**Article** title

This is a template for practical type of papers (Sections: “PPT cases”, “PPT training” and “Special articles”). Please ensure you read and follow this guidance when preparing your paper.

**Author Name**

Status

Current position (city, сountry)

**Email:**

example@gmail.com

Received xxxxxx

Accepted for publication xxxxxx

Published xxxxxx

Sample text inserted for illustration. Replace with abstract text. For PPT cases’ article the abstract should summarize the case, the problem it addresses, and the message it conveys. Abstracts of case studies are usually very short, preferably not more than 150 words. For PPT training’s and Special articles an abstract should give readers a brief summary of your article, concisely describe the contents of your article. It should be informative, accessible, and not only indicate the general scope of the article but also state the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract should be complete in itself; it should not contain undefined abbreviations and no table numbers, figure numbers, references or equations should be referred to. The recommended volume for abstract part is 100-200 words.

**Keywords**: authors are advised to writes **3-5 keywords** related to the article, separated by comma. These keywords will be used for indexing purpose.

Introduction

For PPT cases: The introduction gives a brief overview of the problem that the case addresses, citing relevant literature where necessary. The introduction generally ends with a single sentence describing the patient and the basic condition that he or she is suffering from.

For PPT training and Special articles: The introduction section contains the brief idea of work, requirement for this research work, problem statement, and authors contribution towards their research. This section should be succinct, with no subheadings unless unavoidable. State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background related to your work, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results, instead focus and recent development, challenges and need of this work in view of those challenges. Author may add a separate related work heading instead of providing literature review within the manuscript however we prefer adding literature review within the introduction instead of using separate related work heading.

Case (section for PPT cases) or Methodology (section for PPT trainings and Special articles)

For PPT cases: This section provides the details of the case in the following order:

* Patient/client description
* Case history
* Description of work
* Actual outcome.

The author should ensure that all the relevant details are included and unnecessary ones excluded.

Patient anonymity is also an important requirement. Remember not to disclose any information that might reveal the identity of the patient.

For PPT training and Special articles: Methodology part should contain sufficient detail to reproduce reported data. It can be divided into subsections if several methods are described. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference, only relevant modifications should be described. Methodology should be written concisely in detail by maintaining continuity of the texts.

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis. Do not add extensive basic definitions or well-known theories, instead highlight theoretical background and its specific usages in view of your work only.

Discussion (section for PPT cases) or Results (section for PPT trainings and Special articles)

Sample text inserted for illustration. Replace with article text, including headings where appropriate.

When referring to your own work within the paper, avoid using terminology that might reveal your identity. Avoid phrases such as 'we have previously shown (reference)'. Instead use 'as previously shown (reference)'.

For PPT cases: Discussion section should start by expanding on what has been said in the introduction, focusing on why the case is noteworthy and the problem that it addresses.

This is followed by a summary of the existing literature on the topic. This part describes the existing theories and research findings on the key issue in the patient's condition. The review should narrow down to the source of confusion or the main challenge in the case.

Finally, the case report should be connected to the existing literature, mentioning the message that the case conveys. The author should explain whether this corroborates with or detracts from current beliefs about the problem and how this evidence can add value to future clinical practice.

For PPT training and Special articles: The main purpose of the Results section is to report the data that were collected and their relationship.

* Report results as tables and figures whenever possible, avoid duplication in the text. The text should summarize the findings;
* Report the data with the appropriate descriptive statistics;
* Report any unanticipated events that could affect the results;
* Report a complete account of observations and explanations for missing data.

3.1 Subsection heading

This section may each be divided by subheadings or may be combined. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature only, instead discuss recent literature for comparing your work to highlight novelty of the work in view of recent development and challenges in the field.

Authors are supposed to embed all figures and tables at appropriate place within manuscript. Figures and tables should neither be submitted in separate files nor add at the end of manuscript. Figures and Tables should be numbered properly with descriptive title. Each Figure/Table must be explained within the text by referring to corresponding figure/table number. Any unexplained or unnumbered Figure/Table may cause rejection of the paper without being reviewed.

Conclusions

For PPT cases: A case report ends with a conclusion or with summary points. This section should briefly give readers the key points covered in the case report. Here, the author can give suggestions and recommendations to clinicians, teachers, or researchers.

For PPT training and Special articles: Conclusion section should contain the major outcome of the work, highlighting its importance, limitation, relevance, application and recommendation. Conclusion should be written in continuous manner with running sentences which normally includes main outcome of the research work, its application, limitation and recommendation. Do not use any subheading, citation, references to other part of the manuscript, or point list within the conclusion.

References

Author(s) are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. **Do not use grey literature (unauthentic website, news portal, social media, Wikipedia etc) as reference, only scholarly literature (Journal, online books, proceedings, patents, authentic websites with permanent archival policy) are acceptable references.** Author should include sufficient **recent** references in the article. All references must be numbered consecutively and citations of references in the text should be identified using author’s surnames and year of publication in brackets (e.g., “as explained by James (2018)”; “as discussed in many publications (James, Barrel, Smith)”). All references should be cited within the text correctly; do not add only list of references without citation within the text. All cited references should be listed after declarations section in the following style:

1. For journal / periodical articles (titles of journals should not be abbreviated):

**FAIRBAIRN, W.R.D.** (1941). A revised psychopathology of the psychoses and neuro-psychoses. *Interna­tional Journal of Psychoanalysis*, Vol. 22, pp. 250-279.

1. For books:

**PESESCHKIAN, N.** (2016). *Positive Psychosomatics: Clinical Manual of Positive Psychotherapy*, Bloomington, USA: AuthorHouse UK.

1. For non-English resources:

**ШПИГЕЛЬБЕРГ, Г. М. [SPIEGELBERG, H. M.]** (2002). *Феноменологическое движение. Историческое введение* [Phenomenological movement. Historical introduction]. М.: "Логос". 608 c.

1. For chapters within multi-authored books:

**PESESCHKIAN H., REMMERS A**. (2020) *Positive Psychotherapy: An Introduction*. In: Messias E., Peseschkian H., Cagande C. (eds), Positive Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychology, (pp. 3-9). Springer, Cham.

[5] For online documents:

**FRISCH, M**. (2007). Does a low-entropy constraint prevent us from influencing the past? PhilSci archive. http://philsci-archive.pitt.edu/archive/00003390. Accessed 26 June 2020.

**Additional important info (optional)**

# Declarations

## Study Limitations

Provide all possible limitation faced in the study which might significantly affect research outcome, If not applicable write, none.

## Acknowledgements

All acknowledgments (if any) should be included in a separate section before the references and may include list of peoples who contributed to the work in the manuscript but not listed in the author list.

## Funding source

Provide funding source, supporting grants with grant number. The name of funding agencies should be written in full, if no funding source exist, write, none.

## Competing Interests

Declare any potential conflict of interest exist in this publication.

# Human and Animal Related Study

If the work involves the use of human/animal subjects, each manuscript should contain the following subheadings under the declarations section-

## Ethical Approval

Provide ethical approval authority name with the reference number. If ethical approval is not required, provide an ethical exemption letter of not required. The author should send scan copy (in pdf) of the ethical approval/exemption letter obtained from IRB/ethical committee or institutional head.

## Informed Consent

Write a statement of informed consent taken from the participants to publish this research work. The editor may ask to upload scan copy if required.