

The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease

Authors are invited to submit their manuscripts on the new submission and review tracking site: <https://www.editorialmanager.com/jpad/>.

The average time interval for the initial review process, if it involves both editorial and peer reviews, is approximately 3 weeks. Occasionally, there are unavoidable delays, usually because of multiple reviews or several revisions on a manuscript. Decisions conveyed may be acceptance with or without revision, non-acceptance with encouragement to make revisions and resubmit; non-acceptance with encouragement to resubmit in another format (e.g., letter to the editor), or rejection.

The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease publishes Original Papers, Reviews, Brief Reports, Editorials, Letters to the Editor, and Book Reviews.

Authors of Review papers are encouraged to contact the Editor in Chief. Authors of Review papers are encouraged to contact the Editor office, carine.giry@serdi-publisher.com with a pre-submission enquiry on their proposed topic and scope prior to submission. Brief Reports are research investigation or clinical experience reports whose findings are somewhat preliminary or a clinical study reporting on narrowly focused or limited findings. Description of complex clinical cases (with aspects of novelty and/or didactical purposes) may be presented in this format, too.

Letters to the Editor should be brief commentaries on published articles in the Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease proposing alternative interpretations, different data, and/or things to ponder.

STYLE

Submissions to the JPAD should adhere to the AMA Manual of Style (11th edition). The Editors require that when referring to persons aged 65 years and older, the authors use the terms "older adult," "older persons," "older people," "older patients," "older individuals," "persons 65 years and older," or the "older population." Terms such as "(the) aged," "elder(s)," "(the) elderly," "seniors," "aging dependents," "old-old," "young-old," and similar negative terms must be avoided due to their ageist, discriminatory, prejudicial, and stereotypical connotations.

The Journal follows ICMJE's recommendations, including regarding the registration of clinical trials in a publicly accessible database before or at the moment of the first study participant enrollment (See: <https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/clinical-trial-registration.html>).

ABSTRACT

Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease requires that abstracts of manuscripts submitted for the Original papers and Brief Reports be in a structured form conforming to guidelines published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (1998;280:23–24). See also Annals of Internal Medicine (1990;113:69–76). Abstracts should include the following headings: Background, Objectives, Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention (if any), Measurements, Results, and Conclusions. Specify the sample size. Emphasize clinical relevance in the abstract's conclusion. Failure to adhere to this format will delay or unduly prolong the review process. Following the abstract conclusion, list 3 to 5 key words to be used for indexing.

For Reviews, a narrative abstract (maximum 250 words) is required.

Editorials, Letters to the Editor, and Book Reviews do not require an abstract.

KEY WORDS

Authors should include 3 to 5 key words at the end of the abstract for all papers except Editorials, Letters to the Editor, and Book Reviews.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE FORM

All potential benefits in any form from a commercial party related directly or indirectly to the subject of this manuscript or any of the authors must be acknowledged. For each source of funds, both the research funder and the grant number should be given. You can download and use the ICMJE COI form. It's available through the following link: <http://www.icmje.org/conflicts-of-interest>.

All authors must complete the Copyright Form individually even if an author has no conflict of interest to disclose. If all participating authors declare no conflict of interest, it is still required for each author to include a disclosure statement in the manuscript text. All forms must be completed as instructed from each author and there must be a disclosure statement included in the manuscript text for each author before the manuscript can be sent out for peer review.

PERMISSIONS

Use or reproduction of materials from other sources (e.g., journal, book) must be accompanied by a statement or document from both author and publisher giving permission to the Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease for reproduction.

PUBLICATION FEES

All the articles exceeding 2 published pages of the journal will be charged 295 euros/342US dollars per extra page.

PAPER LENGTH

Original Articles: Limit the manuscript to a maximum of 5,500 text words, 5 graphics (tables, figures, or appendices), and 60 references. A structured abstract is required (see under Abstract).

Review Articles: Limit the manuscript to a maximum of 6,500 text words, 5 graphics (tables, figures, or appendices), and 120 references. A narrative abstract is required (see under Abstract).

