Public Health Reviews

Instructions for Authors

GENERAL INFORMATION

When considering submitting your work to PHR, please first make sure your article fits the Scope of the journal.

You may also look at the PHR archive for related articles and find out more about the suitability of your article for PHR. The archive will be made Open Access with our current publisher in 2021. Due to the large interest, Editors cannot advise on the suitability of the article before submission of the manuscript.

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	APC (CHF)		
Article Type	Regular	Group A	Group B
Systematic Review	1,980	1,400	1,700
Review	1,980	1,400	1,700
Mini Review	1,400	1,200	1,300
Policy Brief	1,400	1,200	1,300
Editorial *	900	900	900
Commentary *	900	900	900

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SUBMISSION

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Types of papers

Public Health Reviews publishes review articles and policy briefs that contribute to understanding and improving Public Health. PHR does not publish original research or opinion articles. Editorials and Letters to the Editor are welcome. Authors are encouraged to visit the "Article Types" journal page for more information.

We encourage authors to refer to the minimum reporting guidelines for health research hosted by the EQUATOR network when preparing their manuscript. Checklists are available for a number of study designs.

http://www.equator-network.org/

Manuscript Formatting Guidelines

Article Type

PHR requires authors to carefully select the appropriate article type for their manuscript and to comply with the article type descriptions defined in the journal's "Article Types" page.

Manuscript Length

PHR encourages the authors to follow the article word count lengths given in the “Article Types” page of the journals. The manuscript length includes only the main body of the text, footnotes, and all citations within it, and excludes the abstract, section titles, figure and table captions, funding statement, acknowledgments, and references in the bibliography. Please indicate the number of words and the number of figures and tables included in your manuscript on the first page.

Language Style

The default language style at PHR is American English. For any questions regarding style, PHR recommends authors to consult the Chicago Manual of Style.

Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

There are a few simple ways to maximize your article’s discoverability. Follow the steps below to improve search results of your article:

- include a few of your article's keywords in the title of the article;
- do not use long article titles;
- pick 5 to 8 keywords using a mix of generic and more specific terms on the article subject(s);
- use the maximum amount of keywords in the first 2 sentences of the abstract;
- use some of the keywords in level 1 headings.

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The title should be concise, omitting terms that are implicit and, where possible, be a statement of the main result or conclusion presented in the manuscript. Abbreviations should be avoided within the title.
Consider if a title meant to be thought-provoking might be misinterpreted as offensive or alarming. Authors should try to avoid, if possible:

- titles that are a mere question without giving the answer;
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- vague titles, for example starting with "Role of…," "Link between…," "Effect of..." that do not specify the role, link, or effect;
- include terms that are out of place, for example the taxonomic affiliation apart from species name.

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The running title should be a maximum of 5 words in length.

Authors and Affiliations

Author information should not be included in any submitted files but only in the online data to be completed during the submission process:

- Corresponding author name, affiliation and email address
- Co-authors (if any - names and affiliation)
- Order of authors

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The authorship should be clarified thoroughly before submission. Please follow the standard guidelines (e.g. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors , http://www.icmje.org/).

Changes of the list of authors or order of authors should be avoided once the manuscript is submitted.

Abstract

As a primary goal, the abstract should render the general significance and conceptual advance of the work clearly accessible to a broad readership. In the abstract, minimize the use of abbreviations and do not cite references, figures or tables.

Keywords

All article types require a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 8 keywords.

Text

The entire document should be single-spaced and must contain page and line numbers in order to facilitate the review process. The manuscript should be written using either Word or LaTeX. **All files must be author blinded. A blinded manuscript should be free from any information that allows the reviewers to identify the authors.**

Nomenclature

- The use of abbreviations should be kept to a minimum. Non-standard abbreviations should be avoided unless they appear at least four times, and defined upon first use in the main text. Consider also giving a list of non-standard abbreviations at the end, immediately before the Acknowledgments.
- Equations should be inserted in editable format from the equation editor.
- Italicize gene symbols and use the approved gene nomenclature where it is available. For human genes, please refer to the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC). New gene symbols should be submitted here. Common alternative gene aliases may also be reported, but should not be used alone in place

of the HGNC symbol. Nomenclature committees for other species are listed here. Protein products are not italicized.
- We encourage the use of Standard International Units in all manuscripts.
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Sections

The manuscript is organized by headings and subheadings. The section headings should be those appropriate for your field and the research itself.

Acknowledgments

This is a short text to acknowledge the contributions of specific funds, colleagues, institutions, or agencies that aided the efforts of the authors. Please omit author names and affiliations from the Acknowledgements. The names of the funding organizations should be written in full (not abbreviated).

