



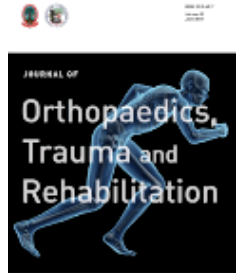
JOURNAL OF ORTHOPAEDICS, TRAUMA AND REHABILITATION

Official journal of the [Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association](#) and [Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons](#)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **Description** **p.1**
- **Abstracting and Indexing** **p.1**
- **Editorial Board** **p.1**
- **Guide for Authors** **p.5**



ISSN: 2210-4917

DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation (JOTR) is the official publication of the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association (HKOA) and the Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons (HKCOS). It is published twice a year, in June and December, by Elsevier.

The Journal is committed to the dissemination of high-quality research related to the latest trends and advances in orthopaedics, trauma, orthopaedic rehabilitation and related knowledge from all countries. The Journal invites original contributions including Original Articles, Review Articles, Case Reports, and Letters to the Editor.

Indexed in: DOAJ, Embase, ESCI (Emerging Sources Citation Index), ScienceDirect, Scopus, SIIC Data Bases

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

EMBASE
SIIC Data Bases
ScienceDirect
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief

Sheung-Tung Ho, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Caritas Medical Centre, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

Tun-Hing Lui, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, North District Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

e-Editor

Siu-Bon Woo, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Kwong Wah Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Deputy e-Editor

Tsz-Lung Choi, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, United Christian Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Managing editor (publication)

Ming Yu Chiu, Caritas Medical Centre

Associate Editors

Wai-Lam Chan, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Yee-Man Jackie Chau, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Kwong Wah Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Ka-Kin Cheung, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Tuen Mun Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Chi-Kit Chiu, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Tseung Kwan O Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Leung-Kim Hung, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Wing-Lok Kam, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Yan Chai Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Tse Ping Lam, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Yuen-Fai Leung, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Tseung Kwan O Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Ka-Kin Samuel Ling, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, North District Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Chun-Man Ma, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, North District Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Kwai-Ming Siu, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Princess Margaret Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Kai-Tsun Michael To, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong

Nang-Man Raymond Wong, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, United Christian Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Siu-Fai Henry Yip, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

International Advisory Board

Jae-Hoon Ahn, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, The Republic of Korea

Richard D. Ferkel, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, UCLA School of Medicine, California, USA

Sean P.F. Hughes, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Imperial College London, London, UK

A. Stephen Isham, Coeur d'Alene Foot & Ankle Surgery Ctr., Coeur d'Alene, USA

Manabu Ito, Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hokkaido University, Kita ku, Sapporo, , Japan

Eng-Hin Lee, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Nicola Maffulli, Centre for Sports and Exercise Medicine, Mile End Hospital, Queen Mary, University of London (QMUL), London, UK

Keith W. Michael, Department of Orthopaedics, Emory Orthopaedics & Spine Center, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Mark S. Myerson, The Institute for Foot and Ankle Reconstruction, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

Robert Pho, Yong Yoo Lin School of Medicine, Division of Musculoskeletal Oncology, Department of Hand & Reconstructive Microsurgery, The National University of Singapore, Singapore

Thomas S. Roukis, Podiatry, Gundersen Lutheran Health System, La Crosse, Wisconsin, USA

Peter J. Stern, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Masato Takao, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Teikyo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

C. Niek van Dijk, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Lowell Scott Weil, Department of Orthopedics, Weil Foot & Ankle Institute, Des Plaines, Illinois, USA

Chinese Advisory Board

Chetwyn C.H. Chan, Department of Rehabilitation Sciences, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Kai-ming Chan, Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology, Prince of Wales Hospital, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Kow-Tak Chan, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Nik-Hang Chan, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Hong Kong), Kowloon, Hong Kong

Wai-Sin Chan, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Centro Hospitalar Conde de Sao Januario, Macao

Shi-Yi Chen, Department of Sports Medicine and Arthroscopic Surgery, Fudan University, Huashan Hospital, Shanghai, China

James Chung-Kit Cheng, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, United Christian Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Kenneth Man-Chee Cheung, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Eric Ping Chien, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Ping-Hong Chin, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Hong Kong), Kowloon, Hong Kong

Kwok-Hing Chiu, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong

Peter Kwong-Yuen Chiu, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Chi-Ping Chow, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital, Happy valley, Hong Kong

