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DESCRIPTION

**JAMDA** is the official journal of AMDA - The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine.

**JAMDA** is the leading peer-reviewed publication for practical information and research directly applicable to healthcare professionals providing post-acute and long-term care (PA/LTC), as well as policy-makers, organizational leaders, educators, and advocates.

The journal is an indispensable resource for medical directors, attending physicians, nurses, consultant pharmacists, geriatric psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, physical and occupational therapists, social workers, and others providing, overseeing, and promoting quality PA/LTC.

**JAMDA** emphasizes original evidence-based articles on the issues most important to improve care, address emerging clinical issues, inform evidence-based policies, and achieve regulatory compliance. Articles address topics such as geriatric syndromes; Alzheimer's disease and other dementias; implementation and translational research; products and models of community-based and residential PA/LTC, and their related regulatory, policy, and cost implications; and clinical tools, practice guidelines, and consensus statements. Implementation studies are especially valued.

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All inquiries about JAMDA should be addressed to the editorial office.

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JAMDA accepts submissions in five categories: Original Studies, Review Articles, Special Articles, Controversies in Care, and Letters. Instructions for each article type are presented below. A sixth category, Pragmatic Innovations, will be added later in 2018. Editorials also may be submitted, although they are usually invited by the editors.

ORIGINAL STUDIES

Original studies describe the results of original scientific research. As such, they should present new, previously unpublished data. Meta-analyses and quality improvement studies with robust evaluation data are considered original research.

There are two subcategories of original study submissions. Full-length articles. The body of the submission (excluding abstract and references) should generally be limited to 3,000 words; it can include up to 5 tables or figures, and 50 references. Brief reports are a condensed version of Original Studies. The body of the submission (excluding abstract and references) should generally be limited to 2,000 words; it can include up to 3 tables or figures, and 30 references. This category is ideal for reporting a study with a narrow focus.

Abstract. All original studies should include a structured abstract of up to 300 words, using the following headings: Objectives; Design (including intervention, if any); Setting and Participants; Measures; Results; and Conclusions/Implications (highlighting implications for practice and/or policy, and research).

Text. The text portion of an original studies manuscript should use the following format, with each heading appearing on its own separate line; subheadings may be use as appropriate:

**Introduction** - the background, ending with the question that the research was designed to answer.

**Methods** - the research design, how the study was conducted, the selection and assignment of subjects, the treatment/intervention (if any), measures, and statistical methods; provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized and referenced.

**Results** - described in a combination of narrative and graphic format, and including data on adverse events, if relevant.
Discussion - the significance of the key findings, making comparisons with and extending findings from other studies; also includes study limitations.

Conclusions/Relevance - a brief summary of the implications of study findings for practice and/or policy, and research.

REVIEW ARTICLES
A review article is a systematic, critical assessment of the literature and data sources related to clinical topics, treatments, and other issues relevant to PA/LTC. For clinical topics, authors should emphasize factors such as cause, diagnosis, prognosis, prevention, or therapeutic intervention(s), as relevant. Articles and data sources should be selected systematically for inclusion in the review and critically evaluated, and the selection process should be described in the paper. As appropriate, articles and data sources reviewed should include information about the study type (e.g., case study, double-blind, randomized trial), population, intervention, and outcomes. The body of the submission (excluding abstract and references) should generally be limited to 3,500 words; it can include 5 tables or figures, and 100 references. Requirements for the abstract and text headings are the same as for original studies.

SPECIAL ARTICLES
Special articles do not involve original research but instead provide novel interpretation or synthesis of information in an area of general interest to readers of the journal. Examples of special articles include consensus statements, clinical tools, practice guidelines, and discussion of new policies or regulations. Manuscripts may be solicited by the editors or submitted at the initiative of authors. The body of the submission (excluding abstract and references) should generally be limited to 3,000 words; it can include 3 tables or figures, and 50 references. An unstructured abstract of up to 300 words is required, and specific headings to organize the text are not prescribed; however, the text should conclude with a section entitled "Implications for Practice, Policy, and/or Research."

