TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.1
- Editorial Board p.1
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry is the leading professional journal devoted exclusively to prosthetic and restorative dentistry. The Journal is the official publication for 24 leading U.S. international prosthodontic organizations. The monthly publication features timely, original peer-reviewed articles on the newest techniques, dental materials, and research findings. The Journal serves prosthodontists and dentists in advanced practice, and features color photos that illustrate many step-by-step procedures. The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry is included in Index Medicus and CINAHL.

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry is the leading professional journal devoted exclusively to prosthetic and restorative dentistry. The Journal is the official publication of 24 leading U.S. and international prosthodontic organizations, serving prosthodontists and dentists in advanced practice. It features timely, original peer-reviewed articles on the newest techniques, dental materials, and research findings, with color photographs that illustrate step-by-step procedures. The Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry is included in Index Medicus and CINAHL.

Article Types
Articles are classified as one of the following: research/clinical science article, clinical report, technique article, systematic review, or tip from our readers. Required sections for each type of article are listed in the order in which they should be presented.

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The research report should be no longer than 10-12 double-spaced, typed pages and be accompanied by no more than 12 high-quality illustrations. Avoid the use of outline form (numbered and/or bulleted sentences or paragraphs). The text should be written in complete sentences and paragraph form.

Abstract (approximately 400 words): Create a structured abstract with the following subsections: Statement of Problem, Purpose, Material and Methods, Results, and Conclusions. The abstract should contain enough detail to describe the experimental design and variables. Sample size, controls,
method of measurement, standardization, examiner reliability, and statistical method used with associated level of significance should be described in the Material and Methods section. Actual values should be provided in the Results section.

**Clinical Implications:** In 2-4 sentences, describe the impact of the study results on clinical practice.

**Introduction:** Explain the problem completely and accurately. Summarize relevant literature, and identify any bias in previous studies. Clearly state the objective of the study and the research hypothesis at the end of the Introduction. Please note that, for a thorough review of the literature, most (if not all references) should first be cited in the Introduction and/or Material and Methods section.

**Material and Methods:** In the initial paragraph, provide an overview of the experiment. Provide complete manufacturing information for all products and instruments used, either in parentheses or in a table. Describe what was measured, how it was measured, and the units of measure. List criteria for quantitative judgment. Describe the experimental design and variables, including defined criteria to control variables, standardization of testing, allocation of specimens/subjects to groups (specify method of randomization), total sample size, controls, calibration of examiners, and reliability of instruments and examiners. State how sample sizes were determined (such as with power analysis). Avoid the use of group numbers to indicate groups. Instead, use codes or abbreviations that will more clearly indicate the characteristics of the groups and will therefore be more meaningful for the reader. Statistical tests and associated significance levels should be described at the end of this section.

**Results:** Report the results accurately and briefly, in the same order as the testing was described in the Material and Methods section. For extensive listings, present data in tabular or graphic form to help the reader. For a 1-way ANOVA report of, F and P values in the appropriate location in the text. For all other ANOVAs, per guidelines, provide the ANOVA table(s). Describe the most significant findings and trends. Text, tables, and figures should not repeat each other. Results noted as significant must be validated by actual data and P values.

**Discussion:** Discuss the results of the study in relation to the hypothesis and to relevant literature. The Discussion section should begin by stating whether or not the data support rejecting the stated null hypothesis. If the results do not agree with other studies and/or with accepted opinions, state how and why the results differ. Agreement with other studies should also be stated. Identify the limitations of the present study and suggest areas for future research.

**Conclusions:** Concisely list conclusions that may be drawn from the research; do not simply restate the results. The conclusions must be pertinent to the objectives and justified by the data. In most situations, the conclusions are true for only the population of the experiment. All statements reported as conclusions should be accompanied by statistical analyses.

**References:** See Reference Guidelines and Sample References page.

**Tables:** See Table Guidelines.

**Illustrations:** See Figure Submission and Sample Figures page.

**Clinical Report**

The clinical report describes the author’s methods for meeting a patient treatment challenge. It should be no longer than 4 to 5 double-spaced, pages and be accompanied by no more than 8 high-quality illustrations. In some situations, the Editor may approve the publication of additional figures if they contribute significantly to the manuscript.