Contribution to the Field Statement

When you submit your manuscript, you will be required to briefly summarize in 200 words your manuscript's contribution to, and position in, the existing literature in your field. This should be written avoiding any technical language or non-standard acronyms. The aim should be to convey the meaning and importance of this research to a non-expert.

Your statement should frame the question(s) you have addressed in your work in the context of the current body of knowledge, providing evidence that the findings—whether positive or negative—contribute to progress in your research discipline. This will assist the Editors-in-Chief to determine whether your manuscript fits within the scope of a specialty as defined in its mission statement; a detailed statement will also facilitate the identification of the editors and reviewers most appropriate to evaluate your work, ultimately expediting your manuscript's initial consideration.

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Captions should be preceded by the appropriate label, for example "Figure 1." Figure captions should be placed at the end of the manuscript. Figure panels are referred to by bold capital letters in brackets: (A), (B), (C), (D), etc.

Image Size and Resolution Requirements

Figures should be prepared with the PDF layout in mind. Individual figures should not be longer than one page and with a width that corresponds to 1 column (85 mm) or 2 columns (180 mm).

All images must have a resolution of 300 dpi at final size. Check the resolution of your figure by enlarging it to 150%. If the image appears blurry, jagged or has a stair-stepped effect, the resolution is too low.

- The text should be legible and of high quality. The smallest visible text should be no less than 8 points in height when viewed at actual size.
- Solid lines should not be broken up. Any lines in the graphic should be no smaller than 2 points wide.

Please note that saving a figure directly as an image file (JPEG, TIF) can greatly affect the resolution of your image. To avoid this, one option is to export the file as PDF, then convert into TIFF or EPS using a graphics software.

Format and Color Image Mode

- The following formats are accepted: TIF/TIFF (.tif/.tiff), JPEG (.jpg), and EPS (.eps) (upon acceptance).
- Images must be submitted in the color mode RGB.

Chemical Structures

Chemical structures should be prepared using ChemDraw or a similar program. If working with another program, please follow the guidelines given below:

- Drawing settings: chain angle, 120° bond spacing, 18% width; fixed length, 14.4 pt; bold width, 2.0 pt; line width, 0.6 pt; margin width, 1.6 pt; hash spacing, 2.5 pt. Scale 100% Atom Label settings: font, Arial; size, 8 pt.

- Assign all chemical compounds a bold, Arabic numeral in the order in which the compounds are presented in the manuscript text.

Table Requirements and Style Guidelines

- Tables should be inserted at the end of the manuscript in an editable format. If you use a word processor, build your table in Word. If you use a LaTeX processor, build your table in LaTeX. An empty line should be left before and after the table.
- Table captions must be placed immediately before the table. Captions should be preceded by the appropriate label, for example "Table 1." Please use only a single paragraph for the caption.
- Kindly ensure that each table is mentioned in the text and in numerical order.
- Please note that large tables covering several pages cannot be included in the final PDF for formatting reasons. These tables will be published as supplementary material (author blinded).

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Accessibility

PHR encourages authors to make the figures and visual elements of their articles accessible for the visually impaired. An effective use of color can help people with low visual acuity, or color blindness, understand all the content of an article.
These guidelines are easy to implement and are in accordance with the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.1), the standard for web accessibility best practices.

A. Ensure sufficient contrast between text and its background

People who have low visual acuity or color blindness could find it difficult to read text with low contrast background color. Try using colors that provide maximum contrast.
WC3 recommends the following contrast ratio levels:

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- Level AAA, contrast ratio of at least 7:1

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- Color Safe

B. Avoid using red or green indicators

More than 99% of color-blind people have a red-green color vision deficiency.

C. Avoid using only color to communicate information

Elements with complex information like charts and graphs can be hard to read when only color is used to distinguish the data. Try to use other visual aspects to communicate information, such as shape, labels, and size. Incorporating patterns into the shape fills also make differences clearer

Supplementary Material

Data that are not of primary importance to the text, or which cannot be included in the article because they are too large or the current format does not permit it (such as videos, raw data traces, PowerPoint presentations, etc.), can be uploaded as Supplementary Material during the submission procedure and will be displayed along with the published article. All supplementary files are deposited to Figshare for permanent storage and receive a DOI. **Please ensure all supplementary files are author blinded**.

Supplementary Material is not typeset, so please ensure that all information is clearly presented without tracked changes/highlighted text/line numbers, and the appropriate caption is included in the file. **To avoid discrepancies between the published article and the supplementary material, please do not add the title, author list, affiliations or correspondence in the supplementary files.**

The Supplementary Material can be uploaded as Data Sheet, author blinded (Word, Excel, CSV, CDX, FASTA, PDF or Zip files), Presentation (PowerPoint, PDF or Zip files), Image (CDX, EPS, JPEG, PDF, PNG or TIF/TIFF), Table (Word, Excel, CSV or PDF), Audio (MP3, WAV or WMA) or Video (AVI, DIVX, FLV, MOV, MP4, MPEG, MPG or WMV).

