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### DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment (JSAT)* features original research, systematic reviews and reports on meta-analyses and, with editorial approval, special articles on the assessment and treatment of **substance use** and **addictive disorders**, including **alcohol**, **illicit** and **prescription drugs**, and **nicotine**. *JSAT* values high quality empirical research that is relevant for translation by treatment practitioners from all disciplines and across any setting where persons with **substance use problems** are encountered. The **editors** emphasize that *JSAT* articles should address **assessment** techniques and **treatment** approaches that have clear relevance for routine practice. Accordingly, the scope of *JSAT* includes health services research, including the design, organization, delivery mechanisms and workforce characteristics of treatments in routine settings.

It is the policy of *JSAT* that treatment research for individuals with substance use disorders meet the same scientific evaluative standards as treatments for those with any other health-related condition or illness. Thus, research articles submitted for publication in *JSAT* are expected to achieve the same empirical standards of reliability, validity, and empiricism. Theoretical models, clinical experience, and case vignettes are recognized as important supplements to, but not as substitutes for, research-based evidence.

It is recognized that research-based evidence may take many forms, such as randomized controlled trials; case-controlled field evaluations; or time series evaluations. In early stages of research development, qualitative study or small trials may be appropriate and necessary first steps. Regardless of the specific type of study, authors of research articles should aim to: (1) Use one or more reasonable comparison or control conditions in the design and analysis of collected data, (2) Use data collection methods and measures that have been previously validated in the subject population, and (3) Analyze data (qualitative or quantitative) with the use of appropriate statistical methods.

Authors must insure that the research as reported was conducted ethically, and that all protections to human subject participants were afforded. This insurance must be verified by the appropriate institutional review board or committee for the protection of human subjects. In addition, the editors of *JSAT* will not consider articles that use pejorative and stereotypical expressions when discussing individuals who suffer from **substance use disorders**.

In drawing conclusions, authors are expected to use a parsimonious, cautious and conservative approach in the interpretation of findings. Hyperbole and overgeneralization beyond the data are considered irresponsible.

## AUDIENCE

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Physicians, Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Nurses, Social Workers, and Counselors in both private and public sectors.

## IMPACT FACTOR

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2018: 2.542 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Current Contents  
Embase  
PubMed/Medline  
PsycINFO  
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### INTRODUCTION

The Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment (JSAT) features original research, systematic reviews and reports on meta-analyses and, with editorial approval, special articles on the assessment and treatment of substance use and addictive disorders, including alcohol, illicit and prescription drugs, and nicotine. JSAT values high quality empirical research that is relevant for translation by treatment practitioners from all disciplines and across any setting where persons with substance use problems are encountered. The editors emphasize that JSAT articles should address assessment techniques and treatment approaches that have clear relevance for routine practice. Accordingly, the scope of JSAT includes health services research, including the design, organization, delivery mechanisms and workforce characteristics of treatments in routine settings.

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### TYPES OF ARTICLES

Three types of articles will be accepted for publication in JSAT: Regular Article: Typically a research study of approximately 16-25 double-spaced pages, exclusive of abstract, references, tables, or figures. Brief Article: Typically a research study of less than 16 double-spaced pages, exclusive of abstract, references, tables, or figures. Special Article: Any one of several types of articles, such as: Systematic review of research in a clinical or treatment area; Meta-analysis of research findings on an assessment or treatment approach; Invited commentary on a topic of special import to the addiction treatment field; and Report on dissemination, implementation or sustainability of substance use disorder assessment or treatment practices.

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## PREPARATION

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

### Article structure

#### Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

#### Introduction

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

#### Material and methods

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

#### Conclusions

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

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

#### 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.).

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