ORAL ONCOLOGY
A Journal Related to Head & Neck Oncology

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DESCRIPTION

Oral Oncology is an international interdisciplinary journal which publishes high quality original research, clinical trials and review articles, editorials, and commentaries relating to the etiopathogenesis, epidemiology, prevention, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and management of patients with neoplasms in the head and neck.

Oral Oncology is of interest to head and neck surgeons, radiation and medical oncologists, maxillofacial surgeons, oro-rhino-laryngologists, plastic surgeons, pathologists, scientists, oral medical specialists, special care dentists, dental care professionals, general dental practitioners, public health physicians, palliative care physicians, nurses, radiologists, radiographers, dieticians, occupational therapists, speech and language therapists, nutritionists, clinical and health psychologists and counselors, professionals in end of life care, as well as others interested in these fields.

Basic, translational, or clinical Research or Review papers of high quality and that make a contribution to new knowledge are invited on the following aspects of neoplasms arising in the head and neck (including lip, tongue, oral cavity, oropharynx, salivary glands, sinuses, nose, nasopharynx, larynx, skull base, thyroid, and craniofacial region, and the related hard and soft tissues and lymph nodes):

- Etiopathogenesis: natural history of cancer and pre-cancer; basic pathology, metastatic mechanisms; genetic changes; cellular and molecular changes; microorganisms; growth factors, adhesion and other molecules
- Epidemiology; risk factors; biomarkers; protective factors; geographic factors; prevention; screening and intervention
- Clinical features; orofacial effects of neoplasms at both local and distant sites; tumor staging and grading
- Diagnosis; detection of cancer and pre-cancer; cellular and molecular markers for diagnosis; advances in imaging and other functional diagnostic modalities for cancer and pre-cancer
- Management and Prognosis; clinical, cellular and molecular markers for prognosis; treatment options including surgical, lasers, photodynamic therapy, cryosurgery, micro-vascular and other forms of surgery, medical, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, biological and gene therapy advances; molecular targets and new therapeutics (new cytotonics and molecular-targeted therapies); multimodality treatment; advances in reconstruction and rehabilitation, including flaps and grafts, alloplasty, bone and connective tissue biology; multidisciplinary teamwork in cancer care and oral health care.
- Quality of life issues; issues of consent; psychosocial aspects; patient and health professional information; patient involvement; psychological interventions, improving outcomes; the prevention,
diagnosis and management of complications, including, pain, hemorrhage, dysfunction, deformity, osteoradionecrosis, xerostomia, and others; rehabilitation; palliative and end of life care; and support teamwork.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of paper

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Original research articles present results of original epidemiology and public health, basic, clinical and/or translational (basic research with clinical applications) research. This article focuses on new data collected by the author(s) during the course of a epidemiology and public health research; basic investigation; clinical trial; or translational research, although other studies may be cited for support. Original research articles, which have not been published previously, except in a preliminary form, may be submitted as original full-length research papers. The article should contain the following sections: Title Page, Abstract, Conflict of Interest Statement, Introduction, Patients (or Materials) and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. Mechanics: Research articles should contain an abstract, a list of up to 10 keywords and have a limit of 3,500 words, 7 figures and/or tables, and 60 references.

Review Articles:

Review articles that are topical and a critical assessment of any aspect of head and neck are welcome. Review articles collate, describe, and evaluate prior publications of important head and neck subjects, accompanied by critical analysis leading to rational conclusions. These Reviews should contain very little, if any, original data from an author's own study; however, such data can be used to support the overall thesis of the article. We also accept targeted mini-reviews that cover specific topics or therapies as well as meta-analyses. Mechanics: Review articles should contain a short abstract stating the goal of the review, an introduction, discussion, and conclusion. Review articles can contain up to 5,000 words, 7 figures and/or tables, and 120 references.

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Letters to the Editor relating to published work in Oral Oncology or other topics of interest including unpublished original research are welcome. If accepted Letters are published online only. Mechanics: Letters should not exceed 1,000 words in length and can contain up to 2 figures and/or tables.

Oral Oncology does not consider case reports; however, authors are welcome to submit these as a Letter to the Editor, and can contain up to one image, not exceeding 1,000 words in length

Types of paper

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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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PREPARATION

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

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Results should be clear and concise.

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The abstract **should not be structured for review articles.** The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone.

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