Shew-Ping Chow, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Yuk-Yin Chow, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Tuen Mun Hospital, Hong Kong

On-Ming Chung, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Princess Margaret Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Geng-Ting Dang, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China

David Jin-Sheng Fang, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Louis Kuo-Tai Fu, Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology, Prince of Wales Hospital, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Kwai-Yau Fung, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Li-Qiang Gu, The First Affiliated Hospital, Department of Microsurgery and Orthopedic Trauma, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China

Yu-Dong Gu, Huashan Hospital, Department of Hand Surgery, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

Pak-Cheong Ho, Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology, Prince of Wales Hospital, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Louis Che-Shek Hsu, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Stephen Yun-Chiang Hsu, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Princess Margaret Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Fuk-Keung Ip, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital, Hong Kong

Wing-Yuk Ip, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Shekhar-Madhukar Kumta, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong

Albert Ying-Lee Lam, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Pui-Yau Lau, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, United Christian Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Yuen-Lun Lee, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Tseung Kwan O Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

John Chi-Yan Leong, Chairman, Hong Kong Hospital Authority, Hong Kong

Kwok-Sui Leung, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong

Ping-Chung Leung, School of Biomedical Sciences, Stem Cell and Regeneration Program, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

Keith Dip-Kei Luk, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Arthur Fuk-Tat Mak, School of Biomedical Sciences, Stem Cell and Regeneration Program, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

Kan-Hing Mak, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital, Hong Kong

Hon-Ming Man, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Centro Hospitalar Conde de Sao Januario, Macao

Wai-Kit Ngai, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, North District Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Wan-Yiu Shen, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Hong Kong), Kowloon, Hong Kong

Yat-Cheong So, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Hong Kong), Kowloon, Hong Kong

Ju-Yu Tang, Xiangya Hospital, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China

Ning Tang, Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology, Prince of Wales Hospital, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong

Yuan-Kun Tu, Department of Orthopaedics, E-Da Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Yuk-Leung Wai, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Yan Chai Hospital, New Territories, Hong Kong

Man-Shun Wong, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Private Practice, Hong Kong

Wing-Cheung Wong, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Kwong Wah Hospital, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Stephen Wing-Cheung Wu, Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital, Hong Kong

Guang-Rong Yu, School of Medicine; Tongji Hospital, Tongji Hospital, Tongji University, Shanghai, China
Jia-Kai Zhu, The First Affiliated Hospital, Department of Microsurgery and Orthopedic Trauma, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China
Yong-Qing Zhuang, 2nd Clinical Medical College, Department of Hand and Microvascular Surgery, Shenzhen People's Hospital, Jinan University, Shenzhen, China

The Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association

Board of Trustees

NG Kin-Wah Bobby , President, HKOA
WONG Wing-Yee Clara , Honorary Secretary, HKOA

The Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Board of Trustees

CHIU Kwong-Yuen Peter , President, HKCOS
YAU Wai-Pan , Chief Censor, HKCOS
CHAN Wai-Lam , Deputy Censor, HKCOS

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The *Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation (JOTR)* is the official peer-reviewed, open access journal of the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association and the Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons. The journal aims to publish high-quality scientific papers that contribute to orthopaedics, trauma, orthopaedic rehabilitation and related knowledge from all countries. Review articles, research papers, case reports and letters to the editor are accepted. The journal is published twice a year, in June and December, by Elsevier.

The Editorial Board requires authors to be in compliance with the *Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals*, which are compiled by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), and which are available at <http://www.icmje.org>.

This Guide for Authors is revised periodically by the Editors as needed. Authors should visit the [journal's homepage](#) for the latest version of this guide. Authors are requested to ensure that submissions adhere exactly to the stated instructions and format. Any manuscript not prepared according to this Guide will be returned immediately to the author(s) without review.

Types of article

The categories of articles that are published in the journal are listed and described below. Please select the category that best describes your paper. If your paper does not fall into any of these categories, please contact the Editorial Office.

Review articles

These should aim to provide the reader with a balanced overview of an important and topical issue in research or clinical practice. They should cover aspects of a topic in which scientific consensus exists as well as aspects that remain controversial and are the subject of ongoing scientific research. All articles and data sources reviewed should include information about the specific type of study or analysis, population, intervention, exposure, and tests or outcomes. All articles or data sources should be selected systematically for inclusion in the review and critically evaluated. The format for review articles will be jointly decided by the Editors and the contributing author(s).