**Abstract:** Provide a short, nonstructured, 1-paragraph abstract that briefly summarizes the problem encountered and treatment administered.

**Introduction:** Summarize literature relevant to the problem encountered. Include references to standard treatments and protocols. Please note that most, if not all, references should first be cited in the Introduction and/or Clinical Report section.
Clinical Report: Describe the patient, the problem with which he/she presented, and any relevant medical or dental background. Describe the various treatment options and the reasons for selection of the chosen treatment. Fully describe the treatment rendered, the length of the follow-up period, and any improvements noted as a result of treatment. This section should be written in past tense and in paragraph form.

Discussion: Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the chosen treatment and describe any contraindications for it. If the text will only be repetitive of previous sections, omit the Discussion.

Summary: Briefly summarize the patient treatment.

References: See Reference Guidelines and Sample References page.

Illustrations: See Figure Submission and Sample Figures page.

Dental Technique

The dental technique article presents, in a step-by-step format, a unique procedure helpful to dental professionals. It should be no longer than 4 to 5 double-spaced, typed pages and be accompanied by no more than 8 high-quality illustrations. In some situations, the Editor may approve the publication of additional figures if they contribute significantly to the manuscript.

Abstract: Provide a short, nonstructured, 1-paragraph abstract that briefly summarizes the technique.

Introduction: Summarize relevant literature. Include references to standard methods and protocols. Please note that most, if not all, references should first be cited in the Introduction and/or Technique section.

Technique: In a numbered, step-by-step format, describe each step of the technique. The text should be written in command rather than descriptive form (?Survey the diagnostic cast? rather than ?The diagnostic cast is surveyed.?) Include citations for the accompanying illustrations.

Discussion: Comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the technique, indicate the situations to which it may be applied, and describe any contraindications for its use. Avoid excessive claims of effectiveness. If the text will only be repetitive of previous sections, omit the Discussion.

Summary: Briefly summarize the technique presented and its chief advantages.

References: See Reference Guidelines and Sample References page

Illustrations: See Figure Submission and Sample Figures page.

Systematic Review


The systematic review consists of:

An Abstract using a structured format (Statement of Problem, Purpose, Material and Methods, Results, Conclusions).

Text of the review consisting of an introduction (background and objective), methods (selection criteria, search methods, data collection and data analysis), results (description of studies, methodological quality, and results of analyses), discussion, authors’ conclusions, acknowledgments, and conflicts of interest. References should be peer reviewed and follow JPD format.
Tables and figures, if necessary, showing characteristics of the included studies, specification of the interventions that were compared, the results of the included studies, a log of the studies that were excluded, and additional tables and figures relevant to the review.

Tips From Our Readers

Tips are brief reports on helpful or timesaving procedures. They should be limited to 2 authors, no longer than 250 words, and include no more than 2 high quality illustrations. Describe the procedure in a numbered, step-by-step format; write the text in command rather than descriptive or passive form (“Survey the diagnostic cast” rather than “The diagnostic cast is surveyed”).

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Length of Manuscripts

Manuscript length depends on manuscript type. In general, research and clinical science articles should not exceed 10 to 12 double-spaced, typed pages (excluding references, legends, and tables). Clinical Reports and Technique articles should not exceed 4 to 5 pages, and Tips articles should not exceed 1 to 2 pages. The length of systematic reviews varies.

Number of Authors

The number of authors is limited to 4; the inclusion of more than 4 must be justified in the letter of submission. (Each author’s contribution must be listed.) Otherwise, contributing authors in excess of 4 will be listed in the Acknowledgments. There can only be one corresponding author.

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**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

**Reporting guidance**

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

**Definitions**

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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Submit your article

**PREPARATION**

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

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Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.
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).

