## FMCH manuscript structure checklist for original research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Key point</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Be concise, focused on key point, avoid unnecessary words.</td>
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</table>
| Key point | For Original Research, we encourage the author to consider three key points, and write them in clear, concise and accurate sentences before the abstract:  
  **Question:**  
  What is this research focused on exploring, validating, or solving?  
  **Finding:**  
  What conclusions did this research draw through design, method, and analysis?  
  **Meaning:**  
  What is the value, meaning and impact of your research? Is there any follow-up study based on this research? |
| Abstract | FMCH recommends using the "six/seven paragraph model" (less than 350 words):  
  **Objective:**  
  **Design:**  
  **Setting:**  
  **Participant:**  
  **Result:**  
  **Conclusion:**  
  **Trial registration:** *(only for clinical trials)* |
| Key words | To improve the searchability of the paper, please write the keywords according to the Mesh vocabulary. |
| Introduction | It is crucial to clearly report the knowledge gaps which this research could fill and the research question. |
| Methods | Reporting ethic statement section is important. |
| Results | - |
| Discussion | At the end of the discussion, the Implications for research and practice and its limitations was mentioned, as well as possible subsequent research. |
| Conclusion | - |
| Reference | **BMJ reference style** *(https://authors.bmj.com/writing-and-formatting/formatting-your-paper/)*  
  List the names and initials of all authors if there are 3 or fewer; otherwise list the first 3 and add ‘et al.’ (The exception is the Journal of Medical Genetics, which lists all authors). Use one space only between words up to the year and then no spaces. The journal title should be in italic and abbreviated according to the style of Medline. If the journal is not listed in Medline then it should be written out in full.  
  Check journal abbreviations using PubMed  
  Check citation information using PubMed  
  Example references  
  - **Journal article:** 13 Koziol-McCain J, Brand D, Morgan D, et al.  
    Measuring injury risk factors: question reliability in a statewide


• **Electronic citations:** Websites are referenced with their URL and access date, and as much other information as is available. Access date is important as websites can be updated and URLs change. The "date accessed" can be later than the acceptance date of the paper, and it can be just the month accessed.


• **Legal material:** Toxic substances Contro Act: Hearing on S776 Before the Subcommittee of the Environment of the Senate Comm. on Commerce, 94th Congress 1st September (1975).

• **Law references:** The two main series of law reports, Weekly Law Reports (WLR) and All England Law Reports (All ER) have three volumes a year e.g. Robertson v Post Office [1974] 1 WLR 1176