



TABLE OF CONTENTS

•	Description	p.1
•	Impact Factor	p.2
•	Abstracting and Indexing	p.2
•	Editorial Board	p.2
•	Guide for Authors	p.5



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DESCRIPTION

Announcement: From January 2020 *Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance (JGAR)* is an open access journal. Authors who publish in JGAR will be able make their work immediately, permanently, and freely accessible. JGAR authors will pay an article publishing charge (APC), have a choice of license options, and retain copyright to their published work.

JGAR continues with the same aims and scope, editorial team, submission system and rigorous peer review.

The APC will be requested after peer review and acceptance and will be required for all accepted articles submitted after 6 January 2020. The APC for JGAR is GBP 1500 (excluding taxes) for Original Research Articles and Review Articles and GBP 500 (excluding taxes) for Short Format Articles.

Please note: Authors who have submitted papers before 6 January 2020 will have their accepted paper published in JGAR at no charge. Authors submitting papers after this date will be requested to pay the APC.

For full information on publishing your paper open access in JGAR, visit the journal's [open access page](#) and [guide for authors](#), or visit our [FAQs](#) page. The **Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance (JGAR)** is a quarterly online Open Access journal run by an international Editorial Board that focuses on the global spread of antibiotic-resistant microbes.

JGAR is a dedicated journal for all professionals working in research, health care, the environment and animal infection control, aiming to track the resistance threat worldwide and provides a single voice devoted to antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Featuring peer-reviewed and up to date research articles, reviews, short notes and hot topics JGAR covers the key topics related to antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal and antiparasitic resistance.

In particular: resistance mechanisms and gene transfer; molecular epidemiology of resistant organisms; resistome and proteome; drug-resistant viral emergence in treated and untreated patients; microbiological and clinical studies stewardship; resistance to disinfectants; antimicrobial resistance testing detection and diagnostic; viral resistant variants and impact on public health; PK/PD parameters and prediction of efficacy; surveillance studies of resistant pathogens affecting humans isolated from different hosts and environments. resistance and spread in animals and environment.

Moreover, JGAR has a dedicated section called **Genome Notes**, where scientists can publish genomes of resistant procariotic and eucariotic together with viruses, and is interested in **Book Reviews**.

IMPACT FACTOR

2020: 4.035 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2021

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Charles Kelly, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Disinfectants and Microbicides

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Antimicrobial Resistance Detection and Diagnostics

Andrea Endimiani, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Diagnostics

Yun F (Wayne) Wang, Emory University Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America

Diagnostics

Immunity and Vaccine Escape Viral Mutants, Drug-Resistant Viral Emergence in Treated and Untreated Patients, Viral Resistant Variants and Impact on Public Health

Guido Antonelli, University of Rome La Sapienza, Roma, Italy

Antiviral Resistance

Carlo-Federico Perno, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Roma Italy

PK/PD Parameters and Prediction of Efficacy

Federico Pea, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Vincent H. Tam, University of Houston College of Pharmacy, Houston, Texas, United States of America

PK/PD and Resistance

Surveillance Studies of Resistant Pathogens Affecting Humans Isolated from Different Hosts and Environments

Fabio Arena, Foggia, Italy

Geoffrey Coombs, Murdoch, Australia

Alexander W. Friedrich, Groningen, Netherlands

Areas of expertise, antimicrobial resistance, bacteriology

Ana Gales, São Paulo, Brazil

Surveillance Studies and Policies

Resistance and Spread in Animals, Environment and Food

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Antifungal Resistance

Anuradha Chowdhary, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

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Resistance in Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

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Immunology, Transplantation and Infectious Diseases

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Genome Notes

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Marco Oggioni, Siena University Hospital, Siena, Italy

Disinfectants and Microbicides

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Announcement

From January 2020, Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance (JGAR) is an open access journal. Authors who publish in JGAR will be able make their work immediately, permanently, and freely accessible. JGAR authors will pay an article publishing charge (APC), have a choice of license options, and retain copyright to their published work.

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Please note: Authors who have submitted papers before 6 January 2020 will have their accepted paper published in JGAR at no charge. Authors submitting papers after this date will be requested to pay the APC.

