**AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.3

**DESCRIPTION**

*Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications (JDC)* is a journal for health care practitioners and researchers, that publishes original research about the pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of diabetes mellitus and its complications. JDC also publishes articles on physiological and molecular aspects of glucose homeostasis.

The primary purpose of *JDC* is to act as a source of information usable by diabetes practitioners and researchers to increase their knowledge about mechanisms of diabetes and complications development, and promote better management of people with diabetes who are at risk for those complications.

Manuscripts submitted to *JDC* can report any aspect of basic, translational or clinical research as well as epidemiology. Topics can range broadly from early prediabetes to late-stage complicated diabetes. Topics relevant to basic/translational reports include pancreatic islet dysfunction and insulin resistance, altered adipose tissue function in diabetes, altered neuronal control of glucose homeostasis and mechanisms of drug action. Topics relevant to diabetic complications include diabetic retinopathy, neuropathy and nephropathy; peripheral vascular disease and coronary heart disease; gastrointestinal disorders, renal failure and impotence; and hypertension and hyperlipidemia.

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**AUDIENCE**

Those who treat patients with diabetes and its disorders, including Endocrinologists, Urologists, and Nephrologists.
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Web of Science
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Embase
BIOSIS Citation Index
Reference Update
National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC)
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Aims and Scope
The primary purpose of Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications is to act as a source of information, usable by those caring for patients with diabetes mellitus who are thereby at risk for development of those complications which all too often appear with time. While our primary aim is to assist the practitioner in his/her care of such patients, and to afford access to information that may allow the prevention of such complications, it is the Editors' wish to function as a forum for that information which, while still experimental, may shed light upon current thinking of those active in the fields appropriate to the aims of Journal of Diabetes and its Complications.

In addition to general articles on clinical aspects of diabetes mellitus, Journal of Diabetes and its Complications also presents articles on basic research in all areas of diabetes and its related syndromes. Topics covered relevant to the diabetic patient will include diagnosis, pathogenesis, and clinical management of the following: diabetic retinopathy, neuropathy and nephropathy; peripheral vascular disease and coronary heart disease; gastrointestinal disorders, renal failure and impotence; and hypertension and hyperlipidemia. Journal of Diabetes and its Complications will also publish papers on the general pathogenesis and prevention of diabetes.

Criteria for initial considerations for papers submitted will be originality, statistical probability of all data, and applicability to the aims of the Journal as a whole. Additional weight will be afforded to those submissions that are concise and comprehensible. All potentially acceptable manuscripts will be subjected to the process of peer review. To aid with the peer-review process, at least five suggested reviewers whose expertise falls within the scope of the submitted manuscript must be provided. For each suggested reviewer include full names, addresses (physical and email), phone and fax numbers.

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Submission of a manuscript to this journal gives the publisher the right to publish that paper if it is accepted. Manuscripts may be edited to improve clarity and expression. Submission of a paper to Journal of Diabetes and its Complications is understood to imply that it has not previously been published and that it is not being considered for publication elsewhere.

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Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
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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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**Submit your article**


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Results should be clear and concise.

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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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.

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A structured abstract, by means of appropriate headings, should provide the context or background for the research and should state its purpose, basic procedures (selection of study subjects or laboratory animals, observational and analytical methods), main findings (giving specific effect sizes and their statistical significance, if possible), and principal conclusions. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations.

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• 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.
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