INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHOR

The *Journal of Public Health and Emergency* (JPHE; jphe.american.org; ISSN: 2520-0054) is an open access, international, peer-reviewed online journal. It publishes original research articles and reviews on public health and emergency, including health improvement, health protection, service improvement, acute injury and sudden illness *et al.*. It aims to advancing the research, policy, practice, and education of public health and emergency medicine. Original articles are considered most important and will be processed for rapid review by the members of Editorial Board. Clinical trial notes, Cancer genetics reports, Epidemiology notes and Technical notes are also published. Case reports implying new findings that have significant clinical impact are carefully processed for possible publication. All the submission and reviewing are conducted electronically so that rapid review is assured.

MANUSCRIPT CATEGORIES

**Original article**
Originality and clinical impact are essential for acceptance of Original Articles. Structured abstract is limited to 300 words. The abstract should contain the following subheadings: Background, Methods, Results and Conclusions. Descriptions of the following points are critically evaluated.

Original article should entail a section describing the contribution each author made to the manuscript. See section “Author contributions” for details. Meta-analysis will be categorized into this type.

**Review article**
A Review Article is a timely, in-depth focus of an issue. Review articles are generally solicited by the editors, but unsolicited materials may be considered. Proposals for reviews should be submitted with an outline for initial consideration. Both solicited and unsolicited review articles will undergo peer review prior to acceptance. Review articles must be no longer than 6000 words excluding title page, abstract, tables, figures, figure legends, and references. Abstracts are limited to 300 words. Review Article should entail a section describing the contribution each author made to the manuscript. See section “Author contributions” for details.

**Editorial**
Editorials are written by recognized leader(s) in the field. Editorials are generally solicited by the (Deputy) Editor(s)-in-Chief. Length should be 2,500 words maximum excluding references, tables and figures with no more than 25 references and no more than 2 figures/tables. No abstracts are required.

**Editorial Commentary**
Word Limit: 1,500 words maximum excluding references, tables and figures. Abstract: not required for this manuscript type. References: 25 maximum. Figures/Tables: 2 maximum. Description: The Editors will invite an expert in the field to discuss a paper or report or event within the past few months or so, or in the near future and provide a commentary on the importance of each accepted paper to outline its strengths and weaknesses. It should set the problems addressed by the paper/report/event in the wider context of the field.

**Perspective**
Perspective articles can be more subjective, forward-looking or speculative. A paper presenting controversial positions or papers of the same topic advocating opposite opinions will be published as Perspectives. Most perspective articles will be solicited by the editors. However, we also welcome timely, unsolicited perspective articles. Proposals for perspectives may be submitted; however, in this case authors should send an outline of the proposed article prior to submission. The text is limited to 3000 words. The abstract is limited to 300 words.

**Correspondence**
Correspondences on content published in the Journal or on other topics of interest to our readers are welcomed.
The journal might invite replies from the authors of the original publication, or pass on letters to these authors. Correspondence is also referred to as Letter to the Editor. The length should be 1000 words maximum with no more than 10 references and only one table or figure. No abstracts are required. An appropriate title should be provided.

Case report
The JPHE publishes case reports with new findings that may alter the disease concept of public health and emergency. The former includes unreported adverse events of remarkable effects of a new therapy; novel suggestions or pitfalls in diagnosing public health and emergency. Authors are requested to clarify in Discussion what readers could learn from the case. A pathologist should be included as an author when the histological findings play a key role of the report. Information that can be linked to the patients' identification must be carefully masked. The abstract is limited to 300 words.

The authors should provide a statement at the end of the main text to confirm that the patient has given their consent for the Case reports to be published. The editorial office may request copies of the informed consent documentation at any time. We recommend the following wording be used for the consent section: “Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this Case report and any accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor-in-Chief of this journal.”

If the patient has died, then consent for publication must be sought from the next of kin of the patient. If the patient is a minor, or unable to provide consent, then consent must be sought from the parents or legal guardians of the patient. In these cases, the statement in the ‘Consent’ section of the manuscript should be amended accordingly.

