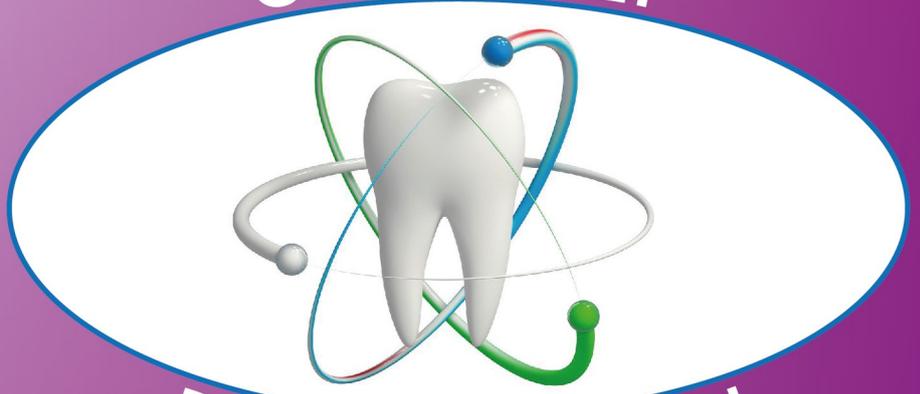




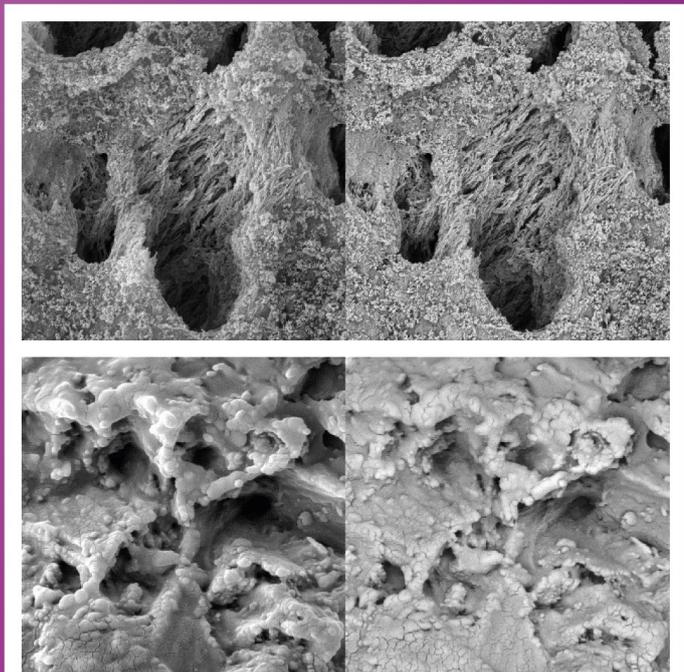
CUMHURIYET



DENTAL JOURNAL

The Official Journal of Sivas Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Dentistry

**Editors-in-Chief**  
İhsan Hubbezoğlu  
**Co-Editor-in-Chief**  
Burak Buldur



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### Aims and Scope

Cumhuriyet Dental Journal (CDJ) is an international journal dedicated to the latest advancement of dentistry. The aim of this journal is to provide a platform for scientists and academicians all over the world to promote, share, and discuss various new issues and developments in different areas of dentistry.

CDJ publishes original research papers, reviews, and case reports within clinical dentistry, on all basic science aspects of structure, chemistry, developmental biology, physiology and pathology of relevant tissues, as well as on microbiology, biomaterials and the behavioral sciences as they relate to dentistry.



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## INDEXING



## CUMHURIYET DENAL JOURNAL

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Cumhuriyet Dental Journal (CDJ) is the Official Publication of the Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Dentistry. CDJ accepts original experimental investigations and review articles concerning topics of clinical relevance to the general dental practitioner. Case reports and technique articles will be very critically reviewed in terms of interest to the general dental practitioner and the supporting data provided.

**CDJ accepts articles in English. Submitting a paper to CDJ is free of charges. In addition, CDJ has not have article processing charges.**

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CDJ is published using an open access publication model, meaning that all interested readers are able to freely access the journal online without the need for a subscription. Manuscripts will be reviewed by the editor, and at least two reviewers with expertise within the scope of the article. In addition, CDJ use double-blind review process (every effort is made to prevent the identities of the authors and reviewers from being known to each other)

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The typical period of time allowed for reviews: 6 weeks which can be modified during the editorial process.

Reviewers will have access to the submission file only after agreeing to review it.

#### **Language**

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#### **Manuscript Format and Style**

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##### ***Manuscript Types Accepted***

**Original Research Article:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgements, References, Tables and Figure Legends

**Review Articles:** Although a Review article (particularly following a systematic review) may adhere to the format of the Original Research Article, both Review and Focus Articles need not contain Materials and Methods, Results or Discussion sections, and may instead employ other headings as relevant for the topic addressed.

