

International Journal of Ayurveda360

Template for Review of Landmark Article (Feature Article)

These articles provide deep insights into scientific papers representing turning points in the history of Ayurveda or Integrative Medicine. Manuscripts should be up to 3000 words long (excluding around 50 references).

Title of the Review

Concise, engaging, and informative (≤ 15 words)

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

Author(s) Details

First Name Last Name¹, First Name Last Name², etc.

¹Designation, Institution, City, Country

²Designation, Institution, City, Country

Corresponding Author:

Name

Affiliation

Email

Abstract (Non-Structured)

Word limit: Up to 250 words

A concise summary of the article being reviewed, its historical impact, and key insights from the review.

Keywords

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

Main Text

Word Limit: 3000 words

1. Introduction

- Overview of the landmark article being reviewed
 - Importance and relevance in Ayurveda or Integrative Medicine
 - Objective of the review
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2. Background of the Landmark Study

- Context of the scientific paper's publication
 - Research gaps it aimed to address
 - Initial reception and critiques
-

3. Key Findings & Impact

- Summary of major findings from the landmark article
 - How it influenced subsequent research and clinical practices
 - Evolution of thought and its role in shaping the field
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4. Critical Analysis

- Strengths and limitations of the original article
- Comparison with later studies and perspectives
- Discussion on methodological robustness and reproducibility

5. Implications for Current & Future Research

- Relevance of the article's findings in contemporary practice
 - How it informs ongoing research and policy
 - Future directions based on its impact
-

6. Conclusion

- Summary of the key takeaways
 - Why the article remains a landmark in Ayurveda or Integrative Medicine
 - Closing thoughts
-

References

- **Limit:** Up to **50 references**
- Reference numbers should be written **inside square brackets []** within the text and **NOT as superscripts or endnotes**

Example: This article significantly altered the approach to herbal formulation research [1].

Tables & Figures (If Applicable)

- High-quality images (e.g., original study figures, graphical summaries) should be included where relevant
 - Tables summarizing key insights or comparisons with other studies may be used
-

Acknowledgments (Optional)

- Recognize contributors, funding, or institutional support (if applicable)
-

Conflict of Interest Statement

Example: *The author(s) declare no conflicts of interest.*

Optional: Author Bio

- A short paragraph about the author(s), including expertise and current affiliations.

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).



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