Format guide

- Word limit: 4000 words (excluding abstract and references)
- References: 50 or less
- Abstract: up to 150 words, unstructured (i.e., no subheadings)
- Keywords: up to 5 (in alphabetical order)
- Tables/Figures: no limit, but data in text should not be repeated extensively in tables or figures.

Research papers

These articles typically include randomized trials, intervention studies, studies of screening and diagnostic tests, laboratory and animal studies, cohort studies, cost-effectiveness analyses, case-control studies, and surveys with high response rates, which represent new and significant contributions to the field.

Section headings should be: Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conflicts of Interest Statement, Funding/Support Statement, Acknowledgements (if any), and References.

The Keywords should include not more than 5 important words that would facilitate Internet searching for the article.

The Introduction should provide a brief background to the subject of the paper, explain the importance of the study, and state a precise study question or purpose.

The Methods section should describe the study design and methods (including the study setting and dates, patients/participants with inclusion and exclusion criteria, patient samples or animal specimens used, the essential features of any interventions, the main outcome measures, the laboratory methods followed, or data sources and how these were selected for the study), and state the statistical procedures employed in the research.

The Results section should comprise the study results presented in a logical sequence, supplemented by tables and/or figures. Take care that the text does not repeat data that are presented in tables and/or figures. Only emphasize and summarize the essential features of the main results.

The Discussion section should be used to emphasize the new and important aspects of the study, placing the results in context with published literature, the implications of the findings, and the conclusions that follow from the study results.

Format guide

- Word limit: 3500 words (excluding abstract and references)
- References: 30 or less
- Abstract: up to 150 words, structured (with the subheadings 'Background/Purpose', 'Methods', 'Results' and 'Conclusion')
- Keywords: up to 5 (in alphabetical order)
- Tables/Figures: no limit, but data in text should not be repeated extensively in tables or figures

Case reports

These are short discussions of a case or case series with unique features not previously described that make an important teaching point or scientific observation. They may describe novel techniques or use of equipment, or new information on diseases of importance. Section headings should be: Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Case Report, Discussion, Conflicts of Interest Statement, Funding/Support Statement, Acknowledgements (if any), and References.

The Introduction should describe the purpose of the present report, the significance of the disease and its specificity, and briefly review the relevant literature.

The Case Report should include statements of the problem, patient history, diagnosis, treatment, outcome and any other information pertinent to the case(s).

The Discussion should compare, analyze and discuss the similarities and differences between the reported case and similar cases reported in other published articles. The importance or specificity of the case should be restated when discussing the differential diagnoses. Suggest the prognosis of the disease and possibility of prevention.

Format guide

- Word limit: 2000 words (excluding abstract and references)
- References: 10 or less
- Abstract: up to 150 words, unstructured (i.e., no subheadings)
- Keywords: up to 5 (in alphabetical order)
- Tables/Figures: no limit, but data in text should not be repeated extensively in tables or figures

Letters to the Editor

Brief letters of constructive comments in response to previously published *JOTR* articles are welcome. These may also include interesting cases that do not meet the requirement of being truly exceptional, and other communications of general interest. Letters are edited, sometimes extensively, to sharpen their focus. They may be sent for peer review at the discretion of *JOTR* Editors. Letters are selected based on clarity, significance, and space.

Format guide

- Word limit: 500 words (excluding references)
- References: 10 or less
- Tables/Figures: 1 table and/or 1 figure
- No subheadings
- Article title is required
- Corresponding author's mailing and e-mail addresses must be included

Contact details for submission

Manuscripts (meaning all submission items, including all text, tables, artwork, cover letter, conflicts of interest disclosures, and any other required documents/material) must be submitted online to the *JOTR* through the Elsevier [EVISE site](#). This site will guide authors stepwise through the submission

process. If assistance is required, please refer to the tutorials for authors and/or customer support that are available on the EVISE site; you may also contact the Editorial Office. Please do not post, fax or e-mail your manuscripts to the Editorial Office.

Editorial Office

Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation (JOTR)
c/o The Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Room 905, 9th Floor
Hong Kong Academy of Medicine Jockey Club Building
99 Wong Chuk Hang Road, Aberdeen
Hong Kong SAR, China
Tel: (852) 2871-8722
Fax: (852) 2873-4077
E-mails: jotr@ejotr.org or hkcos@hkcos.org.hk
Official websites: www.e-jotr.com and www.ejotr.org

Page charges

While colour figures will be reproduced on the journal's Website in colour free of charge, authors will be charged US\$200 per page that has colour figures in the print journal to cover the cost of printing in colour. Authors must inform the *JOTR* Editorial Office upon manuscript acceptance if they intend to keep any colour figures for publication in the print journal, otherwise all colour figures will be converted to greyscale as default.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

Please see our information pages on [Ethics in publishing](#) and [Ethical guidelines for journal publication](#).