Clinical trial note
The JPHE publishes protocol digests of prospective clinical trials that have been approved and commenced by established clinical groups. A clinical trial note will include concise description of trial backgrounds and rationale, endpoints, eligibility criteria, treatment methods, scheduled analyses and statistical consideration. Trial resources and approval by institutional review board should also be shown. Importance and possible impact of the study can be briefly discussed. Any preliminary results of the trial must not be included. A non-structured abstract of fewer than 350 words and only essential references should be provided. A copy of the original protocol (in English) should be sent to the editorial office by post, or Email to: jphe@amegroups.com.

Short communication
A small-scale study that includes important new information may be published as a short communication. It usually carries an abstract of fewer than 450 words, text of fewer than 3500 words, up to three tables or figures, and essential references.

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All articles are now submitted electronically, and the total review process is electronic. The electronic format is through OJS system. Accordingly, the system is well-designed and functions very well with minimal difficulties. New users will find it user friendly, but if problems arise, there is a web link to the managing editor. Just contact us (jphe@amegroups.com), and we will help solve the problem.

Please note that change of author information (except for grammatical error) and retraction of manuscript are not allowed after the manuscript is accepted.

Text
Before submission, please prepare the main document including the title page and save it as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), Rich Text Format (.rtf), or PostScript (.ps) file. Set the page layout of A4 or letter-size paper with margins of at least 25 mm. Use a large, clear font (e.g. 12-point or larger Times New Roman or Arial) and double-spacing throughout. Number pages consecutively, beginning with the title page.

Title page
The title page should carry: a) the title of the article; b) authors’ names with institutional affiliations; c) corresponding author’s name with phone and fax numbers, street address and E-mail address; d) a running head of no more than 45 characters including spaces.

Abstract and key words
The second page should carry an abstract of no more than 450 words (see also instructions for specific categories above). Do not use reference, table or figure in the abstract. The abstract of an original article should be structured into four paragraphs with headings of Background, Methods, Results and Conclusions. The abstracts for all other manuscript types should be non-structured. An abstract is not required for Letter.
Provide three to five key words. Use terms from the medical subject headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus.

References
The Vancouver system of referencing should be used. In the text, references should be identified using numbers in round brackets in which they appear consecutively [e.g., “cancer-related mortality (19)”; “denocarcinoma (29,30)"]. Number references consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in Index Medicus.

List all authors, but if the number exceeds three, give three followed by “et al.”


For other styles of publication or Internet articles, see http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html

Tables
Number all tables consecutively in the order of reference in the text. Each column must carry an appropriate heading and, if measurements are given, the units should be given in the column heading. Place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. Explain in footnotes all nonstandard abbreviations that are used in each table. When statistical methods are used, exact P values should be given, such as P=0.230 instead of the term ‘N.S.’ or ‘not significant’. For online submission, insert tables at the end of the text to be saved as a part of the main document, or save them as separate image files. (Note that when a manuscript is accepted for publication, tables must be submitted as data- .doc, .rtf, Excel or PowerPoint files because tables submitted as image data cannot be edited for publication.) The Journal may reject manuscripts if remarkable deviation from this instruction is found.

Figures
All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) are classified as figures. Figures should be cited in consecutive order in the text. Magnifications should be indicated using a scale bar on the illustration. If figures have been reproduced from another source, a letter from the copyright holder (usually the Publisher), stating authorization to reproduce the material, must be attached to the covering letter.

- Size: Figures should be sized to fit within the column (82 mm), intermediate (118 mm) or the full text width (173 mm).
- Resolution: Figures must be supplied as high resolution saved as .eps or .tif. Halftone figures 300 dpi (dots per inch), Color figures 300 dpi saved as CMYK, figures containing text 400 dpi, Line figures 1000 dpi.
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- Figure legends: Type figure legends on a separate page. Legends should be concise but comprehensive – the figure and its legend must be understandable without reference to the text. Include definitions of any symbols used and define/explain all abbreviations and units of measurement.

