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DESCRIPTION

Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics (formerly Pulmonary Pharmacology) is concerned with lung pharmacology from molecular to clinical aspects. The subject matter encompasses the major diseases of the lung including asthma, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary circulation, ARDS, carcinoma, bronchitis, emphysema and drug delivery. Laboratory and clinical research on man and animals will be considered including studies related to chemotherapy of cancer, tuberculosis and infection. In addition to original research papers the journal will include review articles and book reviews.

Research Areas Include:

- All major diseases of the lung
- Physiology
- Pathology
- Drug delivery
- Metabolism
- Pulmonary Toxicology

Before submitting, please note the "Rules of 5" defining immediate rejection criteria of PPT:

1. Out of scope: The paper should report on the use of pharmacological or toxicological studies (positive or negative) that are directly related to Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics.

   Immediate rejection criteria are:
   a) Testing of extracts or plant parts that are not characterized
   b) Case Reports or n=1 studies

2. Too preliminary: A paper must be based on a thorough and extensive study, using proper controls

   Immediate rejection criteria are:
   a) In vitro studies with a single dose, or very high concentration b) Single dose studies with very few animals, no dose-response studies c) No proper controls. d) Repetition or confirmation of an earlier work

3. Unethical: The study must have been carried under appropriate ethical approval for the study (either animal or human).
4. Inappropriate experiments or lacking essential detail

**Immediate rejection criteria are:** a) Wrong species or lacking details on the exact number of animals/subjects used
b) No details of structure if a new drug is used for the first time

5. Lack of novelty: The study must represent a novel approach to the field.

**Immediate rejection criteria are:**
a) Repetition of well known data
b) No advance of knowledge in the field

Note that only manuscripts written in good English will be considered by the Editors (British usage is preferred).

**ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING**

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Biological Abstracts
Current Awareness in Biological Sciences
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INTRODUCTION

Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics is concerned with lung pharmacology from molecular to clinical aspects. The subject matter encompasses the major diseases of the lung (including asthma, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary circulation, ARDS, carcinoma, bronchitis, emphysema) and drug delivery. Laboratory and clinical research on man and animals will be considered including studies related to chemotherapy of cancer, tuberculosis and infection. In addition to original research papers the journal will include review articles and book reviews.

For more details on how to write a world class paper, please visit our Pharmacology Author Resources page.

Authors are encouraged to submit video material or animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. For more information please see the paragraph on video data below.

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- b) No advance of knowledge in the field

Types of paper
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4. **Book reviews.** Book reviews may be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief.

5. **Editorials:** Editorials provide a forum for opinionated discussions of a topic in the field of pulmonary pharmacology and therapeutics, or describing historical foundations and influences, emerging research trends and clinical issues.

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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.

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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.

Definitions

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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Divide the article into clearly defined sections.
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Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

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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.

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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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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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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

**Keywords**
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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*Electronic artwork*

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- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

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