The Basic Format of *Journal of Health Science* and the Instructions for Authors (Font: Arial; Size: 18pt)

Beata White[1], Tina Zhao[2] and David Tao[3]   (Please use full names. Font: Times New Roman; Size: 10.5pt)

1. Journal of Life Sciences, David Publishing Company, 1840 Industrial Drive, Suite 160, Libertyville, Illinois 60048, USA

*2. Department of ***, University of ***, City name, State name Postal code, Country name*

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

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.

Manuscripts may be 3,000-8,000 words or longer if approved by the editor, including abstract, text, tables, footnotes, appendixes, and references. The title should not be exceeding 15 words, and abstract should not be exceeding 200 words. 3-8 keywords or key phrases are required.

A manuscript file in MS Word is required. If using MS Word, you must submit a ".doc" file (version 2003 is preferred). Please do not submit ".docx" files as they cannot be processed by the submission system.

Although there are no file size limitations, note that large files will take longer to upload and download depending on the Internet connection. Please try to keep the maximum .doc file size less than 5 MB.

Figures are in grayscale status in printed journals which can be colored in e-journal. So if there are color figures in your paper, you can use different lines or symbols to instead of colors if necessary.

The manuscript should be submitted as an email attachment to our email address.

Authors' names should be full names.

The format of authors' affiliations should be,

*1. Department of ***, University of ***, City name, State name, Postal code, Country name*

The author should point out who is the corresponding author, and give the information such as name, highest education, academic title; research field: ****. Email: ****.

Also, give the "Acknowledgements" if necessary.

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).

Corresponding author: Willow Hetrick, Ph.D., professor, research field: *. E-mail: *. (The information should include "name, highest education, academic title; research field(s) and E-mail".)

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 was precisely this level of apparent certainty, however, which 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

[1] J.P. Smith, Studying certainty, Science and Culture 9 (10) (1989) 442-445.

[2] M.R. Jones, Cooking the data?, Science News 8 (1990) 878. (in German with Englishabstract) or (in German)

[3] P.J. Hotez, A. Fenwick, L. Savioli, D.H. Molyneux, J.D. Kvalsvig, R.M. Cooppan, et al., ***.

2.2 The Equations and Table Style

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

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

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

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 refered. 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[a]			
		R^2	RSS	SE	MRE %
	GAB	0.99045	0.03092	0.00074	5.90547
	MCPE	0.99570	0.01440	0.00020	3.67480
$r.h. = f(M,t)$	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
	BET	0.98096	1.91840	0.10670	2.98630
	GAB	0.97031	47.73069	1.13642	8.46685
$M = f(r.h.,t)$	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

[a]The statistical parameter is average of the data sets of thirteen pairs of rough rice desorption and adsorption. R^2, 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[a]	Model coefficients			Statistical parameters			
		C_1	C_2	C_3	R^2	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

[a]Data sets were derivated 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.
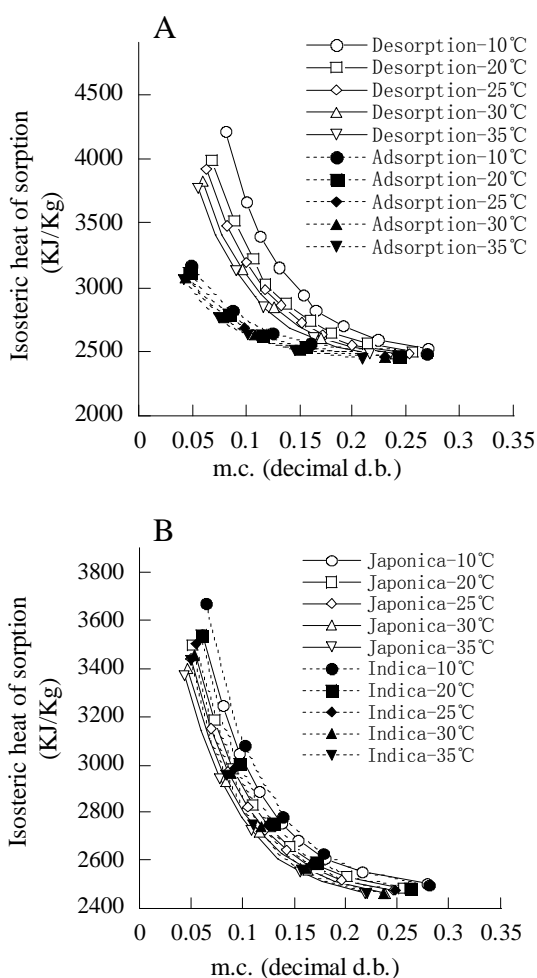

Fig. 1   Comparison of adsorption and desorption isosteric heats of rough rice (A), and of the sorption isosteric heats of Japonica and Indica rice (B) at different temperatures (℃) predicted by the Modified Chung-Pfost equation.

4. Conclusions

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.

References

[1]   Carey, B. 2008. "For the Brain, Remembering Is Like Reliving." *New York Times,* September 4.

[2]   Iizuka, M., and Tanaka, H. 1986. Cement admixture. US Patent 4,586,960, filed June 26, 1984, and issued May 6, 1986.