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DESCRIPTION

This international, multidisciplinary journal covers all aspects of neuromuscular disorders in childhood and adult life (including the muscular dystrophies, spinal muscular atrophies, hereditary neuropathies, congenital myopathies, myasthenias, myotonic syndromes, metabolic myopathies and inflammatory myopathies).

The Editors welcome original articles from all areas of the field:
- Clinical aspects, such as new clinical entities, case studies of interest, treatment, management and rehabilitation (including biomechanics, orthotic design and surgery).
- Basic scientific studies of relevance to the clinical syndromes, including advances in the fields of molecular biology and genetics.
- Studies of animal models relevant to the human diseases.

The journal is aimed at a wide range of clinicians, pathologists, associated paramedical professionals and clinical and basic scientists with an interest in the study of neuromuscular disorders.

In addition to original research papers, the journal also publishes reviews and mini-reviews, preliminary short communications and book reviews, and has editorial, correspondence and news sections. Reports on congresses and workshops, taking the form of a digested or very comprehensive commentary, pointing out some of the particular highlights in relation to the contributors and giving some detail of the area covered, important contributions and a list of participants, are also welcome.

The journal is published monthly and aims at rapid publication of high quality papers of scientific merit as well as general interest to a wide readership. There is also a fast track for rapid publication of new material of outstanding scientific merit and importance.

Neuromuscular Disorders is the official journal of the World Muscle Society an international, multidisciplinary, scientific society, dedicated to the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the field of neuromuscular disorders.

AUDIENCE

Clinicians, pathologists, associated paramedical professionals and clinical and basic scientists with an interest in the study of neuromuscular disorders.
IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 2.800 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Types of Paper

Research Articles

Regular original research articles should be sent to the main Editorial Office. There is no restriction on length though most articles are between 2500 and 6000 words long. Please contact the Editorial Office if you wish to discuss. The Editor-in-Chief or an appropriate Executive Associate Editor will handle the submission. (For more information on Executive Associate Editors please see Editor’s Commentary. Neuromuscular Disorders, Volume 26, Issue 1, January 2016, Pages 1–4.)

Animal Models for Neuromuscular Diseases

Gillian Butler-Browne will be allocated research articles submitted under this section. There is no restriction on length though most articles are between 2500 and 6000 words long. Please contact the Editorial Office if you would like to discuss.

Veterinary Myology

Diane Shelton will be pleased to receive research articles covering clinical or investigative aspects of spontaneously occurring myopathies, neuropathies or disorders of neuromuscular transmission in domestic animals. There is no restriction on length though most articles are between 2500 and 6000 words long. Please contact the Editorial Office if you would like to discuss.

In addition to submitting regular original research articles, letters and meeting reports, we invite readers to submit interesting articles to the special sections listed below. All items should be submitted online in the usual way to the main Editorial Office in London, with the relevant article type selected from the drop-down menu. If you wish to discuss anything with section editors prior to submission please refer to the journal homepage online or the inside front cover of the printed journal for up-to-date contact information of each section editor.

Reviews

Review papers should cover recent, important developments related to diagnosis, pathogenesis or therapy of a neuromuscular disorder. They can be either in-depth and comprehensive, or short, mini-reviews. Please include an abstract and key words. Reviews will be directed to Anders Oldfors who will co-ordinate peer review. There is no upper limit on the length though most articles do not exceed 6000 words. Please contact the Editorial Office if you would like to discuss.

Case Reports

Case reports should be of interest to the multidisciplinary readership of Neuromuscular Disorders and have a neuromuscular component. Topics such as sensory neuropathies and ataxias are of limited interest to our readership. Case reports should not exceed 2000 words and may include up to three tables or figures and a maximum of 25 references. They should take the form of Title, Abstract (up to 250 words), Introduction, Case Report, Discussion, Acknowledgements and References. Please note that key clinical information must be included in the abstract. Case reports will be directed to Beril Talim who will co-ordinate the editorial process.

