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The American Journal of Ophthalmology is a peer-reviewed, scientific publication that welcomes the submission of original, previously unpublished manuscripts directed to ophthalmologists and visual science specialists describing clinical investigations, clinical observations, and clinically relevant laboratory investigations. Published monthly since 1884, the full text of the American Journal of Ophthalmology and supplementary material are also presented online at www.AJO.com and on ScienceDirect.

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The focus of this journal is baccalaureate and higher degree nursing education, educational research, policy related to education, educational administration, and education and practice partnerships. Manuscripts with a clinical nursing focus are not accepted

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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FULL-LENGTH ARTICLES - Full-Length Articles include clinical investigations, clinical observations, randomized controlled trials, and clinically relevant laboratory investigations

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Reporting guidance
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Example. FIGURE 1. Patient 3 with staphylococcal corneal abscess. A. The patient's cornea is shown preoperatively with the abscess located superior to the visual axis, B. 3 days postoperatively with the corneal transplant well centered and clear, and C. 4 months postoperatively with a crystal clear cornea. D. The patient, 1 year postoperatively, shows smooth corneal surface with all sutures removed.

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**New Microbial Organisms in Ophthalmic Infections**

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**Ocular Trauma**


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Retinal Imaging

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For further information on the development of this policy, see the following editorial: Parrish RK, Pasquale LR, Lee AY, Folberg R, Stewart MW, Duncan Powers SL. Who could know who I am? The possibility of patient identification with retinal imaging. Am J Ophthalmol 2020;216;A3-A4.

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