THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Introduced in 1913, the monthly The Journal of the American Dental Association is the nation’s premier dental journal - a reliable, peer-reviewed source of information on dentistry and dental science. Each issue of JADA is available in print, online at JADA Online and via a mobile Web application.

What Does JADA Have to Offer?

Today’s JADA offers a wide range of information for ADA-member dentists and its other readers around the world: peer-reviewed research on current and developing topics in dentistry; clinical information in such areas as biomaterials, pharmacology, and cosmetic and esthetic dentistry as well as general dental practice; reports on the increasingly important relationship between dental health and overall health; news and views on the issues of the day; explorations of practice building and legal topics; a continuing education program.

Best-Read Dental Journal

Judging from the feedback received, The Journal is meeting the needs of its readers. Yearly independent readership studies consistently rank JADA as the nation’s best-read dental journal. And ADA members rank it among the most important benefits of Association membership.

JADA’s 100-Year History

In 1913 the ADA was known as the National Dental Association, and the publication that would become JADA was introduced as the quarterly Official Bulletin, later to be renamed The Journal of the National Dental Association. In 1917, the Journal expanded to a monthly publication, with a lengthy subscription list that placed it at the forefront of dental literature.

The Journal’s ascendancy spurred a number of other, long-respected dental periodicals to cease publishing. The once venerable Dental Register stopped the presses for good in 1923. And even the Dental Cosmos, long the bellwether of dental journalism, disappeared in 1938. One year later, the Journal adopted its current title, The Journal of the American Dental Association, or JADA.

Just after World War II, JADA became a twice-monthly publication. The goal was to reduce the bulk of each issue and to boost readership and advertising revenues. But that experiment failed, and The Journal returned to a monthly publication schedule in 1948. Through the decades, JADA has changed with the times and the shifting needs of its readers, improving its appeal to its primary audience: dentists in clinical practice. Each issue includes full-text articles on emerging research and in-depth
reviews of cutting-edge clinical developments. JADA also provides editorials and feature articles on the many ethical and practice issues that dentists encounter each day. The Journal also covers the latest industry news, ADA events and updates on policies affecting dental practice.

**IMPACT FACTOR**

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**ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING**

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INTRODUCTION

Manuscript submission

New manuscripts. All new manuscripts must be submitted via JADA’s online submission and review website, JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts. (Authors who do not yet have an account on the website should click the “Create Account” link on the JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts welcome page and follow the step-by-step process to open an account.) On the dashboard page, authors should select the Author Center. In the Author Center, they should click the “Click here to submit a new manuscript” link.

Author identification and roles. The author should include a letter providing each author’s name, degrees, professional title, work affiliations, complete address, telephone and fax numbers, and email address. That cover letter can be typed in on the JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts site in the field provided, or it can be uploaded to the site as a word-processed document. In addition, each author must provide a statement of responsibility detailing what he or she contributed to the manuscript. That statement can be uploaded as a separate document (it is recommended that statements from all authors be placed in a single document).

Originality and exclusivity. The JADA Editor will consider only articles that are original, have not been published elsewhere and have been submitted exclusively to JADA.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Use of inclusive language

Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Clinical trials

CONSORT statement. Authors of articles about clinical trials must adhere to the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials statement (http://www.consort-statement.org/consort-2010). Authors of manuscripts about clinical trials must use intention-to-treat analysis.

Registration of clinical trials. Effective March 1, 2013, as a condition for publication of any report of a clinical trial that began enrollment of participants on or after March 1, 2013, JADA requires that the clinical trial be registered publicly before any participants are enrolled in the study. Trials that began enrollment prior to March 1, 2013 also must be registered, but registration of such trials after enrollment of participants has begun is acceptable. The specific trial registry name and the registry number (for example, "ClinicalTrials.gov identifier NCT00000000" must be submitted with each manuscript that is a report of a clinical trial. Observational studies—those in which the investigator does not assign the intervention—will not require registration. JADA editors will check manuscripts on submission to determine if the study required registration. Clinical trials need not be registered on any specific website; a list of registries acceptable to JADA is available on the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors website (http://www.icmje.org/about-icmje/faqs/clinical-trials-registration). If such a manuscript is accepted for publication, the trial registry name and registration number will be published at the end of the article’s abstract.

Animal studies. JADA does not publish animal studies.

ORCID identifiers

In April 2016, JADA began accepting author Open Researcher and Contributor IDs (ORCID). ORCID is a nonprofit organization that aims to solve the long-standing name ambiguity problem in research and scholarly communication through the creation and maintenance of a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open, transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author identifier schemes. To learn more about ORCID, please visit http://www.orcid.org. We encourage authors to register for an ORCID and include it in their submissions to JADA.
**Systematic reviews and meta-analyses**


**Manuscript designation**

When published, manuscripts will be placed in one of the JADA departments listed below. The editor will designate each submission to the appropriate section.

