JOURNAL OF INFECTION AND CHEMOTHERAPY


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DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy (JIC) - official journal of the Japanese Society of Chemotherapy, The Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases, and Japanese Society for Infection Prevention and Control - welcomes original papers, laboratory or clinical, as well as case reports, notes, committee reports, surveillance and guidelines from all parts of the world on all aspects of chemotherapy, covering the pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, and control of infection, including treatment with anticancer drugs. Experimental studies on animal models and pharmacokinetics, and reports on epidemiology and clinical trials are particularly welcome.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Infection and Chemotherapy (JIC) — official journal of the Japanese Society of Chemotherapy, The Japanese Association for Infectious Diseases and Japanese Society for Infection Prevention and Control — welcomes original papers, laboratory or clinical, as well as case reports, notes, committee reports, surveillance and guidelines from all parts of the world on all aspects of chemotherapy, covering the pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, and control of infection, including treatment with anticancer drugs. Experimental studies on animal models and pharmacokinetics, and reports on epidemiology and clinical trials are particularly welcome.

Types of article

Original article

Original articles should be concise. Papers giving minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of drugs without supporting clinical observations should be submitted as Notes. The length of the text is less than 3,000 words excluding Acknowledgement, COI description, tables, figures and references. The manuscript should be structured into sections as Introduction, Materials and Methods or Patients and Methods, Results and Discussion. Abstract should be structured and less than 250 words. Keywords are required.

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Review articles are in principle solicited by the Editorial Committee. The length of the text is from 2500 to 5000 words excluding Acknowledgement and COI description. Abstract should be maximum 250 words, structured or unstructured. Keywords are required.

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Case reports should be relevant to medical practice in the fields of infection and chemotherapy and are to be presented as concisely as possible. No word limitation. References should be kept to an absolute minimum. The manuscript should be structured into sections as Introduction, Case Report and Discussion. Abstract should be unstructured and less than 250 words. Keywords are required.

Note

Notes should be concise reports. The length of the text is less than 1800 words excluding Abstract, Acknowledgement and COI description. Tables and/or figures should be up to 3, up to 15 references. The manuscript should not have any section headings. Abstract should be unstructured and less than 250 words. Keywords are required.

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**Reporting guidance**
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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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(Example: Contributor A was responsible for the organization and coordination of the trial. B was the chief investigator and responsible for the data analysis. A, B, C, D and E developed the trial design. All authors contributed to the writing of the final manuscript. All members of the xxx Study Team contributed to the management or administration of the trial.)

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Revised submissions should have the following:

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Example:

Reviewer 1

Comment #1: xxxxx xxx xxx.

Response #1: xxx xxxxxx xx.

- All "Instructions from Editorial Office for Revision", which are described in the Manuscript Note, should be followed.

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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.

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Subdivision - unnumbered sections

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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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**Results**

Results should be clear and concise.

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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.

**Conclusions**

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.

**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.

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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., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Individuals included in acknowledgements must also disclose the source of funding and any potential conflict of interest. In case paid service from individuals who are perceived to have conflict of interest was used during conducting clinical research or drafting the article, roles of such individuals must also be described.

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