesis study and the preparation of the thesis, should be thanked. If the thesis study is carried out within the scope of a project or with the support of an

organization; The name of the project and the relevant organization should also be mentioned in this section. The acknowledgments section should be written as briefly and concisely as possible and should not exceed one page (**Annex-2**).

5. Summary

The abstract should reflect the content of the thesis in a concise manner and should not exceed 250 words. This section should include four basic elements: a brief description of the problem discussed in the thesis, materials and methods, findings and the result obtained in a very short way, but should not be structured, subheadings such as "Purpose", "Method", "Conclusion" should not be used. In the abstract, formulas, tables and figures should be avoided. After the end of the abstract, **a maximum of 5 keywords** related to the thesis should be specified in a separate paragraph. A sample summary page is given in **Annex-3**.

6. Abstract

Abstract is the English equivalent of Turkish Abstract. The content and layout of the English Abstract page should be exactly the same as the abstract page. **The abstract should have a title** and the English versions of the keywords should be included. It is more appropriate to choose keywords from words that are related to the study but are not included in the title. Keywords should also be appropriate for Medical Subject Headings (MeSH).

7. Table of Contents

The table of contents should list the headings of each section, chapter, and subsection, as well as the bibliography, appendices, and resume. The Headings used in the text should correspond verbatim to the Headings in the Table of Contents. Page numbers should be given for each title given here.

8. Table List

The Table List should be written on a separate page like the table of contents and the page number should be given. The titles of the tables and the pages on which they are located should be included. If the thesis contains a single table, then it is unnecessary to prepare a list.

9. Figure List

The Figure List should be written on a separate page like the table of contents and the page number should be given. The titles of the figures and the pages on which they are located should be included. If the thesis contains a single figure, then it is unnecessary to prepare a list.

10. List of Abbreviations

If the thesis includes a List of Abbreviations, an abbreviation practice accepted in medicine and biological sciences should be used. In the thesis, abbreviations other than standard abbreviations should be made if a long group of words is to be repeated frequently. Phrases that are used once do not need to be abbreviated. Abbreviations can be made by using the initials of the words for terms that are used a lot and consist of more than one word. In this case, the abbreviation should be explained in parentheses and only once in the first place in the text. This explanation should also be mentioned in the Abbreviations list. Standard abbreviations that are commonly used (e.g., m, kg, min) do not need to be included in the Abbreviations list. Abbreviations are made in accordance with the abbreviation, not the obvious pronunciation. Examples: NATO, TÜBİTAK, cAMP. Symbols and abbreviations in the index should be given in alphabetical order.

B. Text

The above-mentioned sections should be included in the text consecutively. These sections should be numbered as specified. If the thesis consists of the study of two or more topics that are not fully compatible with each other, it may be appropriate to collect the thesis in two or more chapters. In this case, each chapter is arranged in itself, like the text part of a single-chapter thesis, and each chapter is started on a new page.

1. Introduction

This section is the first part of the text and should start on a new page. The heading "INTRODUCTION" should be written in **capital letters** at the **top center** of the page (eg. **1.INTRODUCTION**).

In this section, the place of the thesis study in the literature should be clearly stated, and the sources should be included as much as possible in the evaluations. Almost every review should be supported by a source, if possible.

In writing this section, it is necessary to ensure a rational flow of the subject described. Therefore, subheading can be made in this section. Subheadings should be in accordance with the general flow of the subject. Subheadings should be numbered: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc. Subheadings may also have more specific subheadings, which should be renumbered based on the subheading number: 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, etc. In a correct and understandable flow from general topics to specifics, the subject should be brought to the thesis work. There is no restriction in this section. However, it should be kept in a volume proportional to the overall thesis. Considering the extraordinary accumulation of knowledge in medical and biological sciences, there is a possibility that this department will reach an unnecessary volume. The main purpose of this section is to provide up-to-date literature information that will benefit the comprehensibility of the thesis study. Therefore, this goal should always be kept in mind. The sources used should be selected meticulously and the reference number in the "References" section of the relevant source should be given in round brackets.

In the last part of this section, it should be clearly stated how and why the thesis topic was chosen and why it is necessary to research this thesis topic. This part corresponds to the purpose part of the thesis and should not exceed one page.

The abbreviation should be indicated in parentheses where the term is first mentioned, and then only the abbreviation should be included. Abbreviations or numbers should not be included in sentence and paragraph titles.

