DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia (JCA)* addresses all aspects of *anesthesia practice*, including *anesthetic administration, pharmacokinetics, preoperative* and *postoperative* considerations, *coexisting disease* and other complicating factors, *cost* issues, and similar concerns anesthesiologists contend with daily. Exceptionally high standards of presentation and accuracy are maintained.

The core of the journal is original contributions on subjects relevant to clinical practice, and rigorously peer-reviewed. Highly respected international experts have joined together to form the *Editorial Board*, sharing their years of experience and clinical expertise. Specialized section editors cover the various subspecialties within the field. To keep your practical clinical skills current, the journal bridges the gap between the laboratory and the clinical practice of anesthesiology and critical care to clarify how new insights can improve daily practice.

*JCA* is affiliated with three societies that make it their official journal: the American Association of Clinical Directors (*AACD*); the Society for Airway Management (*SAM*); and the Orthopedic Anesthesia Pain Rehabilitation Society (*OAPRS*).

Visit *JCA* Online at URL: [http://www.JCAfulltextonline.com/](http://www.JCAfulltextonline.com/)

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Current Contents - Clinical Medicine
PubMed/Medline
Embase
Web of Science
Research Alert
Elsevier BIOBASE
Medical Documentation Service
Scopus
EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Alparslan Turan, Cleveland Clinic, Department of Outcomes Research, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America

Executive Editor, Special Issues
Richard D. Urman, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States of America

Senior Editors
Simon Gelman, Harvard Medical School Department of Anesthesia Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Robert McCarthy, Rush University, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Santhanam Suresh, Ann & Robert Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago, Department of Pediatric Anesthesiology, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Statistical Editors
Terrie Vasilopoulos, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America
Yuchiao Chang, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Dmitry Tumin, East Carolina University Brody School of Medicine, Greenville, North Carolina, United States of America

Associate Editors
Editor, Section on Neurosurgical Anesthesia
John Bebawy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, United States of America

Editor, Section on Regional Anesthesia
Thomas Volk, Saarland University Hospital and Saarland University, Faculty of Medicine, Homburg, Germany

Editor, Section on Obstetrical Anesthesia
Lisa R. Leffert, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America

Editor, Section on Perioperative Medicine
Adriana Dana Oprea, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America

Editor, Section on Pediatric Anesthesia
Narasimhan Jagannathan, Ann and Robert H Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Editor, Section on Operating Room Management and Economics
Franklin Dexter, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, United States of America

Editor, Section on Education
Brenda Fahy, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America

Editor, Cardiothoracic Anesthesia
Ethan Y. Brovman, Tufts Medical Center, Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

Editor, Correspondence Section
Nader Nader, University at Buffalo Jacobs School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Buffalo, New York, United States of America

Editor, Section on Technology and Patient Monitoring
Robert Schonberger, Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Anesthesiology, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America

Editor, Section on Quality and Patient Safety
Markus Luedi, Inselspital University Hospital Bern, Department of Anaesthesiology and Pain Therapy, Berne, Switzerland

Editor, Translational Research
Benedikt Preckel, Amsterdam UMC Location AMC, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Editor, Section on Resuscitation
Louanne M. Carabini, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Department of Anesthesiology, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Editor, Section on Respiratory and Airway
Marcelo Gama Gama de Abreu, Cleveland Clinic, Department of Outcomes Research, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America
Kurt Ruetzler, Cleveland Clinic, Department of Outcomes Research, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America

Social Media Editor
Deepak Sharma, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America

Emeritus Editor-in-Chief
Robert R. Gaiser, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Gildasio De Oliveira Jr., Brown University, Department of Anesthesiology, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America

Founding Editor-in-Chief
Richard J. Kitz, Massachusetts General Hospital - Harvard Medical School Center for Nervous System Repair, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

