**1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Subheading**

**1.1.1 Sub-subheading**

**1.1.2 Sub-subheading**

**Instructions:**

1. It is written after review of relevant literature and provide reference(s) where required.
2. It should state importance of the research topic especially in national context
3. It should provide rationale of the study along with sufficient background information
4. It should outline what is already known and the knowledge gap(s) that you need to address through this research
5. Last paragraph should include study objective(s) /research questions being addressed. The objective should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound (SMART).
6. You may also write why you became interested in this research (i.e., background of research hypothesis)

**2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**2.1 Subheading**

**2.1.1 sub-subheading**

**2.1.2 sub-subheading**

**Instructions:**

1. Literature review is a summary of the existing knowledge about the research topic.
2. Usually a literature review is written from ‘general to very specific’ and must be relevant
3. A literature review may be structured thematically and have subheadings to identify themes.
4. It is also essential to include a review of the local literature (work already done in the country)
5. There is no need to ‘pad out’ the literature review with peripheral information, make it relevant, concise and informative.

**3** **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**3.1 Subheading**

**3.1.1 sub-subheading**

**3.1.2 sub-subheading**

**Instructions:**

1. Methodology is a detailed description of how you actually did the study. It should enable its replication and to provide enough contextual detail to enable readers to understand and interpret the results.
2. The methodology should include details of the study i.e. settings, time frame, sampling technique, sample size, sample selection, inclusion and exclusion criteria, study design, data collection procedure and data analysis . Also explain any methodological problems and how they were addressed.
3. The hallmark of an exemplary methods section is the justification of why each method was used.

**4** **RESULTS**

**4.1 Subheading**

**4.1.1 sub-subheading**

**4.1.2 sub-subheading**

**Instructions:**

1. Results are presented as narrative, tables, graphs and figures.
2. The narrative should highlight the main results and orientate the reader to the tables, graphs and figures.
3. Give “results” for all outcome measures that are described under “Materials and Methods.”
4. Judicious use of tables and/or ﬁgures, save editorial space and make it easier for the reader. Data in tables or figures should not be repeated in the text where only important observations should be summarized.
5. Each table or ﬁgure should stand on its own and be self-explanatory. Tables and figures should communicate all salient details necessary for a reader to understand the findings without consulting the text.
6. Results should be presented in terms of confidence intervals wherever possible. The important ﬁndings should be highlighted that may or may not be statistically signiﬁcant.
7. Note that there should not be citations in the results section and you should not interpret results here.
8. incidence of dog bites per 100000 of population at risk in Punjab, Pakistan (2016-2019)

**5** **DISCUSSION**

**5.1 Subheading**

**5.1.1 Sub-subheading**

**5.1.2 Sub-subheading**

**Instructions:**

1. Discussion is an interpretation of the results, what they mean and their importance
2. This section should include: i) main results of the study, primary followed by secondary outcomes, ii) strengths and weakness of study, iii) unexpected results if any, iv) comparison (agreement or disagreement) of study with previous studies or pre exiting knowledge, v) reasons for differences and similarities with other studies, and possible explanation of significant findings, vi) conclusion, implications and direction for future research based on evidence generated. Avoid speculation and overstatements.
3. Be honest to mention if there are any systematic biases or confounding in study that could not be avoided.
4. Note that differences among studies could arise because context of studies e.g., study populations may vary.

**Literature Cited**

In-text citations and references should be written in APA style 6th edition. The references should be checked for their completeness. It is advised to use reference management software such as Mendeley (recommended).

**Book**

Garcia, M. (2020). The science of psychology. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

**Book chapter**

Smith, J., & Johnson, M. (2018). The effects of stress on memory. In R. Brown (Ed.), Handbook of psychological disorders (pp. 45-60). London, UK: Sage Publications.

**Journal article**

Jones, S., Smith, J., & Davis, M. (2019). The impact of social media on mental health. Journal of Technology and Society, 23(1), 12-20.

**Thesis**

Smith, J. (2019). The effects of exercise on cognitive function (Doctoral dissertation). University of California, Los Angeles, CA.

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