Human and animal rights

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; [Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals](#). 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 Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed.

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 there are no conflicts of interest then please state this: 'Conflicts of interest: none'. [More information](#).

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 or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' section of our ethics policy 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 originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service [CrossCheck](#).

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.

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.

Clinical trial results

In line with the position of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, the journal will not consider results posted in the same clinical trials registry in which primary registration resides to be prior publication if the results posted are presented in the form of a brief structured (less than 500 words) abstract or table. However, divulging results in other circumstances (e.g., investors' meetings) is discouraged and may jeopardise consideration of the manuscript. Authors should fully disclose all posting in registries of results of the same or closely related work.

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.

Registration of clinical trials

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.

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.

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 then this should be stated.

Open access

This is a subsidized open access journal where the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association and the Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons pay for the publishing costs incurred by the journal. Authors do not have to pay any Article Processing Charge or Open Access Publication Fee. All articles published open access will be immediately and permanently free on ScienceDirect for everyone to read, download, copy and distribute. Permitted third party (re)use is that outlined by the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) license, which allows users to copy and distribute the Article, provided this is not done for commercial purposes and further does not permit distribution of the Article if it is changed or edited in any way, and provided the user gives appropriate credit (with a link to the formal publication through the relevant DOI), provides a link to the license, and that the licensor is not represented as endorsing the use made of the work. The full details of the license are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

Green open access

Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our [green open access page](#) for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. [Find out more.](#)

Elsevier Publishing Campus

The Elsevier Publishing Campus (www.publishingcampus.com) is an online platform offering free lectures, interactive training and professional advice to support you in publishing your research. The College of Skills training offers modules on how to prepare, write and structure your article and explains how editors will look at your paper when it is submitted for publication. Use these resources, and more, to ensure that your submission will be the best that you can make it.

Language (usage and editing services)

Please write your text in good English (using British English spelling). 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 English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's WebShop (<http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/>) or visit our customer support site (<http://support.elsevier.com>) for more information.

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 and copies of the consents or evidence that such consents have been obtained must be provided to Elsevier on request. 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.

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.

Submit your article

Please submit your article at the journal's [EVISE site](#).

Referees

Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential referees. For more details, visit our [Support site](#). Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

Additional information

The following documents must be included in your submission. Items (1) and (2) are mandatory. Items (3), (4), (5) and (6) are required only if they are applicable to your manuscript.

(1) Cover Letter. This must include the following information:

- title of the manuscript
- corresponding author's details (name, e-mail, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers)
- a statement that the material contained in the manuscript has not been previously published and is not being concurrently submitted elsewhere
- persons who do not fulfill the requirements to be listed as authors but who nevertheless contributed to the manuscript (such as those who provided writing assistance, for example) should be disclosed
- list of manuscripts that have been published, submitted, or are in press that are similar to the submission to the *JOTR* (and include in your submission copies of those similar manuscripts so that *JOTR* Editors can be assured there is no overlap)
- the signature of the corresponding author

(2) Authorship, Conflicts of Interest, Copyright Transfer and Ethics Statement.

- Each author's contribution to the manuscript should be confirmed.
 - Any and all potential and actual conflicts of interest should be listed and the details of the conflict(s) described.
 - In the event that your manuscript is accepted for publication in the *JOTR*, you are required to transfer all copyright ownership in and relating to the work to the Hong Kong Orthopaedic Association and the Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons.
 - Authors are required to certify that patients' rights and confidentiality have been well protected in all aspects and they consented to the study described in the manuscript, and that all relevant ethical safeguards have been met in relation to patient protection or animal experimentation.
- Please use the [JOTR Authorship, Conflicts of Interest, Copyright Transfer and Ethics Statement](#). Your signature and those of ALL your coauthors must be included.

(3) Ethics Committee Approval. Articles covering the use of human or animal samples in research, or human or animal experiments must be accompanied by a letter of approval from the relevant review committee or authorities.

