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DESCRIPTION

JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging is one of a family of specialist journals launched by the renowned Journal of the American College of Cardiology (JACC). It provides readers with a broad, balanced view of all aspects of cardiovascular imaging and includes original clinical research on non-invasive and invasive imaging techniques including echocardiography, CT, CMR, nuclear, optical imaging, and cine-angiography. Advances in basic science and molecular imaging which are likely to substantially influence the clinical practice of medicine in the next decade (in diagnostic performance, understanding of the athrogenetic basis of the disease, and therapy) are also featured. Other content will emphasize imaging for the practicing cardiologist, advocacy and practice management, and state-of-the-art reviews.

JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging Maintains a strong clinical focus with a broad appeal to the practicing clinician. Highlights the unique as well as complementary nature of each imaging modality within the "imaging continuum," helping clinicians navigate through "modality parochialism" to scientifically identify which modality works best in what situation, and eventually developing "imaging algorithms." Creates a dynamic continuing education forum for practicing clinicians with the obvious goal of improving patient care and outcomes. Harnesses the web to create a live, dynamic and interactive publication, in terms of content, learning, critique, and debate.

The other specialist titles in this series are: JACC: Basic to Translational Science JACC: CardioOncology JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions JACC: Case Reports JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology JACC: Heart Failure

AUDIENCE

Primary: • Board-certified physicians in Internal Medicine with subspecialties in Cardiovascular Disease and Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology • Board-certified physicians in Nuclear Medicine • Board-certified physicians in Radiology with subspecialties in Vascular and Interventional RadiologySecondary: • Board-certified physicians in Internal Medicine with subspecialty in Interventional Cardiology • General practicing cardiologist, angiography technicians

IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 14.000 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging Instructions for Authors

JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging publishes research articles on current and future clinical applications of noninvasive and invasive imaging techniques including echocardiography, CT, CMR, nuclear, angiography, and other novel techniques. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging also publishes manuscripts related to basic science and molecular imaging with potential clinical applicability. It provides a forum for encouraging a lively and vigorous debate on all aspects of imaging, including imaging algorithms and the hierarchy of various imaging modalities. All manuscripts should be submitted online at https://www.jaccsubmit-imaging.org.

ARTICLE TYPES

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPERS

The Editors require that manuscripts not exceed 5,000 words (including references and figure legends). Note that if you are asked to revise your paper, an alternate word limit may be specified by the Editors. An outcomes expert/associate editor will review such manuscripts after provisional acceptance. If needed, the Editors will work with the authors in revising the manuscript to highlight the important features of the manuscript. Illustrations and tables should be limited to those necessary to highlight key data. Please provide gender-specific data, when appropriate, in describing outcomes of epidemiologic analyses or clinical trials; or specifically state that no gender-based differences were present. Basic science or experimental studies should have potential clinical applicability. We would prefer manuscripts that offer an algorithmic approach to the use of diagnostic modalities for the best cost-effective use in clinical medicine. Authors: No more than two corresponding authors; no more than two joint authors in any position. Abstract: Structured with the following headings and no more than 250 words: Background, Objectives, Methods, Results and Conclusions. The abstract should present essential data in 5 paragraphs. Use complete sentences. All data in the abstract also must appear in the manuscript texts or tables. Results: Please report all P-values to three digits after the decimal point. Study limitations (required): Please include the limitations of your investigation at the end of the discussion section of your manuscript. Figure/Table Limit: None Central Illustration: Required (See Manuscript Content section for more information about Central Illustrations) Clinical Perspectives: Required (See Manuscript Content section for more information about Clinical Perspectives) Ethical Approval (required): Please denote that your study received proper ethical oversight in both your cover letter and Methods section. For manuscripts reporting data on human subjects, note institutional review board/ethics committee approval (or formal review and exemption), including the specific name of the board or committee. For studies involving animal experiments, note that the study complied with all institutional and national requirements for the care and use of laboratory animals and, if applicable, received approval from an animal care and use committee approval. State the animal-handling protocol in your Methods.

REVIEWS (STATE-OF-THE-ART IN IMAGING)

Editors welcome reviews on integrated cardiovascular imaging and multi-modality imaging in an attempt to provide the best practice guidelines for general cardiologists. Manuscripts should be no more than 7,500 words (including text, references, and figure legends). Authors should detail in their cover letters how their submission differs from existing reviews on the subject. Authors: No more than two corresponding authors; no more than two joint authors in any position Abstract: Unstructured and no more than 150 words Figure Limit: None Table Limit: None Central Illustration: Required (See Manuscript Content section for more information about Highlights) Clinical Perspectives: Not applicable Please be sure you have obtained or will obtain permission for previously published tables, figures, or any material for which you cannot grant copyright. Please contact us with suggestions before you start to prepare such review articles.