Picture of the Month

Please send an interesting picture, clinical, pathological or imaging, of clinical challenge or interest. This should be accompanied by a brief case presentation and discussion, highlighting the special features of the picture, in no more than 300 words and up to three references (no abstract is required). The picture should be the main part of the presentation and be of adequate size and good quality.

Clinical Casebook

Contributions will be welcome for this section for cases that show a conflict of interpretation between the clinical and the investigative aspects of a case, with a view to raising questions, promoting thinking and discussion and potentially opening new channels of research to advance our knowledge.

Historical Reports

We welcome articles of historical interest. These can be sent to the Editorial Office in the first instance and will be redirected to the Historical Section Editor.

ENMC Workshop Reports
These submissions will be treated as a report on a workshop, with the convenor(s) listed as corresponding author(s). They will not be subjected to peer review and, after approval by the Editor, will be published in the next available issue of the journal. The workshop report should be concise and follow the agenda of the workshop - it has the nature of a workshop report, not of a review article (setting the stage for future developments).

The length of a report will vary depending on the number of topics discussed. Workshop reports need to be succinct, focusing on the new information. The references should be confined to those directly relevant to the workshop. Up to three tables, figures or photos may be included. No abstract is required.

1. The basic format of the ENMC-based workshop reports will be the same as in the past with a TITLE reflecting the number of the ENMC workshop, the number if appropriate of the topic workshop and the location and date.

2. A full list of all PARTICIPANTS will be included at the end of the report, with their city and country. This list will also include any ENMC representative as appropriate with [ENMC] after their name.

3. Full ACKNOWLEDGEMENT will be given to ENMC and all its sponsoring organisations at the end of the report using the exact wording as requested by ENMC as one of the conditions in their original letter of acceptance of the workshop.

4. In principle, only the workshop organizers will be the author(s) of the workshop report.

The organizers are to make sure that the tasks of all workshop participants regarding the preparation of the meeting report will have been discussed prior to closing the workshop.

All workshop participants will be included in the “ENMC XXXX Workshop Study Group*”, so that they can be found in PubMed as co-authors of the workshop report. The workshop participants/report authors will be mentioned in an Appendix under the asterisk. The maximum number of authors for a workshop report (including the “ENMC study group”) will be five – so a maximum of four (organizer) names can be used for the workshop report.

The list of authors will be included on the first page of the report, under the title, with a similar format to original papers in the journal. A full but preferably brief address can be included for each author, and the corresponding author for proofs and reprints should also be indicated.

5. As in the past, these reports will not be subjected to any peer review and it will be assumed that the content has the approval of all participants of the workshop. Once approved by the editor, the report will be given priority publication in the next available issue of the journal.

6. Keywords can be provided for reference.

Contact details for submission
Authors may send queries concerning the submission process, manuscript status or journal procedures to the Editorial Office (jane.miller@ucl.ac.uk).

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Description of variants (mutations)
Authors are required to follow the recommendations of the HGVS to describe sequence variants (see http://www.HGVS.org/mutnomen/ for a summary of the current recommendations).

Submission of data to a genetic database
In keeping with the recommendations of the Human Variome Project (Cotton RG et al 207. Nat Genet 39:433 http://www.nature.com/ng/journal/v39/n4/full/ng2024.html) authors submitting a manuscript to Neuromuscular Disorders are required to submit all variants and phenotype descriptions to a public database prior to acceptance. Authors must declare the status of database submission in their covering letter upon submission to the journal. In addition, authors should indicate in
their manuscript the database(s) to which they have submitted the variants, and provide the URL. For further information and links to gene variant databases either use GeneSymbol.lovd.nl (e.g. TP53.lovd.nl) or visit the following website: http://www.hgvs.org/content/databases-tools.

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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.

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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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to avoid jargon and non-standard abbreviations. Contents of the study should be presented as clearly
and as concisely as possible.

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered
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