

Guidelines for Authors

Electronic Journal publishes scientific articles and overviews. Articles include researches done by scientific researchers, PHD students and also Master students.

Journal supplements consist of: scientific articles (based on dissertation), literature reviews, theses from student conference and abstracts of researches and overviews, researches done by PHD, Master and Bachelor students, popular-educational articles.

In supplement researches by PHD students, Masters and Bachelor Researches will be published.

Journal language: language of the Journal is English. Language of the Supplement is English and Georgian (based on the language of educational program).

I. Article

Important Note:

Articles MUST comply with the formatting of the journal:

Font: Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian) - size 11

Line spacing: 1.0

Left aligned - No TABS

Tables with all borders (rows and columns)

FIGURES in high resolution

APA style.

First page must include:

Title of an article: should be centered at the top of the page (the title is not underlined or italicized. Only first letters of subjective and verbal words must be with Caps lock) 11-pt Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian).

Author's names (Full name, middle name and surname).

Author's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country).

Abstract (Language must be English and Georgian).

1. Paper Layout

- Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology (methods and materials)
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Abbreviations

2. Summary

Summary must be no longer than 500 words. Do not include abbreviations, references or footnotes in the Summary. Summary must have four sections:

- Background/Aims, outlining precise purpose of the paper
- Methodology, giving a brief description of materials used and concise explanation of methods
- Results, providing summary of the findings
- Conclusions, explaining significance of the work
- Keywords.

3. Sections

- **INTRUDUCTION** - Introduction should give brief background information and state reasons and purposes behind the study.
- **METHODOLOGY** - This section must give sufficient information to allow for detailed evaluation and duplication of the work by other investigators. Ethical guidelines followed must be described. Approval of institutional human research review committees or animal welfare committees should be cited. Outline of the statistical methods should be included here.
- **RESULTS** - In this section, findings of the work should be presented. Use tables and figures where appropriate to improve the clarity of the presentation.
- **DISCUSSION** - Discuss the results in relation to other published works in the same field. Offer explanations for any differences between the presented work and previous studies. Identify hypotheses and speculation clearly.
- **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**
- **REFERENCES** (APA style)

4. Language

The standard language of the journal is English. Any manuscripts which are considered by discretion of the editor as requiring language correction will not be prepared for publication until professional language correction has been performed.

Summary must be provided in two languages: English and Georgian.

Abbreviations

First appearance in the text should be written in full, with abbreviation given afterwards in parentheses. Subsequently, only abbreviation should be given.

5. Numbers

Number of the beginning of a sentence should be written in full. Otherwise, number should be given in digit form.

Example: The control group included 100 subjects (65 men and 35 women). Forty-five of them were healthy volunteers (25 men and 20 women).

There should be no spaces between numbers and mathematical symbols or measurement values.

Example: 33%; $p < 0.001$; 1.5cm; $2770 \times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$

6. References

See APA style.

7. Tables and Figures

Should be numbered in order of presentation in the text:

- Must be part of the text (Should not be in separate word file or below the text)
- Mustn't split, should be part of one page.

II. Review

Important Note:

Overview MUST comply with the formatting of the journal:

Font: Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian) size 11

Line spacing: 1.0

Left aligned - No TABS

Page must include:

Title of an Overview: should be centered at the top of the page (the title is not underlined or italicized) 11-pt. Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian)

Author's names (Full name, middle name and surname)

Author's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

Supervisor's name (Full name, middle name and surname)

Supervisor's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

Review

Review

Review must have the following sections:

- **Summary** - outlining precise purpose of the paper
- **Overview** - main part of the theme
- **Conclusions** - explaining the significance of the work.
- **Keywords**
- **References**

III. Conference Abstract

Important Note:

Abstract MUST comply with the formatting of the journal:

Font: Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian) size 11

Line spacing: 1.0

Left aligned - No TABS

Page must include:

Title of an Abstract: should be centered at the top of the page (the title is not underlined or italicized) 11-pt

Times New Roman (English), Sylfaen (Georgian)

Author's names (Full name, middle name and surname)

Author's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

Supervisor's name (Full name, middle name and surname)

Supervisor's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

Thesis

Abstract

Abstract must be no longer than 400 words. Do not include references or footnotes in the abstract. The abstract must have the following sections:

- Background/Aims, outlining precise purpose of the paper
- Methodology, giving a brief description of materials used and concise explanation of the methods
- Results, providing a summary of the findings
- Conclusions, explaining the significance of the work
- Abbreviations (If needed)
- Keywords.

