DESCRIPTION

The African Journal of Emergency Medicine (AfJEM) is the official journal of the African Federation for Emergency Medicine. It is an Africa-centric, peer-reviewed journal aimed in particular at supporting emergency care across, you guessed it, Africa. AfJEM publishes original research, reviews, brief reports of scientific investigations, case reports as well as commentary and correspondence related to topics of scientific, ethical, social and economic importance to emergency care in Africa. Articles will be of direct importance to African emergency care, but may have originated from elsewhere in the world.

AfJEM publishes manuscripts of international quality. This is ensured through a process of rigorous peer-review (see below) where manuscripts are evaluated for accuracy, novelty and importance. It is however recognised that African researchers in emergency care are disadvantaged in the available range of journals into which they can publish their work. The editorial team is aware that this is due to many reasons, including that developing world topics are often considered too basic for western Emergency Medicine journals, or that topics are concerned with conditions which are largely irrelevant to those audiences. Furthermore, the quality of submitted manuscripts is often lower than acceptable international journal standards due to inadequate research training. AfJEM is dedicated to support all authors who wish to make an attempt at publication on an African Emergency care topic. In order to maintain and produce a high quality, international standard Emergency Medicine journal, AfJEM has devised Author Assist. For more detail go to http://www.afjem.com/author-assist.html.

AfJEM is uniquely tailored to the needs and requirements of emergency care workers dedicated to improving emergency medicine in Africa. AfJEM specifically aims to address resource limitations as it pertains to the African continent. It will be ideal reading material for physicians, nurses and pre-hospital care workers wishing to improve their knowledge on general emergency medicine, trauma care, paediatrics, injury and disease prevention, service improvement, policy and ethics, disaster preparedness and response, and all other aspects of emergency care. In keeping with the African Federation for Emergency Medicine, it is our aim to be recognised as the international voice of quality emergency medical care in Africa.
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INTRODUCTION

The African Journal of Emergency Medicine (AfJEM, ISSN: 2211-419X) is the official journal of the African Federation for Emergency Medicine. It is an international, peer-reviewed journal aimed in particular at supporting emergency care across Africa. AfJEM publishes original research, reviews, brief reports of scientific investigations, case reports as well as commentary and correspondence related to topics of scientific, ethical, social and economic importance to emergency care in Africa. Articles will be of direct importance to African emergency care, but may have originated from elsewhere in the world.

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Commonly used methods such as the chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA, linear and logistic regression need not be referenced. Define statistical terms, www.afjem.com abbreviations, and most symbols. Technical statistical terms should ideally be replaced by simpler terms where possible and referenced if not. Specify the computer software used. The results section must be written so the average reader can understand the findings. The methods section is allowed to be more complex if unavoidable. When possible, quantify findings and present them with appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty (such as confidence intervals). For normally distributed data give means and confidence intervals and for data that is not normally distributed give the median and interquartile range. Avoid relying solely on statistical hypothesis testing, such as p-values. If p-values are used, include 2 digits of precision (i.e. p=0.65) for values greater than 0.01. Give 3 digits for values between 0.01 and 0.001 and report values smaller than 0.001 as p < 0.001. Describing non-significant p-values as NS is not acceptable and a numerical value should be given. When using tables consider including counts and percentages. In general, including the chi-square statistic, t statistic, F statistic and degrees of freedom is not useful. Regression output should be limited to the most important findings. Estimates of variance explained (R², correlation coefficients, and standardised regression coefficients or effect size) should not be presented as the main result of the analysis.

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