Unless otherwise noted, manuscripts must be no longer than 10 double-spaced pages (roughly 3,000 words), exclusive of title page, abstract, acknowledgments, references and illustrations (tables, figures, text boxes).

**Peer-reviewed articles**

Original Contributions. Articles with a clinical and practical focus, covering topics such as esthetic and restorative care, oral-systemic health, pharmacology, specialty dental practice, and informatics and technology; articles describing the results of clinical, laboratory and population-based research pertinent to dentistry and providing foundation knowledge for future application; articles regarding epidemiologic and policy issues.

**Non-peer-reviewed material**

Letters to the Editor. Brief comments on issues raised and articles published in JADA. A letter about a particular article will be forwarded to the article’s author for comment, if the letter is selected for publication. The JADA Editor reserves the right to edit the letters into a publishable format (550 words, maximum of five references, no illustrations). A letter concerning a recent JADA article will have the best chance of acceptance if it is received within two months of the article’s publication. Letters regarding articles published online ahead of print will be published after the article appears in print if the letter is selected for publication. Letter writers are asked to disclose any personal or professional affiliations or conflicts of interest that readers may wish to take into consideration in assessing their stated opinions. Brevity is appreciated. By sending a letter to the editor, the author acknowledges and agrees that the letter and all rights of the author in the letter become the property of The Journal. Letters may be submitted via email to jadaletters@ada.org; by fax to 312.440.3538; or by mail to 211 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611-2678.

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**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 then this should be stated.

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**National Institutes of Health public access policy: authors’ responsibilities**

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Public Access Policy implements a law passed in December 2007 that affects authors who receive funding from the NIH. Effective April 7, 2008, the law mandates that all peer-reviewed articles that arise, in whole or in part, from direct costs funded by NIH, or from NIH staff, that are accepted for publication by a peer-reviewed journal—including JADA—must be deposited with the National Library of Medicine’s PubMed Central, in the form of a copy of the manuscript's final version on its acceptance. NIH provides a Website at [http://publicaccess.nih.gov](http://publicaccess.nih.gov) that contains answers to questions authors may have about this policy.

When the author deposits the accepted manuscript with PubMed Central, he or she should specify that the manuscript is not to be made available until 12 months after publication (not acceptance). Thereby, the manuscripts will be made publicly available by PubMed Central at the same time that JADA makes its full text available to the public free of charge.
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Authors with NIH funding should note that access to their articles will be open to all readers, in accordance with the law.

Checklist
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This journal has an embargo period of 12 months.

PREPARATION
**Manuscript format**

Technical specifications. Manuscripts submitted to JADA must be prepared in Microsoft Word. No manuscripts prepared in WordPerfect or other word processing software can be reviewed. Also, no illustrations or other material prepared in PowerPoint will be accepted for review. If your material was prepared in PowerPoint, please copy it into a Microsoft Word document or submit it as a PDF, a JPEG, a TIFF or an EPS file.

Length. Unless otherwise noted above, manuscripts must be no longer than 10 double-spaced pages (roughly 3,000 words), exclusive of title page, abstract, acknowledgments, references and illustrations.

NOTE: The Journal does not accept submissions of serial articles (Part I, Part II, etc.).

Page setup. Pages should have 1-inch margins and must be numbered consecutively throughout the document.

Title page. Each manuscript should have a title page bearing the complete title of the manuscript and complete information on all authors. It should be the first page of the manuscript. Each author's degrees must be listed on the title page. JADA generally does not publish U.S. fellowships and honorary degrees and designations. Degrees below the master's level generally are not listed, unless they are the highest degree attained. The title page should designate the corresponding author and list that author's complete mailing address for the purposes of directing reprint requests after publication.

Authors. All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted. Further information on the ICGME Guidelines for Authorship can be found here: [http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html](http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html).

All authors should be listed with their affiliations, their academic degrees and their scientific or clinical contributions to the paper. Again, the editor and publisher reserve the right to ask for justification for each author's inclusion.

Practical implications. Authors must ensure that their articles describe practical implications of their findings. In other words, they must answer the question, "What does this mean for a dentist's practice?"

List of resources. When possible, authors should provide information on further resources regarding the clinical and practical implications of their articles.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments should be submitted on a separate page.

Illustrations. A maximum of four figures—charts, graphs or photographs—and four tables or any combination thereof may be submitted. (See next paragraph for an exception to this rule.) Each separate chart, graph or photograph will be counted as a separate illustration; illustrations should not be grouped together as a single illustration. Tables and figures should augment, not repeat, the text. Figures and tables should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they are cited in the text. Regarding clinical figures, JADA will accept only digital files of at least 4 inches (roughly 100 millimeters) in width and at least 300 or more dots per inch and in JPEG, TIFF or EPS format. These may be uploaded on JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts. JADA cannot accept original histologic slides and radiographs. However, The Journal will accept digital files of radiographs, magnetic resonance images and magnetic resonance angiograms. The publisher reserves the right to reject any figure that does not meet the necessary quality standards for publication. (Exception. For only articles on esthetic care, authors are invited to provide sufficient numbers of high-quality photographs to present their material comprehensively, provided that there is an appropriate ratio of text to photographs: the length of the manuscript must be sufficient to support placement of photographs within the text. As a rule of thumb, assume an outside limit of three photographs per manuscript page.) Any patient who is clearly identified in the article (either in text or in photographs and/or videos) must sign a form indicating his or her consent to be thus depicted in the article. This consent form (PDF) must be submitted with the manuscript.
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Supplementary data. This material should be submitted at each submission of the manuscript (in other words, with the original and any revisions) to permit full review.

