DESCRIPTION

Journal of Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders (JOCRD) is an international journal that publishes high quality research and clinically-oriented articles dealing with all aspects of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and related conditions (OC spectrum disorders; e.g., trichotillomania, hoarding, body dysmorphic disorder). The journal invites studies of clinical and non-clinical (i.e., student) samples of all age groups from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, neuroscience, and other medical and health sciences. The journal's broad focus encompasses classification, assessment, psychological and psychiatric treatment, prevention, psychopathology, neurobiology and genetics. Clinical reports (descriptions of innovative treatment methods) and book reviews on all aspects of OCD-related disorders will be considered, as will theoretical and review articles that make valuable contributions.

Suitable topics for manuscripts include:

- The boundaries of OCD and relationships with OC spectrum disorders
- Validation of assessments of obsessive-compulsive and related phenomena
- OCD symptoms in diverse social and cultural contexts
- Neurobiological and genetic factors in OCD and related conditions
- Experimental and descriptive psychopathology and epidemiological studies
- Studies on relationships among cognitive and behavioral variables in OCD and related disorders
- Interpersonal aspects of OCD and related disorders
- Evaluation of psychological and psychiatric treatment and prevention programs, and predictors of outcome.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Current Contents - Social & Behavioral Sciences
Google Scholar
PsycINFO
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Jesse Cougle, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States of America

Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Body dysmorphic disorder, Anxiety disorders, Treatment outcome
Founding Editor
Jonathan S. Abramowitz, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America

Associate Editors
Amitai Abramovitch, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, United States of America
OCD, OCRD, Meta Analysis, Comorbidity, Neuropsychology, Cognitive Function, Executive Function

Ulrike Buhlmann, University of Münster, Münster, Germany
OC Spectrum Disorders, Psychotherapy Research, Mental Health Stigma

Thomas A. Ferguson, Baylor University, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Waco, Texas, United States of America
Anxiety, Assessment, Health anxiety, Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Ulrike Buhlmann, Karolinska Institute, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Stockholm, Sweden
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Hoarding disorder, Tourette syndrome, Internet-delivered cognitive behavior therapy, Epidemiology

Wayne K. Goodman, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), deep brain stimulation (DBS)

Han-Joo Lee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Department of Psychology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States of America
Anxiety Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders, PTSD, Cognitive Biases

Adam B. Lewin, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, United States of America
OCD, Tourette, Anxiety, Misophonia, Tic

Editorial Board Members
Fanny A. Dietel, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany
Anxiety disorders, Obsessive-compulsive disorders, and Body image disorders

Frederick Aardema, University of Montreal, Department of Psychiatry, Montréal, Quebec, Canada
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Inference-Based Cognitive Therapy

Jonathan S. Abramowitz, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America
OCD, Anxiety, Exposure Therapy

Martin Antony, Toronto Metropolitan University, Department of Psychology, Toronto, Canada
Anxiety disorders, Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Cognitive-behavioural therapy, Perfectionism

Catherine Ayers, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States of America
Delivery of personalized treatments, digital delivery, loneliness, and functional interventions for hoarding.

Noah Berman, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Emotion Regulation, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Shannon Blakey, RTI International, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States of America
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Posttraumatic stress disorder, Exposure therapy, Behavioral activation, Anxiety disorders, Suicide prevention, Alcohol use disorder, Veterans

John Calamari, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science, Department of Psychology, North Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Anxiety Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders, Risk Factors, Hoarding Disorder

Gregory Chasson, Illinois Institute of Technology, Department of Psychology, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Hoarding, Anxiety, Autism Spectrum Disorder

David Clark, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada
Cognitive Basis of OCD, Unwanted Intrusive Thoughts

Christine Coneleà, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America
Tourette Syndrome, Tic Disorders, Pediatric OCD, Compulsivity, Neuromodulation, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Brett J. Deacon, Illawarra Anxiety Clinic, Mount Pleasant, New South Wales, Australia
Nature and exposure-based treatment of anxiety, critical analysis of the validity and utility of biomedical approaches to psychological problems

Damiaan Denys, Amsterdam UMC Location AMC, Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Misophonia, Anxiety, Neurobiology, Deep Brain Stimulation

Guy Doron, Reichman University Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Herzliya, Israel
Clinical Psychology, OCD and related disorders, mHealth