Videos
JPHE will accept digital files in mp4, flash video (flv.), MPEG(MPEG video file), DVD video format, mov., avi., and mww. formats or video on CD/DVD. Contributors are asked to be succinct, and the Editor-in-chief reserves the rights to require shorter video duration if necessary. Video files can be submitted with a manuscript online: http://jphe.amegroups.com/pages/view/submit-multimedia-files. (Note that when a manuscript is accepted for publication, tables must be submitted as data- .doc, .rtf, Excel or PowerPoint files because tables submitted as image data cannot be edited for publication.)

Duration: Video files should be limited to 20 minutes.
Quality: Please set the video aspect ratio as 4:3 or 16:9 (widescreen). The original video should be of high quality. The resolution is no less than 1280*720, the frame rate no less than 24 frames per second and the bit rate no lower than 5Mbps.

Text in video: All the text notes, explanations or descriptions, etc. in the video must be in English. And the logo or watermark of hospital should not be stick on the screen. Plus, the information of patients should be erased.
Survival curves
Cumulative survival rates are usually calculated with the Kaplan-Meier’s method and the differences are evaluated with the log-rank test. Survival curves are preferably drawn in the following style.

Characters should be clear, written with simple fonts such as Arial or Helvetica, and large enough to be legible after reduction for publication.

Censored cases should be shown as short vertical lines (“whiskers”) on the curves. Alternatively, the exact numbers of the cases at each unit time should be shown in an attached table as “No. at risk”.

Events such as death and relapse must not be shown as marks such as open circles or triangles, but as simple step-downs of the curves.

Labels for curves can be written in the graph area when the curves are far enough from each other.

Abbreviations and symbols
The full term for which an abbreviation stands should precede its first use in the text unless it is a standard unit of measurement. If many (>20) abbreviations are used, they should also be listed and explained at the foot of the first page of the text.

Statistics
Describe which statistical methods were used for which analyses. A P value or confidence interval should be cited in the abstract and in the text for any statistically significant finding reported; wherever possible, exact P values should be given. Outcome variables should generally be given as point estimates, with 95% confidence intervals rather than standard deviations or standard errors.

Appendix
The Supplementary Appendix should be paginated, with a table of contents, followed by the list of investigators (if there is one), text (such as methods), figures, tables, and then references. The supplementary appendix should not be included in the article’s reference list.

The Appendix must be submitted in a Word file. The Appendix will not be edited for style. It will be presented online as additional information provided by the authors.
intellectual content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3. Please note that acquisition of funding, collection of data, language editing or general supervision of the research group alone does not constitute authorship.

The Author contributions section should be completed as follow:
(I) Conception and design:
(II) Administrative support:
(III) Provision of study materials or patients:
(IV) Collection and assembly of data:
(V) Data analysis and interpretation:
(VI) Manuscript writing: All authors
(VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors
Note: 1. VI and VII of all authors are obligatory while the rest information are case based; 2. Contributions section is not required when there is only one author.

Conflict of interest
Our journal complies with the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors’ uniform requirements on Conflict of Interest statement.

Conflict of Interest exists when an author (or the author’s institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships with other persons or organizations that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions. The existence of such relationships does not necessarily represent true conflict of interest. The potential for conflict of interest can exist whether or not an individual believes that the relationship affects their judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patents) 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 (http://www.icmje.org/index.html).

Conflict of interest would be included in the FOOTNOTE section.

1. Participants
All participants in the peer-review and publication process—not only authors but also peer reviewers, editors, and editorial board members of journals—must consider their conflicts of interest when fulfilling their roles in the process of article review and publication and must disclose all relationships that could be viewed as potential conflicts of interest.

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When authors submit a manuscript of any type or format they are responsible for disclosing all financial and personal relationships that might bias or be seen to bias their work.