IPIX (IMAGING VIGNETTE)

iPIX is designed to convey important concepts in cardiovascular imaging using a series of images. Typical submissions would be a series of clinical and/or basic science images—including studies in motion—that:

a) Comprehensively illustrate a typical spectrum of important classic features or significantly novel findings;
b) Provide unique insight into fundamental mechanisms of cardiovascular disease or pathophysiology; comprehensively illustrate major, but less well known, facets of an abnormality; or clarify a new therapy;
c) Present hypothesis generating and/or cutting edge concepts through images;
d) Present previously unavailable/unclear correlations between clinical imaging and pathology.

Though often presented within the context of a clinical scenario, this section is not meant to be a vehicle for case reports or a substitute for “Images in Medicine” like features. It is expected that submissions will typically involve images from a number of subjects. Only submissions that align closely with the above criteria will be processed for this section and will be subject to regular peer review.

A series of approximately 10 to 20 images should be provided. Text should consist of a title page, an introduction of 150 words, a descriptive figure legend of up to 150 words per figure, and—only if absolutely necessary—up to 3 references. Video clips can be submitted in mp4 format (see “Video Requirements”). If movies are used, they must be linked to a specific figure and be mentioned in the text.

RESEARCH LETTERS
This section is intended to highlight recent development or other important pieces of information. You may submit original reports of preliminary data and findings or studies with small numbers demonstrating the need for further investigation as Research Letters, which are published as such in the Letters to the Editor section. These can include scientific studies with brief content and results such as phase II trial results, investigator-initiated studies funded by federal or society research grants (NIH K, R grant recipients), and/or emerging investigators. Research Letters should be ≤1,000 words (including text, references, and figure legend). Abstract: Not applicable Authors: No more than 10; no joint authorship permitted References: No more than 5 Figures/Tables: No more than 1 simple figure (in no more than 2 parts) or 1 simple table Central Illustration: Not applicable Clinical Perspectives: Not applicable Supplemental Material: Not permitted Ethical Approval (required): Please denote that your study received the proper ethical oversight in both your cover letter and the body of the article. For manuscripts reporting data on human subjects, note approval from institutional review board/ethics committee (or formal review and exemption), including the specific name of the board or committee. For studies involving animal experiments, note that the study complied with all institutional and national requirements for the care and use of laboratory animals and, if applicable, received animal care and use committee approval. State the animal-handling protocol in the body of your article.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR AND REPLIES
We welcome readers to submit formal comments on the content of articles published in JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging. Such comments should provide constructive scientific remarks. Readers may submit these comments as a Letter to the Editor within 3 months of the article’s online publication date. Letters should be ≤500 words (including text and references). Replies will be solicited by the Editors and study authors will have 10 days to respond. The author's reply should be ≤500 words (including text and references) unless the author is responding to multiple letters in which case the reply should be ≤800 words (including text and references). Titles must be ≤15 words (not including the labels "To the Editor" and "Reply"). Replies to multiple letters need a title that is generic and encompasses all of the letters to which they are responding. Both letters and replies are limited to 5 authors, 5 references, and 1 table, OR 1 figure in 1 or 2 panels. Please include the cited article as the first reference.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS AND EDITORIAL VIEWPOINTS
Most manuscripts in every issue will be accompanied by editorial comments. Although usually invited, succinct opinion pieces will also be considered for JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging. If you are invited to write an editorial, specific requirements will be sent to you. Papers should be ≤1,500 words (including text, references, and figure legends) and must include the cited article as a reference. In some cases, a table or figure may be helpful and appropriate.

MANUSCRIPT ORGANIZATION
Cover Letter (not required for Editorial Comments)Rebuttal Letter (revision or appeal only)Manuscript Filea) Title Page with title (≤15 words), author names, author affiliations, author/funding disclosures, running title (≤7 words), corresponding author contact information (including mailing address, phone, fax, and email address), and word count (beginning with text and ending with the last figure legend; not including tables)b) Abstract (Structured Abstract of ≤250 words for Original Research Papers, Unstructured Abstract of ≤150 words); Clinical Trial Registration (if applicable); Key Words, 3-6; Abbreviations List, ≤10 Abbreviationsc) Textd) Clinical Perspectives (core clinical competencies and translational outlook implications on a separate page after the conclusions, and only for Original
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.