Artwork
Figure Submission
JPD takes pride in publishing only the highest quality figures in its journal. All incoming figures must pass a thorough examination in Photoshop before the review process can begin. With more than 1,000 manuscripts submitted yearly, the manuscripts with few to no submission errors move through the system quickly. Figures that do not meet the guidelines will be sent back to the author for correction and moved to the bottom of the queue, creating a delay in the publishing process.

File Format
All figures should be submitted as TIF files or JPEG files only.

Image File Specifications
Figure dimensions must be 5.75 × 3.85 inches.
Figures should be size-matched (the same physical size) unless the image type prohibits size matching to other figures within the manuscript, as in the case of panoramic or periapical radiographs, SEM images, or graphs and screen shots. Do not “label” the faces of the figures with letters or numbers to indicate the order in which the figures should appear; such labels will be inserted during the publication process. Do not add wide borders to increase size.

Resolution
The figures should be of professional quality and high resolution. The following are resolution requirements:
Color and black-and-white photographs should be created and saved at 300 dots per inch (dpi).
Note: A 5.75 × 3.85-inch image at a resolution of 300 dpi will be approximately 6 megabytes. A figure of less than 300 dpi must not be increased artificially to 300 dpi; the resulting quality and resolution will be poor.
Line art or combination artwork (an illustration containing both line art and photograph) should be created and saved at a minimum of 600dpi. Clarity, contrast, and quality should be uniform among the parts of a multipart figure and among all of the figures within a manuscript. A uniform background of nontextured, medium blue should be provided for color figures when possible.

Text within Images
If text is to appear within the figure, labeled and unlabeled versions of the figures must be provided. Text appearing within the labeled versions of the figures should be in Arial font and a minimum of 10 pt. The text should be sized for readability if the figure is reduced for production in the Journal. Lettering should be in proportion to the drawing, graph, or photograph. A consistent font size should be used throughout each figure, and for all figures, Please note: Titles and captions should not appear within the figure file, but should be provided in the manuscript text (see Figure Legends).

If a key to an illustration requires artwork (screen lines, dots, unusual symbols), the key should be incorporated into the drawing instead of included in the typed legend. All symbols should be done professionally, be visible against the background, and be of legible proportion should the illustration be reduced for publication.

All microscopic photographs must have a measurement bar and unit of measurement on the image.

Color Figures
Generally, a maximum of 8 figures will be accepted for clinical report and dental technique articles, and 2 figures will be accepted for tips from our reader articles. However, the Editor may approve the publication of additional figures if they contribute significantly to the manuscript.
Clinical figures should be color balanced. Color images should be in CMYK (Cyan/Magenta/Yellow/Black) color format as opposed to RGB (Red/Green/Blue) color format.

**Graphs/Screen Captures**

Graphs should be numbered as figures, and the fill for bar graphs should be distinctive and solid; no shading or patterns. Thick, solid lines should be used and bold, solid lettering. Arial font is preferred. Place lettering on white background is preferred to reverse type (white lettering on a dark background). Line drawing should be a minimum of 600 dpi. Screen Captures should be a minimum of 300 dpi and as close to 5.75 and 3.85 as possible.

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Composites are multiple images within one Figure file and, as a rule, are not accepted. They will be sent back to the author to replace them with each image sent separately as, Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B, Fig. 1C, etc. Each figure part must meet JPD Guidelines. (Some composite figures are more effective when submitted as one file. These files will be reviewed per case.) Contact the editorial office for more information about specific composites.

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The figure legends should appear within the text of the manuscript on a separate page after Tables and should appear under the heading FIGURES. Journal style requires that the articles (a, an, and the) are omitted from the figure legends. If an illustration is taken from previously published material, the legend must give full credit to the source (see Permissions).

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Each figure file must be numbered according to its position in the text (Figure 1, Figure 2, and so on) with Arabic numerals. The electronic image files must be named so that the figure number and format can be easily identified. For example, a Figure 1 in TIFF format should be named fig. 1.tif. Multipart figures must be clearly identifiable by the file names: Fig. 1A, Fig. 1B, Fig. 1C, Fig. 1-unlabeled, Fig. 1-labeled, etc.

