DESCRIPTION

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The *European Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery* is aimed primarily at vascular surgeons dealing with patients with *arterial*, *venous* and *lymphatic* diseases. Contributions are included on the diagnosis, investigation and management of these *vascular disorders*. Papers that consider the technical aspects of *vascular surgery* are encouraged, and the journal includes invited state-of-the-art articles.

Reflecting the increasing importance of *endovascular* techniques in the management of vascular diseases and the value of closer collaboration between the vascular surgeon and the vascular radiologist, the journal has now extended its scope to encompass the growing number of contributions from this exciting field. Articles describing endovascular method and their critical evaluation are included, as well as reports on the emerging technology associated with this field.

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Examples:

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Authors should set out clearly the objectives of the study and state whether the study was retrospective or prospective. Randomised trials must include the items included in the CONSORT statement (see 'Randomised Controlled Trials', above).

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The use of a mean and standard deviation (SD) to describe a distribution is only appropriate when the distribution is known to be normal. For non-parametric data, the median is a better measure of the centre of the distribution and the range or interquartile range (IQR), a better measure of spread. Avoid spurious precision; percentages should generally be given as integers.

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Strive to limit the number of statistical tests performed, especially on subgroups. If you cannot avoid multiple comparisons, then use an appropriate adjustment to avoid a 'type 1' (false-positive) error. Results of statistical tests should be reported by stating the value of the test statistic (t), the number of degrees of freedom (df) and the P value to two decimal places, e.g. t = 1.34, 16 df, P = 0.20.

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**Interpretation**
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