IV. Online Poster with Description

Online Poster must be in English.

Poster's Description for National Conference materials should be in Georgian and English, for International Conference – in English.

It includes the title of the topic. The authors and their affiliations should be displayed:

Author's names (Full name, middle name and surname)

Author's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

Supervisor's name (Full name, middle name and surname)

Supervisor's information (academic degrees, workplace and position, country)

- The poster should be executed in PDF (Portrait or Landscape) format, 1 page
- The text in English should be done in New Times Roman font (size 11), in Georgian - Sylfaen (size 10); Format – A4
- The content of the poster should be clear without oral explanation, and should present only visual images
- Only the results reflected in the main conclusions of the project should be presented (Allowed topics: research results, conclusions, discovery/Know-How/innovations)
- It is possible to present in graph format, although large data tables are not accepted
- The poster should be used as a basis for short oral presentation.
- See attached **Poster's Template**

V. Virtual Video-presentation

VVP should include: title of the topic; authors' names; affiliation - must appear on the first slide of your presentation.

VVP should be prepared using multiple screens –bigger screen for text presentation (verbal as well as printed text) and smaller one – which includes presenter.

- The resolution of the video should be of high definition (720p or 1080p).
- Duration of VVP for Students' presentation – 5 min + 2min for oral description.
- Duration of VVP for Lecturer's presentation – maximum 45 min + 10 min for oral description.
- All presentations for National Conference Materials must be in Georgian, for International Conference Materials - in English.
- Audio information on the slides must be clearly presented.
- No background music is allowed.
- VVP should be supplied by Abstract (see chapter III - **Conference Abstract**)

VI. Review for scientific papers

Review of the papers for publishing should be done by a field specialist who has a scientific degree in the relevant field of the topic discussed in the article.

Review of scientific papers must be done by following statements:

- Brief description of the problem raised in the paper
- Relevance of the topics
- Important aspects discussed in the paper
- Notes and Recommendations
- Final evaluation of the paper

VII. Poster's Template

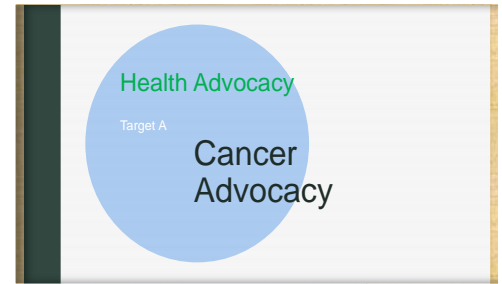
Female Cancer Incidence in Georgia by Regions and Municipalities in 2015-2019

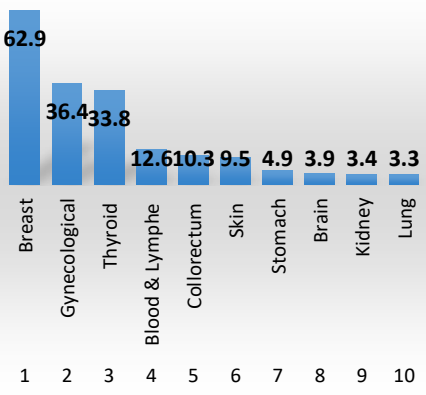
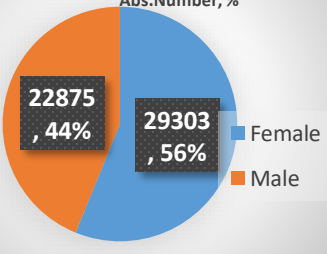
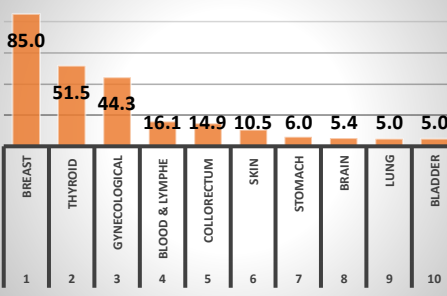
Tamar Lobzhanidze¹, Tamar Gvazava², Dina Kurdiani³, Nino Abesadze⁴, Natia Shavdia⁵,