Darin Dougherty, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
OCD, Neuroimaging, Neuromodulation

Cornelia Exner, Leipzig University Institute of Psychology, Leipzig, Germany
Neuropsychology of mental disorders, Emotional and interpersonal mechanisms in mental disorders, Psychotherapy research in relation to efficacy and mechanisms of cognitive-behavioral interventions, Obsessive-compulsive disorders, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Brian A. Fallon, Columbia University, New York, New York, United States of America
Hypochondriasis, Illness Anxiety Disorder, Post-infection Syndromes

Jeanne Fama, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Cognitive behavioural therapy, Body dysmorphia

Lara J. Farrell, Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland, Australia
Developmental Psychopathology, Assessment and Treatment of Child Anxiety, Obsessive-compulsive and Related Disorders

Naomi Fineberg, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom
Obsessive compulsive and related disorders, Trial design, Clinical psychopharmacology, Neurocognitive models

Christopher Flessner, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States of America
OCD, Hair pulling, Skin picking, BFRB, Parenting

Leonardo F. Fontenelle, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Institute of Psychiatry, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders, Transdiagnostic constructs, Lifestyle, Stressful life events, Naturalistic studies

Jennifer Freeman, Brown University Warren Alpert Medical School, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America
Pediatric anxiety, pediatric OCD, cognitive behavioral treatment, therapist training

Randy Frost, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, United States of America
OCD, Hoarding, Perfectionism

David H. Gleaves, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia
Body dysmorphic disorder, Eating disorders, Trauma, Psychometrics

Jon Grant, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Addictive Disorders, Compulsive and Impulsive Disorders

Benjamin David Greenberg, Brown University, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America
OCD, PTSD, Neurocircuitry, Neuromodulation, Neurosurgery

Jessica R. Grisham, University of New South Wales School of Psychology, Kensington, New South Wales, Australia
OCD, Hoarding disorder, Anxiety disorders

Mujgan Inozu, Hacettepe University, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey
Cultural vulnerability factors in OCD

Ryan Jacoby, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP), Intolerance of Uncertainty, Repetitive Negative Thinking

Nancy J. Keuthen, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
Trichotillomania, Excoriation Disorder, OCD

Sumant Khanna, Psychiatric Centre, Haryana, India
OCD

Vahid Khozravani, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
Suicide, Bipolar disorder, Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Schizophrenia, Psychiatric disorders, Psychological Factors, Psychometric

Lorrin Koran, Stanford University, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, California, United States of America
OCD, Compulsive Buying, Skin Picking, Gadolinium Deposition Disease

Georgina Krebs, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Cognitive behaviour therapy, Body dysmorphic disorder, Adolescence, Behavioural genetics, Epidemiology, Low-intensity treatments, Transdiagnostic processes

Michael Kyrios, Flinders University College of Education Psychology and Social Work, Bedford Park, Australia
OCD, Hoarding, Buying-Shopping Disorder, Wellbeing, Anxiety

Christine Lochner, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa
OCD and related disorders, Problematic use of the internet

David Mataix-Cols, Karolinska Institute, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Stockholm, Sweden
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Tourette Syndrome, Hoarding Disorder, Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Anxiety Disorders

Joseph F. McGuire, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America
Anxiety Disorders, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders, Tic Disorders, Tourette's Syndrome, Trichotillomania

Dean McKay, Fordham University, Department of Psychology, Bronx, New York, United States of America

Ross G Menzies, University of Technology Sydney Graduate School of Health, Broadway, Australia

Euripides Miguel, University of Sao Paulo, SAO PAULO, Brazil

Steffen Moritz, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany

Dean McKay, Fordham University, Department of Psychology, Bronx, New York, United States of America

Anxiety disorders, Obsessive compulsive related disorders, Cognitive-behavior therapy

Anxiety disorders, Obsessive compulsive related disorders, Cognitive-behavior therapy

Rumination, Death Anxiety, eTherapy, Phenomenology, Treatment

Rumination, Death Anxiety, eTherapy, Phenomenology, Treatment

Anxiety disorders, Obsessive compulsive related disorders, Cognitive-behavior therapy

Body-focused Repetitive Behaviors, Metacognitive Training, Self-help, Trichotillomania, Virtual Reality

