DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Journal of Diabetes is Canada’s only diabetes-oriented, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal for diabetes health-care professionals.

Published eight times a year, the Canadian Journal of Diabetes contains original articles; reviews; case reports; shorter articles such as Perspectives in Practice, Practical Diabetes and Innovations in Diabetes Care; Diabetes Dilemmas and Letters to the Editor. The Canadian Journal of Diabetes is distributed as a benefit of membership to all members of the professional section of Diabetes Canada.

Benefits to authors
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Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center.

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INTRODUCTION
About the Journal
The Canadian Journal of Diabetes is Canada's only diabetes-oriented, peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary journal for diabetes health-care professionals. The Canadian Journal of Diabetes is the official publication of the Professional Section of Diabetes Canada. The journal invites novel clinical and translational science submissions relevant to diabetes care and education.

Mission
The mission of the Canadian Journal of Diabetes is to promote the sharing of interdisciplinary research and evidence-based knowledge, from clinical or translational science to public health and education, which leads to advances in the care of diabetes.

Types of paper
1. Original Research
2. Review
3. Case Reports
4. Practical Diabetes
5. Perspectives in Practice
6. Innovations in Diabetes Care
7. Diabetes Dilemma
8. Letters to the Editor

All article types (with exception of letters to the Editor) require 2 to 3 key messages (for details, please refer to the manuscript preparation section).

The title of all articles should clearly indicate the population and type of diabetes referred to in the article (for example: Eye Color in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes).

Please contact the editorial board prior to submission if you are unable to adhere to the word and reference limits detailed below.

Please note that all of the word counts exclude references, unless otherwise noted.

1. Original Research (≤4000 words): Original research articles report basic science and clinical investigation in areas relevant to diabetes. Authors should take care to clearly establish the link of the work to diabetes, keeping in mind the broad readership of the journal by healthcare providers. Original research articles should include the following subsections: introduction, methods, results, discussion and brief conclusion. Original research articles must include a structured abstract (250 words maximum). Original research articles may be up to 4000 words and contain up to 4 figures and/or tables. Reference list must not exceed 50 references.

2. Review (≤5000 words): Review articles report basic science and clinical investigation in areas relevant to diabetes. Review articles must also include an abstract, although it need not be structured (maximum 250 words). Review articles should provide answers to clinically relevant questions that have not been well-answered to date, or bring readers up to date on useful concepts in a rapidly changing field. Review articles should provide a balanced presentation of the issues and evidence on the topic. Review articles may be up to 5000 words and contain up to 4 figures and/or tables. The reference list should not exceed 75 references. (Please note: Literature reviews conducted using a scientific method, such as systematic reviews and meta-analyses, should be submitted as original research).

3. Case Reports (≤1000 words): Case reports should outline a clinical situation that illustrates unique or atypical features or provide a lesson to be learned that is relevant to diabetes care. Case reports should include a brief introduction, a description of the case and discussion, including relevance, implications and recommendations. Case reports do not require an abstract. Articles in this section should not exceed 1000 words in length and may contain up to 2 figures and/or tables. The reference list should not exceed 20 references. Written informed consent from the patient(s) or their guardians(s) should be obtained before submission.
4. Practical Diabetes (≤2000 words): Articles under this section should be structured like review articles, be well-referenced and focus on any aspect of the care of people with diabetes. Practical Diabetes articles must also include an abstract, although it need not be structured (maximum 250 words). Practical diabetes articles could include review of new resources relevant to the care and education of people with diabetes. Articles in this section should not exceed 2000 words in length and may contain up to 2 figures and/or tables. The reference list should not exceed 25.

5. Perspectives in Practice (≤2000 words): This section provides a format for authors to discuss new programs or services, ideas, insights or practical approaches to diabetes care and education or professional development. Papers in this section should be well-referenced. Articles in this section should not exceed 2000 words in length and may contain up to 2 figures and/or tables. The reference list should not exceed 25 references.

