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1. The manuscript should be written in Korean or English, and the authors should first refer to the Laboratory Medicine Terminology (published by the Korean Society for Laboratory Medicine in 2010) for the Korean terms. The journal publishes Original Articles, Case Reports, Brief Communications, Letters to the Editor, Reviews, Evaluation Briefs, and Reports on Proficiency Testing. Other manuscript types could be submitted with the approval of the editorial board. Case reports that had been reported more than three times domestically or internationally will be rejected. Brief Communications and Evaluation Briefs are intended for the presentation of brief observations that do not warrant full-length papers but have sufficient originality and utility to be considered for publication. The information must be presented in sufficient detail so that readers can understand and appreciate the material presented. Manuscripts are classified according to the following eight specific areas, and the authors should state the appropriate area of interest to which their manuscripts belong. However, the executive editor may request the author to change the area of interest and resubmit the manuscript, if necessary.

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1. The manuscript must be typewritten double-spaced using a 12-point font size on A4-sized paper using Microsoft (MS) Word. The number of pages should be less than 20, excluding tables and figures. Case Reports should be less than 15 pages of A4-sized paper, and Letters to the Editor should be less than 10 pages of A4-sized paper. Brief Communications and Evaluation Briefs should be no more than 1,500 words in total.

Section headings should not be used in the body of Brief Communications and Evaluation Briefs, and the methods,
results, and discussion should be combined in a single section. Methods should be described in detail in the text, and not in the table footnotes nor in the figure legends in the case of Brief Communications and Evaluation Briefs. Acknowledgments should be presented similar to that in full-length papers, but the title should not be included. The number of tables and figures should also be kept to a minimum.

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(Example 2) Not be italicized: streptococci, coagulase-negative staphylococci, Epstein-Barr virus, hepatitis B virus, herpes simplex virus

4) The names of the genes, and not the proteins should be italicized:

4) The names of genes should be italicized.

(Example) BCR-ABL mutations, HER2 gene

The proteins of corresponding genes are not italicized.

(Example) BCR-ABL kinase domain, HER2-positive

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(Example) heparin-induced thrombocytopenia/thrombosis (HITT)의 비구조단백질 (nonstructural protein)이란

7) For an instrument or equipment, mention the name of its model, manufacture, city, (state), and country in parentheses. The general name of a reagent should be used. If a trade name is expressed with a general name, the trade name should be placed after the general name in parentheses. When using a trade name, indicate the manufacturer, city, (state), and country in parentheses. Do not use the symbols ™ or ® unless necessary. In subsequent mentions after the first, instruments and equipment can be referred to by indicating only the manufacturer in parentheses. In the English and Korean abstracts, indicate only the manufacturer and country.

(Example) Coulter STKS (Coulter Electronics Inc., Hialeah, FL, USA), vancomycin (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA)

8) P, which indicates reliability, should be italicized and in
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   2) Only the first letter and proper nouns of the headings and legends of tables and figures should be in capital letters.
   3) Vertical and horizontal lines should be omitted as much as possible. Text in the first column of a table should be aligned to the left. Single letters should be aligned centrally from the second column. If numbers are of the same unit, the decimal point should be the datum point. If there are symbols such as “…” indicating ranges, ± and × symbols should be the datum point. Numbers with different units
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4) Only numbers can be used without parentheses or a period if it represents a case in a table.
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(Example) *Not tested.
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(Example of Table)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mean (IU/L)</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Within-run CV (%)</th>
<th>Total CV (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low (n=80)</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (n=80)</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (n=80)</td>
<td>112.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; CV, coefficient of variation.
The following aspects should be reviewed:
- Importance of this research in the corresponding field
- Significance and originality of the research
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- Appropriateness of statistical analysis
- Validity of the derived conclusions and interpretations
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