Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.1
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

Official Journal of the European Platform for Photodynamic Medicine
Affiliated with the International Photodynamic Association
Also affiliated with the British Medical Laser Association and the Polish Society for Photodynamic Medicine

Indexed in MEDLINE/PubMed, SciSearch/Science Citation Index Expanded, Current Contents/Clinical Medicine.

Aims and Scope:
Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy is an international journal for the dissemination of scientific knowledge and clinical developments of Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy in all medical specialties. The journal publishes original articles, review articles, case presentations, "how-to-do-it" articles, Letters to the Editor, short communications and relevant images with short descriptions. All submitted material is subject to a strict peer-review process.

AUDIENCE

Professionals in all medical disciplines with an interest in medical and biological applications of lasers and light sources, and photodiagnosis/photodynamic therapy in the treatment of human disease.

IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 3.300 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Current Contents - Clinical Medicine
Journal Citation Reports - Science Edition
Science Citation Index Expanded
Scopus
PubMed/Medline
PubMed/Medline
EDITORIAL BOARD

**Editor-in-Chief**
Ron Allison, 21st Century Oncology Greenville, Greenville, North Carolina, United States of America

**Deputy Editor and Commissioning Editor**
Hubert Van den Bergh, EPFL Institute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Lausanne, Switzerland

**Deputy Editors**
Zheng Huang, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, China
PDT basic research, Clinical application, R&D
Xiuli Wang, Shanghai Skin Diseases Hospital, Shanghai, China
Photodynamic therapy, Dermatology, Skin tumor, Acne, HPV related disease

**Emeritus Editor**
Keyvan Moghissi, Yorkshire Laser Centre, Goole, United Kingdom

**Editorial Advisory Board**
Andrey Akopov, Private Address, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
Thoracic surgery, Thoracic oncology
Donald Allan, The Christie NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, United Kingdom
Ernest Allan, Private Address, Knutsford, United Kingdom
Furkan Ayaz, Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey
Molecular and Cellular Biology, Immunology, Cancer, Photodynamic Therapy
Vanderlei Salvador Bagnato, University of Sao Paulo, SAO PAULO, Brazil
Alf Kristian Berg, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway
R. Boyle, University of Hull, Hull, United Kingdom
Theresa Busch, Smilow Center for Translational Research, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Photodynamic therapy, Radiotherapy, Innate immunity, Vascular normalization, Tumor microenvironment
Hugh Byrne, Technological University Dublin, FOCAS Research Institute, Dublin, Ireland
Clinical Spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, Infrared spectroscopy, multivariate analysis, Chemometrics
Joanna Depciuch, Henryk Niewodniczański Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Poland
Krishnaveni Iyyappan Dhanalekshmi, Global Institute of Engineering and Technology, Moinabad, India
Photodynamic therapy, Nanobiotechnology, Photohemolysis, Cell viability, Antimicrobial activity
Kate Dixon, Yorkshire Laser Centre, Goole, United Kingdom
M. Eljamel, Private Address, Lanark, United Kingdom
Reza Fekrazad, Private Address, Tehran, Iran
Gasparyan, Emre Oy, Helsinki, Finland
Emese Gellen, University of Debrecen, Faculty of Medicine, Debrecen, Hungary
Skin tumor, Photodynamic therapy, Prevention, Sun-safe behaviour
Michael R. Hamblin, Wellman Center for Photomedicine, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Photodynamic therapy, photobiomodulation, low level laser therapy, photosensitizes, photochemical mechanisms, Anti-tumor/tumour immune response, cancer, Wound healing and infectious disease, Atherosclerotic vulnerable plaque
C. Hopper, Private Address, Bromley, United Kingdom
Yun Hsia, National Taiwan University Hospital Hsin-Chu Branch, Hsinchu, Taiwan
Ophthalmology, Glaucoma, Vitreoretinal disease
Veronika Huntosova, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice Center for Interdisciplinary Biosciences, Košice, Slovakia
Photodynamic therapy, Fluorescence microscopy, Time-resolved luminescence, Drug delivery, Autophagy, Apoptosis, Cancer, Oxidative stress, Mitochondria
Sally Ibbotson, University of Dundee School of Medicine, Dundee, United Kingdom
PDT in clinical dermatology, Photosensitivity, Photodiagnostics, phototherapies
Fawad Javed, University of Rochester, Eastman Institute for Oral Health, Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, Rochester, New York, United States of America
Periodontitis, Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery, Dental Implants, Guided bone and tissue regeneration, Periodontal disease, Denture resin, Photodynamic therapy
H. Kato, Tokyo Medical University School of Medicine Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Gastrointestinal and Paediatric Surgery, Tokyo, Japan
David Kessel, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan, United States of America
Photobiology, Photodynamic, Photokilling
Cristina Kurachi, University of Sao Paulo Institute of Physics of Sao Carlos, Sao Carlos, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Antimicrobial PDT, Oncological PDT, Fluorescence-based diagnosis

