



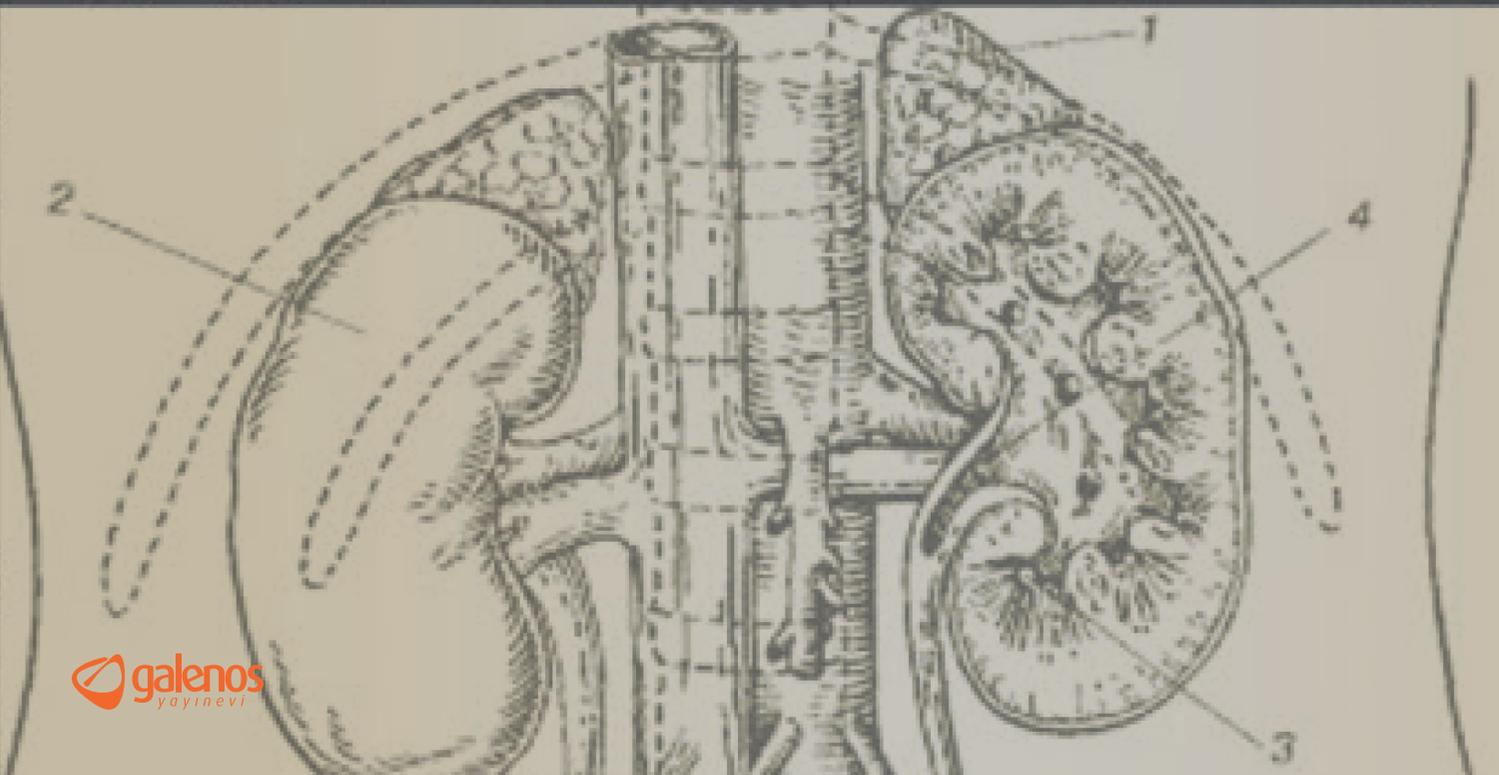
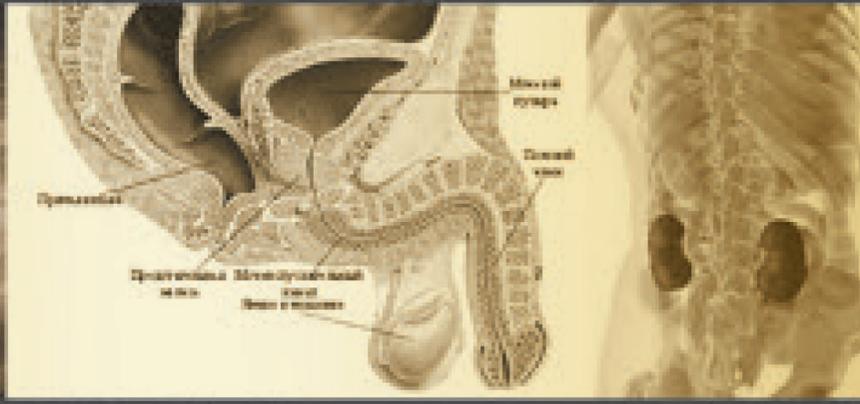
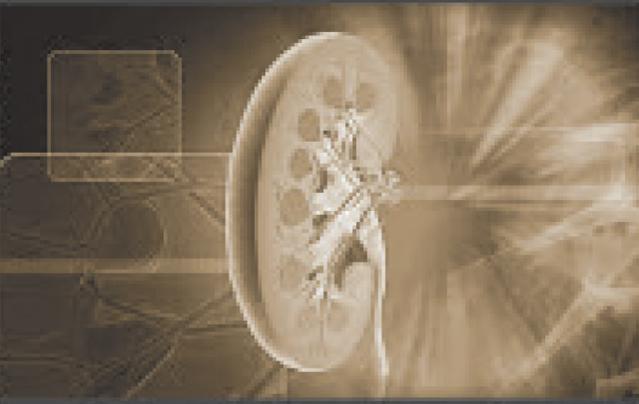
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The Journal of Urological Surgery’s editor and Editorial Board members are active researchers. It is possible that they would desire to submit their manuscript to the Journal of Urological Surgery. This may be creating a conflict of interest. These manuscripts will not be evaluated by the submitting editor(s). The review process will be managed and decisions made by editor-in-chief who will act independently. In some situation, this process will be overseen by an outside independent expert in reviewing submissions from editors.