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Methodology	10 Main Sites of Female Cancer Incidence in 2015-2019 in Georgia ASR per 100,000 Female	Target
<p>At this stage 7 PhD researches are integrated in the university research program, which requires the study of various aspects. It is developed by the Population Cancer Registry dBase 2015-2019. An analysis obtained as a result of descriptive epidemiological research is underway. The following statistical data were studied: absolute number, crude and age-specific rates (per 100,000), and standardized indicators: ASR, TASR, AAR, SRR, PIR, CR₀₋₆₄, CR₀₋₇₄, 95% CI.</p> <p>In 2015-2019, 52,178 cases of cancer were registered, including 29,303 (56%) cases of cancer in females and 22,875 (44%) cases in males.</p> <p>See the abstract for a description of the primary results of the study.</p>	 <p>10 Main Sites of Female Cancer Incidence in 2015-2019 in Tbilisi ASR per 100,000 Female</p>	<p>Clarify the main sites of cancer incidence, its structure and burden; Evaluate the effectiveness of the cancer preventive, diagnostic, treatment, palliative care and insurance programs; Study the chances of survival and risks of the development of relapses and early death; Analysis of follow-up and end-of-life services required for aid; Clarify the impact of difficult-to-manage pain on slowing the progression of cancer and improving quality of life; Study the mechanisms of death of patients in the terminal stage of cancer and determine the main causes of death; Promote the improvement of cancer control programs and guidelines, patient health advocacy, and their insurance packages.</p>
<p>Cancer Incidence in Georgia in 2015-2019 by Sex Abs.Number, %</p> 		<p>Expected Results</p> <p>The frequency and structure of cancer cases in the population in the regions and municipalities of Georgia will be determined according to the sex and age of the patients; A cancer atlas of main sites will be created; Cancer control needs will be clarified, municipal programs will be improved, and patient health issues will be strengthened, and cancer patient health advocacy will be promoted.</p>

Female Cancer Incidence in Georgia by Regions and Municipalities in 2015-2019 (Poster Resume)

Tamar Lobzhanidze¹, Tamar Gvazava², Dina Kurdiani³, Nino Abesadze⁴, Natia Shavdia⁵, Mikheil Chkhaidze⁶, Salome Gudavadze⁷, Vasil Tkeshelashvili⁸

The University of Georgia, School of Health Sciences,

PhD Program: Public Health

¹⁻⁷PhD Students; ⁸Supervisor, MD, JD, PhD, ScD, Professor

First vision:

In 2015-2019, 52,178 cases of cancer were registered, including 29,303 (56%) cases of cancer in females and 22,875 (44%) cases in males. Breast cancer ranks 1st place in the structure of cancer in the female population, both in Georgia (ASR=62.9; 95%CI= 61.6-64.2) and in Tbilisi (ASR=85.0; 95%CI=82.1-87.8). The 2nd and 3rd places are occupied by gynecological (ASR=36.4) and thyroid (ASR=33.8; 95%CI=32.7-34.9) cancers in Georgia, while in Tbilisi, in contrast, thyroid (ASR=51.5; 95%CI= 49.2-53.9) and gynecological (ASR=44.3) cancers, respectively. In the two female populations under review, in the structure of the 10 main sites cancer, the specific weight of cancers of the reproductive system organs was 53% -55%. The specific gravity of the organs of the reproductive system, thyroid and colorectal cancers, or cancer sites that are subject to the screening program, was 79% -80%. At first glance, it is clear that blood, lymphatic and skin cancers should be included in the screening program and an appropriate guideline should be prepared. Such an expansion of the screening program would increase to 91% the targeted coverage of female main sites cancer screening.

