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JACC publishes the following manuscript types: State-of-the-Art Reviews, Review Topics of the Week, Original Investigations, Research Letters, Letters to the Editor, and Fellows-in-Training & Early Career pages. We also publish Editorial Comments for each Original Investigation, although these are specifically invited by the editorial board and should not be submitted as unsolicited articles. In general, case reports will not be considered for publication.

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State-of-the-Art Review
The Present and Future: State-of-the-Art Review: As with all submissions to JACC, State-of-the-Art Reviews should focus on the patient. From basic mechanisms to clinical manifestations and interventional approaches to global health implications, such manuscripts will focus on a contemporary, controversial, or translational topic with 4 to 5 major sections written by multiple authors or author groups.
Word count: no more than 10,000 words (text from the introduction to the conclusion, plus references and figure legends) Abstract: Unstructured and no more than 150 words Condensed Abstract: No more than 100 words, stressing clinical implications Figure Limit: None Table Limit: None Central Illustration: Required Clinical Perspectives: Not required
Please be sure you have obtained or will obtain permission for previously published tables, figures, or any material for which you cannot grant copyright.

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Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions. The abstract should present essential data in 5 paragraphs. Use complete sentences. All data in the abstract also must appear in the manuscript text or tables. For general information on preparing structured abstracts, see “Haynes RB, Mulrow CD, Huth EJ, Altman DG, Gardner MJ. More informative abstracts revisited. Ann Intern Med 1990;113:69-76.” Condensed Abstract: No more than 100 words, stressing clinical implications Figure/Table Limit: None Central Illustration: Required Clinical Perspectives: Required

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tools to assist physicians in assessing, enhancing, and documenting these competencies (http://www.acc.org/education-and-meetings/products-and-resources/competencies). Authors are asked to consider the clinical implications of their report and identify applications in one or more these competency domains that could be used by clinician-readers to enhance their competency as professional caregivers. This applies not only to physicians-in-training, but to the sustained commitment to education and continuous improvement across the span of their professional careers.

**Translational Outlook**
Translating biomedical research from the laboratory bench, clinical trials, or global observations to the care of individual patients can expedite discovery of new diagnostic tools and treatments through multidisciplinary collaboration. Effective translational medicine facilitates implementation of evolving strategies for prevention and treatment of disease in the community. The Institute of Medicine identified 2 areas needing improvement: testing basic research findings in properly designed clinical trials and, once the safety and efficacy of an intervention has been confirmed, more efficiently promulgating its adoption into standard practice (Sung NS, Crowley WF, Genel M. The meaning of translational research and why it matters. JAMA 2008;299:3140-8). The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has recognized the importance of translational biomedical research, emphasizing multifunctional collaborations between researchers and clinicians to leverage new technology and accelerate the delivery of new therapies to patients (http://www.ncats.nih.gov/about/about.html). Authors are asked to place their work in the context of the scientific continuum, by identifying impediments and challenges requiring further investigation and anticipating next steps and directions for future research.

**Clinical Trials**
EXAMPLE 1: For a Clinical Trial [N Engl J Med 2012;367:2375-84]:

**PERSPECTIVES**
Competency in Medical Knowledge: CABG surgery is the preferred method of revascularization for patients with diabetes and multivessel coronary artery disease.
Competency in Patient Care: The diabetic patient with coronary symptomatology, prior to the diagnostic catheterization, should be made aware that if multivessel disease is identified and intervention is indicated, surgical consultation should be entertained.
Translational Outlook 1: Although this is a relatively short-term study (median of 3.8 years), longer-term follow up of FREEDOM will lead to better understanding of the comparative benefit by CABG, specifically on mortality.
Translational Outlook 2: Compliance to medication is nonsatisfactory in patients with coronary artery disease. Comparing the compliance of FREEDOM patients taking a "polypill" approach (including aspirin, statin, and an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor) with the compliance of patients treated conventionally with individual agents should be undertaken.

**Translational Science Studies**

**PERSPECTIVES**
Competency in Medical Knowledge: Inflammation is one of the major determinants of atherosclerotic plaque instability. Positron emission tomography with F18-labeled FDG has been employed for the identification of the macrophages in high-risk patients. Imaging with mannose, the isomer of glucose, may have an advantage because a subset of macrophages in high-risk plaques develop mannose receptors.
Translational Outlook 1: Although circulating biomarkers of inflammation, such as hs-CRP, provide reliable information of systemic inflammation, detection of inflammation at the plaque level may allow identification of the high-risk plaques.
Translational Outlook 2: Plaque imaging with sugars, although feasible, must in a randomized fashion investigate whether treatment of individual high-risk plaques would favorably influence major adverse outcomes in atherosclerotic disease.

**Meta-Analysis or Review Article**
EXAMPLE 3: For a Meta-Analysis or a Review Article [Lancet 2014;383:955-62]:

**PERSPECTIVES**
Competency in Medical Knowledge 1: Selection of antithrombotic therapy for prevention of thromboembolism in patients with atrial fibrillation must consider several clinical factors, including the patient’s values and preferences.
Competency in Medical Knowledge 2: The oral direct thrombin inhibitor, dabigatran, and factor Xa inhibitors, rivaroxaban, apixaban, and edoxaban (so-called novel oral anticoagulants or NOACs) avoid the dietary restrictions and need for routine coagulation monitoring that are cumbersome aspects of anticoagulation with vitamin K antagonists such as warfarin.

Competency in Patient Care: All 3 NOACs currently approved for clinical use in the United States represent advances over warfarin because of their more predictable pharmacological profiles, fewer drug interactions, and considerably lower risk of intracranial bleeding than warfarin, but these advantages come at greater monetary cost, and there is presently no approved antidote or validated strategy rapid reversal of anticoagulation induced by any of the NOACs.

Competency in Interpersonal & Communication Skills: It is important to discuss the available options with patients who are candidates for the newer agents.

Translational Outlook 1: The mechanism by which each of the NOACs evaluated to date cause less intracerebral hemorrhage than well-managed warfarin anticoagulation requires further investigation.

Translational Outlook 2: Additional research is needed to understand the safety and efficacy of the NOACs, alone or in combination in patients with mechanical prosthetic heart valves to overcome the toxicity of this type of anticoagulation in the limited studies undertaken to date that contraindicate their use in patients who have undergone heart valve replacement with mechanical prostheses.

REFERENCES

Identify references in the text by numerals in parentheses on the line.

The reference list should be typed double-spaced on pages separate from the text; references must be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. List all authors if 6 or fewer, otherwise list the first 3 and add “et al.” Do not use periods after author initials.

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Use Index Medicus (National Library of Medicine) abbreviations for journal titles. It is important to note that when citing an article from the Journal of the American College of Cardiology, the correct citation format is J Am Coll Cardiol.

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All figures must have a number, title, and caption. Figures should be cited in numerical order in the text. Supplemental figures should be cited as “Online Figure 1, Online Figure 2,” etc. Figure titles should be short and followed by a 2 to 3 sentence caption. Your Central Illustration, if not an existing figure, should be listed first. If the figure has been previously published, cite the figure source in the legend. All abbreviations used in the figure should be identified in alphabetical order at the end of each legend (see also Figures).
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