**Callouts**

In the article, clearly reference each Figure and Table by including its number in parentheses at the end of the appropriate sentence before closing punctuation. For example: The sutures were removed after 3 weeks (Fig. 4). Or: are illustrated in Table 4.

The Journal reserves the right to standardize the format of graphs and tables. Authors are obligated to disclose whether illustrations have been modified in any way.

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Place thumbnails (reduced size versions) of your figures in Figures section below each appropriate legend. Thumbnails refers to placing a small (compressed file) copy of your figure into the FIGURES section of the manuscript after each appropriate legend. No smaller than 2" × 1.5" and approximately 72dpi. The goal is to give the editors/reviewers something to review but we want to keep the dimensions and the file size small for easy access. These small images are called thumbnails.

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TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 600 dpi.
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References must be identified in the body of the article with superscript Arabic numerals. At the end of a sentence, the reference number falls after the period.

The complete reference list, double-spaced and in numerical order, should follow the Conclusions section but start on a separate page. Only references cited in the text should appear in the reference list.

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References should be manually numbered.

List up to six authors. If there are seven or more, after the sixth author’s name, add et al.
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See Sample Manuscript.

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**Writing Guidelines**

*General Policies and Suggestions*

Authors whose native language is not English should obtain the assistance of an expert in English and scientific writing before submitting their manuscripts. Manuscripts that do not meet basic language standards will be returned before review. The Journal does not use first person (I, we, us, our, etc.). "We conducted the study" can be changed easily to "The study was conducted." Avoid the use of subjective terms such as "extremely", "innovative" etc. The JPD uses the serial comma which is the comma that precedes the conjunction before the final item in a list of three or more items: The tooth was prepared with a diamond rotary instrument, carbide bur, and carbide finishing bur. We prefer the nonpossessive form for eponyms: the Tukey HSD test rather than Tukey's HSD test, Down syndrome rather than Down's syndrome and so on. Describe experimental procedures, treatments, and results in passive tense. All else should be written in an active voice. Describe teeth by name (eg, maxillary right first molar), not number. Hyphens are not used for common suffixes and prefixes, unless their use is critical to understanding the word. Some prefixes with which we do not use hyphens include: pre-, non-, anti-, multi-, auto-, inter-, intra-, peri-. Eliminate the use of abbreviations in the Tables. Avoid the repeated use of Product names in the manuscript. Please initially identify all the products used in the experiment and subsequently refer to them by generic terms.

*Some Elements of Effective Style*

Short words. Short words are preferable to long ones if shorter word is equally precise. Familiar words. Readers want information that they can grasp easily and quickly. Simple, familiar words provide clarity and impact. Specific rather than general words. Specific terms pinpoint meaning and create word pictures; general terms may be fuzzy and open to varied interpretations. Brisk opening. Plunge into your subject in the first paragraph of the article. Limited use of modifying words and phrases. Check your adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases. If they are not needed, strike them out. No unnecessary repetition. An idea may be repeated for emphasis—so long as that repetition is effective. Short sentence length. Twenty words or less is recommended. Rambling sentences cluttered with subordinate clauses and other modifiers are hard to read and may cause readers to lose their train of thought. Short sentences should, however, be balanced with somewhat longer ones to avoid monotony. Paragraphs. Break up long sections into paragraphs but avoid the use of single sentence paragraphs. Restraint. Writers who use flamboyant words or overstate their proposition or conclusions discredit themselves. Facts speak for themselves. Clearly stated conclusions. Don't hedge. If you don't know something, say so.

*Objectionable Terms*

The following are selected objectionable terms and their proper substitutes. For a complete list of approved prosthodontic terminology, consult the eighth edition of the *Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms* (J Prosthet Dent 2005;94:10-92).