Recommended: Strengthen university research and announce admission of a doctoral student on this topic to start additional doctoral research.

Key words: Female Cancer, Breast, Gynecological, Colorectal, Blood, Lymphatic, Skin, Screening Program, Health Advocacy, Tbilisi, Georgia

2015-2019 წლებში კიბოს ინციდენტობა საქართველოს ქალთა მოსახლეობაში რეგიონებისა და მუნიციპალიტეტების მიხედვით (პოსტერის რეზიუმე)

თამარ ლობჯანიძე¹, თამარ გვაზავა², დინა ქურდიანი³, ნინო აბესაძე⁴, ნათია შავდია⁵, მიხეილ ჩხაიძე⁶, სალომე გუდავადე⁷, ვასილ ტყეშელაშვილი⁸

საქართველოს უნივერსიტეტი, ჯანმრთელობის მეცნიერებების სკოლა,

სადოქტორო პროგრამა: საზოგადოებრივი ჯანდაცვა

¹⁻⁷დოქტორანტი; ⁸ხელმძღვანელი, მედიცინის მეცნიერებათა დოქტორი, პროფესორი

პირველი ხედვა:

2015-2019 წლებში რეგისტრირებული იქნა კიბოს 52,178 შემთხვევა, მათ შორის 29,303 (56%) შემთხვევა ქალებში და 22,875 (44%) - მამაკაცებში. ქალთა მოსახლეობაში კიბოთი ავადობის სტრუქტურაში მუძუს კიბოს უკავია რანგით 1-ლი ადგილი, როგორც საქართველოში (ASR=62.9; 95%CI=61.6-64.2), ისე თბილისში (ASR=85.0; 95%CI=82.1-87.8). რანგით მე-2 და მე-3 ადგილები ეკავათ საქართველოში გინეკოლოგიურ (ASR=36.4; 95%CI=36.3-36.8) და თიროიდულ (ASR=33.8; 95%CI=32.7-34.9) კიბოს, ხოლო თბილისში პირიქით, შესაბამისად თიროიდულ (ASR=51.5; 95%CI=49.2-53.9) და გინეკოლოგიურ (ASR=44.3; 95%CI=42.3-46.2) კიბოს. ორ განხილულ ქალთა პოპულაციაში, 10 ძირითადი ლოკალიზაციის კიბოს სტრუქტურაში, რეპროდუქციული სისტემის ორგანოების კიბოს ხვედრითმა წონამ შეადგინა 53%-55%. რეპროდუქციული სისტემის ორგანოების, თიროიდული და კოლორექტალური კიბოს, ანუ ლოკალიზაციების, რომლებიც ექვემდებარებიან სკრინინგის პროგრამას, ხვედრითმა წონამ შეადგინა 79%-80%. პირველი შეხედვისთანავე ნათელია სისხლის, ლიმფური და კანის კიბოს სკრინინგის პროგრამაში შეტანისა და შესაბამისი გაიდლაინის მომზადების საჭიროება. სკრინინგის პროგრამის ასეთი გაფართოება 91%-მდე გაზრდის ქალის ძირითადი ლოკალიზაციების კიბოს სკრინინგით მიზნობრივ მოცვას. **რეკომენდებულია:** საუნივერსიტეტო კვლევის გაძლიერება, დამატებითი სადოქტორო კვლევის დასაწყებად ამ თემაზე დოქტორანტის მიღების გამოცხადება.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ქალის კიბო, მუძუს, გინეკოლოგიური, კოლორექტალური, სისხლის, ლიმფური, კანის, სკრინინგის პროგრამა, ჯანმრთელობის ადვოკატობა, თბილისი, საქართველო