2. Materials and Methods

This is the second part of the text part of the thesis. It should be started on a new page with the title "**2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**". The title should be located in the **upper-middle** section of the page. The materials and methods used in this section should be given in an understandable form. One of the purposes of this section is to help researchers who want to repeat the study. Therefore, it is essential that the "Materials and Methods" section is understandable and detailed by the reader. If the methods used have been used and published by other researchers before, unnecessary repetition can be avoided by citing these sources. In this case, only the parts that have been changed are indicated. This section can also be divided into subheadings (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.). The source of the tools used should be given in parentheses, in the order of the manufacturer's company name, city and country. For example: Sodium acetate (Sigma Chemical Co. St. Louis, MO. U.S. D.). Basic Info Tech.Kul. Including programs, statistics used, etc. should be given in this section.

3. Findings

In this section, the findings are presented. For this purpose, it should be preferred to use tables or figures. Repetition of the information given in tables or figures in the text should be avoided. In addition, not every finding obtained should be given in detail, only the general trend should be revealed.

3. FINDINGS

31. Effects of Oxotremorin

3.1.1. Blood pressure

The basal blood pressures of normotensive and hypertensive animals were 76.8 ± 4.5 and 124 ± 3.3 mm Hg, respectively. The difference between these values was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

Oxotremorin.....

.....

3.1.2. Mortality

Oxotremorin significantly reduced mortality in both the normotensive and hypertensive groups.....

- Pulmonary function test was performed after bronchodilator drug administration (Figure X).
- Pulmonary function test under bronchodilator therapy (Figure X), compared to pre-treatment test
- Pulmonary function test results are shown in Figure X.

3. 1. Tables

Most word processing programs have the necessary equipment for table preparation. These equipment can be used in table preparation. The font used in the table may be smaller or different from the font used throughout the text. A sample table is given in **Annex-4**.

As a general rule, duplication should be avoided in the table and elements that are absolutely necessary should be placed in the table. **In tables, cells should not be separated by vertical lines.** Only horizontal separator lines should be included. **Horizontal lines should also be included at the beginning and end of the table and in the separation of the table titles from the table body.** Each row in the table does not need to be separated by a line, and such a practice crowds the table unnecessarily. The practice in this regard is to follow the procedure used by accepted scientific journals. Tables should have titles and the title should reflect the content of the table briefly and concisely. Unnecessary details should be avoided in titles.

Tables should also be numbered consecutively. Arabic or Roman numerals can be used in numbering tables. Tables should be placed on the page closest possible to where they are mentioned in the text. Tables that take up less than half a page can be on the same page as the text. In this case, the text should be included by leaving 1.5 lines of space at the top and bottom of the table. It is recommended to place tables that take up more than half a page on a separate page. Tables that are wide enough not to be placed between the left and right borders are rotated 90 degrees and placed transversely on the page. In this case, the table headers are also transversely written. The parts that need to be explained in the table can be marked with stars or symbols and explanations can be included under the last line of the table. However, this practice should not be used unless absolutely necessary. The main thing in the tables is that the table is understandable on its own without any explanation (Annex-4).

3. 2. Shapes

In the thesis, **all kinds of visual materials are accepted as figures, except for paintings.** Therefore, drawings, figures, photographs, graphics, films, diagrams, etc. are numbered as figures. The numbering of the figures should be done in Arabic letters and in a sequential form. Figures should be on the page closest possible to where they are first mentioned in the text. Shapes that take up less than half a page can be on the same page as the text. In this case, the text should be included with three lines of space at the top and bottom of the figure. It is recommended to place figures that take up more than half a page on a separate page. Shapes that are too wide to be placed between the left and right

borders are rotated 90 degrees and placed transversely on the page. In this case, the shape pads are also transversely written.

All figure captions in the thesis should be in the same font and size. Figure captions should be placed one line below the figure. Preference should be given to black and white photographs with good contrast in the thesis. Color photos can be used. However, the color photographs to be used must have a color contrast that will not cause significant image loss during black-and-white copying. Because the reproduction of theses and access to the information in the theses often takes place after reproduction with black and white photocopying. Photographic visual material must be good quality originals or photographic copies. Standard photocopies are not accepted. Good quality adhesives should be used during the bonding of photographic visual material, and shrinkage and curling should not be caused on the pages. Transparent tapes should not be used for bonding. Good quality black ink should be used for hand drawings. Basic Information: Thesis quality paper and writing should be used in drawings and graphics taken from Tek.Kul. Figures prepared both by hand and in Basic Information Tek.Kul should comply with the general border dimensions of the thesis. If the figure captions do not fit on the same page, the captions can be placed on a separate page. In this case, the page opposite the figure or the page immediately following it can be used. Figures should be sufficiently understandable, the magnification factor (or scale) should be indicated in micrographic or histological figures, and the necessary markings (arrows, lines, etc.) should be made carefully. If an additional numbering is used in composite shapes consisting of more than one part, this should be clearly indicated on the figure. References must be cited in the forms prepared by taking directly from other sources or conceptually using other authors (Annex-5).

