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**Manuscript Title**

**Abstract:** Your abstract should give readers a brief summary of your article. It should concisely describe the contents of your article, and include key terms (especially in the first two sentences, to increase search engine discoverability) (200 words).

***Keywords:*** *\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*.*

**Name of Author**

Affiliation

Email

1. **Introduction**

This should be concise and describe the nature of the problem under investigation and its background. It should also set your work in the context of previous research, citing relevant references. Introductions should expand on highly specialised terms and abbreviations used in the article to make it accessible for readers.

1. **Materials and Methods**

This section should provide sufficient details of the experiment, simulation, statistical test or analysis carried out to generate the results such that the method can be repeated by another researcher and the results reproduced.

1. **Results and discussion**

The results section should detail the main findings and outcomes of your study. You should use tables only to improve conciseness or where the information cannot be given satisfactorily in other ways such as histograms or graphs. Tables should be numbered serially and referred to in the text by number (table 1, etc.). Each table should have an explanatory caption which should be as concise as possible.

**Table (1):** Table Title

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Venders** | **Cars** | | | | **Donkeys** | | | | **Total** | **Percent** |
| **Regions**  **Adulteration** | **South Omdurman** | | **North Omdurman** | | **South Omdurman** | | **North Omdurman** | |
| **Starch** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **H2O2** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Formalin** | 3 | 10% | 7 | 23.3% | 4 | 13.3% | 9 | 30% | 23 | 19.2% |
| **Boric acid** | 3 | 10% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2.5% |
| **Na2Co3** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Added water** | 4 | 13.3% | 6 | 20% | 5 | 16.7% | 5 | 16.7% | 20 | 16.7% |

Source: \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1. **Discussion**

This should discuss the significance of the results and compare them with previous work using relevant references.

1. **Conclusions**

This section should be used to highlight the novelty and significance of the work, and any plans for future relevant work.

**Recommendations:**

**Acknowledgments:**

**References:**

**The Author arranges alphabetically the references alphabetically according to the APA system.**

1. Beaudreuil S., Hebibi H., Charpentier B. & Durrbachr A. (2008). Les infections graves chez les patients en dialyse péritonéale et en hémodialyse chronique conventionnelle : péritonites et infections de la voie d’abord vasculaire. *Réanimation*. 17(3): 233-241, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.reaurg.2008.01.014.
2. Evans R.C. & Holmes C.J. (1987). Effect of vancomycin hydrochloride on Staphylococcus epidermidis biofilm associated with silicone elastomer. *Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy*, 31(6): 889–894, https://doi.org/10.1128/aac.31.6.889.
3. George A. O'Toole. (2011). Microtiter Dish Biofilm Formation Assay. *Journal of Visualized Experiments*. (47): 2437, https://doi.org/10.3791/2437.
4. Judith H. Merritt, Daniel E. Kadouri, & George A. O’Toole. (2005). *Growing and AnalyzingStatic Biofilms*. Current Protocols in Microbiology. Chap :1, Unit–1B.1.