

**Interesting Title Including Study Design:
Some Subtitle**

Lorenzo Fabbri¹

¹Some Name

Author note Lorenzo Fabbri,  <https://orcid.org/some-orcid>, Some Title, Some Department,
Some Name

Correspondence

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Lorenzo Fabbri
(lorenzo.fabbri@something.com), Some Department, Some Name, Some Street, Some City,
Some Region Some Code, Some Country

Additional information

We have no known conflict of interest to disclose.

Acknowledgments

Something.

Abstract

Background The first sentence orients the reader by introducing the broader field in which the particular research is situated.

Objectives What is missing in the literature (ie, the specific gap) and why that matters.

Methods Describe the novel method or approach that you used to fill the gap or question.

Results Executive summary of the results.

Discussion Interpret the results to answer the question that was posed at the end of the context section.

Keywords—something

Interesting Title Including Study Design: Some Subtitle

- Place all in-text citations immediately after the information cited, using superscript numbers. Place citation numbers outside periods and commas but inside colons and semicolons.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported. Progressively more specific paragraphs that culminate in a clear exposition of what is lacking in the literature. The introduction should not contain a broad literature review beyond the motivation of the paper.

1.2 Objectives

State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses. The last paragraph compactly summarizes the results, which fill the gap just established and only briefly previews the conclusion of the paper, if at all.

2 Methods

2.1 Study design

2.2 Setting

Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection.

2.3 Participants

Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants.

Describe methods of follow-up.

2.4 Variables

Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable.

2.5 Data sources

For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement).

2.6 Bias

Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias.

2.7 Study size

Explain how the study size was arrived at.

2.8 Quantitative variables

Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses.

2.9 Statistical methods

Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding. Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions. Explain how missing data were addressed. If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed. Describe any sensitivity analyses.

3 Results

The first results paragraph is special in that it typically summarizes the overall approach to the problem outlined in the introduction, along with any key innovative methods that were developed.

3.1 Participants

Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg, numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed. Give reasons for non-participation at each stage. Consider use of a flow diagram.

3.2 Descriptive data

Give characteristics of study participants (eg, demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest. Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount).

3.3 Outcome data

Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time.

3.4 Main results

Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included. Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized. If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period.

3.5 Other analyses

Report other analyses done—eg, analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses.

4 Discussion

4.1 Key results

Summarise key results with reference to study objectives. Explain how the results have filled the gap that was identified in the introduction. Describe how the paper advances the field by providing new opportunities.

4.2 Strengths and limitations

Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.

4.3 Interpretation

Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.

4.4 Generalisability

Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study result.

5 Funding

Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based.

6 Acknowledgments

References

80

7 Tables

81

- One table per page.

82

8 Figures

83

- Maximum width of 7.5 inches.

84

9 Supplemental material

85

9.1 Supplemental tables

86

- One table per page.

87

9.2 Supplemental figures

88

- Maximum width of 7.5 inches.