Body-focused Repetitive Behaviors, Metacognitive Training, Self-help, Trichotillomania, Virtual Reality

OCD, Anxiety, CBT, Treatment, Emotion Regulation

OCD, Anxiety, CBT, Treatment, Emotion Regulation

Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Hoarding disorder, Compulsive buying shopping disorder, Anxiety, Cognitive behaviour therapy

Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Hoarding disorder, Compulsive buying shopping disorder, Anxiety, Cognitive behaviour therapy

Anxiety disorders, Obsessive compulsive related disorders, Cognitive-behavior therapy

Body-focused Repetitive Behaviors, Metacognitive Training, Self-help, Trichotillomania, Virtual Reality

Body-focused Repetitive Behaviors, Metacognitive Training, Self-help, Trichotillomania, Virtual Reality

OCD, Anxiety, ERP, CBT, Experimental psychopathology of anxiety and related disorders, Emotion

Anxiety, ERP, CBT, Experimental psychopathology of anxiety and related disorders, Emotion

Anxiety symptoms/diagnoses, Specific instrument validation, Initiating new intervention studies in primary care and secondary care and treatment and assessment of obsessive compulsive disorders, RCT's, Psychotherapy

Anxiety symptoms/diagnoses, Specific instrument validation, Initiating new intervention studies in primary care and secondary care and treatment and assessment of obsessive compulsive disorders, RCT's, Psychotherapy

OCD, Anxiety, CBT, Treatment, Emotion Regulation

OCD, Anxiety, CBT, Treatment, Emotion Regulation

Body dysmorphic disorder, Olfactory reference disorder

Body dysmorphic disorder, Olfactory reference disorder

John Piacentini, University of California Los Angeles, Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, Los Angeles, California, United States of America

Pediatric OCD and Spectrum, Tourette's and Anxiety Disorders, Randomized controlled trials, Treatment mechanisms

Pediatric OCD and Spectrum, Tourette's and Anxiety Disorders, Randomized controlled trials, Treatment mechanisms

Christine Purdon, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

OCD, Obsessions, Compulsions, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders

OCD, Obsessions, Compulsions, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, Anxiety, Anxiety Disorders

Adam Radomsky, Concordia University, Montréal, Quebec, Canada

OCD, Anxiety disorders, Experimental psychopathology, Cognitive therapy, CBT, Treatment development

OCD, Anxiety disorders, Experimental psychopathology, Cognitive therapy, CBT, Treatment development

Eric G. C. Rassin, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Decision making, Bia, Thought control

Decision making, Bia, Thought control

Scott L. Rauch, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America

Neuroimaging, OCD, PTSD, Telehealth

Neuroimaging, OCD, PTSD, Telehealth

Lillian Reuman, Stonehill College, Faculty of Psychology, Easton, Massachusetts, United States of America

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Symptom dimensions, Posttraumatic stress disorder, Family accommodation

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Symptom dimensions, Posttraumatic stress disorder, Family accommodation

Emily Ricketts, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States of America

Sleep and circadian disturbance and intervention (i.e., Behavior therapy, Light therapy, Novel and alternative therapies) in youth and adults with persistent tic disorders, Body focused repetitive behavior disorders and OCD

Sleep and circadian disturbance and intervention (i.e., Behavior therapy, Light therapy, Novel and alternative therapies) in youth and adults with persistent tic disorders, Body focused repetitive behavior disorders and OCD

Bradley Riemann, Rogers Behavioral Health Oconomowoc Main Campus, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, United States of America

Anxiety Disorders, OCD

Anxiety Disorders, OCD

Karen Rowa, McMaster University and St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Anxiety Treatment and Research Clinic, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Family Accommodation, Treatment Outcome, Hoarding Disorder

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, Family Accommodation, Treatment Outcome, Hoarding Disorder

Paul Salkovskis, University of Oxford, Department of Experimental Psychology, Oxford, United Kingdom

OCD, Cognitive Behavioural Theory, Hoarding

OCD, Cognitive Behavioural Theory, Hoarding

Claudio Sica, University of Florence, Department of Health Sciences, Firenze, Italy

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders, Anxiety, Personality, Disorders, Psychopathy, Cognitive-Behavior Therapy, Psychopathology, Cognitive Constructs, Experimental Psychopathology

