REGULATORY TOXICOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY

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DESCRIPTION

*Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology* publishes peer reviewed articles that involve the generation, evaluation, and interpretation of experimental animal and human data that are of direct importance and relevance for regulatory authorities with respect to toxicological and pharmacological regulations in society. All peer-reviewed articles that are published should be devoted to improve the protection of human health and environment. Reviews and discussions are welcomed that address legal and/or regulatory decisions with respect to risk assessment and management of toxicological and pharmacological compounds on a scientific basis. It addresses an international readership of scientists, risk assessors and managers, and other professionals active in the field of human and environmental health.

Types of peer-reviewed articles published: Original research articles of relevance for regulatory aspects covering aspects including, but not limited to: Factors influencing human sensitivity Exposure science related to risk assessment Alternative toxicological test methods Frameworks for evaluation and integration of data in regulatory evaluations Harmonization across regulatory agencies Read-across methods and evaluations Contemporary Reviews on policy related Research issues Letters to the Editor Guest Editorials (by Invitation)

News on recent or upcoming policy related Research issues, outcomes of regulatory expert meetings with implications for risk assessment and management

RTP Tobacco policy

*Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, as the journal serving developments for improvement of human health and environment, will not consider manuscripts that have been supported by tobacco companies.

IMPACT FACTOR

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INTRODUCTION
Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology matches reports in toxicology, pharmacology, epidemiology, and allied sciences, with reports on philosophical, legislative, legal, and public opinion issues that define public health, safety, and environmental regulations. International in scope, the journal speaks at all levels of science and policy to the community of research and development scientists, to business and legal decision makers, and to regulatory officials and legislative operators worldwide.

Types of paper
Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology publishes peer reviewed articles that involve the generation, evaluation, and interpretation of experimental animal and human data that are of direct importance and relevance for regulatory aspects with respect to toxicological and pharmacological regulations in society.

All peer-reviewed articles that are published, should be devoted to improve the protection of human health and environment. All types of articles must contain clear conclusions and/or recommendations for regulatory aspects, and discussions with existing situations are encouraged, if applicable.

Reviews and commentaries that, on a scientific basis, address legal and/or regulatory decisions with respect to risk assessment and management of toxicological and pharmacological compounds are welcome. Such manuscripts should address an international readership of scientists, risk assessors and managers, and other professionals active in the field of human and environmental health.

RTP publishes the following types of peer-reviewed articles:

Original Research Articles

These Original Research Articles should contain no more than 5000 words, excluding references, and not more than a total of 5 figures and/or tables. If needed, more data can be included in supplementary information. Tables with predominantly negative information should be included in the supplementary information and only summarized in the text of the results section of the manuscript.

Contemporary Reviews

Contemporary Reviews focus on policy-related research issues and should provide an overview or highlights of recent research on a scientific topic that is of direct or future relevance for regulatory issues or associated legislations. These Contemporary Reviews should contain no more than 2500 words and 50 references and 2 figures and/or tables. Supplementary information can be used to provide the readership with further information that is more briefly addressed in the text of the manuscript. Authors are encouraged to contact the Editors to consult before submitting such articles.

Comprehensive Reviews

Comprehensive Reviews are extensive reviews on important topics for the regulatory and policy arena. Where appropriate, these manuscripts should be prepared in accordance to current guidelines for systematic review (Refer this link). Prospective authors should contact the Editors before submission to confirm journal interest in the topic. Confirmation of interest in the topic does not guarantee acceptance for publication, and these reviews will undergo the regular peer review process.
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Commentaries are published that focus on a specific topic relating to regulatory aspects or legislation but are written on a strictly scientific basis. These Commentaries do not necessarily have to refer to the articles that have been published in the journal but may also address issues that are of significant importance to regulatory toxicology and pharmacology. The Editors decide whether or not a specific topic is appropriate for the journal. Commentaries should contain no more than 2500 words and 50 references and 2 figures and/or tables. The Editors may decide to ask for a rebuttal of involved parties when deemed relevant or necessary.

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Workshop Reports should provide a concise overview of the context and purpose of the workshop, highlighting key themes and findings, as well as identification of data gaps and next steps. Workshop Reports should not be structured as minutes of the meeting, but rather provide a synthesis of the meeting topics and findings with a discussion and conclusions that relate to the regulatory aspects of the meeting. Although the Workshop Report may reference more a detailed presentation of meeting minutes, etc., at a website or other location, it should stand on its own as a thematic report of interest to the wider audience. These should contain no more than 1500 words, two figures or tables) and a maximum of 25 references.

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Letter to the Editors refer to an article published in the journal and includes omissions or reflects differences in opinion, based on scientific evidence. These Letters to the Editors should not exceed 1000 words and 5 references. If needed one table or figure can be added. Authors of the involved article will always be asked by the Editors for a rebuttal that will linked online to the Letter to the Editor. These rebuttals should also contain no more than 1000 words, 5 references and if needed one table or figure. In principle, a single round of Letters to the Editors exchange will be considered in order to contain the discussion on a given topic.

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Guest Editorials are by invitation only and should not be longer than 1000 words and 5 references. The content should be decided in collaboration with the Editors.

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News and Summaries of meetings or e.g. government reports are welcome, but should contain no more than 1000 words text, 10 references and a weblink to the original activity. News and Summaries must also contain clear conclusions and/or recommendations for regulatory aspects. If summaries contain important conclusions or decisions regarding e.g. threshold levels of chemicals, which are relevant for toxicology and pharmacology, this should be clearly described with some background information that refers to relevant scientific information. In the latter case the text should not exceed 1500 words and possible one figure of table for further clarification.

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Preparation of Manuscript.
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The popularity of Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology makes it necessary to severely limit authors' discussions and data presentations in their manuscripts. Because the scope of environmental toxicology and pharmacology is so great, it is not possible to devote many pages to a single issue.

Use generic names of chemicals whenever possible. Proprietary names and trademarks should appear only to identify the source of the chemical, and subsequently only the generic name should be used. All abbreviations, other than those for standard units, should be defined in text or in a footnote. Abbreviations should be unpunctuated.
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The abstract (p. 2) must be a single paragraph that summarizes the main findings of the paper in less than 200 words. After the abstract a list of up to 10 keywords that will be useful for indexing or searching should be included.

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A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
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.

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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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If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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The abstract should be fewer than 200 words.

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Provide up to 10 keywords.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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

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• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
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