The International Board of Editors
Ozan Akca, University of Louisville, Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, United States of America
John G. T. Augoustides, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Tarun Blalla, The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio, United States of America
Morris Brown, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, Michigan, United States of America
Sorin Brull, Mayo Clinic in Florida, Jacksonville, Florida, United States of America
Dan Drzymalski, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Emmanuelle Duceppe, University of Montreal, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Medicine, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
John H. Eichhorn, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, United States of America
Alex S. Evers, Washington University in St Louis School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States of America
Ehab Farag, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America
Pamela E. Fox, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, United States of America
Regina Fragneto, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, United States of America
Joanne Guay, University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
Zeev N. Kain, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States of America
Priya A. Kumar, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America
Robert Lee, University at Buffalo, Department of Anesthesiology, Buffalo, New York, United States of America
Yafan Liang, McGovern Medical School at UTHealth, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Markus Luedi, Inselspital University Hospital Bern, Department of Anaesthesia and Pain Therapy, Berne, Switzerland
Daniel Maaloul, Weill Cornell Medicine, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, New York, New York, United States of America
Archer K. Martin, Mayo Clinic, Department of Anesthesiology, Jacksonville, Florida, United States of America
Yoshinori Nakata, Teikyo University School of Medicine Graduate School of Medicine, Department Of Anaesthesia, Tokyo, Japan
Mukadder Orhan Sungur, Istanbul University Istanbul, Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey
Azriel Perel, Tel Aviv University, Tel Hashomer, Israel
Suman Rajagopal, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Stanley H. Rosenbaum, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Meg A. Rosenblatt, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, New York, United States of America
Tetsuro (Ted) Sakai, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Armin Schubert, Ochsner Medical Center and University of Queensland, New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America
John W. Sear, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Deepak Sharma, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America
George D. Shorten, College of Anaesthetists of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland
Pedro Tanaka, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, United States of America
Rene Tempelhoff, Washington University in St Louis School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States of America
John Tetzlaff, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America
Marc Van de Velde, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Shu-Ming Wang, University of Connecticut, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Paul F. White, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, California, United States of America
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

The Journal of Clinical Anesthesia (JCA) publishes definitive, peer-reviewed articles devoted to the clinical practice of anesthesia. The JCA should be a participant in continuing education of clinicians, forecast important issues and trends in anesthesia, and foster responsible debate on controversial issues. As an international journal, it encourages cross-communication between different cultures, informing our readers about medical and sometimes nonmedical journalism, and provides enjoyable reading. Advertising between the pages of editorial content is not permitted. Be advised that our average review period is now fewer than thirty days.

Images:

The section "Images" can now include "Graphical Abstracts" or "Infographics."

A graphical abstract is a single, concise, pictorial and visual summary of the main findings of the article. This could either be the concluding figure from the article or a figure that is specially designed for the purpose, which captures the content of the article for readers at a single glance. Please see examples below. The graphical abstract will be displayed in online search result lists, the online contents list and the online article, but will not (yet) appear in the article PDF file or print.

Author instructions

A graphical abstract should allow readers to quickly gain an understanding of the main take-home message of the paper and is intended to encourage browsing, promote interdisciplinary scholarship, and help readers identify more quickly which papers are most relevant to their research interests. Authors must provide an image that clearly represents the work described in the paper. A key figure from the original paper, summarising the content can also be submitted as a graphical abstract. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the submission system by selecting "graphical abstracts" from the drop-down list when uploading files.

Specifications:

A graphical abstract should be a one-image file and should visualize one process or make one point clear. For ease of browsing, the graphical abstract should have a clear start and end, preferably "reading" from top to bottom or left to right. Try to reduce distracting and cluttering elements as much as possible. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 x 1328 pixels (h x w) using a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. If you are submitting a larger image then please use the same ratio (200 high x 500 wide). Please note that your image will be scaled proportionally to fit in the available window on ScienceDirect; a 500 by 200 pixel rectangle. Font: Please use Times, Arial, Courier or Symbol font with a large enough font size as the image will be reduced in size for the Table of Contents to fit a window of 200 pixels high. File type: preferred file types are TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. No additional text, outline or synopsis should be included. Any text or label must be part of the image file. Please do not use unnecessary white space or a heading "graphical abstract" within the image file.

Article Types

Please note that the journal no longer publishes case reports or case series

Research Paper:

This article type is an original research investigation which is generally hypothesis-driven and includes an introduction, materials and methods, results, and discussion, along with the interpretation of the study findings. Both prospective and retrospective studies which describe new research findings can be submitted, including all types of research study designs. All articles must comply with the applicable EQUATOR and other Publishing Ethics guidelines. Clinical trials submissions require evidence of clinical trial registration, including the date and registration number.

