## INSTRUCTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING PREPARATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

***The entire article is to be written in Times New Roman font with 11 font sizes for the text and 10 font sizes for the table, figure, graph, and references.**
*** Up to 3 (three) references are allowed for a single statement.**
*** Referencing should be of Vancouver style.**
***The article is to be checked thoroughly for its grammar and abbreviations maybe with the help of any system provided by Artificial Intelligence.**
***It should be written in own language. Plagiarism (similarity index) above 10 (ten) percent may lead to rejection of the article.**
***Italic letters should be used for *et al., viz.,* and other Latin abbreviations.**

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## SAMPLE ARTICLE

# *IN VITRO* EVALUATION OF ANTHELMINTIC EFFECTS OF THE UNRIPE FRUITS OF *AEGLE MARMELOS* (INDIAN BAEL)

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**ABSTRACT: Resistance to commonly used anthelmintics stipulates alternative control methods. The use of natural herbal products with anthelmintic properties can address the issue. In this regard, the present study was conducted to determine the *In vitro* antiparasitic activities of aqueous and methanolic extracts of *Aegle marmelos* by using different *In vitro* assays .....**

**Keywords:** Anthelmintic activity, *Haemonchus contortus,* Larval developmental assay.

## INTRODUCTION

According to the 20th livestock census, India has 535.78 million livestock population out of which 192.49 million are cows and about 20.5 million people depend upon livestock for their livelihood [1]. Domestic ruminants have a significant contributory role in the uplift of the socio-economic condition of farmers all over the world. In India, 2/3rd of rural community's livelihood depends on livestock [2]. Moreover, it also contributes 4.11% to GDP (gross domestic product) and 5.1% to total GVA (gross value added) [3]. Parasitism harms livestock health and productivity in terms of considerable economic loss in terms of production, reproduction performance, growth, lower weight gain, reduced work capacity, condemnation of affected organs, and even death of severely affected animals [4, 5] as well as enhanced susceptibility to other diseases [3, 6,7].

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## CONCLUSION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Table 1. Different treatment groups, dose and route of administration.**

| Groups | Treatment | Dose / route (Oral) | Number of Rats |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | Peanut oil Control | A | 10 |
| II | Quercetin Control | B | 10 |
| III | Quercetin Nanoparticle Control | C | 10 |
| IV | Ethion ($1/10^{th}$ LD 50) | D | 10 |
| V | Ethion ($1/20^{th}$ LD 50) | E | 10 |
| VI | Ethion ($1/10^{th}$ LD50) + Quercetin | F | 10 |
| VII | Ethion ($1/10^{th}$ LD50) + quercetin nanoparticles | G | 10 |

*Total experimental period was 90 days.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Figure 1a**<br>XXXXX | **Figure 1b**<br>XXXX | **Figure 1c**<br>XXXX |
| **Figure 1d**<br>XXXX | **Figure 1e**<br>XXXX | **Figure 1f**<br>XXXX |

**Fig. 1. Photomicrographs of nematode**.
[(From left to right a-f): 1a-1c: depicts different stages of *Stronglye* egg;…….].