(4) Signed Statement of Informed Consent. Articles where human subjects can be identified in descriptions, photographs or pedigrees in the manuscript must be accompanied by a signed statement of informed consent to publish (in print and online) the descriptions, photographs and pedigrees from each patient who can be identified. You may use the [JOTR Consent Form for Publication of Photographs/Information of Identifiable Patients](#) if you do not have your own.

(5) Copyright Permission. If you have reproduced or adapted material from other copyrighted sources, the letter(s) of permission from the copyright holder(s) to reproduce or adapt the copyrighted sources must be supplied. Otherwise, such material must be removed from your manuscript.

(6) Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) flowchart for randomized controlled trials submitted for publication.

PREPARATION

Peer review

This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions are typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers 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. [More information on types of peer review](#).

Use of word processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: <http://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication>). 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.

Article structure

Subdivision - unnumbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply 'the text'.

Introduction

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

Materials and 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.

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.

Conclusion

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

Essential title page information

The title page should contain the following information (in order, from the top to bottom of the page):

- **Article type.**

- **Article title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

- **Author names* and affiliations.** Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. (*Author names should be spelled out in full, and the name of each author should be written with the family name first, e.g., Cheung Yuen-Lam. There should normally not be more than 6 authors per paper. Authorship is restricted only to direct participants who have contributed significantly to the work.) Present the authors' affiliations (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 affiliation. Provide the e-mail address, if available, of each author.

- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that phone numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be 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.

Abstracts

A concise and factual abstract of no longer than 150 words are required for the following article categories: Review Articles, Research Papers and Case Reports.

Abstracts for Research Papers should be structured into the following sections.

Background/Purpose: briefly explain the importance of the study topic and state a precise study question or purpose.

Methods: briefly introduce the methods used to perform the study; include information on the study design, setting, subjects, interventions, outcome measures and analyses as appropriate.

Results: briefly present the significant results, with data and statistical details such as p values where appropriate; be sure that information in the abstract matches that in the main text.

Conclusion: state the meaning of your findings, being careful to address the study question directly and to confine your conclusions to aspects covered in the abstract; give equal emphasis to positive and negative findings.

Abstracts for Review Articles and Case Reports should be unstructured (i.e., in one single paragraph with no section headings), and include information on the background/purpose of the report, methods, results (or case report), and 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 full details: author name(s), article title, journal name, and year, volume and page range. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

A Chinese version of the article title and abstract should also be included. Translation service (from English to Chinese) will be provided only to non-Chinese authors.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract for Review Articles, Research Papers and Case Reports, provide a maximum of 5 keywords (in alphabetical order), using British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Keywords should be taken from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes. No abstract and keywords are required for Letters to the Editor.

Abbreviations

Where a term/definition will be continually referred to, it must be written in full when it first appears in the text, followed by the subsequent abbreviation in parentheses (even if it was previously defined in the abstract). Thereafter, the abbreviation may be used. An abbreviation should not be first defined in any section heading; if an abbreviation has previously been defined in the text, then the abbreviation may be used in a subsequent section heading. Restrict the number of abbreviations to those that are absolutely necessary and ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article. Ensure that an abbreviation so defined does actually appear later in the text (excluding in figures/tables), otherwise, it should be deleted.

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, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Units

Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI. Blood pressure values are to be reported in mmHg. Use the metric system for the expression of length, area, mass, and volume. Temperatures are to be given in degrees Celsius.

Numbers

Numbers that begin a sentence or those that are less than 10 should be spelled out using letters. Centuries and decades should be spelled out, e.g., the *Eighties* or *nineteenth century*. Laboratory parameters, time, temperature, length, area, mass, and volume should be expressed using digits.

Names of drugs, devices and other products

Use the Recommended International Non-proprietary Name (rINN) for medicinal substances, unless the specific trade name of a drug is directly relevant to the discussion. Generic drug names should appear in lowercase letters in the text. If a specific proprietary drug needs to be identified, the brand name may appear only once in the manuscript in parentheses following the generic name the first time the drug is mentioned in the text.

When proprietary (brand) names of drugs, implants and instruments, etc. are necessary, complete manufacturing details including the name of the company, city, state and country should be provided the first time the product is mentioned in the text, for example, "...IBM SPSS Statistics 21.0 was used (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA)". Thereafter, the generic term (if appropriate) should be used.