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Reviewers should be asked at the time they are asked to critique a manuscript if they have conflicts of interest that could complicate their review. Reviewers must disclose to editors any conflicts of interest that could bias their opinions of the manuscript, and should recuse themselves from reviewing specific manuscripts if the potential for bias exists. Reviewers must not use knowledge of the work they’re reviewing before its publication to further their own interests.

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Editors who make final decisions about manuscripts should recuse themselves from editorial decisions if they have conflicts of interest or relationships that pose potential conflicts related to articles under consideration. Other editorial staff members who participate in editorial decisions must provide editors with a current description of their financial interests or other conflicts (as they might relate to editorial judgments) and recuse themselves from any decisions in which a conflict of interest exists. Editorial staff must not use information gained through working with manuscripts for private gain. Editors should publish regular disclosure statements about potential conflicts of interests related to the commitments of journal staff. Guest editors should follow these same procedures.

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Articles should be published with statements or supporting documents, declaring:
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- Whether the authors had access to the study data, with an explanation of the nature and extent of access, including whether access is on-going.

To support the above statements, editors may request that authors of a study sponsored by a funder with a proprietary or financial interest in the outcome sign a statement, such as “I had full access to all of the data in this study and I take complete responsibility for the integrity of
the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.”

If there is conflict of interest for the authors, authors must state conflict of interest based on the actual condition; if there is no conflict of interest, state conflict of interest section as the following format: “The author has no conflicts of interest to declare” or “The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare”.

Ethical considerations
Authors must state that the protocol for the research project has been approved by a suitably constituted Ethics Committee of the institution within which the work was undertaken and that it conforms to the provisions of in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration as revised in 2013, available at: http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/%20index.html. The journal retains the right to reject any manuscript on the basis of unethical conduct of either human or animal studies. All investigations on human subjects must include a statement that the subject gave informed consent. Patient anonymity should be preserved. Photographs need to be cropped sufficiently to prevent human subjects being recognized (or an eye bar should be used).

◆ For studies in the following categories:
Randomized controlled trials or other intervention research: This category includes any study that carries out medical intervention(s) on patients or healthy individuals.

Case-control study: A case-control study is designed to retrospectively analyze the exposure to the risk factor of interest in subjects with known outcomes (with or without disease; dead or alive; or, with or without other pre-determined endpoints).

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Cross-sectional studies: Cross-sectional studies are performed to investigate the occurrence of a specific disease or the status quo of a clinical condition.

Basic or translational medical research using human specimens:

• Authors must state whether their studies had been approved by an institutional review board (IRB) (if yes, please provide the number of approval document). For a multi-center study, IRB approval must be obtained from each center.

• The authors must state whether all the subjects had signed the informed consent forms. For subjects under 18 years of age or those with limited capacity for civil conduct, the authors must state whether their caregivers had signed the informed consent forms.

• Also, the authors should state whether the study outcomes will affect the future management of the patients.

◆ For other categories:
Retrospective and ambispective cohort studies: In these studies, the patients’ exposure to risk factor(s) were retrospectively identified, followed by the retrospective follow-up of the patients to determine the relationship between the future or current endpoints (with or without disease; or, dead or alive) and the exposure.

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• The authors must state whether all the subjects had signed the informed consent forms before enrollment. For subjects under 18 years of age or those with limited capacity for civil conduct, the authors must state whether their caregivers had signed the informed consent forms. For deceased patients or those who had lost capacity for civil conduct, the informed consent forms could be signed by their family members or caregivers. For studies on patient data retrieved from hospital medical record system or social insurance systems, an informed consent form is not required; however, the authors still need to declare whether the patient’s personal data have been secured.

Systematic review and meta-analysis, review, opinion, hypothesis, and editorial
• No statement on medical ethics is required.

Case report and visualized surgery:
• No statement on medical ethics is required. However, in cases of involving new and controversial treatments, approval from IRC might be required.