MANUSCRIPT CONTENT

COVER LETTER
A short paragraph telling the editors why the authors think their paper merits publication may be included in the cover letter. Potential reviewers may be suggested in the cover letter, as well as reviewers to avoid. However, final reviewer assignment is determined by the editors. The corresponding author should be specified in the cover letter and on the title page. All editorial communications and submission queries will be sent to this author. Cover letters must include the following 4 ICJME Statements: The paper is not under consideration elsewhere; None of the paper's contents have been previously published; All authors have read and approved the manuscript; The full disclosure of any potential conflict of interest (see "Relationship with Industry Policy") or that no such relationship exists. Exceptions must be explained. If there is no conflict of interest, this should also be stated in the cover letter. Ethical Approval (required): Please denote that your study received the proper ethical oversight in both your cover letter and the body of the article. For manuscripts reporting data on human subjects, note institutional review board/ethics committee approval (or formal review and exemption), including the specific name of the board or committee. For studies involving animal experiments, note that the study complied with all institutional and national requirements for the care and use of laboratory animals and, if applicable, received approval from animal care and use committee. State the animal-handling protocol in the body of your research correspondence or the Methods section of your manuscript.
TITLE PAGE
Include the full title (no more than 15 words), authors' names (full given name, middle initial, and surname), degree, total word count, and a running title of 7 words. List the departments and institutions with which the authors are affiliated, and indicate the specific affiliations if the work is generated from more than one institution (use superscript letters a, b, c, d, and so on). Provide information on clinical trials, grants, contracts, and other forms of financial support, and list the cities and states of all foundations, funds and institutions involved in the work. This must include the full disclosure of any relationship with industry (see "Relationship with Industry Policy"). If there are no relationships with industry, this should be stated. Corresponding author contact information: Under the heading, "Address for Correspondence," provide the full name and complete postal address of the author to whom communications should be sent. Also provide telephone and fax numbers, an email address, and a Twitter handle, if available. Please also provide a short tweet summarizing your paper to your title page. The tweet should be approximately 280 characters, including spaces. Please include up to three hashtags with your tweet (Example: #ACCIntl, #ACCFIT, #WomenInCardiology, #CVD, #Heart-Failure). You may also review our hashtag guide. Please note that the editors will review your content, and it may not ultimately be published on the @JACCJournals Twitter account. The corresponding author will be the sole contact for all submission queries.

Word Count: Word count should include text, references, and figure legends.

ABSTRACT
Provide a structured abstract of no more than 250 words for Original Research Papers, presenting essential data in 5 paragraphs introduced by separate headings in the following order: Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions. 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." An unstructured 150-word abstract should be provided for State-of-the-Art Reviews.

KEY WORDS
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 key words, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, ‘and?, ‘of?). These key words will be used for indexing purposes, and therefore should be different than the terms/words already used in the title of the paper.

ABBREVIATIONS
The abbreviations of common terms (e.g., ECG, PTCA, CABG) or acronyms (GUSTO, SOLVD, TIMI) may be used in the manuscript. On a separate page following the Abstract, list the selected abbreviations and their definitions (e.g., TEE = transesophageal echocardiography). The Editors may determine which lesser-known terms should not be abbreviated. Please consult "Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals (ICMJE Recommendations)," available from https://www.icmje.org for appropriate use of units of measure.

TEXT
All text should be double-spaced. Page numbering should start with the Title Page. The text for Original Research Papers should be structured as Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusions. Use headings and subheadings in the Methods, Results, and particularly, Discussion sections. Every reference, figure, and table should be cited in the text in numerical order according to order of mention. All supplemental figures, tables, and appendices should also be cited in the text.

MACHINE LEARNING CHECKLIST
To improve the transparency of reporting and the reproducibility of machine-learning algorithms, authors of research articles that have used machine-learning techniques must provide a completed checklist that will be made available to editors and reviewers during the manuscript assessment. A statement for the checklist or scientific justification for any variations from recommended algorithmic steps [see Sengupta PP, Shrestha S, Berthon B, et al. Proposed Requirements for Cardiovascular Imaging-Related Machine Learning Evaluation (PRIME): A Checklist: Reviewed by the American College of Cardiology Healthcare Innovation Council. J Am Coll Cardiol Img. 2020;13:2017-2035. https://www.jacc.org/doi/10.1016/j.jcmg.2020.07.015.] should be included in the manuscript. This machine-learning reporting summary and checklist will be published with all accepted manuscripts as online supplementary information.
CLINICAL PERSPECTIVES
These are for Original Research Papers only. The authors should delineate clinical implications and translational outlook recommendations for their manuscripts. These should be listed in the manuscript after the Text and before the Acknowledgments and References. The competencies describe the implications of the study for current practice. The translational outlook identifies the potential barriers to clinical translation, emphasizing directions for additional research.

