**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 atherogenetic 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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Introduction
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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.

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**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.

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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).

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