Li, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

Makela, Emred Oy, Helsinki, Finland

Irena Maliszewska, Wroclaw University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, Wroclaw, Poland
Antimicrobial photodynamic inactivation, Metallic nanoparticles, Biofilm, Photosensitizers, Cytotoxicity

Thomas S. Mang, Private Address, Orchard Park, New York, United States of America

Edward Maytin, Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America

Hanieh Montaseri, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
Drug delivery, Nanoparticles, Photodynamic therapy, Cancer treatment

Takahiro Nomoto, The University of Tokyo Graduate School of Arts and Sciences College of Arts and Sciences, Meguro-Ku, Japan
Drug delivery, Photodynamic therapy, Photochemical internalization, Polymer chemistry

Tebello Nyokong, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa
Electrocatalysis, Photophysics, Photochemistry, porphyrins, phthalocyanines

Renato Prates, Ninth of July University, Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Antimicrobial, Periodontal disease, Oral microorganism, Photochemical antimicrobial chemotherapy

Jinjun Shao, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing, China
Photodynamic, Fluorescence, Photoacoustic, Theranostics, Nanomedicine

Daniel Siegel, SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University, New York, New York, United States of America
Skin cancer, Dermatology, Photodynamic therapy, payment policy

Sieron, Specialist Hospital No 2 Center for Diagnostics and Laser Therapy, Bytom, Poland

Mark Wainwright, Liverpool John Moores University School of Pharmacy and Biomolecular Sciences, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Dyes in medicine, photoantimicrobials, photodynamic therapy, medicinal chemistry

H. Walt, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Georg Widhalm, Medical University of Vienna, Department of Neurosurgery, Wien, Austria
Neurosurgical Oncology, Photodynamic diagnosis, Brain and spinal tumors, Innovative fluorescence applications, Stimulated Raman Histology

Nathalie C. Zeitouni, The University of Arizona College of Medicine Phoenix, Phoenix, Arizona, United States of America
Skin cancer, Transplant patients, Pain

Piotr Ziolkowski, Wroclaw Medical University, Poland
pathology
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Scope
Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy is an international journal for the dissemination of scientific knowledge and clinical developments of Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy in all medical specialities. The journal publishes original articles, review articles, case presentations, "how-to-do-it" articles, Letters to the Editor, short communications and relevant images with short descriptions. All submitted material is subject to a strict peer review process.

Types of manuscript
Research Papers should report original clinical studies or research not previously published or being considered for publication elsewhere. Work in Progress may also be submitted. See below for the standard layout. Submission of a manuscript to this journal gives the publisher the right to publish that paper if it is accepted. Manuscripts may be edited to improve clarity and expression.

Review articles, including institutional reviews of recent developments are welcome, and will undergo peer review. Reviews should have an abstract of up to 250 words.

Editorials
Although most Editorials in the journal are commissioned, authors may contact the Editor-in-Chief to request submission of their own Editorial.

Correspondence. Readers are encouraged to write about any topic that relates to photodiagnosis or photodynamic therapy, clinical, scientific, educational, social or economic. Letters should be no longer than 500 words and may include discussions on material previously printed in the Journal.

Case report will be considered if formatted as a research letter with 2 figures maximum. Maximum length is up to 1000 words with no headings and up to 6 references and 2 tables or figures. An abstract of 150-200 words should also be provided.

Short Communications should not exceed 1000 words and should consist of a background section (not to exceed 100 words), aims (not to exceed 50 words), methods (not to exceed 250 words), results (not to exceed 250 words) and conclusion (not to exceed 250 words). An abstract of 150-200 words should also be provided. The editorial team reserves the right to decide which tables/figures submitted are necessary.

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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

**Declaration of interest**
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. [More information.]

**Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing**
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s [AI policy for authors.](#)

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

**Disclosure instructions**
Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

**Statement:** During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

**Submission declaration and verification**
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it 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. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.

**Preprints**
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

**Preprint posting on SSRN**
In support of Open Science, this journal offers its authors a free preprint posting service. Preprints provide early registration and dissemination of your research, which facilitates early citations and collaboration.

During submission to Editorial Manager, you can choose to release your manuscript publicly as a preprint on the preprint server SSRN once it enters peer-review with the journal. Your choice will have no effect on the editorial process or outcome with the journal. Please note that the corresponding author is expected to seek approval from all co-authors before agreeing to release the manuscript publicly on SSRN.

You will be notified via email when your preprint is posted online and a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned. Your preprint will remain globally available free to read whether the journal accepts or rejects your manuscript.

For more information about posting to SSRN, please consult the SSRN Terms of Use and FAQs.

