**Title of Your Submission**

**Author Family1, Author Family2** (Presenting author to be underlined)

1 *Department of …, Institute of …
Address: …*

 *E-mails: author.family@institute.org*

2 *Faculty of …, University of …
Address: …
E-mail: author.family@university.edu*

**Abstract:**  The title of your manuscript is usually the first introduction readers and reviewers have to your work. Therefore, you must select a title that grabs attention, accurately describes the contents of your manuscript, and makes people want to read further.

 The abstract is a summary of the content of the journal manuscript, a time-saving shortcut for busy researchers, and a guide to the most important parts of your manuscript’s written content. Many readers will only read the abstract of your manuscript. Therefore, it has to be able to stand alone. In most cases the abstract is the only part of your article that appears in indexing databases and so will be the most accessed part of your article; making a good impression will encourage researchers to read your full paper.

 A well written abstract can also help speed up the peer-review process. During peer review, referees are usually only sent the abstract when invited to review the paper. Therefore, the abstract needs to contain enough information about the paper to allow referees to make a judgement as to whether they have enough expertise to review the paper and be engaging enough for them to want to review it.

 Your abstract should answer these questions about your manuscript: What was done? Why did you do it? What did you find? Why are these findings useful and important? Answering these questions lets readers know the most important points about your study, and helps them decide whether they want to read the rest of the paper. If the authors would like, they are encouraged to add a figure or table.

 Abstract length should be between 250 and 400 words, excluding keywords, acknowledge­ments and references. The present illustrative abstract contains 325 words.

 Keywords are a tool to help indexers and search engines find relevant papers. To be effective, keywords must be chosen carefully. They should represent the content of your manuscript, and be specific to your field or sub-field.

**Keywords:** Keyword one, Keyword two, Three to seven keywords and phrases.

**Acknowledgements:** *If the authors would like to add an Acknowledgements section, they are welcome to do so.*

**References**

1. Wahle A, Prause GPM, von Birgelen C, Erbel R, Sonka M (1999) Fusion of angiography and intravascular ultrasound in vivo: Establishing the absolute 3-D frame orientation. IEEE Trans Biomed Eng 46:1176-1180
2. Nichols W, O'Rourke M (1998) McDonald's Blood Flow in Arteries: Theoretic, Experimental and Clinical Principles. 3rd ed. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, pp 54-97
3. Weisstein E (2008) Correlation coefficient. Wolfram web resource. http://mathworld.wolfram.
com/CorrelationCoefficient.html Accessed 28 Feb 2020