Gene nomenclature

Current standard international nomenclature for genes should be adhered to. For human genes, use genetic notation and symbols approved by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (<http://www.genenames.org>). You may also refer to the resources available on PubMed at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/guide/genes-expression>. The Human Genome Variation Society has a useful site that provides guidance in naming mutations at <http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen/index.html>. In your manuscript, genes should be typed in italic font and include the accession number.

Statistical requirements

Statistical analysis is essential for all research papers except Case Reports. Use correct nomenclature for statistical methods (e.g., two sample *t* test, not unpaired *t* test). Descriptive statistics should follow the scales used in data description. Inferential statistics are important for interpreting results and should be described in detail. All *p* values should be presented to the third decimal place for accuracy. The smallest *p* value that should be expressed is $p < 0.001$ since additional zeros do not convey useful information; the largest *p* value that should be expressed is $p > 0.99$.

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).

Conflicts of interest statement

Since it is difficult to distinguish between an actual conflict of interest and a perceived conflict of interest, the *JOTR* requires authors to disclose all and any potential conflicts of interest and let readers judge for themselves. Therefore, please ensure that you provide information about any potential financial and non-financial conflicts of interest in a concise paragraph after the main text. If none, then state, "The author(s) have no conflicts of interest relevant to this article."

Funding/support statement

All grants, financial and material support for the research, work, writing and editorial assistance from internal or external agencies, including commercial companies, should be clearly and completely identified in a funding/support statement. Please refer to the "Formatting of funding sources" section in this Guide for Authors for details on how to list funding sources in a standardized way in order to facilitate compliance with funders' requirements. If there was no support, then state, "This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors, and no material support of any kind was received."

Artwork

General guidelines

The number of illustrations should be restricted to the minimum necessary to support the textual material. Ensure that each illustration is numbered consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. 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 at the end of the caption. Items requiring explanatory footnotes should be denoted using superscripted lowercase letters (a, b, c, etc.), with the footnotes in alphabetical order at the end of the caption. Asterisks (*, **) are used only to indicate the probability level of tests of significance. Abbreviations used must be defined and placed after the footnotes in alphabetical order. If you have included or adapted the figure from another source, whether published or unpublished, you must acknowledge the original source in the caption (and have documentary evidence to show that you have been granted permission to use or adapt the figure should you be asked for such evidence).

Privacy of research participants

Unless you have written permission from the patient (or, where applicable, the next of kin), identifying information (e.g., names, initials, hospital numbers, date of birth) of the patient must be removed. Informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt that anonymity can be maintained. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of patients is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are de-identified, authors should provide assurance, and editors should so note, that such changes do not distort scientific meaning. For further information, see <http://www.elsevier.com/patientphotographs>.

Image manipulation

Whilst it is accepted that authors sometimes need to manipulate images for clarity, manipulation for purposes of deception or fraud will be seen as scientific ethical abuse and will be dealt with accordingly. For graphical images, this journal is applying the following policy: no specific feature within an image may be enhanced, obscured, moved, removed, or introduced. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or colour balance are acceptable if and as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. Nonlinear adjustments (e.g., changes to gamma settings) must be disclosed in the figure legend.

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.

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

- If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.

- Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, 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, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
 - EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
 - TIFF (or JPEG): Colour or greyscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
 - TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
 - TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (colour or greyscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colours;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Colour 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 colour figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in colour online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in colour in the printed version. **For colour reproduction in print, authors will be charged US\$200 per page that has colour figures.** Authors must inform the *JOTR* upon manuscript acceptance if they intend to keep any colour figures for publication in the print journal, otherwise all colour figures will be converted to greyscale as default. For further information on the preparation of electronic artwork, please see <http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>.

Please note: Because of technical complications which can arise by converting colour figures to 'greyscale' (for the printed version should you not opt for colour in print) please submit in addition usable greyscale versions of all the colour illustrations.

Illustration services

Elsevier's WebShop (<http://webshop.elsevier.com/illustrationservices>) offers Illustration Services to authors preparing to submit a manuscript but concerned about the quality of the images accompanying their article. Elsevier's expert illustrators can produce scientific, technical and medical-style images, as well as a full range of charts, tables and graphs. Image 'polishing' is also available, where our illustrators take your image(s) and improve them to a professional standard. Please visit the website to find out more.

