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DESCRIPTION

**JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging** provides readers with a broad, balanced view of all aspects of cardiovascular imaging. The Journal 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.

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Secondary: • Board-certified physicians in Internal Medicine with subspecialty in Interventional Cardiology • General practicing cardiologist, angiography technicians
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Introduction

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.

General Guidelines for Submission of Original Research Papers

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The manuscript should be arranged as follows: 1) title page; 2) structured abstract and key words; 3) condensed abstract; 4) abbreviations list; 5) text; 6) acknowledgments (if applicable); 7) references; 8) figure titles and legends; and 9) tables. Page numbering should begin with the title page.

Other Paper Categories

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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. Movie clips can be submitted in any of the standard formats (see “Video Requirements”). If movies are used, they must be linked to a specific figure and be mentioned in the text.

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Provide a condensed abstract of 100 words, stressing clinical implications, for the expanded table of contents.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, ‘and’, ‘of’). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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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 condensed 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 at www.icmje.org/recommendations and most recently updated in December 2016, for appropriate use of units of measure.

**Acknowledgments**

Acknowledgments or appendices should contain 100 words or less. Anything exceeding this limit will appear in the online version only. Signed letters of permission from all individuals listed in the acknowledgments must be submitted to *JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging*.

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All publishable manuscripts will be reviewed for appropriateness and accuracy of statistical methods and statistical interpretation of results. We subscribe to the statistics section of the “Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals (ICMJE Recommendations),” available at www.icmje.org/recommendations and most recently updated in December 2016. In the Methods sections, provide a subsection detailing the statistical methods, including specific methods used to summarize the data, methods used for hypothesis testing (if any) and the level of significance used for hypothesis testing. When using statistical methods beyond \(t\) tests, chi-square, and simple linear regression, specify the statistical package, version number, and non-default options used. For more information on statistical review, see "Glantz SA. It is all in the numbers. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1993;21:835–7." All manuscripts are reviewed by the outcomes editor as well.

**PERSPECTIVES [NEW FEATURE]**

The authors should delineate clinical competencies and translational outlook recommendations for their manuscripts. These should be listed in the manuscript after the Text and before the Acknowledgments and References. Please review the examples provided below. The competencies describe the implications of the study for current practice. The translational outlook places the work in a futuristic context, 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) (http://www.acgme.org/acgmeweb). 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 (http://www.acc.org/education-and-meetings/maintenance-of-certification-information-hub?w_nav=MN).

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 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;299:3140–3148). 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 (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.

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Non-Electronic Artwork

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