JADA structured abstracts
Features in the Original Contributions section in JADA include structured abstracts, the formats for which are described below. The headings indicated here should be included in the abstract. Authors should develop the abstract according to the type of manuscript they are submitting, with the understanding that the editors could designate the manuscript as a different type and require a revision in the abstract.

No abstract may exceed 250 words. If an abstract goes over that word count, JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts will flag it and direct the author to shorten the abstract. The word counts given in parentheses after each subhead are not requirements, merely suggestions to help keep authors within the 250-word limit. As long as an abstract in total does not exceed 250 words regardless of the length of the individual sections, it will be acceptable.

Original Contributions: full article
Background (30 words). A summary of the general topic and the purpose or hypotheses of the study.

Methods (50 words). A description of the materials (generic names of drugs and equipment should be used, unless the particular brands are crucial to the study); the methods (including the type of study design); the participants (important eligibility criteria, number and selection process).

Results (50 words). A statement of the primary results of the study; the types of analyses used should be indicated, as should levels of statistical significance and confidence intervals.

Conclusions (30 words). A statement of the conclusions (the answers to the hypotheses posed at the beginning of the study). Only the conclusions that are directly supported by the evidence provided by the study should be included. Any need for further study should be indicated.
Practical Implications (30 words). A description of the practical implications of the findings; in other words, an answer to the question, "What does this mean for a dentist's practice?" Where possible, authors should provide information on further resources regarding the clinical and practical implications of their articles.

Key Words (3-10 words). A list of key words highlighting the article's most important topics. Note: JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts offers an extensive list of key words from which authors may choose.

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Types of Studies Reviewed (50 words). A description of the types of studies reviewed, including identification of the criteria used to select them and the method by which these criteria were applied.

Results (75 words). A statement of the main results of the review that outlines the methods used to obtain these results and identifies the sources of variation between studies.

Practical Implications (30 words). A description of the practical implications of the findings; in other words, an answer to the question, "What does this mean for a dentist's practice?" Where possible, authors should provide information on further resources regarding the clinical and practical implications of their articles.

Key Words (3-10 words). A list of key words highlighting the article's most important topics. Note: JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts offers an extensive list of key words from which authors may choose.

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Background (30 words). A summary of the general topic, the disorder being discussed and the purpose of the article.

Case Description (75 words). A description of the disorder as manifested in the cases presented in the article, as well as the treatment undertaken and the expected vs. actual outcomes.

Practical Implications (30 words). A description of the practical implications of the findings; in other words, an answer to the question, "What does this mean for a dentist's practice?" Where possible, authors should provide information on further resources regarding the clinical and practical implications of their articles.

Key Words (3-10 words). A list of key words highlighting the article's most important topics. Note: JADA ScholarOne Manuscripts offers an extensive list of key words from which authors may choose.

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Basic style/writing requirements. The foundation of JADA style is the most recent edition of the American Medical Association Manual of Style. The purpose of any piece of writing is to deliver information. This requires the author to define his or her message and to present it in a way that is readily understood by and engaging to the reader. Manuscripts should be written in active voice and declarative sentences for a clear, concise style. The overall tone of these reports should be factual and professional, and thus suitable for a scholarly journal. Authors are allowed to express a personal opinion as long as the basis for that opinion is stated plainly. For example, an author may express an opinion "based on long experience and intensive observation." Other statements of opinion and all statements of fact require references from the appropriate published literature (dental, medical, epidemiologic, practice management, etc.).

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References. All published references should be cited in the text and numbered consecutively. No references should be cited in the abstract. Each reference should be cited only once; on subsequent citations, the original number should be used. Personal communications and unpublished data should not be numbered, but should be cited in the text as follows:

(G Edmunds, DDS, oral communication, November 2004)

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6. McCoy J. Alteration in periodontal status as an indicator of general health. JADA (in press). NOTE: Authors should double-check the status of any in-press work cited in their reference lists before submitting the final manuscript to JADA.

Presentation

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.

Example
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Decision. Once the reviewers have completed their critiques, the editor examines their comments and makes a decision about the manuscript’s disposition: accept, minor revisions, major revisions, or reject.

Editing. JADA reserves the right to edit manuscripts to ensure conciseness, clarity and stylistic consistency and to fit articles to available space. After accepted articles are edited, they are returned to the authors for review and comment before publication. Authors will have the opportunity to review a PDF proof of their articles after they are typeset.

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