Requirements: Abstract: up to 300 words; Length: up to 5000 words; Figures and/or Tables: up to 6 combined; References: up to 100. Online supplemental material can be provided, if necessary.
**Review Article**

This article type can be a state-of-the-art, critical summary of existing published literature and can provide background information on a clinical topic, identify gaps in current knowledge, and formulate recommendations for future research. A Review article should not contain any original research data, but it can provide a comprehensive analysis of existing information guided by a thorough literature search.

Types of review articles that can be submitted include:

- Narrative Literature Reviews
- Systematic Reviews
- Meta-Analyses

Note: All articles must comply with the applicable EQUATOR publishing guidelines. Systematic reviews/meta-analyses require a prior registration with PROSPERO or a similar registry, including date of registration and registration number.

**Requirements:**
- Abstract: up to 300 words;
- Length: up to 5000 words;
- Figures and/or Tables: up to 6 combined;
- References: up to 150. Online supplemental material can be provided, if necessary.

**Editorial**

This article type can be a perspective piece or a focused scholarly review of fundamental concepts or prevalent ideas in anesthesiology, describing new advances or offering fresh insights. It may also offer a critical evaluation of a recently published paper in the Journal of Clinical Anesthesia, providing a wider, expert perspective on the topic. Note: Since submissions in this category are generally invited by the Editorial Board, please contact the Editor prior to submission.

**Requirements:**
- Abstract: none;
- Length: up to 1500 words;
- Figures and/or Tables: 1;
- References: up to 10.

**Feature Article:**

This invited article type may highlight a novel topic or approach and provide a unique, evidence-based perspective, although it may not fit into any of the Journal's other Article type categories. Authors who wish to submit a Feature Article must consult the Editor prior to the submission of the manuscript.

**Requirements:**
- Abstract: up to 300 words;
- Length: up to 5000 words;
- combined number of Figures and/or Tables: up to 6;
- references: up to 150. Online supplemental material can be provided, if necessary.

**Letter to the Editor:**

This article type can be submitted in response to a recently published paper in the Journal of Clinical Anesthesia and can provide objective comments, criticisms, new insights or requests for a clarification. If accepted, the editor then may give the author of the paper in question an opportunity to reply to the submitted letter.

Note: The letter should be addressed "To the Editor".

**Requirements:**
- Abstract: none;
- Length: up to 800 words;
- Figures and/or Tables: 1;
- References: up to 5.

**Correspondence:**

This article type may contain a variety of topics, formats and approaches, including: Discussion of a clinical dilemma or a controversial clinical topic, new approaches to care or any other topic that might be of interest to the Journal readers. Novel methods/approaches related to clinical care or research. This may include a brief description of a new methodology, experimental method, theoretical framework, test or procedure. Quality improvement or other innovative projects (manuscripts that contain any statistical analysis should instead be submitted as a "Research Paper") Teaching tools
Important Instructions:

The Journal no longer publishes Case Reports or Case Series. Preliminary (pilot) data: Authors may submit articles as "Correspondence" that include a very limited amount of original pilot data and/or statistical analysis. However, the authors are strongly encouraged to submit such manuscripts as a full-length "Research Paper" instead. Manuscripts that contain any statistical analysis should be submitted as a full-length "Research Paper". All Correspondence that includes research data must comply with appropriate Publishing Ethics guidelines. Begin your letter by addressing it "To the Editor"

Requirements:

Abstract: none; Length: up to 1000 words; Figures and/or Tables: up to 2 combined; References: up to 10. Online supplemental data can be uploaded, if desired.

Images:

This section is reserved for Infographics created based on a recently published papers in the Journal of Clinical Anesthesia, summarizing each paper's main findings. Infographics can only be submitted at the invitation of the Editor. For all other image-based articles, submit as a "Correspondence" article (see above).

Requirements: Abstract: none; Length: up to 600 words; Figures and/or Tables: 1; References: 1.

