

ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS

Choosing a Track Category The track category is the topic under which your abstract will be reviewed and later published in the Foundation's online journal if accepted. During the submission process, authors will be asked to select one track category for the abstract. The Track Category which best describes the subject of the abstract should be chosen.

Abstract Structure Abstracts in all Tracks and without exception should be structured as follows:

- **Background:** Indicate the purpose and objective of the research, the hypothesis that was tested or a description of the problem being analyzed or evaluated;
- **Methods:** Describe the setting/location for the study, study design, study population, data collection and methods of analysis used;
- **Results:** Present as clearly and detailed as possible the findings/outcome of the study, with specific results in summarized form. Inclusion of gender breakdown of data is strongly encouraged;
- **Conclusions:** Briefly discuss the data and main outcome of the study. Emphasize the significance of the prevention, treatment, care and/or support, and implications of the results.

Gender Analysis in Abstracts Inclusion of gender breakdown of data is strongly encouraged, and should be provided as well as a comprehensive gender analysis in the results section whenever possible. If applicable, your abstract should include the number and percentage of men, women and children who participated in your research or project, and disaggregation of results by gender. If your research or project was specific to one gender, please indicate this.

Font A standard font, e.g. Arial, should be used when formatting the text. This helps to prevent special characters from getting lost when copying the text to the online abstract submission form. Ensure to check the final abstract with the system's preview function before submission, and edit or replace as necessary.

Word Limits The abstract text body is limited to 700 words. Titles are limited to 30 words.



A maximum of three tables and three graphs/images can be included: a graph/image (in JPG, GIF or PNG with ideally 600 dpi) counts as 50 words and a table counts as 10 words per row.

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MANUSCRIPT INSTRUCTIONS

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Titles should be no more than 90 characters.

Authors and their affiliated institutions: linked by superscript numbers, should be listed beneath the title on the opening page of the manuscript.

Subheadings are used only in Research Articles, Reviews, and invited special-issue articles. Use descriptive clauses, not full sentences. Two levels of subheadings may be used if warranted; please distinguish them clearly.

Abstracts explain to the general reader why the research was done and why the results are important. They should start with some brief BACKGROUND information: a sentence giving a broad introduction to the field comprehensible to the general reader, and then a sentence of more detailed background specific to your study. This should be followed by the RESULTS, or if the paper is more methods/technique oriented an explanation of OBJECTIVES/METHODS and then the RESULTS. The final sentence should outline the main CONCLUSIONS of the study, in terms that will be comprehensible to all our readers. The abstract should be 250 words or less. For Perspectives and Policy Forums, please include a one-sentence abstract.

Text starts with a brief introduction describing the paper's significance, which should be intelligible to readers in various disciplines. Technical terms should be defined. Symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms should be defined the first time they are used. All tables and figures should be cited in numerical order.

References and notes are numbered in the order in which they are cited, first through the text and then through the references and the table and figure legends, and finally through the Supplementary Materials. Each reference should have a unique number; do not combine references or embed references in notes. There should be only one reference list covering citations in the paper and supplementary materials. Any references to in-press manuscripts at the time of submission or to personal communications should be given a number in the text and placed, in correct sequence, in the references and notes. Unpublished or "in press" references or personal communications are not allowed at the time of publication. Do not use op. cit. or ibid in references.

Acknowledgments are a brief statement at the end of the references and notes labeled "Acknowledgments." The acknowledgement note is no longer numbered. It should comprise the following:

A brief list of all funding information for the results reported in the paper. A statement indicating or describing where the data reported in the paper are available including accession numbers. (For example, "The data reported in this paper are tabulated in the Supporting Online Material and archived at the following databases....").

Any clarification regarding conflicts of interest of the authors. An optional note describing the roles or responsibilities of the authors.

Tables should be included after the references and should supplement, not duplicate, the text. Each table should include a legend. The first sentence of the legend should be a brief descriptive title. Every vertical column should have a heading consisting of a title with the unit of measure in parentheses. Units should not change within a column.

Figure legends should be double-spaced in numerical order. No single legend should be longer than about 200 words. Nomenclature, abbreviations, symbols, and units used in a figure should match those used in the text. The figure title should be given as the first line of the legend. Any individually labeled figure parts or panels (A, B, etc.) should be specifically described by part name within the legend.

Schemes (e.g., structural chemical formulas) can have very brief legends or no legend at all. Schemes should be sequentially numbered in the same fashion as figures.

Supplementary materials are posted permanently on FDSCR.org and linked to the manuscript, and is available to SCRSA members or via PubMed per NIH publication policy. This section includes materials and methods, plus extra text, figures, and tables that are important for the integrity of the paper. Online sound files, video clips, and more complex data may also be acceptable. For initial submission, if possible, include this section at the end of the main manuscript.

Figures should be submitted electronically as part of the manuscript file upload. For initial submission, figures may be embedded directly in the manuscript file; allowable formats for manuscript files are .pdf, .ps, .eps, .prn, .doc, .docx, .wpd, as discussed below. Authors submitting revised manuscripts after peer review will receive more specific information about electronic submission of art for publication; at the initial-submission stage, we ask that authors consult our tips for preparing efficient figures to assure a smooth manuscript upload. Most figures will not be relabeled by JSCDH. The size of figures, when printed, will usually be 5.5 cm (2.25 inches or 1 column) or 12.0 cm (4.75 inches or 2 columns) in width. Bar graphs, simple line graphs, and gels may be reduced to a smaller width. Symbols and lettering should be large enough to be legible after reduction. Avoid wide variation in type size within a single figure. In the printed version of the figure, letters should be about 7 points (2 mm) high, and not smaller than 5 points. High-resolution images can be included as supporting online material. JSCDH does not allow certain electronic enhancements or manipulations of micrographs, gels, or other digital images. Figures assembled from multiple photographs or images must indicate the separate parts with lines between them. Linear adjustment of contrast, brightness, or color must be applied to an entire image or plate equally. Nonlinear adjustments must be specified in the figure legend. Selective enhancement or alteration of one part of an image is not acceptable. In addition, JSCDH may ask authors of papers returned for revision to provide additional documentation of their primary data. If possible, use scale bars in place of, or in addition to, magnification numbers; the scale bar units should be specified in the figure legend. In gels, the lanes should be numbered and identified by number in the figure legend.

Graphs should be labeled on the ordinate and abscissa with the parameter or variable being measured, the units of measure, and the scale. Scales with large or small numbers should be presented as powers of 10. Definitions of symbols should usually appear in the figure legend and

not in the figure. Simple solid or open symbols (●, ○, ■, □, ▲, △, ◆, and ◇) reproduce well. Avoid the use of light lines and screen shading. Instead, use black-and-white, hatched, and cross-hatched designs for emphasis. Use heavy lines or boxes for emphasizing or marking off areas of the figure.

Composite figures should be labeled A, B, C, etc.

Digital color art should be submitted as CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black) rather than RGB (Red, Green, Blue). Composite figures should be labeled A, B, C, etc.

Lettering in Arial font is preferable for figures, and will help to allow figures to be processed without errors during page composition. Use boldface type for axis labels and for part labels (A, B, etc.) in composite figures; use italic type only as it would be used in the text (e.g., for variables and genes). The first letter of each entry should be uppercase; otherwise, use uppercase letters as they would be used in the text (e.g., for acronyms).

Sequences may be reduced considerably, so the typeface in the original should be clear. There should be about 130 characters and spaces per line for a sequence occupying the full width of the printed page and about 84 characters and spaces per line for a sequence occupying two columns.

Units should be metric and follow SI convention.

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