**Case Report:** Title, Abstract, Introduction, Case Report, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgements, References, Tables and Figure Legends

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##### **Submission site**

Manuscripts should be submitted online through <http://dergipark.gov.tr/cumudj>. Full instructions and support are available on the website, and a *user ID* and *password* can be obtained at the first visit. All parts of the manuscript (Main Document, Tables, Figures and Supplemental Information) must be available in an electronic format: Microsoft Word or generic RTF are recommended for text and tables; and TIFF or EPS for graphics (see under Figures).

## **ELEMENTS OF a MANUSCRIPT**

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- -Authors (first name, middle initial, surname) e.g. Burak Buldur, DDS, PhD,<sup>a</sup>
- -Authors' addresses (abbreviated) e.g.
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- **ALL AUTHORS' ORCID NUMBERS** must be included
- A running title, not exceeding 50 letters and spaces
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The main document includes, in a single electronic file (Word/text file, not pdf).

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- Should not exceed 300 words and should be presented under the following subheadings:

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### **8. Conclusions**

- The authors should concisely list conclusions that may be drawn from the research and do not simply restate the results.

### **9. Acknowledgements**

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To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, we recommend two complementary strategies.

**I. Self-Archiving:** First, scholars need the tools and assistance to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic archives, a practice commonly called, self-archiving. When these archives conform to standards created by the Open Archives Initiative, then search engines and other tools can treat the separate archives as one. Users then need not know which archives exist or where they are located in order to find and make use of their contents.

**II. Open-access Journals:** Second, scholars need the means to launch a new generation of journals committed to open access, and to help existing journals that elect to make the transition to open access. Because journal articles should be disseminated as widely as possible, these new journals will no longer invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the material they publish. Instead they will use copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish. Because price is a barrier to access, these new journals will not charge subscription or access fees, and will turn to other methods for covering their expenses. There are many alternative sources of funds for this purpose, including the foundations and governments that fund research, the universities and laboratories that employ researchers, endowments set up by discipline or institution, friends of the cause of open access, profits from the sale of add-ons to the basic texts, funds freed up by the demise or cancellation of journals charging traditional subscription or access fees, or even contributions from the researchers themselves. There is no need to favor one of these solutions over the others for all disciplines or nations, and no need to stop looking for other.

Open access to peer-reviewed journal literature is the goal. Self-archiving (I.) and a new generation of open-access journals (II.) are the ways to attain this goal. They are not only direct and effective means to this end, they are within the reach of scholars themselves, immediately, and need not wait on changes brought about by markets or legislation. While we endorse the two strategies just outlined, we also encourage experimentation with further ways to make the transition from the present methods of dissemination to open access. Flexibility, experimentation, and adaptation to local circumstances are the best ways to assure that progress in diverse settings will be rapid, secure, and long-lived.

The Open Society Institute, the foundation network founded by philanthropist George Soros, is committed to providing initial help and funding to realize this goal. It will use its resources and influence to extend and promote institutional self-archiving, to launch new open-access journals, and to help an open-access journal system become economically self-sustaining. While the Open Society Institute's commitment and resources are substantial, this initiative is very much in need of other organizations to lend their effort and resources.

We invite governments, universities, libraries, journal editors, publishers, foundations, learned societies, professional associations, and individual scholars who share our vision to join us in the task of removing the barriers to open access and building a future in which research and education in every part of the world are that much more free to flourish. Submitting a paper to CDJ is free of charges. In addition, CDJ has not have article processing charges.

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CDJ aims to the highest standards with regard to research integrity and in particular the avoidance of plagiarism, including self-plagiarism. It is therefore essential that authors, before they submit a paper, particular attention should be paid. When submitting a paper on CDJ, authors will be prompted as to whether they have read and agree to these guidelines before proceeding further with their submission. They will be asked specifically for an assurance that the paper contains no element of data fabrication, data falsification or plagiarism (including unacknowledged self-plagiarism). Authors are reminded that, where they draw upon material from another source, they must either put that material in the form of a quote OR write it entirely in their own words (i.e. there is no 'middle way'). In both cases, they must explicitly cite the source, including the specific page number in the case of a quote or a particular point. **CDJ uses Ithenticate: Plagiarism Detection Software.**

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The approval of the ethic committee, statement on the adherence to international guidelines mentioned above and that the patients' informed consent is obtained should be indicated in the "Materials and Methods" section and is required for case reports whenever data/media used could reveal identity of the patient. The declaration of the conflict of interest between authors, institutions, acknowledgement of any financial or material support, aid is mandatory for authors submitting manuscript and the statement should appear at the end of manuscript. Reviewers are required to report if any potential conflict of interest exists between reviewer and authors, institutions.

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