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

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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

IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 3.400 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Area of expertise: Recognition, Diagnosis, Pathogenesis, Impact, Treatment and Prevention of Enteric Infections; Global Health; Tropical Infectious Diseases

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Area of expertise: Travel-associated Infections and Prevention

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Maria Helena Pitombeira Rigatto, Infectious Diseases Section, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil
Area of expertise: Antimicrobial Resistance, Nosocomial Infections, Immunizations

Boris Renjifo, Division of Medical Sciences, T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Harvard University, Atlanta, GA, United States of America
Area of expertise: HIV/AIDS

Denise Rossato Silva, Pneumology Section, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil
Area of expertise: Tuberculosis and Nontuberculous Mycobacteriosis

Reinaldo Salomão, Department of Infectious Diseases, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, SAO PAULO, SP, Brazil
Area of expertise: Pathogenesis of Infectious Diseases — Sepsis

Mauro Schechter, Department of Infectious Diseases, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, RIO DE JANEIRO, RJ, Brazil
Area of expertise: HIV/AIDS; TB; Hepatitis

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Area of expertise: HIV/AIDS; Hepatitis
Aluisio Augusto Cotrim Segurado, Department of Infectious Diseases, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, SAO PAULO, SP, Brazil
Area of expertise: Retrovirology; Tropical Medicine; Global Health
Anna Sara Shaferman Levin, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo Instituto Paulista de Doencas Infecciosas e Parasitarias, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
Area of Expertise: Nosocomial Infections, Antimicrobial Resistance
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Area of expertise: Antimicrobial Resistance, Hospital Infections
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:
- An abstract of no more than 300 words;
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- No more than 20 references;
- The text should not be divided into separate sections;
- Authors should state in the cover letter that the manuscript is intended to be a brief communication;
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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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Letters may be written in response to previous content published in The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases (BJID) or on any topic of general interest or concern. In the first case, the letter must emphasize the main message of the author of the article, focusing the contribution of that scientific article in the medical practice, drawing attention to the reference and impact it had on the community. The Letter to the Editor should contain:

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**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

**Reporting guidance**

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

**Definitions**

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 offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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Additional information
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