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## Chinese Herbal Medicines (CHM)

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## Information

# Instruction for Authors

*Chinese Herbal Medicines* (CHM) is an official international journal sponsored by Tianjin Institute of Pharmaceutical Research and Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. The purpose of CHM is to provide a forum for the studies on Chinese herbal medicines, phytomedicines, and natural products as well. The journal will accept the following contributions: letters, original articles, review papers, short communications, book reviews, conference announcements, information, etc. The journal involves the studies on active ingredients and complex formulations of herbal medicines in medicinal resource, phytochemistry, pharmacology, toxicology, pharmacokinetics, and therapeutic function by experiment and clinical trials. It is the interest of this journal to introduce the latest development in pharmaceutical sciences to readers.

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Authors could submit their manuscripts through online submission <http://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/chm>. The following should be complied with: typing on one side only, size of character 12 point, double-spaced, consecutive numbering of the pages. The text should be in Word document for Windows.

### 2. Structure of manuscripts

#### 2.1 Title page

On the title page, besides the paper title for which two or three words may be too vague, but 14 or 15 words are unnecessary long, full names of authors, academic or professional affiliations, complete address for the corresponding author (including e-mail address and fax number) and financial support should be included. If authors from different institutions are given, they must be assigned to the corresponding institutions unambiguously (by using 1, 2, and 3, etc.).

#### 2.2 Abstract

The paper should contain an abstract with 200–300 words in English. The abstract should summarize the main points of the article. The structure form of the abstract should

consist of **Objective** (purpose of the study), **Methods** (basic procedures), **Results** (final findings with main data), and **Conclusion** (potential possibility on the result).

#### 2.3 Key words

Please provide 5–8 words as key words which are separated with semicolons and should be arranged in alphabetical order. The key words should represent the core content of the paper. They are added to the journal's annual index later and should be self-explanatory.

#### 2.4 Format of text

The format of article should be structured as follows: 1. Introduction; 2. Materials and methods; 3. Results; 4. Discussion; 5. Conclusion; 6. Acknowledgements (if necessary); 7. References. The format of the review and original articles could be downloaded on [www.tiprpress.com](http://www.tiprpress.com).

#### 2.5 Introduction

A brief explanation of the investigation purpose should be given taking into consideration of the current state of knowledge and referring to the required theoretical fundamentals.

#### 2.6 Materials and methods

Explanation of the study such as, group formation/stratification, interdisciplinary studies, and experimental conditions, detailed information about the volunteers/patients, particulars referring to the test drug as in the summary including batch number and manufacturer; apparatuses and devices indicating the names and domiciles of the manufacturers/suppliers in the brackets; detailed information about the experimental animals provided with a source or cell lines along with keeping culture conditions; explanation of mathematical symbols and formulas; and description of the statistical method used (referring to unpublished programs or computer models is not sufficient) should be introduced. Studies on human beings or animals must completely comply with the pertinent legal provisions/guidelines. Clinical studies must meet the requirements specified in the *Declaration of Helsinki*. The approval by an ethics committee must be documented.

## 2.7 Results

Summarizing the data collected and their statistical treatment. Including only relevant data, but giving sufficient detail to justify your conclusions. Use equations, figures, and tables only where necessary for clarity and brevity. Simultaneous presentation of the same results both in figures and tables should be avoided.

## 2.8 Discussion

To avoid repeating results in this section, instead of providing an interpretation of them, discussing their significance, drawing conclusions, and emphasizing any new and important aspects especially in relation to other current knowledge. In addition to outline any shortcomings in your experiments. New hypotheses and recommendations could be proposed. To end with a brief conclusion ought to relate to the goal stated in the introduction. The findings may be compared with the results from other studies (referring to the respective literature).

## 2.9 Conclusion

The purpose of the conclusion section is to put the interpretation into the context of the original problem. Do not repeat discussion points or include irrelevant material. Your conclusions should be based on the evidence presented.

## 2.10 Acknowledgements

This should be included before references and kept concise. Those who are involved in acknowledgments may briefly be: 1. contributors that do not warrant author-ship; 2. technical helper; 3. material supporter.

## 2.11 References

Literatures should be referred to by name and year (Harvard System) chronologically at the end of the paper. Only texts that have been published or are in press may be cited. Any other unpublished information, personal communications or publication in preparation must not be cited. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the references.

In the text, "et al" should be used for citations containing up to or more than three authors, such as Martin et al, 1993. If more than one work by the same authors appeared in one year, use lowercase letters to identify and separate the references (e.g. Smith, 1989a; 1989b; 1989c). In reference list entries, all authors must be listed. Journal articles should be cited as follows: (1) names of all authors; (2) year of publication; (3) title; (4) journal title abbreviated as it appears in the *Index Medicus* or spelt in full if it is not listed; (5) volume number; (6) issue; (7) inclusive page numbers.

Liu CX, Xiao PG, Peng Y, Song NN, 2009. Challenges in research and development of traditional Chinese medicines. *Chin Herb Med* 1(1): 1-28.

