



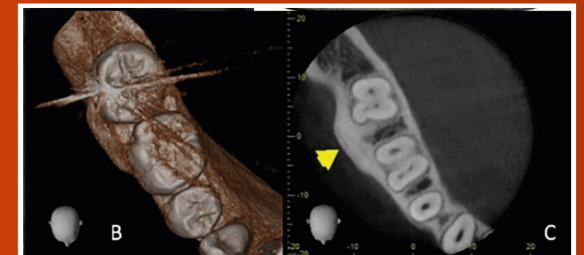
CUMHURİYET



DENTAL JOURNAL

The Official Journal of Sivas Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Dentistry

Editor-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

AUTHOR GUIDELINE

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.

Frequency: Four times a year (March, June, September, and December)

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)

Review Process

Double-Blind Peer Review Process

CDJ uses double-blind review, which means that both the reviewer and author identities are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa, throughout the review process. Within this aim, the authors need to ensure that their manuscripts are prepared in a way that does not give away their identity. Editors will email selected Reviewers the title and abstract of the submission, as well as an invitation to log into the journal web site to complete the review. Reviewers enter the journal web site to agree to do the review, to download submissions, submit their comments, and select a recommendation.

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

The publication language is English. Authors whose native language is not English should obtain the assistance of an expert in English and scientific writing before submitting their manuscripts. Manuscripts that do not meet basic language standards will be returned pre-review. Authors are requested to submit their original manuscript and figures via the online submission and editorial system for Cumhuriyet Dental Journal. Using this online system, authors may submit manuscripts and track their progress through the system to publication. Reviewers can download manuscripts and submit their opinions to the editor. Editors can manage the whole submission/review/revise/publish process.

Manuscript Format and Style

General

Manuscript length depends on manuscript type. Paper dimensions should be 8.5 × 11 inches with 2.5 cm margins on all sides. Please use normal, plain font (12-point Times New Roman), justified and number all pages consecutively. Indent or space paragraphs.

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

Manuscript Submission Procedure

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

1. Title Page

- **Title page must be uploaded apart from manuscript and should include;**
- -Title
- -Authors (first name, middle initial, surname) e.g. Burak Buldur, DDS, PhD,^a
- -Authors' addresses (abbreviated) e.g.
- ^a Associate Professor Dr., Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey.
- **ALL AUTHORS' ORCID NUMBERS** must be included
- A running title, not exceeding 50 letters and spaces
- Corresponding Author details including name, complete address, phone, fax, and e-mail must be added.

Main Document

The main document includes, in a single electronic file (Word/text file, not pdf).

2. Abstract

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

Research Articles: Objectives, Materials and Methods; Results; Conclusions

Reviews and Case Reports: Provide a short, nonstructured, 1-paragraph abstract that briefly summarizes the study.

3. Keywords

- Up to 5 keywords should be supplied according to **MESH**.

4.Introduction

- This must be presented in a structured format, covering the following subjects, although not under subheadings: succinct statements of the issue in question; the essence of existing knowledge and understanding pertinent to the issue; and the aims and objectives of the research being reported.

5. Materials and methods

- The authors should describe the procedures and analytical techniques and identify names and sources of all commercial products e.g. magnetic attachment (Hyper Slim 5513, Hitachi Metals, Tokyo, Japan)

6. Results

- The authors should refer to appropriate tables and figures and report statistical findings.

7. Discussion

- The authors should discuss the results of the study also state the agreement with other studies and identify the limitations of the present study and suggest areas for future research.

8. Conclusions

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

9.Acknowledgements

- If the work was supported by a grant or any other kind of funding, supply the name of the supporting organization and the grant number.

11. Conflicts of Interest statement

- Specify any potential conflict of interests, or state no conflicts of interest.

11. References

- References must be identified in the body of the article with superscript Arabic numerals after punctuation marks.
- The complete reference list must be double spaced and in numerical order and should start on a separate page. Only references cited in the text should appear in the reference list.
- Unpublished data or personal communications are not accepted.

Examples for Journal reference style: (Author. Title. Journal Abbrev Year;Volume:Pages)

Buldur B, Oznurhan F, Kayabasi M, Sahin F. Shear bond strength of two calcium silicate-based cements to compomer. Cumhuriyet Dent J 2018;21:18-23

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Hilton TJ. Direct posterior composite restorations. In: Schwartz RS, Summitt JB, Robbins JW (eds). *Fundamentals of Operative Dentistry*. Chicago: Quintessence 1996:207-228.

12. Tables

- All tables must be thoroughly discussed in the text of the manuscript.
- The authors should put one table to a page, each with a title and -number tables in order of mention using Arabic numerals.
- Tables must be uploaded at the end of the main text and for explanatory footnotes, symbols (*, #, **, ##) must be used.

13. Figures

- The authors should do not import the figures into the text and should be saved in jpeg format.
- All graphs, drawings, and photographs are considered Figures and should be numbered in sequence with Arabic numerals.
- Figures should be planned to fit the proportions of the printed page (width 17 cm) or one column (width 8 cm) and be legible at this size.
- Figures grouped together should have similar dimensions and be labelled "A, B, C", etc.
- Colour and black-and-white photographs should be created and saved at a minimum of 300 dots per inch (dpi).
- Please name each electronic image file. For example, a Figure 1 in jpeg format should be named fig 1. Multipart figures must be clearly identifiable by the file names: fig 1A, fig 1B, fig 1C, etc.

14. Figure legends

- The authors should list together on a separate page and include key for symbols or abbreviations used in Figures.

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OPEN ACCESS POLICY

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

For various reasons, this kind of free and unrestricted online availability, which we will call open access, has so far been limited to small portions of the journal literature. But even in these limited collections, many different initiatives have shown that open access is economically feasible, that it gives readers extraordinary power to find and make use of relevant literature, and that it gives authors and their works vast and measurable new visibility, readership, and impact. To secure these benefits for all, we call on all interested institutions and individuals to help open up access to the rest of this literature and remove the barriers, especially the price barriers, that stand in the way. The more who join the effort to advance this cause, the sooner we will all enjoy the benefits of open access.

The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce. However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions. Achieving open access will require new cost recovery models and financing mechanisms, but the significantly lower overall cost of dissemination is a reason to be confident that the goal is attainable and not merely preferable or utopian.

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.

PLAGIARISM and ETHICS

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.**

For the experimental, clinical and drug human studies, approval by ethical committee and statement on the adherence of the study protocol to the international agreements (Helsinki Declaration revised 2008) are required. In experimental animal studies, the authors should indicate that the procedures followed were in accordance with animal rights and they should obtain animal ethic committee approval. The Ethic Committee approval document should be submitted to the Cumhuriyet Dental Journal together with the manuscript.

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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