**Use of inclusive language**
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

**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 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.

**Author contributions**

For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

**Changes to authorship**

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**Article transfer service**

This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (see more information on this). Permitted third party reuse of open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

**Author rights**

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing

Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, it is recommended to state this.
Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information about open access publishing in this journal.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The “Learn” environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Language Services.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Referees
Please submit, with the manuscript, the names, addresses and e-mail addresses of three potential referees who are willing to review the article (please obtain confirmation from the referees before submitting your manuscript). Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

Revised version of the manuscript
On the basis of the comments of the referees and editors, Authors may be asked to revise their manuscript. In order to facilitate the evaluation of the revisions by the referees and editors, upon revision, Authors are asked:
• to indicate all changes to the original manuscript by means of 'track changes'
• to add a letter for the referees, explaining how they dealt with all of the recommendations and questions from the referees. Authors should submit their revised version no later than 9 months after they were informed about the decision that the manuscript needs revision. If no revised manuscript is received 9 months after the decision, the manuscript will be considered as rejected.

PREPARATION
Style
Please use no abbreviations. Headlines and Subheadlines should be liberally employed in the Methods, Results, and Discussion sections. Use short paragraphs whenever possible. Clarity of expression, good syntax and the avoidance of medical jargon will be appreciated by the editors, reviewers and readers.

Queries
For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

References
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

Peer review
This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of one independent expert reviewer to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible
for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

Open access

This journal offers authors two choices to publish their research;
1. Open Access
   - Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse
   - An open access publication fee is payable by authors or their research funder
2. Subscription
   - Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our access programs
   - No open access publication fee

All articles published open access will be immediately and permanently free for everyone to read and download. Permitted reuse is defined by your choice of one of the following Creative Commons user licenses:

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC-BY-NC-ND): for non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

Elsevier has established agreements with funding bodies. This ensures authors can comply with funding body open access requirements, including specific user licenses, such as CC-BY. Some authors may also be reimbursed for associated publication fees. [https://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies](https://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies)

If you need to comply with your funding body policy you can apply for the CC-BY license after your manuscript is accepted for publication.

To provide open access, this journal has a publication fee which needs to be met by the authors or their research funders for each article published open access. Your publication choice will have no effect on the peer review process or acceptance of submitted articles.

The open access publication fee for this journal is $USD 2,500 excluding taxes.

Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy [https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing](https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing)

Layout of manuscript

Divide the manuscript into the following sections: Title page, Structured Abstract, Key words (3-6), Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, References. The editors will consider the use of other sections if more suitable for certain manuscripts.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
• **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

The **Structured Abstract**, of no more than 250 words, should be written with particular care since this will be the only part of the article studied by some readers. The preferred subheadings are: Background, Methods, Results and Conclusions.

The **Introduction** should be brief and set out the purposes for which the study has been performed along with relevant previous studies only where essential.

The **Materials and Methods** should be sufficiently detailed so that readers and reviewers can understand precisely what has been done without studying the references directly. The description may be abbreviated when well accepted techniques are used.

The **Results** should be presented precisely. Keep discussion of their importance to a minimum in this section of the manuscript.

The **Discussion** should directly relate to the study being reported. Do not include a general review of the topic.

**Tables** should be typed with double spacing and each should be on a separate sheet. They should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, and contain only horizontal lines. Provide a short descriptive heading above each table with footnotes and/or explanations underneath.

**Figures** should ideally be submitted in high-resolution TIF format, or alternatively in GIF, JPEG/JPG, or EPS format. The figures should be placed in separate files, named purely with the figure numbers (e.g. "Figure1.tif"). The cost of colour figures will be paid by the author.

Legends for Figures should be typed with double-spacing on a separate sheet.

**Gene Accession Numbers**
For each and every gene accession number cited in an article, authors should type the accession number in bold, underlined text. Letters in the accession number should always be capitalised. Example: (GenBank accession nos. AI631510, AI631511, AI632198, and BF223228), a B-cell tumor from a chronic lymphatic leukemia (GenBank accession no. BE675048), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. AA361117).

**Supplementary data**
The journal accepts electronic supplementary material to support and enhance your scientific research. Supplementary files offer the author additional possibilities to publish supporting applications, movies, animation sequences, high-resolution images, background datasets, sound clips and more. Supplementary files supplied will be published online alongside the electronic version of your article in Elsevier web products, including ScienceDirect: [https://www.sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

**Highlights**
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Graphical abstract**
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum
of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

**Formatting of funding sources**

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

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

**Electronic artwork**

**General points**
- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
- Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. **You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.**

**Formats**

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format. Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

- EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

**Please do not:**
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Color artwork**

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF) or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) in addition to color reproduction in print. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.
Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, Crossref and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.

A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal’s style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.
Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....'
List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Reference to software:

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Research Elements
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.
More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

Process of submission
Online submission
Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy uses an online submission and review system. Authors can upload their article via the Elsevier Editorial System at https://www.editorialmanager.com/PDPDT. By accessing the website Authors will be guided stepwise through the uploading of the various files. Editable file formats are necessary. We accept most wordprocessing formats, but Word, WordPerfect or LaTeX is preferred. Figure files (TIFF, EPS, JPEG) should be uploaded separately. Always keep a backup copy of the electronic file for reference and safety. Save your files using the default extension of the program used. The system generates an Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article which is used for the reviewing process. Authors, Reviewers and Editors send and receive all correspondence by e-mail and no paper correspondence is necessary. For assistance please visit our Support Center.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE
Online proof correction
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch. You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com