

# International Journal of Ayurveda360

## Template for Short Review Articles

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Short Reviews provide concise yet comprehensive overviews of specific topics in Ayurveda or Integrative Medicine. These manuscripts should be up to 2000 words (excluding references) and may include up to 20 references. A non-structured abstract of up to 200 words is required.

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### Title of the Short Review

Concise, engaging, and informative (≤15 words)

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

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### Author(s) Details

*First Name Last Name<sup>1</sup>, First Name Last Name<sup>2</sup>, etc.*

<sup>1</sup>Designation, Institution, City, Country

<sup>2</sup>Designation, Institution, City, Country

### Corresponding Author:

Name

Affiliation

Email

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### Abstract (Non-Structured)

Word limit: Up to 200 words

A concise summary of the review topic, highlighting its importance and key findings.

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### Keywords

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

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## **Main Text**

**Word Limit: 2000 words**

### **1. Introduction**

- **Background and importance of the topic**
  - **Relevance in Ayurveda or Integrative Medicine**
  - **Objective of the review**
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### **2. Core Discussion**

- **Key themes and major findings from existing literature**
  - **Summary of recent advancements and trends**
  - **Comparative analysis, if applicable**
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### **3. Challenges & Future Perspectives**

- **Gaps in current knowledge**
  - **Recommendations for future research**
  - **Clinical and policy implications**
- 

### **4. Conclusion**

- **Summary of key takeaways**
- **Importance of the topic in Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine**
- **Final remarks**

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## References

- **Limit: Up to 20 references**
- **Reference numbers should be written inside square brackets [ ] within the text and NOT as superscripts or endnotes**

*Example: Short reviews provide a concise overview of emerging trends in Ayurveda [1].*

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## Tables & Figures (If Applicable)

- **Figures should be high-quality (300 dpi minimum)**
  - **Tables should summarize key insights from the review**
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## Acknowledgments (Optional)

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

## Conflict of Interest Statement

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

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## 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.

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### 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.

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**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.

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### **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>.

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### **Ayurveda / Ancient Literature**

#### **Reference from Samhita:**

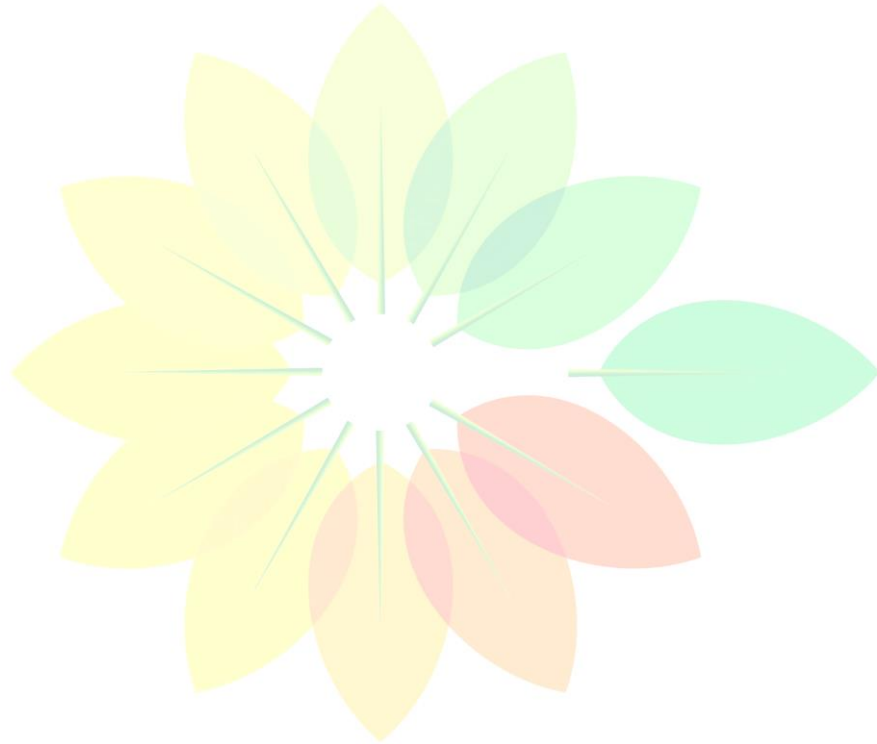
Caraka Samhita, Sutrasthana, Matrashitiyaadhyaya, 5/104. Available from: <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka> (Accessed on 31 July 2020).

#### **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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