

**\*Manuscript Title\***

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**Background: \*\*\***

**Methods: \*\*\***

**Results: \*\*\***

**Conclusions: \*\*\***

Keywords (4-5): \*\*\*

30 **\*Manuscript Title\***

31 **Background:**

32 [Manuscripts should follow the author instructions prior to any submission process. In  
33 general, manuscripts should be blinded of author names as well as the name of Duke Health.  
34 They should be double spaced with line numbering and page numbers as in the current template.  
35 For most journals, a background should consist of 4-5 paragraphs answering the question ‘why  
36 are you doing this study?’. Tell the reader a story for what lead to the current manuscript with a  
37 brief overview of what is known and what is not known in the Orthopaedic literature. This is not  
38 the discussion and should not be a detailed overview of the literature.

39 The introduction/background section should end with a paragraph on each objective of  
40 the study (following the same order as what will be presented in the methods and results), as well  
41 as a hypothesis.]

42 **Methods:**

43 [The methods should detail how the study was performed and include whether it is  
44 retrospective or prospective. The study should be able to be recreated from the information you  
45 provide in the methods section. If your study follows several objectives, the methods (and  
46 results) should follow the order they were presented in the introduction. Some journals request  
47 patient demographic information be presented in the methods, and you should follow each  
48 journal’s ‘author instructions’ prior to submission to avoid unnecessary returns of your  
49 manuscript.

50 A review of the data that was collected and how it was evaluated (statistical analyses)  
51 should be outlined. Often this information includes the software utilized to perform the statistical

52 analysis as well as the p-value that was considered statistically significant (often  $p < 0.05$  but not  
53 always).]

#### 54 **Results:**

55 [If you have several objectives for your study (outlined in the last paragraph of the  
56 introduction and ordered that same way in the methods), they should each be a separate  
57 paragraph in the results. This makes it easy to read and allows the audience to quickly reference  
58 your manuscript for the desired information. If the specific journal you are submitting to requires  
59 different formatting, please follow that journal's recommendations.]

#### 60 **Discussion:**

61 [The discussion section should outline the findings of your manuscript and how they fit in  
62 the current literature, as well as a critical review of the current literature. A discussion should be  
63 at least 5 paragraphs. If you are discussing a manuscript already published, the in-text citation  
64 should be inserted at the end of the sentence, usually before the period. If you are starting a  
65 sentence by outlining a manuscript by mentioning the author, the in-text citation should follow  
66 mentioning that author. As an example, you could write: Catanzano et al. [REFERENCE]  
67 detailed 4 patients undergoing spinal fusion surgery to prevent additional growth.

68 Every discussion should include an honest discussion of the limitations of your  
69 manuscript. Commonly this includes things like retrospective nature, sample size, and variables  
70 that cannot be controlled for. Following each review of limitations commonly is an outline of the  
71 benefits of the study and/or suggestions for future research.

72 A conclusion is sometimes considered a separate section by the journal or can be  
73 included towards the end of the manuscript. Always reference author instructions prior to  
74 submission to avoid unnecessary returns of the manuscript.]

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76 References:

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