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Do not repeat in the text all the data displayed in the tables or illustrations. Only important observations should be emphasized or summarized.

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When data are summarized in the Results section, give numeric results not only as derivatives (for example, percentages) but also as the absolute numbers from which the derivatives were calculated, and specify the statistical methods used to analyze them. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the paper and to assess its support. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries; do not duplicate data in graphs and tables. Avoid non-technical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as “random” (which implies a randomizing device), “normal,” “significant,” “correlations,” and “sample.”

Where scientifically appropriate, analyses of the data by variables such as age and sex should be included.
DISCUSSION

Emphasize only the new and important aspects and conclusions of the study, including the implications and the limitation of the findings and their relation to other relevant studies.

Emphasize the new and important aspects of the study and the conclusions that follow from them. Do not repeat in detail data or other material given in the Introduction or the Results section. For experimental studies it is useful to begin the discussion by summarizing briefly the main findings, then explore possible mechanisms or explanations for these findings, compare and contrast the results with other relevant studies, state the limitations of the study, and explore the implications of the findings for future research and for clinical practice.

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Acknowledgements

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Tables should be numbered (with Arabic numerals) and each table should be typed on a separate sheet of paper. Tables should be self-explanatory and include a brief descriptive title. Footnotes to tables, indicated by lower case letters are accepted, but they should not include extensive experimental detail.

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Identify statistical measures of variations, such as standard deviation and standard error of the mean.

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