References

- All citations in the text, figures or tables must be in the reference list and vice-versa.
- The names of the first six authors followed by et al. and the DOI (when available) should be provided.
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- For accepted but unpublished works use "in press" instead of page numbers.
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- In-text citations should be numbered consecutively in order of appearance in the text—identified by Arabic numerals in the parenthesis.

Reference List

ARTICLE IN A PRINT JOURNAL

Sondheimer N, Lindquist S. Rnq1: an epigenetic modifier of protein function in yeast. Mol Cell (2000) 5:163-72.

ARTICLE IN AN ONLINE JOURNAL
Tahimic CGT, Wang Y, Bikle DD. Anabolic effects of IGF-1 signaling on the skeleton. Front Endocrinol (2013) 4:6. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2013.00006

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Sorenson PW, Caprio JC. "Chemoreception,". In: Evans DH, editor. The Physiology of Fishes. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press (1998). p. 375-405.

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Cowan WM, Jessell TM, Zipursky SL. Molecular and Cellular Approaches to Neural Development. New York: Oxford University Press (1997). 345 p.

ABSTRACT
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World Health Organization. E. coli (2018). https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/e-coli [Accessed March 15, 2018].

PATENT
Pagedas AC, inventor; Ancel Surgical R&D Inc., assignee. Flexible Endoscopic Grasping and Cutting Device and Positioning Tool Assembly. United States patent US 20020103498 (2002).

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Perdiguero P, Venturas M, Cervera MT, Gil L, Collada C. Data from: Massive sequencing of Ulms minor's transcriptome provides new molecular tools for a genus under the constant threat of Dutch elm disease. Dryad Digital Repository. (2015) http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.ps837

THESES AND DISSERTATIONS
Smith, J. (2008) Post-structuralist discourse relative to phenomological pursuits in the deconstructivist arena. [dissertation/master’s thesis]. [Chicago (IL)]: University of Chicago

PREPRINT
Smith, J. Title of the document. Preprint repository name [Preprint] (2008). Available at: https://persistent-url (Accessed March 15, 2018).

Compliance with ethical standards

To ensure objectivity and transparency in research and to ensure that accepted principles of ethical and professional conduct have been followed, authors should include information regarding sources of funding, potential conflicts of interest (financial or non-

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- Ethical approval (including record number) (if applicable)
- Informed consent (if applicable)
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- Financial support for attending symposia
- Financial support for educational programs
- Employment or consultation
- Support from a project sponsor
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- Multiple affiliations
- Financial relationships, for example equity ownership or investment interest
- Intellectual property rights (e.g. patents, copyrights and royalties from such rights)
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See below examples of disclosures:

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“The authors declare that this study received funding from XXXXXXX. The funder was not involved in the study design, collection, analysis, interpretation of data, the writing of this article or the decision to submit it for publication”.

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If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration or comparable standards, the authors must explain the reasons for their approach, and demonstrate that the independent ethics committee or institutional review board explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study.
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Authors must - in all situations as described above - include the name of the ethics committee and the reference number where appropriate.

See blow examples:

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Ethical approval of studies using pre-existing data
Data should be anonymized and irreversibly de-identified to protect patient, health care professional and/or hospital privacy. For studies using pre-existing and de-identified data, formal approval from the ethics committee is not required.

Informed consent

All individuals have individual rights that are not to be infringed. Individual participants in studies have, for example, the right to decide what happens to the (identifiable) personal data gathered, to what they have said during a study or an interview, as well as to any photograph that was taken. Hence it is important that all participants gave their informed consent in writing prior to inclusion in the study. Identifying details (names, dates of birth, identity numbers and other information) of the participants that were studied should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and genetic profiles unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the participant (or parent or guardian if the participant is incapable) gave written informed consent for publication. Complete anonymity is difficult to achieve in some cases, and informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of participants is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are altered to protect anonymity, such as in genetic profiles, authors should provide assurance that alterations do not distort scientific meaning. The following statement should be included:

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An ethics questionnaire is a mandatory feature of the submission system. Please ensure that the relevant ethical approval and consent details were received and are available on request by the editor or editorial office. You will be requested to declare involvement of any human or animal subjects, and inclusion of identifiable human data for the research during the submission process; declaration statements will be generated and automatically added to your manuscript.

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Please read carefully the following sections about ethical responsibilities of authors. Submissions that do not meet all of the ethical requirements are returned to the author

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