TRENDS IN FOOD SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
An official journal of the European Federation of Food Science and Technology (EFFoST), and the International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

*Trends in Food Science & Technology* is one of the premier international peer-reviewed journals publishing critical reviews and commentaries of current technology, food science and human nutrition. Its role is to fill the gap between the specialized primary journals and general trade magazines by focusing on the most promising new research developments and their current and potential food industry applications in a readable, scientifically rigorous way.

Topics include novel food materials such as bioactive substances, alternative protein and novel food ingredients; advances in food engineering and manufacturing technologies including processing, preservation, packaging and digital transformation; molecular, micro- and macro-structure of foods; new developments in food security, sustainability and/or waste management; advanced technological applications including nanoscience and biotechnology; quality assurance including advanced methodology and applications of various -omics techniques; food traceability and authenticity; food safety including the risk assessment of chemical and/or biological hazards; food allergies and intolerances; food function and its relationships with food structure, food composition, nutrition and health benefits; consumer attitude, and policy/regulation.

This journal primarily publishes critical reviews (i.e., not a mere collection of recent literature), it does not publish original research papers.

Subjects not considered for publication:Reviews on plant science, agronomics, plant breeding, veterinary issues or on non-food applications such as drug development, cosmetics, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, medical/health orientated papers, or bibliometric analysis as such will not be considered.

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Food scientists and technologists, R & D managers, and consultants to the industry concerned with the application of science in the development of new and existing food products, their processing, storage and marketability.
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Her research is focused on the quality and sensory characteristics of meat and meat products. More specifically, she conducts research in aroma generation and stability in meat products including the development of new strategies and ingredients to enhance dry cured flavor. Currently, She is focused on the production of aromas from fermentation processes using alternative sources with potential use in meat analogues.

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Food proteins, Bioactive peptides, Maillard reaction, Flavor, Meat by-products

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Identify and evaluate bioactive from natural sources for their potential health benefits, particular interest in plant bioactive targeting metabolic syndrome, Purification and characterisation of bioactive from various plant sources intended for cosmeceutical, nutraceutical or pharmaceutical application, Investigating the mechanism of action of natural bioactives’ modulating obesity and insulin resistance, particularly the role played by gut microbes, Studying the effects of Tocotrienol-Rich Vitamin E (Tocovid) on Diabetic Complications
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Functional food processing, Food systems engineering, Emerging food processing technology, Oral processing and in vitro digestion, Baking
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

*Trends in Food Science & Technology* is one of the premier international peer-reviewed journals publishing critical reviews and commentaries on current technology, food science and human nutrition. Its role is to fill the gap between the specialized primary journals and general trade magazines by focusing on the most promising new research developments and their current and potential food industry applications in a readable, scientifically rigorous way. Topics include new or novel raw materials including bioactive compounds, ingredients and technologies; molecular, macro- and micro-structure; new developments in food engineering; rapid techniques for online control; novel processing and packaging technologies; advanced bio technological and nanoscience developments and applications in food research; quality assurance methods and application of -omics techniques; risk assessment of both biological and non-biological hazards in food; food allergies and intolerances; food function and relationships between diet and disease; and consumer attitudes to food and risk assessment.

*Types of paper*

Ideas are welcomed for the following types of article: Reviews; Commentaries; Conference reports; Letters to the Editor.

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**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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Follow this order when typing manuscripts: Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Main text, Future Trends or Conclusion (indicating current hypotheses, potential applications and likely future trends and research needs), References, Figure Captions, Figures and then Tables. Do not import the Figures or Tables into your text.

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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 examples here: 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).
Abstract

Structured Abstracts

Review and Commentary articles for TIFS should contain a structured abstract, subdivided into sections entitled "Background"; "Scope and Approach"; and "Key Findings and Conclusions". This structured abstract should provide the context or background for the review and why it was carried out. It should emphasize any new and important findings of the review. **Structured abstracts should not exceed 250 words.**

Here is an example of a structured abstract for a review article.

**Background**

**Food poisoning** related to sanitary problems is among the most widespread illnesses in the world. The non-hygienic preparation and handling of food in households accounts for a large number of **foodborne disease** outbreaks. These outbreak cases could be avoided if preventive behaviors were adopted during food preparation. Educational actions offer a preventive information strategy for reducing the cases of foodborne diseases in households.

**Scope and Approach**

In this review the importance of good practices for **food handling** in Brazilian households in order to control foodborne diseases are described. This study emphasizes the importance of foodborne disease control, starting with changing food handlers’ habits to ensure that they use best practices in their own homes. Food handlers are the consumers and employees that are most aware of the activities linked to the food production chain.

**Key Findings and Conclusions**

Educational actions, in the form of a program of good **food preparation** practices in households, are of paramount relevance. Such programs should be developed with methodologies consistent with the target audience and should take into account the causes of possible failures. Furthermore, the school place is the ideal setting for early intervention in **hygiene education**, assuming that childhood is the best time for learning. Children are more open to changes in attitude and can take these habits into households, encouraging hygienic behaviors throughout the family. Dissemination of knowledge as early as possible in the schools is a concrete form of risk communication because it builds trust and credibility.

**Keywords**

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, 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. Examples of keywords are in **bold** in the sample structured abstract above.

**Acknowledgements**

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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.

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You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

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