6. Innovations in Diabetes Care (≤700 words): Papers in this section review new resources relevant to the care and education of people with diabetes. They may comment on range and depth of contents, readability level, design, approach, price and graphic elements. Articles in this section should not exceed 700 words in length and may contain 1 figure or table. The reference list should not exceed 10 references.

7. Diabetes Dilemmas (≤850 words): This feature is intended to highlight interesting and challenging cases in diabetes. This may include: diagnostic considerations, a picture to illustrate a clinical feature, management challenges and complications. The case should illustrate an approach to the problem and provide a succinct summary of take-home points. The case presentation should be 250 words (maximum) and clearly demonstrate the clinical diabetes challenge. Alternatively, a picture or illustration can be submitted instead of the case presentation provided it demonstrates the challenge. The case presentation should be followed by a discussion that is 600 words (maximum) outlining the approach to the clinical diabetes challenge. One figure or table may be included. Reference list should not exceed 10 references. Written informed consent from the patient(s) or their guardians(s) should be obtained before submission.

8. Letter to the Editor (≤500 words): Letters to the editor comment on a recently published article (which must be cited in the reference list) and should be submitted within 2 months of printed publication of the article. Letters do not have abstracts and may have a maximum of 5 references. The author(s) of the article under discussion will be invited to respond to the comment letter using the same format guidelines.

**Abstract (word count) Word Count**

**References (maximum) Tables/Figures Original Research Required (250) ≤ 4000 50 4 tables or figures Review Required (250) ≤ 5000 75 4 tables or figures**

**Case Reports No ≤ 1000 20 2 tables or figures Practical Diabetes Required (250) ≤ 2000 25 2 tables or figures Perspectives in Practice No ≤ 2000 25 2 tables or figures Innovations in Diabetes Care No ≤ 750 10 1 table or figure Diabetes Dilemmas No ≤ 850 10 1 table or figure Letter to the Editor No ≤ 500 5 N/A Table 1. Summary of Submission Requirements**

* excludes abstract and references

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

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**Human and animal rights**

Work on human beings that is submitted to the *Canadian Journal of Diabetes* should comply with the principles laid down in the *Declaration of Helsinki Recommendations* guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects, adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964 (and successive amendments). The manuscript should contain a statement that the work has been approved by the appropriate ethical committees related to the institution(s) in which it was performed. Studies involving experiments with animals must state that their care was in accordance with institution guidelines.

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Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, and should be documented in the manuscript.

Patients have a right to privacy. Therefore identifying information, including patient's photographs, pedigree, images, names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be included in the submissions unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and written informed consent has been obtained for publication in print and electronic form from the patient (or parent, guardian or next of kin). If such consent is made subject to any conditions, Elsevier must be made aware of all such conditions. Written consents must be provided to the journal on request.

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**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.

**Authorship Criteria and Changes to Authorship**

The Canadian Journal of Diabetes has adopted the authorship recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) (http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html). Authorship is thus based on the following 4 criteria:
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Authors are asked to include in the manuscript a statement regarding the specific contributions of all authors to the preparation of the manuscript under the heading "Author Contributions". This statement should follow the acknowledgement section. Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal editor. To request such a change, the editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, 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.

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Studies on patients or volunteers require informed consent, which should be documented within the manuscript. In addition, patient consent form(s) need to be completed and uploaded with the original manuscript. Appropriate consents, permissions and releases must be obtained where an author wishes to include case details or other personal information or images of patients.

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A statement regarding authors' conflicts of interest must be included in the manuscript. This should be under the heading Author Disclosures. This statement should follow the Author Contribution Statement. All authors listed in the manuscript are required to submit a completed ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest. All authors must disclose possible conflicts of interest at the time of submission. This information will remain confidential while the paper is under review and will not influence editorial decision. The information will be published with the article.

**General Points**

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References must be accessible to the readership and should ideally be in English or French. References in other languages may only be used on an exceptional basis.

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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.

**Article structure**

**Subdivision: Un-numbered Sections**

Divide your article into clearly defined sections (for example, Original Research articles are divided into Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, References, Tables, Figures), with each heading written in bold font, and appearing on its own separate line. Each
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**Introduction:** Provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results and state the objectives of the work.

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