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders, Anxiety, Personality, Disorders, Psychopathy, Cognitive-Behavior Therapy, Psychopathology, Cognitive Constructs, Experimental Psychopathology

Jedidiah Siev, Swarthmore College, Department of Psychology, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, United States of America

OCD, Scrupulosity

OCD, Scrupulosity

Gregoris Simos, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

Anxiety, Uncertainty, CBT, Emotion Regulation, Perfectionism

Anxiety, Uncertainty, CBT, Emotion Regulation, Perfectionism
H. Blair Simpson, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, New York, United States of America
How to improve treatments for people with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and related disorders, Effects of medication and cognitive-behavioral therapy to brain imaging studies

Dan Stein, University of Cape Town Division of Emergency Medicine, Cape Town, South Africa
Anxiety and related disorders, Psychiatry in Africa, Philosophy of psychiatry

Gail Steketee, Boston University School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Hoarding, Obsessive Compulsive Spectrum Disorders

Eric A. Storch, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Laura J. Summerfeldt, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
Incompleteness, NJRES, Cognitive Processing, Personality

Berta J. Summers, University of North Carolina Wilmington, Department of Psychology, Wilmington, North Carolina, United States of America
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Body dysmorphic disorder, Anxiety pathology, Cognitive biases, Safety behaviors, Virtual reality, Treatment outcome

Steven Taylor, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Psychology of Pandemics, Anxiety Disorders, OCD, PTSD, Health Anxiety

Johanna Thompson-Hollands, Boston Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
PTSD, Family interventions, Social support, Accommodation, Veterans

Kiara Timpano, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, United States of America
Anxiety, OC Spectrum Conditions, Transdiagnostic Risk

Odile Van den Heuvel, Amsterdam UMC Location VUMC, Department of Anatomy & Neuroscience, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Anxiety, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation, Parkinson’s Disease, Neuroimaging

David M. Veale, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
body dysmorphic disorder

Hilary M. Weingarden, Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School, Cornell Institute for Reproductive Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Emotion-Based Risk (e.g., for Suicide, Substance Use) in Obsessive-Compulsive Related Disorders, Use of Technology to Enhance Assessment and Intervention

Michael G. Wheaton, Barnard College, Department of Psychology, New York, New York, United States of America
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Hoarding disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

Stephen P. H. Whiteside, Mayo Clinic, Scottsdale, Arizona, United States of America
Pediatric, OCD and Anxiety Disorders

Sabine Wilhelm, Massachusetts General Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
OCD, Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Digital health, Smartphone based treatment

Monnica Williams, University of Ottawa School of Psychology, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
OCD, PTSD, Cultural Diversity, Racism

Shiu Fung Wong, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Experimental methodology to examine the causal and maintaining factors underlying obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

Douglas W. Woods, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States of America
Behavior therapy, OC-spectrum disorders, Trichotillomania, Tic disorders, Tourette disorder, Excoriation disorder

Kevin Wu, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois, United States of America
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Anxiety, Assessment,

Keong Yap, Australian Catholic University - Strathfield Campus, Strathfield, Australia
Obsessive-compulsive disorder, Compulsive buying, Hoarding disorder, Mindfulness and compassion, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy

Chencheng Zhang, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine and Ruijin Hospital, Center for functional neurosurgery, Shanghai, China
Neuromodulation, Clinical Neuroscience, Brain-Machine Interface, Compulsive Behavior, Neuropsychiatry

Joseph Zohar, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel
PTSD, OCD, Depression
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.
To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

SUBMISSION TYPES
Research paper: Clinical and non-clinical research dealing with all aspects of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and related conditions (OC spectrum disorders; e.g., trichotillomania, hoarding, body dysmorphic disorder)

Review: The journal welcomes systematic reviews and meta-analysis that make valuable contributions on all aspects of OCD-related disorders.

Short communication: A condensed paper with a brief scientific message.

Correspondence: Letters in response to papers published in journal.

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.

Studies in humans and animals
If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the
Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Research Council’s Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

**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 conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. If no such conflict of interest exists, please include the statement 'The authors declare no conflict of interest.' Authors should upload this statement as a separate file to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step.

Editors for JOCRD must disclose this position and how it was handled within the review process as part of their conflict of interest statement. We recommend using the following text: Given their role as Editor/Associate Editor/Guest Editor, [NAME] had no involvement in the peer-review of this article and has no access to information regarding its peer-review. Full responsibility for the editorial process for this article was delegated to [NAME of delegated editor].

