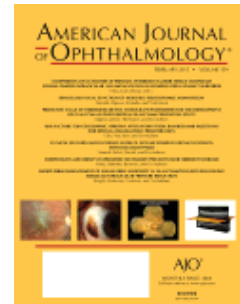


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ISSN: 0002-9394

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Ophthalmologists

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app APPENDIX

Appendixes should be used sparingly, but they are appropriate to provide survey forms, list the members of a study group, or complex formulas and information. Please note that Supplemental Material for the **AJO** website may be provided for Full-Length Articles and Perspectives at the time of acceptance.

Abstract

Provide a structured abstract of 250 words or less with the following five headings:

Purpose: State the principal question or objective of the study and the major hypothesis tested, if any.

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Methods: Use the following subheadings under Methods as appropriate for your study or, alternatively, provide the same information in prose format:

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Results: Describe the outcome and measurements, when applicable. Results should be accompanied by data with confidence intervals and the exact level of statistical significance. Results should also identify any significant limitations or qualifications of the data.

Conclusions: State the conclusions directly supported by the data and describe the clinical applications. Avoid over-generalizations. Give equal emphasis to positive and negative findings, and note specific additional study required.

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Acknowledgements

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Example. FIGURE 1. Patient 3 with staphylococcal corneal abscess. (Top left) The patient's cornea is shown preoperatively with the abscess located superior to the visual axis, (Top right) 3 days postoperatively with the corneal transplant well centered and clear, and (Bottom left) 4 months postoperatively with a crystal clear cornea. (Bottom right) The patient, 1 year postoperatively, shows smooth corneal surface with all sutures removed.

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The **AJO** is interested in confirming that certain organisms participate in ocular disease. The text must provide adequate laboratory information that can substantiate the microbial identification. This requires that any unusual pathogen be confirmed by two different methods or at two independent laboratories. The journal *Cornea* initiated this confirmatory policy (Wilhelmus KR. New corneal infections: preventing a crisis of identity. *Cornea* 2003;22:95-96).

K. cancer *CANCER CLASSIFICATION SCHEME*

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L. ocular *OCULAR TRAUMA TERMINOLOGY*

It is suggested that the terminology used in descriptions of ocular trauma should conform to the recommendations of the United States Eye Injury Registry and the International Society of Ocular Trauma (Birmingham Eye Trauma Terminology [BETT], Kuhn F, Morris R, Witherspoon D, et al. A standardized classification of ocular trauma. *Ophthalmology* 1996;103:240-243).

M. regis *CLINICAL TRIALS REGISTRATION*

The **AJO** requires that human clinical trials are registered before enrollment in order for the results to be published in the **AJO**. See *Arch Ophthalmol* 2005;123:1263-1264 for complete statement. Phase III trials should be registered as well as many phase II trials. Most phase I trials do not need to be registered. The Methods section should contain a statement about where the registration information is available to the public. Satisfactory public databases include the National Institute of Health maintained site at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov> (for either NIH or non-NIH sponsored studies) or the International Standard Randomized Controlled Trials at <http://www.controlled-trials.com>.

N. refractive surgery *STANDARDIZED GRAPHS AND TERMS FOR REFRACTIVE SURGERY RESULTS*

The **AJO** prefers the use of standardized graphs and terms in displaying refractive surgery results in order to permit an easier and evident comparison among comparative studies in the literature. See: Stulting RD, Dupps WJ Jr, Kohnen T, Mamaluis N, Rosen ES, Koch DD, Obstbaum SA, Waring GO 3rd, Reinstein DZ. Standardized graphs and terms for refractive surgery results. *Cornea*. 2011;30(8):945-947.

Forms

- A.autdis [AJO Modification of ICMJE Financial Disclosure Form](#)
- B.autrole [CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS AND SPONSORS FORM](#)
- C.flow [CONSORT STATEMENT \(<http://www.consort-statement.org> \)](#)
- D.idphoto [CONSENT FORM FOR IDENTIFIABLE PHOTOGRAPHS](#)

Glossary of study designs

Randomized Clinical Trial: A human trial involving at least one experimental treatment group and one control treatment group, concurrent enrollment, and follow-up of the experimental and control groups with assignment to experimental and control groups by a randomization process. Persons responsible for treatment and subjects are not able to influence the treatment assignment, and assignment remains unknown to the staff and subjects until eligibility has been determined.

Nonrandomized Clinical Trial: A human trial involving at least one experimental treatment group and one control group, concurrent enrollment, and follow-up of the treatment and control groups. Assignment to experimental control groups is by a process other than randomization.

Interventional Case Series: Three or more cases, which may or may not be consecutive, that describe the outcome of an intervention without a control group for comparison.

Cohort Study: A longitudinal observational study that includes subjects with identifying characteristics and involves measurements or observations on more than one occasion.

Case-control Study: An observational, and usually retrospective, study of subjects with identifying characteristics and a disease or abnormality (cases) for comparison to subjects with similar characteristics, but without the disease or abnormality (controls). Comparison proceeds from effect to cause and generally yields odds ratio (usually an approximation of relative risk).

Cross-sectional Study: An observational study that identifies subjects with and without the disease or abnormality being studied at the same time. Study yields prevalence data and may or may not be population based.

Observational Case Series: Three or more cases in which natural history of the disease or abnormality is described. Cases may be collected and studied retrospectively or prospectively over any time frame.

Experimental Study: Animal or laboratory research describing observations, surgical or medical interventions, testing, or devices. Experimental studies are generally prospective and utilize a protocol in which controls are included.

Meta-analysis of Literature: Analysis of literature using statistical methods to integrate and summarize several studies.

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