Or visit JPD [http://www.prosdent.org](http://www.prosdent.org) and click on Collections/Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms.
Alginate use Irreversible hydrocolloidBite use OcclusionBridge use Partial fixed dental prosthesisCase use Patient, situation, or treatment as appropriateCure use PolymerizeFinal use DefinitiveFreeway space use Intercuspal distanceFull denture use Complete dentureLower (teeth, arch) use MandibularModel use CastModeling compound use Modeling plastic impression compoundMuscle trimming use Border moldingOverbite, overjet use Vertical overlap, horizontal overlapPeriphery use BorderPost dam, postpalatal seal use Posterior palatal sealPrematurity use Interceptive occlusal contactSaddle use Denture baseStudy model use Diagnostic castTake impressions, photographs, radiographs use MakeUpper (teeth, arch) use MaxillaryX-ray, roentgenogram use Radiograph

In addition, specimen should be used rather than sample when referring to an example regarded as typical of its class.

Additional Terminology Guidelines

Acrylic
An adjective form that requires a noun, as in acrylic resin.

Affect, effect
Affect is a verb; effect is a noun.

African American
Spelled thus and preferred over Negro and black in both adjective (African American patients) and noun (... of whom 20% were African Americans) forms.

Average, mean, median
Mean and average are synonyms. Median refers to the midpoint in a range of items; the midpoint has many items above as below it.

Basic
Like fundamental, this word is often unnecessary. An example of unnecessary use: Dental implants consist of two basic types: subperiosteal and endosteal.

Between, among
Use between when 2 things are involved and among when there are more than 2.

Biopsy
This noun should NOT be used as a verb. A biopsy was performed on the Tissue, rather than: The tissue was biopsied.

Centric
An adjective that requires a noun, as in centric relation.

Currently, now, at present, etc.
These expressions are often unnecessary, as in: This technique is currently being used...

Data
Use as a plural, as in: The data were...

Employ
Should not become an elegant variation of use, as in This method is employed ...

Ensure
Preferred over insure in the sense of to make certain.

Fewer, less
Use fewer with nouns that can be counted (fewer patients were seen) and less with nouns that cannot be counted (less material was used).

Following
After is preferred.

Imply, infer
The speaker implies; the listener infers.

**Incidence**
The rate at which a disease occurs in a given time; sometimes confused with prevalence (the total number of cases of a disease in a given region).

**Majority**
Means more than half; use most when you mean almost all. **Male, female**
For adult humans, use men and women. For children, use boys and girls.

**Must, should**
Must means that the course of action is essential. Should is less strong and means that the course of action is recommended.

**Numbers**
Spell out numbers used in titles or headings and numbers at the beginning of a sentence. The spelled version may also be preferable in a series of consecutive numbers that may confuse the reader (eg, 2 3.5-inch disks should be written two 3.5-inch disks). In all other cases, use Arabic numerals.

**Orient**
Proper form; avoid orientate.

**Pathologic**
Use instead of pathological. Other words in which the suffix -al has been dropped include biologic, histologic, and physiologic.

**Pathology**
The study of disease; often mistaken for pathosis (the condition of disease)

**Percent**
Use the percent sign in the text, as in The distribution of scores was as follows: adequate, 8%; oversized, 23%; and undersized, 69%. But spell out when the percent opens a sentence, as in Twenty percent of the castings ...

**Prior to**
Before is preferred.

**Rare, infrequent, often not, etc.**
Whenever possible, these vague terms should be backed up with a specific number.

**Rather**
Like very, this word should be avoided.

**Regimen**
A planned program for taking medication, dieting, exercising, etc. Not to be confused with regime, meaning a system of government or management.

**Sex**
Use “sex” rather than “gender” unless you are referring to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

**Symptomatology**
The science or study of symptoms; this word is not a synonym for the word symptoms.

**Technique**
Preferred over technic.

**Using**
Avoid the dangling modifier in sentences such as “The impression was made using vinyl polysiloxane impression material.” Write “with” or “by using” instead.
Utilize
Use is preferred.

Vertical
An adjective that needs a noun, as in vertical relation.

Via
Use through, with, or by means of.

White
Preferred over Caucasian. This is true only if the patient is from the Caucasus region of Eastern Europe. If not, use the term, white to describe the patient.

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