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Manuscripts should be prepared according to ICMJE guidelines (<http://www.icmje.org/>).

Original manuscripts require a structured abstract. Label each section of the structured abstract with the appropriate subheading (Objective, Materials and Methods, Results, and Conclusion). Case reports require short unstructured abstracts. Letters to the editor do not require an abstract. Research or project support should be acknowledged as a footnote on the title page.

Technical and other assistance should be provided on the title page.

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The title page should include the authors’ names, degrees, and institutional/professional affiliations, a short title, abbreviations, keywords, financial disclosure statement, and conflict of interest statement. If a manuscript includes authors from more than one institution, each author’s name should be followed by a superscript number that corresponds to their institution, which is listed separately. Please provide contact information for the corresponding author, including name, e-mail address, and telephone and fax numbers.

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Abstract

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Materials and Methods: Important methods should be written respectively.

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Results: Important findings and results should be provided here.

Conclusion: The study's new and important findings should be highlighted and interpreted.

Other types of manuscripts, such as case reports, reviews and others will be published according to uniform requirements. Provide at least 3 keywords below the abstract to assist indexers. Use terms from the Index Medicus Medical Subject Headings List (for randomized studies a CONSORT abstract should be provided (<http://www.consort-statement.org>).

After keywords in original research articles there must be a paragraph defining "What is known on the subject and what does the study add".

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Abstract length: Not to exceed 250 words. "What is known on the subject and what does the study add" not exceed 100 words.

Article length: Not to exceed 3000 words.

Original researches should have the following sections:

Introduction: The introduction should include an overview of the relevant literature presented in summary form (one page), and whatever remains interesting, unique, problematic, relevant, or unknown about the topic must be specified. The introduction should conclude with the rationale for the study, its design, and its objective(s).