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. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Tables should have a concise table heading, be self-explanatory, and numbered consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Items requiring explanatory footnotes should be denoted using these superscripted symbols (in order of appearance): *, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶, #, **, ††, ‡‡. The footnotes themselves should be arranged under the table in the same order. (Note that if you have more than 10 footnotes, then use superscripted lowercase letters in alphabetical order, with the footnotes themselves arranged under the table in alphabetical order.) Asterisks (*, **) are used only to indicate the probability level of tests of significance. Abbreviations used in the table must be defined and placed after the footnotes in alphabetical order. Please avoid using vertical rules. If you include a block of data or table from another source, whether published or unpublished, you must acknowledge the original source at the end of the table footnotes (and have documentary evidence to show that you have been granted permission to use the material should you be asked for such evidence).

References

Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). References should not be cited in the abstract, but if it cannot be avoided, then provide the full details of the reference. Unpublished results and personal communications cannot be included in the references list but may be described in the text. The author(s) must give the full name and highest academic degree of the person, the date of the communication, and indicate whether it was in oral or written (letter, fax, e-mail) form. A signed statement of permission should be included from

each person identified as a source of information in a personal communication or as a source for unpublished data. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference links

Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is encouraged.

A DOI can be used to cite and link to electronic articles where an article is in-press and full citation details are not yet known, but the article is available online. A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884>. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

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.

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](#) and [Zotero](#), as well as [EndNote](#). Using the word processor 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.

Reference style

Text: Indicate references by superscript numbers in the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

List: Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text. References should include, in order, author surnames and initials, article title, abbreviated journal name, year, volume and inclusive page numbers. The last names and initials of all the authors up to 3 should be included, but when authors number 4 or more, list the first 3 authors only followed by 'et al'.

Examples of the most common reference types are provided below. Please pay particular attention to the formatting, word capitalization, spacing and style.

Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 3 authors, the first 3 should be listed followed by 'et al.' For further details you are referred to 'Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals' (*J Am Med Assoc* 1997;**277**:927–34) (see also http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html).

Reference to journal articles:

1. Van Houwelingen AP, Garbuz DS, Masri BA, et al. Methicillin-resistant infection after hip and knee replacement: reason to change practice? *J Orthop Trauma Rehabil* 2012;**16**:9–12.
2. Tong CK, Ho YF. Use of minimally invasive distal metatarsal osteotomy for correction of hallux valgus. *J Orthop Trauma Rehabil* 2012;**16**:16–21.

Reference to a journal supplement:

3. Kaplan NM. The endothelium as prognostic factor and therapeutic target: what criteria should we apply? *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol* 1998;**32**(Suppl 3):S78–80.

Reference to a journal article not in English but with English abstract:

4. Hofele C, Schwager-Schmitt M, Volkmann M. Prognostic value of antibodies against p53 in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma—five years survival rate. *Laryngorhinotologie* 2002;**81**:342–5. [In German, English abstract]

Reference to a book with edition:

5. Bradley EL. *Medical and surgical management*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders; 1982.

Reference to an edited book:

6. Letheridge S, Cannon CR, editors. *Bilingual education: teaching English as a second language*. New York: Praeger; 1980.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book with edition:

7. Greaves M, Culligan DJ. Blood and bone marrow. In: Underwood JCE, editor. *General and systematic pathology*. 4th ed. London: Churchill Livingstone; 2004, p. 615–72.

Reference to an edited book series:

8. Wilson JG, Fraser FC, editors. *Handbook of teratology, vols. 1–4*. New York: Plenum Press; 1977–1978.

Reference to a bulletin:

9. World Health Organization. *World health report 2002: reducing risk, promoting healthy life*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002.

Reference to electronic publications:

10. Duchin JS. Can preparedness for biological terrorism save us from pertussis? *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med* 2004;**158**(2). Available at <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/158/2/106>. Accessed June 12, 2004.
11. Smeeth L, Iliffe S. Community screening for visual impairment in the elderly. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2002(2):CD001054. Doi:10.1002/14651858.CD1001054.

Reference to an item presented at a meeting but not yet published:

12. Khuri FR, Lee JJ, Lippman SM. Isotretinoin effects on head and neck cancer recurrence and second primary tumors. In: Proceedings from the American Society of Clinical Oncology, May 31–June 3, 2003; Chicago, IL, abstract 359.

Reference to an item presented at a meeting and published:

13. Cionni RJ. Color perception in patients with UV- or bluelight-filtering IOLs. In: *Symposium on cataract, IOL, and refractive surgery*. San Diego, CA: American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery; 2004, abstract 337.