Brief Reports: Limited to 3,500 text words, 2 graphics (tables, figures, or appendices), and 30 references, plus a brief unstructured abstract up to 150 words (see under Abstract).

Letters to the Editor: Limited to 800 text words, 1 graphic (tables, figures, or appendices), and 5 references. No abstract is required.

Editorial commentaries: These are generally invited by the Editor-in-Chief to discuss articles appearing in the journal or topics of special interest. Editorial commentaries should not exceed two printed pages. No abstract is required.

Book Reviews: Limited to 800 text words, 1 graphic (tables, figures, or appendices), and 5 references. No abstract is required.

Editorials, Special Articles: These papers are specifically invited by the Editor-in-Chief to a researcher or group of researchers with the aim of developing a specific theme of interest for the journal. A narrative abstract is required (see under Abstract). Differently from Review papers, the size of this type of contribution is decided ad hoc with the Editor-in-Chief.

PERMISSION TO REPRINTS

Requests for permission to republish material previously printed in the Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease in another journal should be directed to Carine Giry (carine.giry@serdi-publisher.com).

REFERENCES

Citation. Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in parenthesis. Please always include DOIs as full DOI links in your reference list.

Reference list. The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list. The entries in the list should be numbered consecutively. Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations, see www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php. **Journal article.** List the names of all authors; when more than 6, list the first three followed by "et al". Gamelin FX, Baquet G, Berthoin S, et al. Effect of high intensity intermittent training on heart rate variability in prepubescent children. *Eur J Appl Physiol* 2009;105:731-738.

Book. South J, Blass B. The future of modern genomics. 2001. Blackwell, London
Book chapter. Brown B, Aaron M. The politics of nature. In: Smith J (ed) The rise of modern genomics, 3rd edn. 2001. Wiley, New York, pp 230-257

Online document. Cartwright J. Big stars have weather too. IOP Publishing PhysicsWeb. 2007. <http://physicsweb.org/articles/news/11/6/16/1>. Accessed 26 June 2007

Dissertation. Trent JW. Experimental acute renal failure. 1975. Dissertation, University of California

ETHICS & MALPRACTICE

It is necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing in The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher.

The following ethic statements are based on COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors and on the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) recommendations (« Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals », February 2006).

PUBLICATION DECISIONS

The Editor-in-Chief of The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The Editor-in-Chief may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The Editor-in-Chief may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision. They evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin,

citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors. The editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate. Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an Editor's own research without the express written consent of the Author.

PREPARING THE MANUSCRIPT

Submission of manuscript text files in Microsoft Word is encouraged, but submission of manuscript files in electronic format is essential. Failure to comply with these aspects of submission may delay handling of the manuscript.

All clinical studies should include the following headings: INTRODUCTION, METHODS, RESULTS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, FUNDING, REFERENCES, and GRAPHICS (tables, figures and/or appendices) in that order. Start each of these sections on a new page. Statistical methodology should be part of the METHODS section. Articles may need subheadings within some sections to clarify their content.

Do not use "NS" for nonsignificant values. Provide nonsignificant and significant P-values to no more than three places past the decimal. Use PP values less than 0.001. For percentages use no more than one place past the decimal. In referring to cases with 50 or fewer subjects, state number ("one of four" cases), rather than percentages (25%). For instruments or scales, indicate normal range in the table (footnote) or figure as well as in the text if reference is made to these in this section.

Title page

A title page should include the title of the manuscript, the author's full name(s), and affiliations; corresponding authors must provide complete mailing address information, including: name, e-mail address, telephone, and fax numbers. A short running page headline not to exceed 40 letters and spaces should be placed at the foot of the title page.

Group Authorship

If authorship is attributed to a group (either solely or in addition to 1 or more individual authors), all members of the group must meet the full criteria and requirements for authorship. A group must designate at least 1 or more individuals as authors or members of a writing group who meet full authorship criteria and requirements and who will take responsibility for the group, in which case the other group members are not authors, but may be listed in an acknowledgment.

Abbreviations

Do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract and limit their use in the text.