CONTROVERSIES IN CARE
Controversies in Care articles address a problem or practice in PA/LTC for which variation of opinion and response exists, creating challenges for clinicians and policy makers. These problems often lack a comprehensive evidence base and therefore tend to rely on expert opinion and/or regulations that lack widespread consensus. The body of the submission (excluding abstract and references) should generally be limited to 3,000 words; it can include 5 tables or figures, and 50 references. An unstructured abstract of up to 300 words is required, and although specific headings to organize the text are not prescribed, the body of the manuscript may best begin with a statement of the problem (often in the form of a case presentation), followed by a discussion of key issues; in all cases, the text should conclude with a section entitled "Implications for Practice, Policy, and/or Research." For an example of a topic suitable to a Controversy in Care, see Nace DA, Drinka PJ, Crnich CJ. Clinical uncertainties in the approach to long term care residents with possible urinary tract infection. JAMDA 2014;15:133-139.

LETTERS
Limited to 750 words, and may include one table/figure and up to 10 references. Letters referencing a recent JAMDA publication. These letters typically provide informed comment/critique on an article recently published in the journal, and are submitted within one month of the article's publication. The editors may send the letter to the author of the original paper for a response. Letters of general interest to JAMDA readers. These letters typically highlight an area of timely concern related to PA/LTC, with relevance for practice and/or policy, and research. Research letters. These letters typically present original research with limited or preliminary data, but which is innovative and informative enough to be of interest to clinicians, researchers, and/or policy makers. Letters must include information on methods and implications for practice and/or policy, and research. In addition, a methods appendix must be included (which will not be published) to help the editors evaluate the scientific procedures of the research.

EDITORIALS
Editorials are usually solicited by the editors. They may address a topic related to an article recently published in the journal, or another topic. Editorials are intended to synthesize information on a topic in a balanced manner but with an expressed perspective, to convey opinions, debate contrary viewpoints, and stimulate dialogue. Editorials do not have an abstract, should generally be limited to 1,500 words, and may include 2 tables/figures and up to 20 references.
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ADDITIONAL SUBMISSION COMPONENTS

In addition to the text, abstract, references, and tables/figures, all submissions must have a cover letter, title page, and information about human subjects' involvement, acknowledgements, and conflicts of interest.

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A cover letter should accompany an initial submission. It should indicate (1) that the manuscript has not been and will not be submitted, in part or entirety, elsewhere for publication; (2) whether other submissions or publications include material that is largely duplicative of that presented in the manuscript or derived from the same subjects (and if so, note such in the manuscript); (3) that all authors meet criteria for authorship as stated in the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (explained below); (4) that if accepted, the paper 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; and (5) potential conflicts of interests of all authors (detailed below; if no conflicts exist, such should be stated).

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
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**JOURNAL STYLE AND FORMATTING**

**TERMINOLOGY**

*JAMDA* concurs with the 2017 editorial in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society that "language matters" (Lindebjerg NE, Trucil DE, Hammond EC, Applegate WB. When it comes to older adults, language matters. JAGS 2017;65:1386-1388). Therefore, effective January 2018, *JAMDA* will similarly adopt this style. It requires that authors use the term "older adult" when describing individuals aged 65 and older, and that they provide a specific age range (e.g., "older adults aged 75 to 84") when describing their research and conclusions. People should not be described as victims or using emotional terms that suggest helplessness (e.g., "afflicted with," "suffering from"). Similarly, people are not described by their disease (e.g., "demented people") but are instead living with a disease. Individuals are "patients" when in a medical setting, and "residents" when in a residential setting. In addition, efforts to change the culture of care generally dictate that care settings not be referred to as "facilities" but instead as nursing homes, assisted living residences/communities, or by other non-institutional terms.

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

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