Submission checklist

You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
- E-mail address
- Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:

Manuscript:
- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
- Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Informed consent and patient details
Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, which should be documented in the paper. Appropriate consents, permissions and releases must be obtained where an author wishes to include case details or other personal information or images of patients and any other individuals in an Elsevier publication. Written consents must be retained by the author but copies should not be provided to the journal. Only if specifically requested by the journal in exceptional circumstances (for example if a legal issue arises) the author must provide copies of the consents or evidence that such consents have been obtained. For more information, please review the Elsevier Policy on the Use of Images or Personal Information of Patients or other Individuals. Unless you have written permission from the patient (or, where applicable, the next of kin), the personal details of any patient included in any part of the article and in any supplementary materials (including all illustrations and videos) must be removed before submission.

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. More information.

Funding sources and corporate or institutional associations must be acknowledged on the title page of the submitted article. In the cover letter accompanying the manuscript, provide the names of associations, consultancies, individual philanthropists, stock ownership, or other equity interest (e.g., patent or licensing arrangements). If the manuscript is accepted for publication, disclosure of this information will be discussed with the author(s).

Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s AI policy for authors.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Disclosure instructions
Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.
Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier’s sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns (“clinicians, patients/clients”) as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

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.
Author contributions

For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

Changes to authorship

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Article transfer service

This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Acceptable Secondary Publication

Secondary publication in the same or another language, especially in other countries, is justifiable, and can be beneficial, provided all of the following conditions are met:
The authors have received approval from the editors of both journals; the editor concerned with secondary publication must have a photocopy, reprint, or manuscript of the primary version. The priority of the primary publication is respected by a publication interval of at least one week (unless specifically negotiated otherwise by both editors). The paper for secondary publication is intended for a different group of readers; an abbreviated version could be sufficient. The secondary version reflects faithfully the data and interpretations of the primary version. A footnote on the title page of the secondary version informs readers, peers, and documenting agencies that the paper has been published in whole or in part, and states the primary reference. A suitable footnote might read: "This article is based on a study first reported in [title of journal, with full reference]."

Permission for such secondary publication should be free of charge.

*Elsevier supports responsible sharing*

Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, it is recommended to state this.

**Open access**

Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

*Elsevier Researcher Academy*

Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

**Language (usage and editing services)**

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Author Services.

In all manuscripts reporting the results of human studies, a statement must appear in the Materials and Methods section indicating that approval was obtained from the institutional review board (IRB) and that all human subjects signed written informed consent. Cite in the text the full (hospital) name of the IRB.

**Submission**

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

*Submit your article*


Authors who are unable to provide an electronic version or have other circumstances that prevent online submission must contact the Editorial Office prior to submission to discuss alternate options. The Publisher and Editors regret that they are not able to consider submissions that do not follow these procedures.

**PREPARATION**

**Manuscript submission preparation**

Authors must upload the following items as separate files: a cover letter, an abstract, the manuscript, and any tables, figures, and figure legends. Revised or resubmitted manuscripts should also include a transmittal letter, explaining how the author has dealt with each of the reviewer's and Editor's comments, and this letter should be uploaded as a 'Revision Comments' file on the system.
• Provide a cover letter indicating the name, address, tel., fax, and e-mail addresses of the individual to whom correspondence and questions should be directed. Include a statement that the contents have not been published elsewhere and the paper is not being submitted elsewhere. Also indicate that the manuscript has been read and approved by all co-authors. Finally, indicate to which category of publication the author is submitting the article: Original Contribution/Research Paper, Editorial, Case Report, Pharmacologic Review, Special Article (history, art, politics, etc.), or Letter to the Editor.
• Arrange the manuscript in the following order: title page, abstract (structured abstract if the work is an Original contribution only), text, acknowledgments, references, tables, illustrations, and legends for illustrations.
• Text: Arrange the body of the manuscript in the following order, with each component beginning on a new page: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion.
• Number the pages in sequence, with the title page as page 1, the (structured) abstract as page 2, etc., with the page number in the upper right-hand corner.