These guidelines generally follow the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals". The complete document appears at <http://www.icmje.org>.

Types of paper

The following types of manuscripts are routinely accepted (please note that word count is from abstract to references but excluding references):

Original Articles: The form of these articles is discussed fully below; an abstract is required. They should be no longer than 4000 words and 40 references (as above, please note that word count also excludes tables, figures and legends). JGAR will be happy to consider papers of veterinary origin as long as there is some linkage of the scientific work back to human antibiotic use.

Letters: Headings should not be used in a letter; no abstract or keywords are required. The text should be no more than 800 words; there should be a maximum of 5 references and one table or figure may be included.

Reviews: An abstract and keywords are required. The text should be divided into sections by suitable headings. Tables and figures may be used as appropriate for the text. They should be no longer than 5000 words.

Short Communications: These should be no more than 2,500 words, with up to 20 references and a maximum of 3 figures or tables.

SARS Cov-2 Dispatches: An abstract is not required for this article type. These should be up to 750 words, with a total of 5 references. Only one table or figure will be permitted. The topics that we can accept are: parthenogenesis, diagnosis, laboratory testing, epidemiology and surveillance.

Hot topics: These tend to be invited papers but unsolicited Hot topics are welcome. There are no abstract, keywords or section headings.

Genome note: Should be no more than 800 words (excluding the abstract); there should be a maximum of 5 references and one table or figure may be included. An abstract and keywords are required. This Genome note should not be only a sequencing report but must state why the genome is of general interest by underlining the biological, genomic, epidemiological or phylogenetic novelty arising from its analysis and if possible present the genome's MLST and/or an alternative molecular unambiguous typing method.

Contact details for submission

If you have any problems submitting your paper through this system, please contact the Editorial Office on: e-mail: jgar@elsevier.com; tel: +44 (0)1865 843270; fax: +44 (0)1865 843992.

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- Include keywords
- All figures (include relevant captions)
- All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
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Funding: None

Competing interests: None declared

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Each author is required to declare his or her individual contribution to the article: all authors must have materially participated in the research and/or article preparation, so roles for all authors should be described. The statement that all authors have approved the final article should be true and included in the disclosure.

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.

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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

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Registration in a public trials registry is a condition for publication of clinical trials in this journal in accordance with [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors](#) recommendations. Trials must register at or before the onset of patient enrolment. The clinical trial registration number should be included at the end of the abstract of the article. A clinical trial is defined as any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects of health outcomes. Health-related interventions include any intervention used to modify a biomedical or health-related outcome (for example drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, dietary interventions, and process-of-care changes). Health outcomes include any biomedical or health-related measures obtained in patients or participants, including pharmacokinetic measures and adverse events. Purely observational studies (those in which the assignment of the medical intervention is not at the discretion of the investigator) will not require registration.

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PREPARATION

Peer review

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the Editor-in-chief for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then sent to a Section Editor and to a minimum of one independent expert reviewer to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Section Editor and the Editor-in-chief are responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review](#).

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Please type all pages with double spacing and wide margins on one side of the paper. Title page, abstract, tables, legends to figures and reference list should each be provided on separate pages of the manuscript.

Use a true type font such as Times New Roman or Arial. The text should be in single-column format. Number the pages. In order to help our reviewers please number each line of the manuscript. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on

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Please **do not split** the article into separate files (title page as one file, text as another, etc.). Ensure that the letter 'l' and digit '1' (also letter 'O' and digit '0') have been used properly, and structure your article (tabs, indents, etc.) consistently. Characters not available on your computer (Greek letters, mathematical symbols, etc.) should not be left open but indicated by a unique code (e.g., α , @, #, etc., for the Greek letter). Such codes should be used consistently throughout the entire text. Please make a list of such codes and provide a key. Do not allow your computer to introduce word splits and do not use a 'justified' layout. Please adhere strictly to the general instructions on style/arrangement and, in particular, the reference style of the journal. It is very important that you save your file in the standard format for the program you are using. If your computer features the option to save files 'in flat ASCII', please do not use it.

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

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Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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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](#).

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- 2 Mackowiak PA, ed. Fever. Basic Mechanisms and Management. New York: Raven Press, 1991.
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