

JOURNAL OF INFECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Official Publication of the Saudi Arabian National Guard Health Affairs King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences and Saudi Association for Public Health

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description p.1
Editorial Board p.1
Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Infection and Public Health, first official journal of the Saudi Arabian National Guard Health Affairs, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences and the Saudi Association for Public Health, aims to be the foremost scientific, peer-reviewed journal encompassing infection prevention and control, microbiology, infectious diseases, public health and the application of healthcare epidemiology to the evaluation of health outcomes. The point of view of the journal is that infection and public health are closely intertwined and that advances in one area will have positive consequences on the other.

The Journal will be useful to all health professionals who are partners in the management of patients with **communicable diseases**, keeping them up to date. The journal is proud to have an international and diverse editorial board that will assist and facilitate the publication of articles that reflect a global view on **infection control** and **public health**, as well as emphasizing our focus on supporting the needs of public health practitioners.

It is our aim to improve healthcare by reducing risk of infection and related adverse outcomes by critical review, selection, and dissemination of new and relevant information in the field of **infection control**, **public health** and **infectious diseases** in all healthcare settings and the community.

The Journal of Infection and Public Health will allow us to seek opportunities to work with others who share our aim, to enhance our work through partnership, and to uphold the standards of our profession and contribute to its advancement.

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Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

Changes to authorship

This policy concerns the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship of accepted manuscripts:

Before the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Requests to add or remove an author, or to rearrange the author names, must be sent to the Journal Manager from the corresponding author of the accepted manuscript and must include: (a) the reason the name should be added or removed, or the author names rearranged and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, fax, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Requests that are not sent by the corresponding author will be forwarded by the Journal Manager to the corresponding author, who must follow the procedure as described above. Note that: (1) Journal Managers will inform the Journal Editors of any such requests and (2) publication of the accepted manuscript in an online issue is suspended until authorship has been agreed.

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In line with the position of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, the journal will not consider results posted in the same clinical trials registry in which primary registration resides to be prior publication if the results posted are presented in the form of a brief structured (less than 500 words) abstract or table. However, divulging results in other circumstances (e.g., investors' meetings) is discouraged and may jeopardise consideration of the manuscript. Authors should fully disclose all posting in registries of results of the same or closely related work.

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Randomized controlled trials should be presented according to the CONSORT guidelines. At manuscript submission, authors must provide the CONSORT checklist accompanied by a flow diagram that illustrates the progress of patients through the trial, including recruitment, enrollment, randomization, withdrawal and completion, and a detailed description of the randomization procedure. The CONSORT checklist and template flow diagram can be found on http://www.consort-statement.org.

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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

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Journal of Infection and Public Healthpublishes:

A. Original Articles

Should report relevant original research not published before, in the following format:

- Word limit: 3500 words (excluding the abstract and references).
- Abstract: structured up to 300 words to include a Background, Methods, Results and Conclusions.
- •References:40 or less.
- Tables and figures: no more than 7 Tables/Figures

B. Short Reports (case reports)

Should describe a case or a number of cases presenting with an unusual clinical aspect of a disease or novel perspectives upon, or solutions to, clinically relevant issues in the following format:

- Word limit: 1000 words (excluding the abstract and references).
- Abstract: unstructured of no more than 200 words.
- References: 10-12
- Tables and figures: no more than 2 Tables/Figures

C. Review Articles

Review topics should be related to clinical aspects of infectious diseases, public health and infection control and should reflect trends and progress or a synthesis of data in the following format:

- •Word limit: 4000 words (excluding the abstract and references).
- References: 40 or less.
- Abstract: Up to 150 words, unstructured.
- Tables/Figures: Data in the text should not be repeated extensively in tables or figures.

D. Mini-review article

Review topics should be related to clinical aspects of infectious diseases, public health and infection control and should reflect trends and progress or a synthesis of data in the following format:

- Word limit: 2000 words (excluding the abstract and references).
- References: 20 or less.
- Abstract: Up to 150 words, unstructured.
- Tables/Figures: Data in the text should not be repeated extensively in tables or figures.

E. Outbreak reports

Outbreak reports whether occurring in the community or in the healthcare setting, highlighting the pathogen involved, outbreak detection and investigation carried out and final outcomes of the outbreak. The report may follow either the format of an original article or a brief report depending on the extent of the outbreak. Such reports will take a fast track review t ensure timely publication

F. Editorials

Editorials are solicited by the JIPH EIC or editorial board members in the following format:

- Word limit: 1200 words.
- Tables/Figures: A maximum of 1 figure or table.
- References: 10 or less.
- Ensure that there is a clear message in the conclusion.

G. Letter to the Editor

These should be submitted in response to recently published articles in the journal addressing a specific issue and to introduce a focused scientific opinion or point of view, in the following format:

- Word limit: 500 words.
- Abstract: none.
- Tables/Figures: A maximum of 1 figure or table.
- References: 10 or less.
- No subheadings.
- Begin with 'Dear Editor'

H. Clinical Pictures

• We will consider clear and interesting Clinical Pictures accompanied by a brief text of up to 300 words

- Illustration of a useful teaching point is more important than rarity
- No references should be included
- There should be no more than five authors; at least one should have been clinically responsible for the patient
- Consent for publication in print and electronically must be obtained from the patient or, if this is not possible, the next of kin before submission.
- Patient's photos should not have any patient identifiers nor should it have any facial features of the patient that will allow for patient identification.

I. News And Views

We welcome articles of up to 600 words (we also like and need much shorter ones) on topics in the following format:

- A patient who made an impact on how I practice
- A paper that changed my practice
- The person who has most influenced me
- My most informative mistake
- Any other story conveying instruction, pathos, or humor
- Endpieces quotations of no more than 80 words (often fewer) from any source
- If the filler refers to an identifiable person a written consent is needed
- Obituaries

J. Errata

• Any substantial error in any article published in the Journal of Infection and Public Health should be corrected as soon as possible. Such errata should be emailed to the Editor in Chief directly for consideration.

Announcements

Paid Adverts

Supplements

Article structure

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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Abstract

A concise, structured and factual abstract is required; that includes the following sections: background, methods, results and conclusion. The abstract should state briefly, in no more than 300 words, the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Math formulae

Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

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References

Citation in text

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[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. Introduction to the electronic age, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009, p. 281–304.

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