Liu CX, Xiao PG, 1992. Recent advances on ginseng research in China. *J Ethnopharmacol* 36(5): 27-38.

For books and thesis, list as: (1) author names; (2) year

published; (3) chapter title if appropriate; (4) book title, including edition number; (5) publisher; (6) publisher and place of publication; (7) volume number; (8) page numbers if appropriate.

Emboden W, 1972. *Narcotic Plants*. Studio Vista: London, 24.

Hunssein FTK, 1985. *Salvia agyptiaca*. In *Medicinal Plants in Libya*. Arab Encyclopaedia House: Tripoli, 311-312.

Milton AS, 1988. Prostaglandins and fever. In Sharma HS, Westman J, editors. *Progress in Brain Research*; V.115. Elsevier: Amsterdam, 129-139.

For conference proceedings and conference papers, list as: (1) author name (s) of all authors; (2) year published; (3) title; (4) name of conference proceedings or conference paper collection; (5) year, month, date, and place (country, city); (6) place of publication and publisher; (7) volume number; (8) inclusive page numbers.

Wang LC, 1987. Current drug safety testing in USA. Proceedings of International Symposium on Traditional Medicines and Modern Pharmacology; 1987 May 2-4 China, Chinese Pharmacological Society; Beijing, 257-261.

For patents, list as (1) applicant and owner; (2) title of patent; (3) country; (4) patent No; (5) publication date; (6) access path.

Yamadaki M, Shimoyama A. Angiotensin converting enzyme I inhibitor extraction from the *Eucommia ulmoides* leaves. Patent of Japan Kokai Tokyo, Koho, JP 04368336. Abstract 1993: 118 (154549c) 457.

For organizations as authors, list as follow:

World Health Organization. 1998. Good manufacturing practices for pharmaceutical products. Annex 1. Thirty-second Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparation. WHO Technical Report Series N.823. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

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## 3. Illustration

### 3.1 Plant and animal names

All official Latin names of plants (including Chinese herbal medicines), animals, bacteria, and fungus must be italicized throughout the text and full written in the first citing, then the appears below or in all tables and figures, the genus name abbreviation with an abbreviation point needs to be cited only for the plant, animal, bacteria, or fungus name, etc. But the genus name in italics with the designation in block

letter should be written totally in every citing of the paper. e.g. *Cirsium setosum* (Willd.) MB. Subsequent citings of the same name can be abbreviated to: “*C. setosum*”; and the genus name should be *Vallaris* Burm. f.

### 3.2 Name of novel compound

The trivial name of the novel compound should be given by the author except the chemical name, e.g. charantadiol A [5 $\beta$ ,19-epoxycucurbita-6,23(*E*),25(26)-triene-3 $\beta$ ,19(*R*)-diol].

### 3.3 Numbers

Use numerals with units of time or measure, and use a space between the numeral and the unit, except % and ° (angular degrees). e.g. 15 d, 9 h, 6 min, 25 mL, 0.30 g, 180 °C, but 50% and 180°, and for all numbers greater than ten. With items other than units of time or measure, use words for cardinal numbers less than 10, use numerals for 10 and above. Spell out ordinals “first” through “ninth”, use numerals for 10th or greater. e.g. three flasks, 30 flasks, third flask, 12th flask, seven trees, and 10 trees. The exception is to use all numerals in a series or range containing numbers 10 or greater, even in non-technical text, e.g. 5, 8, and 12 experiments, 2nd and 20th samples, 5–15 repetitions. While beginning a sentence the numbers should be spelt out. When describing the units in a series of numbers, the use of the omitted form is preferred, only the last needs to be kept, for example 20, 40, and 60 mg/L (not 20 mg/L, 40 mg/L, and 60 mg/L); 20–60 mg/g (not 20 mg/g–60 mg/g), but the numerical percentage should be in full form, for example, 20%–60% (not 20–60%). The measured data should be consistent with the accuracy of the measuring instrument.

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**Figures:** All tables, figures and illustrations should be clearly legible. The tables and figures (e.g., Table 1, Table 2, etc, Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.) should be numbered consecutively as they appear in the text. Any notes or legends should appear at the bottom of the table or figure. Please be sure that the legend and notes enable the reader to understand the table or figure without need for referencing the text of the article. Each figure should be arranged and numbered consecutively with all captions together. Characters of figures should still be easily legible after the reduction in size. The size of symbols in curve diagrams should be appropriate, too. Each axis must be provided with the corresponding text and unit of measure. Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) and bitmap files (halftone or photographic images) as Tagged Image Format (TIFF), with a resolution of at least 300 dpi at final size. The following are acceptable file types for

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**Tables:** Each table should have a brief title and the position should be marked obviously in the manuscript. Units of measure are to be indicated in the head of the table. Each table should follow the paragraph in which they are cited. If the table must exceed one page, duplicate all headings on the second sheet. Number tables in the order. If data from any other sources, published or unpublished, are used, obtain a permission letter for their use and cite the source in the legend.

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