DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Sexual Medicine publishes multidisciplinary basic science and clinical research to define and understand the scientific basis of male, female, and couples sexual function and dysfunction. As an official journal of the International Society for Sexual Medicine and the International Society for the Study of Women’s Sexual Health, it provides healthcare professionals in sexual medicine with essential educational content and promotes the exchange of scientific information generated from experimental and clinical research.

The Journal of Sexual Medicine includes basic science and clinical research studies in the psychologic and biologic aspects of male, female, and couples sexual function and dysfunction, and highlights new observations and research, results with innovative treatments and all other topics relevant to clinical sexual medicine.

The objective of The Journal of Sexual Medicine is to serve as an interdisciplinary forum to integrate the exchange among disciplines concerned with the whole field of human sexuality. The journal accomplishes this objective by publishing original articles, as well as other scientific and educational documents that support the mission of the International Society for Sexual Medicine.

International Society for Sexual Medicine Mission

Specifically, the ISSM aims: To establish a scientific Society to benefit the public by encouraging the highest standards of practice, education and research in the field of human sexuality; To develop and assist in developing scientific methods for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions affecting human sexual function; To promote the publication and encourage contributions to the medical and scientific literature in the field of sexual function.

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Aims and Scope

The Journal of Sexual Medicine publishes multidisciplinary basic science and clinical research to define and understand the scientific basis of male, female, transgender, and couple's sexual function and dysfunction. As an official journal of the International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM) and the International Society for the Study of Women's Sexual Health, it provides healthcare professionals in sexual medicine with essential educational content and promotes the exchange of scientific information generated from experimental and clinical research.

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Manuscript Types

The Journal of Sexual Medicine publishes several types of manuscripts. A brief description of each type follows:

Peer reviewed article types:

Original Research

Original research papers are scientific reports from original research in sexual medicine. There is no limit on article length or the number of figures or tables, though we do request the article include a structured abstract of 400 words. It required that you include completed reporting guideline(s) with your Original Research submission to demonstrate the completeness of reporting in your manuscript. Failure to adhere to reporting best practices will result in revisions being requested ahead of publication. For more information on relevant reporting guidelines, please see the section below entitled Reporting Standards: Completeness and the Use of Reporting Guidelines.

Review Article

Review articles are timely, in-depth treatment of an issue. There is no limit on article length or the number of figures or tables, though we do request the article include an abstract of no more than 400 words. Though narrative reviews are welcomed, meta-analyses and systemic reviews are preferred complete with thorough adherence to the PRISMA reporting guidelines.

ISSM Methods Update

Methods updates present current best practice for research in an area of sexual medicine. They are typically commissioned by the Editors, but please contact the Chief Editor if you would like to suggest a topic. There is no limit on article length or the number of figures or tables, though we do request the article include an abstract of no more than 400 words.

Surgeons' Corner

Papers published in Surgeons' Corner will include those commissioned for the section, and those submitted as original research papers that focus on the technical aspects of a broad range of surgical procedures in male, female, and transgender sexual medicine. Manuscripts should adhere to the following structure: Abstract, Introduction/Background (including the rationale for a novel technique), Indications for procedure, Pre-operative preparation, Intra-operative considerations, Post-operative management and follow-up, Outcomes (including a brief review of the literature), Complications, Take-home message, References. The completed manuscript should not exceed 2500 words, excluding figures, tables, references, and the abstract.

Brief Communication

Brief Communications should be no more than 1,000 words, and include a structured abstract, 1 figure, and up to 10 references.

Case Reports

The Journal of Sexual Medicine no longer publishes Case Reports. Instead, please visit Sexual Medicine.

Magazine article types:

Expert Opinion
Opinions present potentially controversial viewpoints, with aim of encouraging debate. These are science-based, opinion pieces that may either be commissioned or directly submitted to the journal and are subjected to peer review. **Perspective**

Perspectives provide commentary and analysis of an article published in *The Journal Of Sexual Medicine*. Perspectives are directly solicited by our staff. They are limited to 500 words, with up to 5 references. **Letter to the Editor**

Unsolicited Comments on particular JSM articles (critical or laudatory) will be considered by the Editors and may be published after consultation or peer review. The authors of the original article will be given the option of providing a Response.

**Contact details**

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**Reporting Checklists**

**Reporting Standards: Completeness and the Use of Reporting Guidelines**

In an attempt to improve the quality of research reports in the journal, *The Journal of Sexual Medicine* now recommends a completed reporting guideline checklist is included with an article submission. The purpose of various reporting guidelines is to provide a guide—in the form of a checklist—to authors and editors alike on essential elements that should be included in a paper to ensure all stakeholders can properly validate results and replicate studies. We expect authors to not only use the reporting guidelines to improve the quality of reporting in their submission, but also use the associated guideline checklist to demonstrate the paper does include essential reporting criteria. Ultimately, this task is about improving a manuscript, not filling out a checklist for administrative purposes.

For Reviews and Original Research articles, authors are required to complete one of the reporting checklists listed below. This ensures a higher standard of reporting and will enhance the prospects of a manuscript being accepted for publication. Authors should upload a completed copy of the reporting checklist(s) with their submission.

1. **STUDY TYPE STUDY TYPE CATEGORY CHECKLIST FOR REPORTING STANDARDS CHECKLIST NAME**
   - Any — JSM general manuscript standards JSM Checklist
   - Randomized controlled pharmacotherapy trials RCT (Pharmacotherapy) CONSORT-Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials CONSORT Statement
   - Other pharmacotherapy and herbal medicinal trials (noninferiority trials, pragmatic trials, cluster trials, reporting of harms) RCT (Other) CONSORT extensions (tailored versions of the main CONSORT Statement produced by CONSORT Checklist)
   - Observational epidemiology studies Observational Epidemiological Studies STROBE-Strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology STROBE Checklist Qualitative Research Qualitative Research COREQ-Carried out as part of a research or evaluation report COREQ Checklist
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Where the cells were obtained from
Whether the cell lines have been tested and authenticated
The method by which the cells were tested

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Please mark all gene names in italics. However, only the gene names should be written in italics, to distinguish them from gene products, gene segments, clusters, families, complexes, or groups. Authors should only use the official gene name as assigned by the respective gene nomenclature committee. Regarding comprehensive data sets of genetic profiling (microarray) studies, raw data must be in a publicly available database that requires MIAME format (for example, “GEO” or “Array Express”) upon submission of a paper. Nucleotide sequence data can be submitted in electronic form to any of the three major collaborative databases: DDBJ, EMBL or GenBank. It is only necessary to submit to one database as data are exchanged between DDBJ, EMBL and GenBank on a daily basis. The suggested wording for referring to accession-number information is: ‘These sequence data have been submitted to the DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank databases under accession number U12345.’

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Identify all statistical methods and verify the assumptions for all statistical tests
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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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Aim (one sentence)
Methods
Outcomes (one sentence)
Results
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Strengths & Limitations
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