

## 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, phyto-medicines, and natural products as well. The journal will accept the following contributions: letters, research articles, review papers, short communications, letters to the editor, book reviews, conference announcements, and 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.

### Submission of manuscripts

Authors could submit their manuscripts through online submission [www.tiprpress.com](http://www.tiprpress.com). 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.

### Structure of manuscripts

#### 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, and complete address for the corresponding author (including e-mail address and fax number) 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.*).

#### 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).

#### 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.

### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

### 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).

### 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.

### 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. financial or material supporter.

### 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, citations containing up to three authors should be listed as (Smith, Miner, and Proter, 1991). “*et al*” should be used for those containing 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. For books, list as: (1) author names; (2) year published; (3) chapter title if appropriate; (4) book title, including edition number; (5) editor; (6) publisher and place of publication; (7) volume number; (8) page numbers if appropriate. 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. For example:

#### (1) Journals

Abraham BK, Adithan C, Kiran PU, Asad M, Koumaravelou K, 2000. Genetic polymorphism of CYP2D6 in kamataka and andhra pradesh population in India. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 21(3): 494-498.

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

#### (2) Books

Emboden W, 1972. *Norcotic 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.

#### (3) Patents

Yamadaki M, Shimoyama A, 1992. Angiotensin converting enzyme I inhibitor extraction from the *Eucommia ulmoides* leaves. Patent of Japan Kokai Tokyo, Koho, JP 04368336. Abstract 1993: 118 (154549c) 457.

#### (4) Conference proceedings and conference publication

Wnag LCK, 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.

#### (5) Organizations as authors

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.

## Illustrations

### Plant and animal names

All official Latin names 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 need 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. Gene designations (in order to distinguish them from proteins) and protons in NMR studies should be printed in italics, 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.

### Name of the 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].

### 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, 50%, 180°, but 180 °C, and for all numbers greater than ten. The exception is to spell out numbers with units of measure used in a nontechnical sense. e.g. If you take five minutes to read this article, you’ll be surprised; 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

### Abbreviations

Only standard abbreviations, as listed in *The ACS Style Guide* may be used without definition. Terms appearing frequently within a paper may be abbreviated, but should be spelled out at first citation, with the abbreviation following in parentheses. Examples: pharmacokinetics (PK), ranitidine (Ran), ginseng saponin (GS), *Ginkgo biloba* extract (*GbE*), volume of distribution (Vd), calcium calmodilin dependent protein kinase (CCDPK).

### Figures

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. Colored figures are possible on principle. Moreover, the position of each figure should be marked clearly in the manuscript following the narrative part of the paper.

### 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.

## Review and publication process

Manuscripts are examined by editor and in most cases by two reviewers. Any material accepted for publication will be subject to copyediting. Authors will receive page proofs and should answer all queries before publication, and also carefully check all editorial changes at this point. The first author of each article will receive two copies of issue. Additional reprints and complete copies of the issue may be ordered directly from the publisher.

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