TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

DESCRIPTION

Aims & Scope: This is the practical, bimonthly, research-based journal for all professionals concerned with the care of neonates and their families, both in hospital and the community. It aims to support the development of the essential practice, management, education and health promotion skills required by these professionals. The JNN will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information between the range of professionals working in this field; promote cooperation between these professionals; facilitate partnership care with families; provide information and informed opinion; promote innovation and change in the care of neonates and their families; and provide an education resource for this important rapidly developing field. All articles are critically reviewed by professionals working in the appropriate field. Opinions expressed in articles are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the publisher or of the NNA. JNN is indexed in Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), RCN Nursing Bibliography and British Nursing Index.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

EMCARE
Scopus
British Nursing Index
CINAHL
CISTI

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of paper
The journal welcomes contributions for publication from the following categories: Research Articles, Reviews, Contemporary Issues, Short Case Studies, Student Experiences, Guidelines and Best Practice Initiatives, Letters to the Editor, Book Reviews and Commentaries.

Research Articles should be between 2,500-3,500 words, including abstract and in-text references. Supporting statements (Conflict of Interest, Ethical Approval, Acknowledgements and the bibliographic reference list) are not included in the word count.

Review Articles should be between 3,000-5,000 words, including abstract and in-text references. Supporting statements (Conflict of Interest, Ethical Approval, Acknowledgements and the bibliographic reference list) are not included in the word count.

Case Studies are also welcome and these may be shorter in length.

Contemporary Issues should be 1,500-2,000 words. Papers that discuss contemporary issues within neonatal care, and stimulate debate, are welcomed. Authors who have ideas which address issues of substantive interest to the field, including those of a controversial nature, should consider submitting a Contemporary Issue piece. The issues must be current and, although they can be of national agenda, they must have international implications or be of relevance to an international audience. Contemporary Issues should be in editorial format, with no abstract, but with keywords and up to 8 references (following the style as outlined in this Guide).

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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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.

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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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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your wordprocessor.

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*Headings*
Headings should be appropriate to the nature of the paper. The use of headings enhances readability. Three categories of headings should be used: major ones should be typed in capital letter in the centre of the page and underlined, secondary ones should be typed in lower case (with an initial capital letter) in the left hand margin and underlined, minor ones typed in lower case and italicised.

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

*Methods – for Research Articles and Reviews*
Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

*Results*
Results should be clear and concise.

*Discussion*
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

*Conclusions*
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section.

Do not use 'he', 'his' etc. where the sex of the person is unknown; say 'the patient' etc. Avoid inelegant alternatives such as 'he/she'. Avoid sexist language.
Each section should begin on a separate page.

**Abstract**
A concise and factual abstract is required. 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 they must be cited in full, without reference to the reference list. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

The abstract should be between 100-150 words.

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Include three to ten keywords. These should be indexing terms that may be published with the abstract with the aim of increasing the likely accessibility of your paper to potential readers searching the literature. Therefore, ensure keywords are descriptive of the study.

**Abbreviations**
As this is an international journal, please note that abbreviations can be used but the full name of the organisation must be included. No abbreviations should be used in abstracts.

**Acknowledgements**
All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship as defined above should be listed in an Acknowledgements section. The Acknowledgements Section should be included on the Title Page of original submissions and transferred to the manuscript file in revised submissions.

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*Electronic artwork*

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- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
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**You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.**

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- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.
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2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)… Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown …'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
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