3. 3. Formulas

Chemical or mathematical formulas can be printed out in Basic Information or written neatly by hand. In this case, quality ink should be used, which is used in drawings.

3. 4 Citations

Quotations of less than three lines can be written using typefaces with the same characteristics as the text. Quotations of more than three lines can be written in smaller characters than the main text. Basic Info Tech.Kul. programs or analyzer programs can be accepted as citations.

4. Discussion

This section should start on a separate page such as Introduction, Materials and Methods, Findings and capitalize. The discussion section is the interpretation part of the thesis. The meaning of the obtained data in the light of the literature should be clearly revealed and the data should be interpreted. It should be stated exactly what the data means, speculation should be avoided. Since the literature on the subject is mentioned in the Introduction, it should not be repeated here, only the sources related to the data obtained should be mentioned. Data that are not compatible with the literature sources should be clarified in a rational manner. In the last paragraphs, a conclusion should be drawn from the study and the progress reached with this study should be recorded, and after this stage, the possible direction of the studies on this subject should be mentioned.

5. References

References are a list of selected books, articles or other sources related to the thesis. References should be indicated in parentheses where they are cited, after skipping a tab, and numbered. If there is more than one source in a sentence: Numbering system: ".....(2, 6, 14-18)." is indicated according to the order of first occurrence in the text. Here, "14-18" covers the 5 publications from source 14 to source 18.

Examples:

- Temporal lobe epilepsy is divided into two as idiopathic and symptomatic (14-18).

- Cushing (23) and Harvey (24), in 86% of central nervous system infections of unknown etiology...

When two-authored works are cited, the word 'and' should be placed between the author surnames.

Number system: "According to Özcan and Atasoy (22)"

When a work with more than two authors is cited as a source, after the surname of the first author, "et al." meaning "and others" or "et al." meaning "and friends" abbreviation is used.

Numbering system: "According to Aksoy et al. (17)....." "According to Aksoy et al. (17)....."

In the thesis text, explanations that would distract the subject if written within the text can be given as FOOTNOTES at the bottom of the same page, very briefly and concisely, not exceeding a few lines. Footnotes should be separated from the main text on the page by a continuous line drawn from left to right along the entire page after leaving 2 full spaces. The footnote should remain within the text writing area of the page and should not extend beyond the 3 cm space that should be left at the bottom edge of the page. 1 line space should be left after the footnote line, and the footnote sign should be written as a superscript. 1 line space should be used in writing the footnote and the font size should be 10 points. If more than one footnote is used on the same page, it is indicated starting from a for each page. Consecutive footnotes should start from the beginning of the line.

All the sources used are listed at the end of the text should be presented as and all authors in the sources should be used in the text. When preparing this list, first the surname of the author or authors, the first letter of their names, the title of the study, the journal, the date of publication, the volume of the journal and the starting and ending page numbers should be included. In cases where there are eight or more authors; after the sixth name, the expression et al can be used. In cases where there are seven authors, the names of all authors should be written.

Abstracts and personal opinions should not be cited. If the journal used as a source is included in Index Medicus, the journal should be written in its abbreviated form in Index Medicus. Journals not included in Index Medicus and Turkish journals should be written as is without abbreviation. Again, if the journal pages are numbered regularly throughout a volume, the month and issue number should not be written. The source used should be written in lower case letters except for proper names and should continue in lower case letters after the (:) sign.

If the source is a chapter from a book prepared by the editor or editors; The author of the section, the name of the section, the name of the editor(s), the name of the book, the number of editions, the city where the printing house is located, the printing house, the year it was published, and the page numbers should be stated. The letters in the title of the book should start with a capital letter, and the quoted part should be written in lower case letters.

For a citation from a thesis; the author of the thesis, the name of the thesis (all words should start with a capital letter), the specialization thesis, the city where it was published, the university, faculty, department, and the date should be included.

The publications in the prepared list should be arranged according to the order of occurrence in the thesis text.