• Informed consent must be obtained from the subjects or their caregivers.
Diagnostic accuracy tests: These studies are performed to evaluate the efficiency of a specific index test in disease diagnosis.

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- Also, the authors should state whether the study outcomes will affect the future management of the patients.
- If the study has a prospective design: the authors must state whether all the subjects had signed the informed consent forms before enrollment. For subjects under 18 years of age or those with limited capacity for civil conduct, the authors must state whether their caregivers had signed the informed consent forms. However, for retrospective studies based on a hospital medical record system, no informed consent is required.

Nested case-control study: In a nested case-control study, the patients were followed up after the biological samples are obtained from the subjects, and then a subset of patients are chosen for the analysis.

If the study has a prospective design:
- Authors must state whether their study had been approved by an institutional review board (IRB) (if yes, please provide the number of approval document). For a multi-center study, IRB approval must be obtained from each center.
- Also, the authors should state whether the study outcomes will affect the future management of the patients.
- The authors must state whether all the subjects have signed the informed consent forms before they enter the study, no matter whether they enter the final analysis. For subjects under 18 years of age or those with limited capacity for civil conduct, the authors must state whether their caregivers had signed the informed consent forms.

If the study is based on a previously available specimen bank, the authors must:
- State whether the specimen bank had been approved by the IRB upon its establishment;
- State whether all the subjects had signed the informed consent forms during the establishment of the bank (attached with the numbers of approval documents).

Post hoc analysis: In a post hoc analysis, the authors re-examines the currently available data from different perspectives.

- The authors need to state whether the previous studies had been approved by the local medical ethics committee(s)
- Also, it is important to state whether all the subjects had signed the informed consent forms in the previous studies. For more information on statement of ethics, please feel free to consult our editorial staff.

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Identifying information, including names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, or pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Informed consent is required for Case report, original/research articles and visualized surgery. The statement should be included in the footnote. It may be possible to publish without explicit consent if the report is important to public health (or is in some other way important); consent would be unusually burdensome to obtain; and a reasonable individual would be unlikely to object to publication (all three conditions must be met).

Acknowledgements
Textual material that names the parties which the author wishes to thank or recognize for their assistance in, for example, producing the work, funding the work, inspiring the work, or assisting in the research on which the work is based.

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an acknowledgments section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, writing or language editing assistance, or a department chairperson who provided only general support. Financial and material support should also be acknowledged. When there is no one to be acknowledged, authors should also indicate ‘Acknowledgements’ section as ‘None’.

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**Funding**
Details of all funding sources for the work in question should be included in the Acknowledgement section.

The following rules should be followed:

- The sentence should begin: ‘This work was supported by ...

The full official funding agency name should be given, i.e. ‘National Institutes of Health’, not ‘NIH’ (full RIN-approved list of UK funding agencies) Grant numbers should be given in brackets as follows: ['grant number xxxx']

Multiple grant numbers should be separated by a comma as follows: ['grant numbers xxxx, yyyy']

Agencies should be separated by a semi-colon (plus ‘and’ before the last funding agency)

Where individuals need to be specified for certain sources of funding the following text should be added after the relevant agency or grant number ‘to [author initials]’.

An example is given here: ‘This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [AA123456 to C.S., BB765432 to M.H.]; and the Alcohol & Education Research Council [hfygr667789].’

**Footnote**

a. **Conflicts of Interest:** See section “Conflict of interest” for details.

b. **Financial Disclose:** Some variables, such as “measures of income inequality and degree of financial openness, are not included in our study because of the limited availability of good-quality data across countries over the sample period”.

When there is no financial disclose, authors should also indicate “Financial Disclose” section as “None”.

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**Peer review**
Submitted manuscripts are first read by the editors within two days. Some papers may be declined at this stage. The others will be sent for peer-review to more than two external referees usually selected from among the specialists in the Reviewers Board of the Journal. The editors decide whether to accept or reject based on the referees’ recommendations.

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