**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 "allowlist". 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.

**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.

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.

Funding body agreements and policies
Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow Authors to comply with their funder’s open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of existing agreements are available online. Please see below ("After acceptance") for compliance with NIH Public access policy.

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 Language Editing service available from Elsevier’s Language Services.

Reporting clinical trials
Randomized controlled trials should be presented according to the CONSORT guidelines. At manuscript submission, authors must provide the CONSORT checklist accompanied by a flow diagram that illustrates the progress of patients through the trial, including recruitment, enrollment, randomization, withdrawal and completion, and a detailed description of the randomization procedure. The CONSORT checklist and template flow diagram are available online.

Systematic Review or Meta-analysis
For systematic reviews and meta-analysis the journal recommends following the PRISMA guidelines.

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.

PREPARATION

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.

NEW SUBMISSIONS
Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.
As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.
References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

Formatting requirements

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Please ensure the text of your paper is double-spaced—this is an essential peer review requirement.

Figures and tables embedded in text

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

Peer review

This journal operates a double 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 one independent expert reviewer 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.

Double anonymized review

This journal uses double anonymized review, which means the identities of the authors are concealed from the reviewers, and vice versa. More information is available on our website. To facilitate this, please include the following separately:

Title page (with author details): This should include the title, authors' names, affiliations, acknowledgements and any Declaration of Interest statement, and a complete address for the corresponding author including an e-mail address.

Anonymized manuscript (no author details): The main body of the paper (including the references, figures, tables and any acknowledgements) should not include any identifying information, such as the authors' names or affiliations.

Appeal Process

If your paper is rejected and you believe the peer review process was not fair, an appeal may be sent to the Editor via email.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). 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
Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. If the focus of the paper is on a disorder other than OCD (as defined in DSM-IV.TR), provide a rationale for including the disorder as an obsessive-compulsive related disorder (see Editorial Guidance section).

Methods
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.

Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

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. Be sure to include limitations of the present study and suggestions for future research.

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.

Clinical reports and case histories
The Journal will consider clinical reports that articulate the treatment of OCD or related disorders using any theoretical framework (biological, behavioral, cognitive, gestalt, humanistic, psychodynamic, and others). Clinical reports should use the following format (maximum manuscript length is 30 pages in total):

1. Theoretical and Research Basis for the Treatment
2. Case Introduction (presenting complaints, history, etc.)
3. Assessment (what instruments were used [and justification if needed])
4. Case Conceptualization (discuss the clinician's thinking about the case and the treatment selection)
5. Course of Treatment and Assessment of Progress (Describe what happened during treatment and the outcome at post-treatment and follow up. If possible, use single case research design methodology; see Barlow, Nock, & Hersen [2009])

6. Complicating Factors (if any, including medical management)
7. Treatment Implications of the Case
8. Recommendations to Clinicians and Students

Shorter communications/Brief reports
This option is designed to allow publication of research reports that are not suitable for publication as regular articles. Shorter Communications or Brief Reports are appropriate for articles with a specialized focus or of particular didactic value. Manuscripts should be between 3000-5000 words, and must not exceed the upper word limit. This limit includes the abstract, text, and references, but not the title page, tables and figures.

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. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-
case 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. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are 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.

**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 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. 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.

**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. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**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.).

**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 xxxx, 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.

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 build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
• For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
• Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

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
Regardless of the application used, 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, half-tones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.
Please do not:
• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
• Supply files that are too low in resolution.
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

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) in addition to color reproduction in print. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

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.

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.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

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 formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
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:
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:

Reference to a conference paper or poster presentation:

Reference to software:

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

**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.

**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 requires 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. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected 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.

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

**Special Issues**

A special issue focuses on a specific area of research that has a broad appeal and falls within the aims and scope of the journal. The Guest Editor(s) handle the peer review process and the special issues should be reviewed by no fewer than two independent experts. The Editor(s) is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles.

Guest 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 guest 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.

**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.

**Offprints**
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized [Share Link](https://www.elsevier.com) providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**Reviewers**
All reviews of papers are handled through the online submission system. For guidelines on how to review for the journal please visit the [Reviewer Hub](https://www.elsevier.com).

**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.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com