RESUSCITATION
An interdisciplinary journal for the dissemination of clinical and basic science research relating to acute care medicine and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

DESCRIPTION
Resuscitation is a monthly international and interdisciplinary medical journal. The papers published deal with the aetiology, pathophysiology and prevention of cardiac arrest, resuscitation training, clinical resuscitation, and experimental resuscitation research, although papers relating to animal studies will be published only if they are of exceptional interest and related directly to clinical cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Papers relating to trauma are published occasionally but the majority of these concern traumatic cardiac arrest.

Recognised by the European Resuscitation Council as its official Journal.

Special features of Resuscitation:
The only journal that is focused entirely on cardiac arrest and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

The journal content will be of interest to healthcare professionals working in critical care, emergency medicine, acute medicine, anaesthesia, cardiology, paediatrics, and neonatology.

The journal’s open access companion title, Resuscitation Plus, welcomes a range of manuscripts, including animal studies, systematic, narrative and scoping reviews, case reports and methods papers relating to cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

A subscription to Resuscitation is included in the annual membership fees of the European Resuscitation Council. Further information can be obtained from the ERC Secretariat, Emile Vanderveldelaan 35, 2845 Niel, Belgium, or by accessing the official ERC website, http://www.erc.edu.

A reduced personal subscription rate is also available to all members of the American Heart Association (AHA) who have passed the BCLS, ACLS or PACLS courses. Please apply to the Publisher for more information.

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The institutional protocol number should be included at the end of the abstract of the article.
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Reporting guidance
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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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Statistical Methods

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