DESCRIPTION

Drug and Alcohol Dependence is an international journal devoted to publishing original research, scholarly reviews, commentaries, and policy analyses in the area of drug, alcohol and tobacco use and dependence. Articles range from studies of the chemistry of substances of abuse, their actions at molecular and cellular sites, in vitro and in vivo investigations of their biochemical, pharmacological and behavioural actions, laboratory-based and clinical research in humans, substance abuse treatment and prevention research, and studies employing methods from epidemiology, sociology, and economics.

The rationale for this extensive coverage is the conviction that drug, alcohol and tobacco use/dependence cannot be understood in their entirety from a single perspective and that without an understanding of other areas of research, studies by individual investigators may be limited. The goal of the journal is to provide researchers, clinicians, and policy makers access to material from all perspectives in a single journal in a format that is understandable and which has received rigorous editorial review. The hope of its editors is to promote mutual understanding of the many facets of drug abuse to the benefit of all investigators involved in drug and alcohol research, and to facilitate the transfer of scientific findings to successful treatment and prevention practices.

The accepted abbreviation for Drug and Alcohol Dependence for bibliographic citation is Drug Alcohol Depend.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence is currently being distributed to all the members of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD), the oldest scientific organization in the United States concerned with research on problems of drug dependence. Members of the CPDD are provided with both the print version as well as access to the full text of the current issue and back issues dating back to Vol. 46, Issue no. 1 of the online version as a benefit of membership.

The College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD), formerly the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, has been in existence since 1929 and is the longest standing group in the United States addressing problems of drug dependence and abuse. From 1929 until 1976, the CPDD was associated with the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council. Since 1976, the organization has functioned as an independent body affiliated with other scientific and professional societies representing various disciplines concerned with problems of drug dependence and abuse. In 1991, the CPDD evolved into a membership organization with the new name of College on Problems of Drug Dependence.
CPDD serves as an interface among governmental, industrial and academic communities maintaining liaisons with regulatory and research agencies as well as educational, treatment, and prevention facilities in the drug abuse field. It also functions as a collaborating center of the World Health Organization.

AUDIENCE

Workers in the fields of biomedical as well as clinical, epidemiological, psychosocial, socio-cultural, educational and medico-legal research.

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INTRODUCTION

Drug and Alcohol Dependence is an international journal devoted to publishing original research, scholarly reviews, letters to the Editor, and policy analyses in the area of drug, alcohol and tobacco use and dependence. It is sponsored by the College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD), the oldest scientific organization in the United States concerned with research on addiction. The goal of its editors is to promote mutual understanding of the many facets of drug abuse to the benefit of all investigators involved in drug and alcohol research, and to facilitate the transfer of scientific findings to successful treatment and prevention practices. Drug and Alcohol Dependence is currently being distributed to all the members of CPDD.

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Types of paper

1) Full-length Reports reporting original results of research within the field of drug, alcohol and tobacco use and dependence. A Full-length Report typically should not exceed 4000 words (for the introduction, methods, results and discussion).

2) Review Articles of specialized topics within the scope of the journal. Typically, these are systematic reviews of a field of research. A Review Article typically should not exceed 6000 words for the main body of the paper (i.e., excluding references, tables and figures). Review Articles that will be substantially longer than 6000 words should be discussed with the Editor-in-Chief prior to submission.

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5) Commentaries and editorials are only considered at the invitation of the Editors. Unsolicited commentaries and editorials will be returned and not considered for publication.

6) Other forms of papers. The journal generally does not publish individual case studies, and does not publish book reviews.

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Drug and Alcohol Dependence is committed to eliminating stigmatizing language by adopting "person forward" language when publishing reports of addiction science findings. Building on the work of Hartwell et al*, each paper is checked against a list of stigmatizing terms. While citations and participant quotes may be left as created, all components of manuscripts (including highlights section,

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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.

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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 offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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Registration of clinical trials
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