

International Journal of Ayurveda360
Template for Literature Review Articles

Title of the Article

Clear, concise, and informative (≤15 words)

Font: Times New Roman, 14 pt, Bold, Centered

Abstract (IMRAD Format)

Word limit: 250 words

- **Introduction:**
Briefly describe the importance of the topic and rationale for the review.
- **Methods:**
Describe how the literature was searched (databases, keywords, inclusion/exclusion criteria, period covered).
- **Results:**
Summarize key findings/themes/trends from the literature. Categorize key themes if applicable.
- **Discussion:**
Interpret how the findings contribute to the existing body of knowledge, research gaps, and relevance.

Keywords

4 to 6 keywords separated by commas (Use MeSH terms if possible)

FULL PAPER

1. Introduction

- Overview of the topic
 - Importance and relevance
 - Objectives and research questions of the review
 - Structure of the review
-

2. Methods (Search Strategy)

- Databases searched (e.g., PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science)
 - Keywords and search terms used
 - Inclusion and exclusion criteria
 - Time frame of literature included
 - PRISMA flow diagram (Optional but preferred)
 - Quality assessment tools used (if applicable)
-

3. Main Content with Subheadings as required

- Place the major content of the literature reviewed in the best possible manner.
-

4. Results (Thematic Presentation)

- Organize findings into major themes or categories
- Summarize key findings from reviewed articles

- Tables summarizing major studies (authors, year, method, key findings) recommended
-

5. Discussion

- Critical evaluation and comparison of findings
 - Identification of research gaps
 - Strengths and limitations of existing studies
 - Implications for future research and practice
-

5. Conclusion

- Summarize major insights
 - Emphasize contributions and potential areas for future exploration
-

6. Acknowledgments (Optional)

7. Conflict of Interest Statement

Example: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

8. Funding Information

State funding source(s) or mention: No external funding received.

9. References

- References should be numbered consecutively in the order they are first mentioned in the text, tables, and legends. They should be identified by **numerals in square brackets [] after punctuation marks**. Number references in the order they appear in the text.
 - Detailed Guidelines for Referencing is given below, at the end of this file.
-

Tables & Figures

- Include summary tables (e.g., Summary of Key Studies)
 - High-quality figures (if needed)
-

Optional: Ethical Statement & Data Availability

Ethical statement and data availability may be included if applicable.

10. Author Contributions (ICMJE-Compliant) [Should not be mentioned in Author Blinded Word and PDF Files]

Example:

- **Conceptualization: Author A**
- **Data collection & analysis: Author B**
- **Writing – Original Draft: Author C**
- **Review & Editing: All authors**

Downloaded from www.ayurveda360.in

References

References should be numbered consecutively in the order they are first mentioned in the text, tables, and legends. They should be identified by **numerals in square brackets [] after punctuation marks**. References cited only in tables or figure

legends should be numbered according to the sequence established by their first identification in the text of the particular table or figure. Ensure adherence to the style examples below, based on formats used by NLM in Index Medicus. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to Index Medicus style; provide complete names for non-indexed journals. Avoid citing abstracts unless necessary, and ensure permissions for unpublished data.

Articles in Journals

Standard Journal Article (for up to six authors):

Parija SC, Ravinder PT, Shariff M. Detection of hydatid antigen in the fluid samples from hydatid cysts by co-agglutination. *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg.* 1996;90:255–256.

Standard Journal Article (for more than six authors):

Roddy P, Goiri J, Flevaud L, et al. Field Evaluation of a Rapid Immunochromatographic Assay for Detection of *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection by Use of Whole Blood. *J Clin Microbiol.* 2008;46:2022-2027.

Volume with Supplement:

Otranto D, Capelli G, Genchi C. Changing distribution patterns of canine vector-borne diseases in Italy: leishmaniosis vs. dirofilariosis. *Parasites & Vectors.* 2009;Suppl 1.

Books and Other Monographs

Personal Author(s):

Parija SC. *Textbook of Medical Parasitology.* 3rd ed. All India Publishers and Distributors; 2008.

Editor(s), Compiler(s) as Author:

Garcia LS. *Filarial Nematodes*. In: Garcia LS, ed. *Diagnostic Medical Parasitology*. ASM Press; Washington DC; 2007:319-356.

Chapter in a Book:

Nesheim MC. Ascariasis and human nutrition. In: Crompton DWT, Nesbemi MC, Pawlowski ZS, eds. *Ascariasis and its prevention and control*. Taylor and Francis; London, U.K.; 1989:87-100.

Electronic Sources

Journal Article on the Internet:

Parija SC, Khairnar K. Detection of excretory *Entamoeba histolytica* DNA in the urine, and detection of *E. histolytica* DNA and lectin antigen in the liver abscess pus for the diagnosis of amoebic liver abscess. *BMC Microbiol*. 2007;7:41.

doi:10.1186/1471-2180-7-41. Available from:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2180/7/41>.

Ayurveda / Ancient Literature

Reference from Samhita:

Caraka Samhita, Sutrasthana, Matrashitiyaadhyaya, 5/104. Available from: <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka> (Accessed on 31 July 2020).

Reference from Other Ayurveda Classical Literature:

Raja Radha Kanta Deva. *Shabdkalpadruma*. Vol 5, Reprint Edition 3rd. Amar Publications; Varanasi; 1967:10:22 Pg no.89.

Reference from Commentary:

Chakrapani on *Caraka Samhita*, Sutrasthana, Matrashitiyaadhyaya, 5/104. Available from: <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka> (Accessed on 31 July 2020).