# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description ........................................ p.1
- Audience ........................................... p.1
- Impact Factor ....................................... p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing ......................... p.2
- Editorial Board ...................................... p.2
- Guide for Authors .................................... p.4

## DESCRIPTION

*Trends in Food Science & Technology* is one of the premier international peer-reviewed journals publishing critical and comprehensive 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 and comprehensive reviews and does not publish original research papers.

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## AUDIENCE

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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, micro- and macro-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.

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

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Abstract

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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.

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