

Types of articles	Description
Original Research Articles	<p>An original research article is a report by researchers describing a new, unpublished study they conducted themselves, presenting their specific methods, results, and interpretations. These primary source articles are considered valuable for their new findings and are structured to detail the study's research question, methodology, data, and conclusions. Following a peer-review process to ensure quality, they form the foundation for a field's knowledge, often following the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) format.</p>
Short Communications	<p>A short communication is a concise scientific publication that reports significant, original findings or observations needing rapid dissemination to the research community. These articles are shorter than full research papers and are prioritized by journals for "hot topics," urgent issues like disease outbreaks, or novel, high-impact ideas that warrant fast publication to stimulate immediate further research.</p> <p>A short communication is equivalent to a full article, but contains fewer results, graphs, tables, or figures.</p>
Literature reviews	<p>A systematic literature review (SLR) is a rigorous, evidence-based research methodology that uses transparent, explicit, and predefined methods to identify, select, critically appraise, and synthesize all relevant research on a specific topic or question. This process aims to reduce bias and provide a comprehensive, reliable overview of the existing evidence, allowing researchers and policymakers to identify research gaps, inform evidence-based decisions, and guide future studies. RCCP recommends using the latest Prisma Statement guidelines for writing systematic literature reviews</p>
Meta-analysis	<p>A meta-analysis is a scientific publication that uses a rigorous, quantitative statistical technique to combine the results of multiple, similar individual studies on a specific topic. The goal is to obtain a more powerful and precise overall conclusion than any single study could provide, helping to resolve controversies and identify broader patterns or trends in the evidence. This high-level form of evidence, often used in medicine and dentistry, synthesizes data from existing published and unpublished studies. RCCP recommends using the latest Prisma Statement guidelines for writing meta-analyses.</p>

Clinical Cases Report	A clinical case report is a detailed scientific publication describing the symptoms, signs, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of a single patient, often highlighting an unusual or novel occurrence in medicine. These reports are a valuable tool for disseminating new findings from clinical practice, especially for rare diseases or unexpected events that aren't well-suited for large-scale clinical trials. They contribute to medical progress by providing new ideas, prompting further research, and serving as an important educational resource for other clinicians.
Case Studies	A case study publication is an in-depth investigation of a problem concerning an animal or human population, or a group of living beings, within a complex event or phenomenon in its real-life context, to generate a nuanced understanding and, sometimes, broader insights. Unlike controlled experiments, it details a specific, naturally occurring situation, using qualitative and/or quantitative data collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis to reveal themes, illuminate hidden issues, and inform policy or practice.
Letters to the Editor	A "Letter to the Editor" (LTE) in a scientific publication is a formal, short-form manuscript for readers to comment on a previously published article, offering critiques, clarifications, alternative perspectives, or new evidence to foster continued dialogue and scholarly discourse within the scientific community. Serving as a form of post-publication peer review, LTEs help to maintain journal integrity by identifying potential errors, providing additional context, or discussing journal structure and style, thereby enhancing communication between authors and readers.
Book Reviews	A book review is a written work, often published in a scientific journal, that provides a critical assessment of a new book's contents, arguments, and significance within its field. It differs from a simple summary by not presenting new experimental data but instead analyzing the book's place in existing literature, evaluating the author's methodology, and contribution to the academic conversation.