Clinical Competencies
Competency-based learning in cardiovascular medicine addresses the 6 domains promulgated by the Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) and endorsed by the American Board of Internal Medicine (Medical Knowledge, Patient Care and Procedural Skills, Interpersonal and Communication Skills, Systems-Based Practice, Practice-Based Learning, and Professionalism) (www.acgme.org). The ACCF has adopted this format for its competency and training statements, career milestones, lifelong learning, and educational programs. The ACCF also has developed tools to assist physicians in assessing, enhancing, and documenting these competencies (https://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 of 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 two areas in need of 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;299:3140-3148).

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 (www.ncats.nih.gov/translation).

Authors are asked to position 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.

HIGHLIGHTS
These are for State-of-the-Art Reviews.

Please provide a list of 3-4 brief (of no more than 15 words each) bullet points that highlight the main messages of the review. The first bullet should provide the translational/clinical context or background that establishes the relevance or need for this review. The second bullet should speak to the main message and focus of the review, including any recommendations made by the authors. The final bullet should summarize where the field needs to move forward from this point. Example: Cardiovascular aging leads to a progressive decline in function and structure. Calorie reduction and adjusted diurnal rhythm of feeding may help to prevent cardiovascular disease. Lowered intake of protein and nutritional modulation of the gut microbiome can be cardioprotective. Regular exercise, stress-reduction programs, and calorie-restriction mimetic medications can impact a healthy diet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Acknowledgments should contain 100 words or less. Signed letters of permission from all individuals listed in the acknowledgments must be submitted to JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging.

REFERENCES
Identify references in the text with superscript numerals. Do not use EndNote. The reference list should be double-spaced on pages separate from the text; journal titles should be italicized. References must be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. List

AMA Manual of Style
The JACC Journals follow the AMA Manual of Style with minor modifications. This guide provides guidance on usage, including but not limited to sociodemographic descriptors and nomenclature. For more detailed information on what's new in the 11th edition, see the slide set here: https://www.amamanualofstyle.com/page/aboutAMAMOS11.

FIGURES
All figures must have a number, title, and caption. TIF figures are preferred. Typeset figures should be no smaller than 7 inches wide. Lettering should be of sufficient size to be legible after reduction for publication; the optimal size is 12 points but should be no less than 10 points. Symbols should be of a similar size. Color and gray scale images must be at least 300 DPI. Line art should be at least 1200 DPI. All abbreviations used in the figure should be identified in an alphabetical order at the end of each legend. All symbols used (arrows, circles, etc.) must be explained. Figure numbers must correspond with the order in which they are mentioned in the text. If previously published figures are used, written permission from the original publisher (or copyright holder, if not the publisher) is required. See STM Guidelines for details: https://www.stm-assoc.org/intellectual-property/permissions/permissions-guidelines/. If the figure has been previously published, cite the figure source in the legend. Do not include trial logos in figures.

Decimals, lines, and other details must be strong enough for reproduction. Use only black and white—not gray—in charts and graphs. Place crop marks on photomicrographs to show only the essential field. Designate special features with arrows. All symbols, arrows, and lettering on half-tone illustrations must contrast with the background. There is no fee for the publication of color figures. Our editors encourage authors to submit figures in color, as we feel it improves the clarity and visual impact of the images.

FIGURE LEGENDS
Figure legends should be an in-depth explanation of each figure, including a figure TITLE and a CAPTION that includes the purpose of the figure, and brief method, results, and discussion statements pertaining to the figure. All abbreviations used in the figure should be identified either after their first
mention in the legend or in alphabetical order at the end of each legend. All symbols used (arrows, circles, etc.) must be explained. Target length should be 50-100 words per figure, with the title no more than 10 words. Legends should not exceed 150 words.

All figures must have a number, title, and caption. Figure legends should be double-spaced on pages separate from the text. Figures should be cited in numerical order in the text with each figure called out individually, rather than using a range (for instance, Figures 1, 2, and 3, rather than Figures 1-3). Supplemental figures should be cited as "Supplemental Figure 1, Supplemental Figure 2," etc. Figure titles should be short and followed by a 2- to 3-sentence caption. Your Central Illustration should be listed last. If the figure has been previously published, cite the figure source in the legend.

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION
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TABLES
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c. Video legend page:

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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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