Reference to a thesis:

14. Ayers AJ. *Retention of resin restorations by means of enamel etching and by pins*. MSD thesis, Indiana University, Indianapolis, 1971.

Reference to a website:

15. Glueckauf RL, Whitton J, Baxter J. Videocounseling for families of rural teens with epilepsy—project update. *Telehealth News* 1998. Available at http://www.telehealth.net/subscribe/newsletter_4a.html#1. Accessed November 15, 2008.

Journal abbreviations source

Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations: <http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>.

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 files in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB. 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 encourages 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. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your 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. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged 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 give 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).

Mendeley Data

This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. Before submitting your article, you can deposit

the relevant datasets to *Mendeley Data*. Please include the DOI of the deposited dataset(s) in your main manuscript file. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the [Mendeley Data for journals 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](#).

ARTICLE ENRICHMENTS

AudioSlides

The journal encourages authors to create an AudioSlides presentation with their published article. AudioSlides are brief, webinar-style presentations that are shown next to the online article on ScienceDirect. This gives authors the opportunity to summarize their research in their own words and to help readers understand what the paper is about. [More information and examples are available](#). Authors of this journal will automatically receive an invitation e-mail to create an AudioSlides presentation after acceptance of their paper.

Submission checklist

The following list will be useful during the final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal for review. Please consult this Guide for Authors for further details of any item.

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
- Phone numbers

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:

- Keywords
- All figure captions
- All tables (including title, description, footnotes)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell-checked' and 'grammar-checked'
- References are in the correct format for this journal
- 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)
- Colour figures are clearly marked as being intended for colour reproduction on the Web (free of charge) and in print, or to be reproduced in colour on the Web (free of charge) and in greyscale in print
- If only colour on the Web is required, greyscale versions of the figures are also supplied for printing purposes

For any further information please visit our [Support Centre](#).

Additional information

The editorial and peer review process

As a general rule, the receipt of a manuscript will be acknowledged within 2 weeks of submission, and authors will be provided with a manuscript reference number for future correspondence. If such an acknowledgement is not received in a reasonable period of time, the author should contact the Editorial Office.

Submissions are reviewed by the Editorial Office to ensure that it contains all parts. Submissions will be rejected if the author has not supplied all the material and documents as outlined in these author instructions.

Manuscripts are then forwarded to the Editors for an initial review to determine which articles will be considered for publication based on their scientific merit, readability, interest and suitability for the journal. Manuscripts with insufficient priority for publication are rejected promptly. Note that the rejection rate for case reports is higher than for other article categories due to the current situation of a large number of case reports being submitted.

Manuscripts that appear meritorious and appropriate for the journal are reviewed by at least two expert consultants assigned by the Editors. The *JOTR* follows a double-blind peer review process. Authors may submit a list in their cover letter of reviewers who they wish to review or not to review their manuscript. However, the actual peer reviewers invited will remain anonymous and may or may not be the reviewers suggested by the authors as the selection of reviewers is at the sole discretion of *JOTR* Editors. The editors and reviewers will not disclose any information about a manuscript or its review to anyone except the manuscript's corresponding author. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to make the final decision regarding the acceptance or rejection of manuscripts.

The corresponding author will usually be notified within 4 weeks of whether the submitted article is accepted for publication, rejected, or subject to revision before acceptance (however, do note that delays are sometimes unavoidable). If revisions are required, authors are asked to return a revised manuscript to the Editorial Office via the journal's [EVISE site](#) within 30 days. Please notify the Editorial Office in advance if additional time is needed or if you choose not to submit a revised manuscript.

Preparation for publication

Once a manuscript has been accepted for publication, authors should submit the final version of their manuscript (and final versions of all tables/figures as applicable) via the journal's [EVISE site](#). Accepted manuscripts are copyedited according to the journal's style and corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. Authors are responsible for all statements made in their work, including changes made by the copyeditor.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction

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 be notified and receive a link to the published version of the open access article on [ScienceDirect](#). This link is in the form of an article DOI link which can be shared via email and social networks. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's [Webshop](#). Authors requiring printed copies of multiple articles may use Elsevier Webshop's 'Create Your Own Book' service to collate multiple articles within a single cover.

Forms

- [Authorship, Conflicts of Interest, Copyright Transfer and Ethics Statement](#)
- [Consent Form for Publication of Photographs/Information of Identifiable Patients](#)

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 2014 Elsevier | <http://www.elsevier.com>