Queries
For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

Peer review
This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

Use of word processing software
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.
To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure
Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Materials and Methods
A clear and precise description of the experiment and the subjects from whom the data were derived. If subjects were randomized, describe the methods of randomization used. Identify all drugs and chemicals used, dosages, and routes of administration. Define all statistical methods used and, if appropriate, statistical references. Identify the name and address of the statistician who reviewed the data, if appropriate.

Results
A factual account of the study's findings. Present these as logically appropriate in text, tables, or illustrations; do not repeat in the text what is demonstrated in a table or illustration.
Discussion
A summary emphasizing new and important aspects of the study's conclusions. Ensure that all conclusions are justified by the results of the study. Identify the implications of the findings and their limitations, including implications for future research. Look at the pros and cons of the methods and results. Compare the implications and limitations of these findings with those reported in other essential studies. State new hypotheses when warranted, but clearly label them as such. Recommendations, where appropriate, may be included.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Essential Title Page Information
• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
• Author names and affiliations. Give the first name, middle initial, and last name of all authors. Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. List each author's highest academic degree in parentheses after their name. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lowercase superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Ensure that phone numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.
• Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.
• Running title. Provide a running title of up to 50 characters.
• Disclosures. Acknowledge grants, sponsors, and funding sources that provided direct financial support to the research work contained in the manuscript.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required for all article types except Editorials and Letters to the Editor. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

All Original Contributions require a structured abstract of up to 300 words, which clearly states the following (use these subheadings):
• Study Objective.
• Design. The type of study conducted.
• Setting. e.g., delivery room, postoperative recovery area, operating room
• Patients. i.e., number studied, their ASA physical status, the nature of their procedure and illness
• Interventions. What was done to the patients on behalf of the study.
• Measurements e.g., blood pressure, heart rate, resp. rate values collected
• Main Results. The study’s principal finding of interest.
Conclusions. Based on the kinds of patients studied and the interventions used, what conclusions may be drawn from the main findings of interest. The structured abstract should provide key information and be informative on its own, although it should not include discussion of pros and cons, limitations, or justifications of the study.

Graphical abstract
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

Keywords
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. Use terms from the U.S. Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) Annotated Alphabetical List for indexing purposes in Index Medicus.

Acknowledgements
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., assisted with the study or with manuscript preparation, including statistical review, by providing language help, writing assistance, or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Units
Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

Math formulae
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

**Formats**
If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.
Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
- EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

**Please do not:**
• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
• Supply files that are too low in resolution;
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Further considerations**
• A figure and its legend should be sufficiently informative that the results can be understood without reference to the text. In the legend, identify and define all abbreviations, symbols, arrows, and illustration parts.
• The preferred point symbols are open circle, open square, open triangle, filled circle, filled square, filled triangle. The preferred shadings are black, white and bold hatching. Avoid stippling, which does not reproduce well. The preferred font for axis labels and keys is Arial.
• Ticks should be drawn outside the figure axes; they should not be extended to form lines across the whole figure.
• Number figures consecutively in Arabic numerals.
• In the editorial text, abbreviate 'Figure' to 'Fig.' and 'Figures' to 'Figs.' except when starting a sentence.

**Color artwork**
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

**Tables**
Each table should be uploaded as a separate file. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Abbreviations may be used to simplify a table; define all abbreviations in a single footnote. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Identify statistical measures of variation such as standard deviation and standard error of the mean. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article.

**References**
Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal’s style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Reference style
Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.
List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.' For further details you are referred to 'Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals' (J Am Med Assoc 1997;277:927–34) (see also Samples of Formatted References).

**Video**
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

**Data visualization**
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

**Supplementary material**
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

**Research data**
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.
Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Research Elements
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

Formatting of text
• Type all manuscripts with double line spacing and aligned left, including the abstract, references, and figure legends.
• Use Times New Roman 12-point font/size.
• Manuscripts should have continuous line numbers, page numbers, and wide margins throughout (including the abstract, references, figure legends, and tables).
• Indent each new paragraph.
• Use two returns to end headings and paragraphs.
• Do not use lower-case 'l' (el) for '1' (one) or 'O'(oh) for '0' (zero); they have different typesetting values.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE
Online proof correction
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Additional Information
Please refer to Journal Article Publishing Support Hub for any questions.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch. You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.