

Case Study/Case Report

Title

(The title of the manuscript should be “Capitalized Each Word”, bold, double space, Times New Roman font style, and 12pt font size)

Max 250 characters

Abstract

Background: *(The Background section introduces the clinical condition or problem that forms the focus of the case. This part should be brief but meaningful, emphasising the clinical importance of the condition, either due to its severity, potential complications, or challenges in practice. In addition, it should identify a knowledge gap or clinical issue, such as a rare presentation, an uncommon complication, or a diagnostic or management challenge. By doing so, the reader understands why the case is worth reporting and what makes it relevant.*

Case: *The Case section is the core of the abstract and should present a concise yet insightful description of the patient’s condition. Rather than merely providing a chronological narrative, this section should emphasise the actual clinical problem and its complexity. It should begin with a brief patient description, followed by the primary diagnosis and the key clinical issue or complication. Importantly, the writer should highlight what makes the case challenging or unique, such as comorbidities, delayed presentation, limited resources, or an unusual treatment response. Relevant clinical findings, the main intervention, and the patient’s outcome should also be included. Overall, this section should reflect not only what happened but also the clinical reasoning and critical aspects of management.*

Conclusion: *(The Conclusion section summarises the key message derived from the case. Instead of repeating the case description, it should clearly state the clinical lesson learned and its implications for practice. This may include important considerations for diagnosis,*

decision-making, or management strategies. The goal is to provide a takeaway that can inform and improve clinical care.)

Keywords:

The Keywords section includes a set of specific and relevant terms that represent the core elements of the case. These typically consist of the disease or condition, associated complications or unique features, and relevant interventions or clinical settings. Appropriate keywords are essential for indexing and improving the discoverability of the article in scientific databases.

OR

Title

(The title of the manuscript should be “Capitalized Each Word”, bold, double space, Times New Roman font style, and 12pt font size)

Max 250 characters

Abstract

Background: *The Background section introduces the main issue addressed in the study. It should briefly describe the context, the significance of the problem, and any existing gaps in knowledge, practice, or theory. This part sets the stage for the research by explaining why the topic is important and what remains unresolved. The background should be focused and not overly detailed, usually limited to 2–3 sentences that move from general context to a more specific problem.*

Purpose: *The Purpose section clearly states the objective of the study. It should directly reflect what the research aims to investigate, analyse, or explore. In quantitative studies, this often involves examining relationships, effects, or differences between variables. In qualitative*

studies, it typically focuses on exploring experiences, perceptions, or meanings. The purpose must be precise and aligned with the research design.

Methods: *The Methods section provides a brief description of how the study was conducted. It should include the research design (e.g., cross-sectional, quasi-experimental, phenomenological), the setting and participants, the sampling technique, data collection methods, and the type of analysis performed. For quantitative studies, this may include statistical tests or models used. In qualitative studies, it may include the approach to data analysis (e.g., thematic analysis or content analysis). This section should be concise but sufficiently clear to understand how the study was carried out.*

Results: *The Results section presents the study's main findings. In quantitative research, this includes key statistical outcomes such as measures of association, significance levels, or effect sizes. In qualitative research, this involves summarising the main themes or patterns identified. Only the most important findings should be included, and they should directly address the study objective.*

Conclusions: *The Conclusions section interprets the findings and highlights their implications. It should summarise the study's main takeaway and explain its relevance to clinical practice, policy, or further research. This section should not introduce new data but instead emphasise the study's contribution and, if appropriate, provide a brief recommendation.*

Keywords: