THE BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

*The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases* is the official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases (SBI). It aims to publish relevant articles in the broadest sense on all aspects of microbiology, infectious diseases and immune response to infectious agents.

The *BJID* is a bimonthly publication and one of the most influential journals in its field in Brazil and Latin America with a high impact factor, since its inception it has garnered a growing share of the publishing market.

AUDIENCE

Infectious Disease specialists

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Science Citation Index Expanded
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Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
PubMed/Medline
PubMed/Medline
SciELO - Scientific Electronic Library Online

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Area of Expertise: Fungal Infections in Immunocompromised Hosts, Endemic Mycosis
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Area of expertise: Fungal infections

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases is the official publication of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases (SBI). It aims to publish relevant articles in the broadest sense on all aspects of microbiology, infectious diseases and immune response to infectious agents. The BJID is a bimonthly publication and one of the most influential journals in its field in Brazil and Latin America with a high impact factor, since its inception it has garnered a growing share of the publishing market.

The article publishing charge (APC) that authors, their institutions or funding bodies pay, covers all expenses needed to support the publication process.

For articles submitted from 16th July 2018, the APC to publish a paper in the Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases is USD 1,500 for original and review articles, and USD 600 for case reports, short communications and letters.

Once the manuscript has been approved, the corresponding author will receive the instructions for the payment of the publication fee.

Types of article
Manuscripts may be submitted within designated categories of communication, including:
- Original basic or clinical investigation (original papers);
- Brief reports of new methods or observations (brief communications);
- State-of-the-art presentations or reviews (review or mini review papers);
- Case presentation and discussion (case reports);
- Clinical infectious diseases images;
- Letters to the editor concerning previous publications;
- Editor's corner, containing ideas, hypotheses and comments (Editorial).

Original articles
It is the most important section of the Journal. Original articles present new data about researches, issues and matters in the field of infectious diseases. These articles should conform strictly to the rules of publication, containing the following sections: abstract, objective or hypothesis, experimental design and methods used (statistical data), essential features of any interventions, main outcome measures, main results of the study, discussion and conclusion. An Original Paper should contain:
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A brief communication is focused in a single subject, which should be concise and a new point of view presentation of the subject. The scope of this section is intended to be wide and methods, results and discussion should be in the same text. A brief communication should contain:
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This section is for an updated presentation on a specific topic. This section should contain critical analysis and a new point of view of a relevant area and not a chronological description of the literature. This section aims to raise discussion among readers about controversial issues and the development
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- The text should be uniform and contain no more than 300 words;
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**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

**Reporting guidance**

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the [resources on this page](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/bjid) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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Additional information
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