



# The Basic Format of **Journal of US-China Medical Science** and the Instructions for Authors (Font: Arial; Size: 18pt)

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1. *Journal of US-China Medical Science, David Publishing Company, 1840 Industrial Drive, Suite 160, Libertyville, Illinois 60048, USA*

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3. *(Italic. Font: Times New Roman; Size: 9pt)*

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**Abstract:** You should focus on the structure and English use, this part should include the purpose, topic, method and achievements of the study and around or less than 200 words. (Font: Times New Roman; Size: 9pt) (Times New Roman is abbreviated as TNR in the main text).

**Key words:** Three to eight words are enough. (Font: Times New Roman; Size: 9pt) (The Font/Size of the main text is TNR/10.5pt).

## 1. Introduction (Font: TNR; Size: 12pt)

The introduction should state profoundly about the significance of the research. Many previous results should be cited to make clear that what the authors have done is valuable. (Font: TNR; Size: 10.5pt)

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 *The Manuscript Should Be Original*

The manuscript should be original, and has not been published previously. Please don't submit material that is currently being considered by another journal.

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Authors names should be full names.

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## 2.2 The Citation Method of References

You should add the names of ALL the authors in the list of references (unless they are really too many, for instance over 6).

Numbered references:

For numbered references, the reference list is ordered in the order of their appearance in the paper, for example:

Nothing seemed so certain as the results of the early studies [1]. It led to a number of subsequent challenges to the techniques used to process the data [1, 2]. There were a number of fairly obvious flaws in the data's aspect: consistencies and regularities that seemed most irregular, upon close scrutiny [1-3].

### References

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## 2.2 The Equations and Table Style

The equations should be edited by Equation Editor and numbered at the following style:

$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - m_{pi})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - m_{pi})^2}{(n-1)}} \quad (2)$$

where  $m_i$  is the experimental value,  $m_{pi}$  is the predicated value,  $m_{mi}$  is the average of experimental values, and  $n$  is the number of observations. The fit of an equation is good enough for practical purposes when MRE is less than 10%.

An example of table is showed in Table 1, which showed the most common table style – three-line table.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Tables and Figures

The tables and figures should be put in the main text which they are referred. The figures should be clear like the style which showed in Fig. 1.

We welcome colour figures but please note the current options available. We will then reproduce these figures in grayscale in the hardcopy, but in colour online. So if there are color figures in your paper, you can use different lines or symbols to instead of colors if necessary. But if you want to print these figures in colour, the authors will be charged some color printing fee.

Tables 1 and 2 are two examples of table.

**Table 1 Summary of the results of fitting equations to the data sets of thirteen pairs of rice desorption and adsorption.**

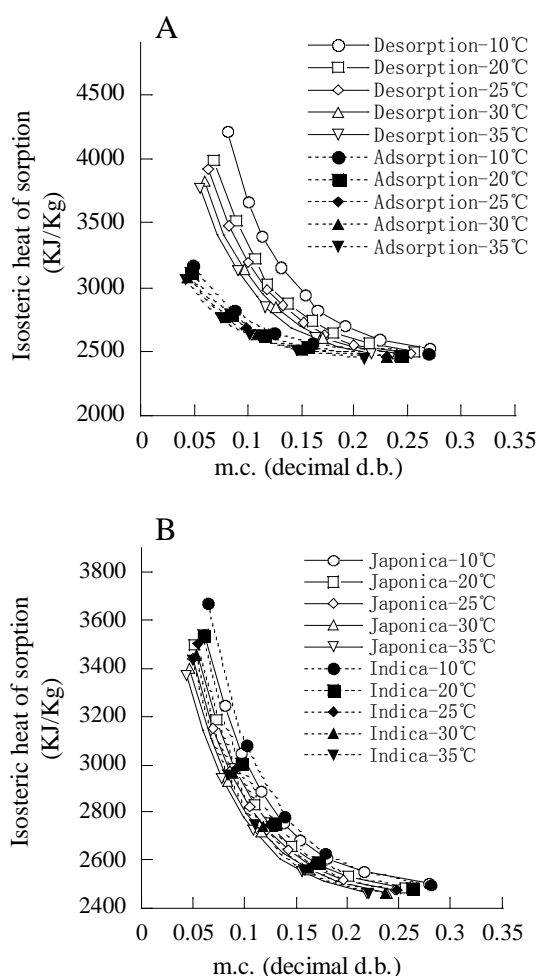
Model function	Equation	Statistical parameters <sup>a</sup>			
		R <sup>2</sup>	RSS	SE	MRE %
$r.h. = f(M, t)$	GAB	0.99045	0.03092	0.00074	5.90547
	MCPE	0.99570	0.01440	0.00020	3.67480
	MHE	0.99192	0.02624	0.00042	5.04545
	MOE	0.99208	0.02421	0.00085	6.30338
	STYE	0.99594	0.01414	0.00044	3.65875
$M = f(r.h., t)$	BET	0.98096	1.91840	0.10670	2.98630
	GAB	0.97031	47.73069	1.13642	8.46685
	MCPE	0.99225	12.24169	0.29150	3.02528
	MHE	0.98675	21.32694	0.50775	4.52040
	MOE	0.98031	31.34288	0.74628	6.02336

<sup>a</sup>The statistical parameter is average of the data sets of thirteen pairs of rough rice desorption and adsorption. R<sup>2</sup>, correlation coefficient; RSS, residue sum of squares; SE, standard error; MRE means relative percentage error.

**Table 2** The best fitted coefficients of MCPE for sorption isotherms of rough rice.

Model	Data sets <sup>a</sup>	Model coefficients			Statistical parameters			
		C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	RSS	SE	MRE %
$r.h. = f(M, t)$ (MCPE)	Desorption	412.543	35.300	0.181	0.9986	0.0046	1.094E-04	1.7654
	Adsorption	677.146	110.639	0.184	0.9981	0.0060	1.430E-04	2.1502
	Average	483.486	57.569	0.182	0.9985	0.0048	1.131E-04	1.6690
	Japonica rice	455.064	63.182	0.175	0.9978	0.0071	1.682E-04	2.5580
	Indica rice	504.668	58.354	0.184	0.9985	0.0048	1.136E-04	1.6934

<sup>a</sup>Data sets were derived from the average sorption data of thirteen rice varieties. Desorption, desorption isotherm; Adsorption, adsorption isotherms; Average, the average values obtained from adsorption and desorption isotherms.



**Fig. 1** Comparison of adsorption and desorption isosteric heats of rough rice (A), and of the sorption isosteric heats of Japonica and Indica rice (B) at different temperatures (°C) predicted by the Modified Chung-Pfost equation.

#### 4. Conclusion

Conclusions are often the most difficult part of an essay to write, and many writers feel that they have nothing left to say after having written the paper. A

writer needs to keep in mind that the conclusion is often what a reader remembers best. Your conclusion should be the best part of your paper.

A conclusion should stress the importance of the thesis statement, give the essay a sense of completeness, and leave a final impression on the reader.

This part is needed for an academic paper.

#### Acknowledgments

Give the "Acknowledgments" if necessary.

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