6. Appendices

If the researcher places them in the text section of the thesis, information such as explanations that distract the subject, prevent continuity in reading and are too long to be given as footnotes, survey forms, introductions not directly related to the thesis, raw and detailed data tables can be presented in the appendix section. In this case, the appendix should be presented starting from a new page and numbered. If there is more than one appendix, they should be named as APPENDIX-A, APPENDIX-B, APPENDIX-C There is no obligation for the font and size used in the appendix to match the font and size of the thesis text. Each appendix section should start with a page header and the page numbers should follow the page numbers of the previous section. Appendixes should be given in order and completely in the "TABLE OF CONTENTS" index, but the page numbers should not be shown. OTHER APPENDICES (Computer Diskette, CD-ROM, Video Tape, etc.)

Materials that cannot be submitted with the thesis due to their size, quality and/or scope related to the research should be submitted separately from the thesis under the title "APPENDICES" and in a separate cover or a suitable envelope or box. The top cover and page layout of these should be completely the same as the thesis cover.

7. CV

A short CV of the thesis author should be included in this section. The elements that shape the scientific structure of the thesis author (birth place and date, schools graduated from, scientific experience and achievements) should be stated here. Since the name and surname of the thesis author are included on the cover page, there is no need to write the name and surname again under the CV.

The references should be written with one and a half line spacing and preferably in a font smaller than the main text font used. The space between two sources should also be 2 lines. A sample reference writing list is given in ANNEX-6 with detailed explanations.

APPENDIX-6. Examples of correct written forms of references

I. Journal articles

For foreign articles

Lown B. Electrical revision of cardiac arrhythmias. Br Heart J 1967; 29: 469–489.

Rosselli MC, Ardila AC, Moreno SC, Standish VC, Arango-Lasprilla JC, Tirado VM, et al. Cognitive decline in patients with familial Alzheimer's disease associated with E280a presenilin-1 mutation: a longitudinal study. J Clin Exp Neuropsychol 2000; 22:483-495.

Eisen A, Bohlega S, Claus D. Clinical experience with transesophageal echocardiography. Lancet 1999;256:307–317.

For local articles

Tuncay S, Erden D, Onol ŞY, Albayrak S, Baykal KV, tseri C. Alternative surgical method in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia: transurethral prostate incision. Turkish Urology Journal 1995;21:221–227.

For volume or issue supplements in local or foreign articles

Wasylenki DA. Hie cost of schizoprenia. Can J Psychiatry 1994; 39 (Suppl. 2): 65–69.

Author unknown

Coffee drinking and cancer of the pancreas (editorial). BMJ 1981: 283:628.

For issues with sections

Edwards L, Meykens F, Levine N. Effect of oral isotrenoin on dysplastic nevi. J Am Acad Dermatol 1989; 20 (2 Pt I): 257–260.

Unpublished article

Littvwhite HB, Donald JA. Pidmonary blood flow regulation in an aquatic snake. Science 2002 (In press)

2. Book excerpts

For a single-authored book excerpt

Özcan R. Kalp Hastaları. I. Ed., İstanbul: Sanal Matbaacılık, 1983: 185–194.

For a chapter in a book, if there is an editor

Me Nab S: Lacrimal surgery. Willshaw H (editor). Practical Ophthahnic Surgery. NewYork:Churchill Livingstone, 1992: 191-211.

For a chapter in a book, if there is more than one editor

Emmerson BT. Gout and renal disease. Massry SG, Glassock RJ (editors). Textbook of Nephrology. I. Basfa, Baltimor E. Williams&Wilkins, 1989:756–760.

Note: When the number of editors is more than three, the expression et al can be used after the first 6 names.

If the editors are also the authors of the text or texts in the acceptance,

The text received is written first, followed by the name of the book, again starting the words with capital letters.

Diener HC, Wilkinson M (editors). Drug-induced headache. Headache. 1st Edition, New York: Springer-Verlag, 1988.

For a quote from the translated book

Ing TS, Dougırdan JT. Dialysis El Book. Bozfakioğlu S, Ecder T (Translator) pp.20–40, İstanbul, Nobel Medical Bookstores, 1999.

3. For a quote from the thesis

Kılıç C. General Health Questionnaire: Reliability and Validity Study. Specialization Thesis, Ankara: Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, 1992.

Youssef NM. School Adjustment of Children with Congenital Heart Disease. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, 1988.

4. For the abstract

If the abstract book is a single volume and if it is an abstract

Yaşar MA, Yayla T, Erhan ÖL, Özeran R, İlhan N, Avcı L. The Effect of Nitrous Oxide on Testosterone in Rats? TARK'2000 Congress Abstract Book, 2000:371.

If the abstract book is more than one volume, the volume number should be stated

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