Tables and Figures

Each table should be typed, double spaced, on a separate sheet. Number the tables consecutively using Arabic numbers and supply a brief title at the top for each. Legends and footnotes for the table are typed immediately below the table and should follow the sequence cited in the AMA Manual of Style: *, †, ‡, §, ||, {, #, **, ††, ‡‡, §§, ||||, {{, ##, ***...

Avoid overcrowding the tables and the excessive use of words. The format of tables should be in keeping with that normally used by the journal; in particular, vertical lines should not be drawn. Please be certain that the data given in tables are correct. Figures should be submitted in TIF, EPS, PDF, or JPG formats at sufficient resolution to be clear, sharp images when reduced to print size. Please be aware that the requirements for online submission and for reproduction in the journal are different: (i) for online submission and peer review, please upload your figures either embedded in the word processing file or separately as low-resolution images (.jpg, .tif, .gif or .eps); (ii) for reproduction in the journal, you will be required at revised submission stages to supply high-resolution .tif files (1200 d.p.i. for line drawings and 300 d.p.i. for color and half-tone artwork). We advise that you create your high-resolution images first as these can be easily converted into low-resolution images for online submission. For useful information on preparing your figures for publication, go to <http://cpc.cadmus.com/da>.

Funding

Details of all funding sources for the work in question should be given in a separate section entitled Funding. This should appear before the Acknowledgements section. Indicate the role of the sponsors in design and conduct of the study as well as the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the preparation of the manuscript; or in the review or approval of the manuscript. If the sponsors had no role, then state the following: The sponsors had no role in the design and conduct of the study; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the preparation of the manuscript; or in the review or approval of the manuscript.

Language editing

Particularly if English is not your first language, before submitting your manuscript you may wish to have it edited for correct usage of American English. This may help to ensure that the academic content of your paper is fully understood by journal editors and reviewers. Language editing does not guarantee that your manuscript will be accepted for publication.

Duties of Reviewers

Peer review assists the Editor-in-Chief in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper. If any selected Editor or Referee feels unqualified to review the research and the manuscript article should notify the Editor-in-Chief and excuse himself from the review process.

Manuscripts received for review are treated as confidential documents and are reviewed by anonymous Editorial Office. They will not be shown to or discussed with others without the Editor-in-Chief's authorisation.

Peer-reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the Author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review is to be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage.

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the

Authors. Any statement, an observation, derivation, or argument that had been reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A Reviewer should also call to the Editor-in-Chief's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Duties of Authors

Authors of contributions and studies should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable. In particular, The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease devotes special attention to detect any plagia using adapted software. The The Journal of Prevention of Alzheimer's Disease follows the ICMJE recommendations about overlapping publications (<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/overlapping-publications.html>). Authors are asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review. The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Authors should not submit manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication, or previously published elsewhere (whether in print or online). Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication. All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.

Conflicts of Interest

Public trust in the peer review process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how well conflict of interest is handled during writing, peer review, and editorial decision making. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author's institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties). These relationships vary from those with negligible potential to those with great potential to influence judgment, and not all relationships represent true conflict of interest. The potential for conflict of interest can exist whether or not an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition, and intellectual passion.

Statement of Informed Consent

Patients have a right to privacy that should not be infringed without informed consent. Identifying information, including patients' names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, and pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Informed consent for this purpose requires that a patient who is identifiable be shown the manuscript to be published. Authors should identify Individuals who provide writing assistance and disclose the funding source for this assistance. Identifying details should be omitted if they are not essential. Complete anonymity is difficult to achieve, however, and informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of patients is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are altered to protect anonymity, such as in genetic pedigrees, authors should provide assurance that alterations do not distort scientific meaning and editors should so note. The requirement for informed consent should be included in the journal's instructions for authors. When informed consent has been obtained it should be indicated in the published article.

Statement of Human and Animal Rights

When reporting experiments on human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000. If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach, and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should be asked to indicate whether the institutional and national guide for the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

Please, visit the journal website (www.springer.com/medicine/family/journal/42414) for the more information.