DESCRIPTION

*Tuberculosis* is a speciality journal focusing on basic experimental research on tuberculosis.

*Tuberculosis* aims to publish original research and reviews. It publishes articles on host response and immunology of tuberculosis and the molecular biology, genetics and physiology of the organism.

Submissions on bacteriological, immunological and pathogenesis aspects of the disease are particularly welcomed.

The journal publishes topics including:

- Clinical Trials
- Diagnostics
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Immunology
- Leprosy
- Microbiology, including microbial physiology
- Molecular epidemiology
- Non-tuberculous Mycobacteria
- Pathogenesis & Pathology
- Vaccine development

*Tuberculosis* discourages submissions with a meta-analytical focus (eg, articles based on searches of published articles in public electronic databases, especially where there is lack of evidence of the personal involvement of authors in the generation of such material).

*Tuberculosis* does not accept case report submissions or clinical case studies. You can submit manuscripts of this type to the companion journals *IDCases* and *Clinical Microbiology Newsletter*.

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Comments: Editorial comments are generally invited by the Tuberculosis Editorial team. They are 1,500 words in length with no abstract or keywords.

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Diagnostics
Antimicrobial Drug resistance
Immunological
Leprosy
General Microbiology
Microbial physiology
Molecular epidemiology
Non-tuberculous Mycobacteria
Pathogenesis
Pathology
Vaccine development

This Journal does not accept Case Reports.

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For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Ethics
Work on human beings that is submitted to Tuberculosis should comply with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki; Recommendations guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects. Adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964, amended by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975, the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983, and the 41st World Medical Assembly, Hong Kong, September 1989. The manuscript should contain a statement that the work has been approved by the appropriate ethical committees related to the institution(s) in which it was performed and that subjects gave informed consent to the work. Studies involving experiments with animals must state that their care was in accordance with institution guidelines.

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Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses
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.

Author contributions
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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.
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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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