Materials and Methods: Clearly describe the selection of observational or experimental participants, such as patients, laboratory animals, and controls, including inclusion and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Identify the methods and procedures in sufficient detail to allow other researchers to reproduce your results. Provide references to established methods (including statistical methods), provide references to brief modified methods, and provide the rationale for using them and an evaluation of their limitations. Identify all drugs and chemicals used, including generic names, doses, and routes of administration. The section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was devised on STROBE (<http://www.strobe-statement.org/>).

Statistics: Describe the statistical methods used in enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the reported results. Statistically important data should be given in the text, tables and figures. Provide details about randomization, describe treatment complications, provide the number of observations, and specify all computer programs used.

Results: Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and figures. Do not present all the data provided in the tables and/or figures in the text; emphasize and/or summarize only important findings, results, and observations in the text. For clinical studies provide the number of samples, cases, and controls included in the study. Discrepancies between the planned number and obtained number of participants should be explained.

Comparisons, and statistically important values (i.e. p value and confidence interval) should be provided.

Discussion: This section should include a discussion of the data. New and important findings/results, and the conclusions they lead to should be emphasized. Link the conclusions with the goals of the study, but avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not completely supported by the data. Do not repeat the findings/results in detail; important findings/results should be compared with those of similar studies in the literature, along with a summarization. In other words, similarities or differences in the obtained findings/results with those previously reported should be discussed.

Study Limitations: Limitations of the study should be detailed. In addition, an evaluation of the implications of the obtained findings/results for future research should be outlined.

Conclusion: The conclusion of the study should be highlighted.

References

Cite references in the text, tables, and figures with numbers in parentheses. Number references consecutively according to the order in which they first appear in the text. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus (consult List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus). Include among the references any paper accepted, but not yet published, designating the journal and followed by, in press. Authors are solely responsible for the accuracy of all references.

Examples of References:

1. List All Authors

Ghoneim IA, Miocinovic R, Stephenson AJ, Garcia JA, Gong MC, Campbell SC, Hansel DE, Fergany AF. Neoadjuvant systemic therapy or early cystectomy? Singlecenter analysis of outcomes after therapy for patients with clinically localized micropapillary urothelial carcinoma of the bladder. *Urology* 2011;77:867-870.

2. Organization as Author

Yaycioglu O, Eskicorapci S, Karabulut E, Soyupak B, Gogus C, Divrik T, Turkeri L, Yazici S, Ozen H; Society of Urooncology Study Group for Kidney Cancer Prognosis. A preoperative prognostic model predicting recurrence-free survival for patients with kidney cancer. *Jpn J Clin Oncol* 2013;43:63-68.

3. Complete Book

Wein AJ, Kavoussi LR, Novick AC, Partin AW, Peters CA. *Campbell-Walsh Urology*, 10th ed. Philadelphia, Elsevier&Saunders, 2012.

4. Chapter in Book

Pearle MS, Lotan Y. Urinary lithiasis: etiology, epidemiology, and pathogenesis. In: Wein AJ, Kavoussi LR, Novick AC, Partin AW, Peters CA. *Campbell-Walsh Urology*, 10th ed. Philadelphia, Elsevier&Saunders, 2012, pp 1257-1323.

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5. Abstract

Nguyen CT, Fu AZ, Gilligan TD, Kattan MW, Wells BJ, Klein EA. Decision analysis model for clinical stage I nonseminomatous germ cell testicular cancer. *J Urol* 2008;179:495a (abstract).

6. Letter to the Editor

Lingeman JE. Holmium laser enucleation of the prostate-If not now, when? *J Urol* 2011;186:1762-1763.

7. Supplement

Fine MS, Smith KM, Shrivastava D, Cook ME, Shukla AR. Posterior Urethral Valve Treatments and Outcomes in Children Receiving Kidney Transplants. *J Urol* 2011;185(Suppl):2491-2496.

Case Reports

Abstract length: Not to exceed 100 words.

Article length: Not to exceed 1000 words.

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Case reports should be structured as follows:

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Article length: Not to exceed 500 words.

Authors can submit for consideration an illustration and photos that is interesting, instructive, and visually attractive, along with a few lines of explanatory text and references. Images in Urology can include no more than

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How I do?

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