Instructions for Authors

General Information

The Journal of the Korean Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (J Korean Soc Res Nicotine Tob, JKSRNT) is the official peer review journal of the Korean Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco, published biannually (15th June and 15th December). JKSRNT's main aim is to provide research communications and information on nicotine and tobacco. JKSRNT publishes high quality manuscripts covering basic and clinical research in medicine, public health services research, epidemiology, and policies. JKSRNT mainly publishes original articles, reviews, brief communications, case reports, letters to the editor, editorials, and special invited contributions.

Submission and Peer Review Process

1. Submission

Authors should submit their manuscripts online via the electronic submission system of JKSRNT (www.jksrnt.org/review/login.html). Once you have logged on to your account, the online system will lead you through the submission process in a step-by-step process. The submission instructions are available on the website. All articles submitted to the journal must comply with these instructions. Failure to do so will result in the return of the manuscript and possible delay in publication.

2. Editorial and Peer Review Process

A manuscript is reviewed first for its format and suitability to the aims and scope of the journal. If a manuscript clears these criteria, it is sent to the two most relevant investigators in the field. The selection of the article will be based on the review outcome. If there is a discrepancy concerning the review, the selection will be decided pending further review by the Editorial Committee. The editor will inform the author about the final decision on acceptance/rejection for publication. All manuscripts are acknowledged on receipt and receive editorial review within 2 weeks. The first decision time on manuscripts sent for review is usually about 8 weeks. The revised manuscript must be re-submitted within 8 weeks. The authors will be received the final decision within 5-6 months after initial submission.

Manuscript Preparation

1. Categories of Manuscripts

The published types of articles are original articles, reviews, brief communications, case reports, letters to the editor, and special invited contributions.
2. Language

Manuscripts should be written in English or Korean.

3. Reporting Guidelines

Authors should refer to the checklists detailed below for reporting of studies by type of study design.
- CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials): http://www.consort-statement.org/
- STARD (Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy): http://www.stard-statement.org/
- STROBE (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology):
  http://www.strobe-statement.org/
- PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items of Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses):
  http://www.prisma-statement.org/

4. Terminology

The generic (non-proprietary) name for a drug is preferred in all instances. If it is necessary to include the brand (proprietary or trade) name for reproduction or interpretation of the study, the brand name should be given parenthetically, following the generic name, at first mention in the abstract, text, and each figure or table in which it appears. Additionally, the brand name and supplier’s name and location should be given in the “Methods” section.

5. Abbreviation Use

Abbreviations can only be used after presentation (in parentheses) with the original full name at first mention. Do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract and limit their use in the text.

6. Nouns and Units of Measurement

Human names, place names, and proper nouns should be used as originally provided, and arabic numerals should be employed for presentation of numbers. The metric system is preferred for expression of length, area, mass, and volume data. Celsius is preferred for temperature, and mmHg for blood pressure. Laboratory values should be expressed using conventional units of measure or International Units (SI).

7. General Requirements

The main document comprising the manuscript text and tables should be developed in MSWord or RTF format. Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (http://www.icmje.org). All copies must be prepared in 12–point font (Arial and Times New Roman preferred) and typed double-spaced with 1-inch margins, on A4 pages numbered consecutively, beginning with the title page.
8. Original Article

1) Order of sections

The manuscript should be ordered in the following sequence: title of the study only page (do not include authors' names or affiliations; a second title page with these details should be prepared separately, which will not be supplied to reviewers), abstract and keywords, introduction, methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments (optional), references, legends for figures, figures, and tables. Each section should begin with a new page.

2) Length

Original articles are generally limited to 4000 words with no more than 10 tables and figures.

3) Second title page (separate file)

Authors should separately prepare a page that includes important information. Titles should not exceed 100 characters, including punctuation and spacing. Give full names, highest academic degrees, and institutional affiliations of all authors; if an author's affiliation has changed since the work was done, list the new affiliation as well. Designate a corresponding author and include a complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address. Specify the address to which requests for reprints should be sent. If the manuscript findings were presented at a meeting, please specify its name, the city where it was held, and the exact date on which the paper was read or the poster was presented. Also include on the title page a word count for the text only, exclusive of the title, abstract, references, tables, and figure legends. Conflict of interest: State any potential conflict of interest that could influence the authors' interpretation of the data, such as financial support from or connections to companies, political pressure from interest groups, or academically related issues.

If there are more than two authors, their names should be listed sequentially, beginning with the author who has made the greatest contribution to the article in the descending order and each author’s name separated by a comma. If the author's affiliation is different, then separate it with a semicolon according to the author's order. If the affiliation is different from the first author, the authors should be marked “1,” “2,” “3,” and so forth in Arabic numerals, which should appear in superscript at the top-right-hand corner of the author’s name and before the affiliation.

The author responsible for correcting the handed-in article should be the corresponding author and an asterisk (*) should appear in superscript at the top-right-hand corner immediately following the author’s name. The corresponding author along with the first author must assume responsibility for making corrections to the handed-in paper during the review process. If the name of the corresponding author is not disclosed, then the editorial committee assumes the first author to be the corresponding author. The author’s name in English should be written in the order “Given name Surname.” If the given name is separated by a space, then capitalize the first letter of each given name. The title of the manuscript should be succinct and should not be written as “Research on…” or “Discussions on….”
4) Abstract

Include a structured abstract of no more than 250 words for reports of original data from clinical or basic science investigations and reviews (including meta-analyses). Abstracts should consist of 4 paragraphs labeled Background, Methods, Results, Conclusion(s). At the bottom of the abstract, authors should include keywords, as listed in MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) of the National Library of Medicine of the U.S (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html).

5) Introduction section

Describe the background, principles, purpose, and importance of the study clearly. Do not include results or conclusions.

6) Methods section

Authors should present the methods of the study precisely and describe them in detail so that other people could perform the same study with the methods applied. The name, city, and state or country of the source of equipment, tools, materials, and reagents should be stated within parentheses.

Authors are encouraged to consult “Reporting Statistical Information in Medical Journal Articles (http://archpedi.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=481292).” Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to reproduce the reported results. When possible, quantify findings and present them with appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty (such as confidence intervals). Avoid relying solely on statistical hypothesis testing, such as the use of P values, which fails to convey important quantitative information. Give details about randomization. Describe the methods for and success of any blinding of observations. Report complications of treatment. Give numbers of observations. Report losses to observation (such as dropouts from clinical trials). For multivariate models, report all variables included in the models.

Include a general description of methods in the “Methods” section. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the article and to assess its support. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries: do not duplicate data in figures and tables. Avoid nontechnical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as random (which implies a randomizing device), normal, significant, correlations, and sample. Define statistical terms, abbreviations, and symbols. State the names of software packages for statistical analysis.

7) Results section

Describe the results and findings from the study in a logical order with tables and figures. Excessive repetition of the contents of tables or figures should be avoided: summarize the data concisely.

8) Discussion section

Discuss the important or new findings from the results of the study and describe the conclusions drawn. Do not repeat materials already presented in the background or results sections. Describe the range of application of the study results, limitations, and possibility of application in further research. Also, compare the findings of the study with
those of the previous related studies, and connect the study aims with its conclusion. Avoid conclusions not based on the data or allegations. Authors are encouraged to suggest new hypotheses from the obtained data.

9) Acknowledgment

List all persons who have made substantial contributions to the work reported in the manuscript (including writing and editing assistance), but who are not authors; any financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript: any research or project support/funding: grant support. Manuscripts with statistical evaluations should include the name and affiliation of statistical reviewer(s). Authors should also obtain written permission to include the names of individuals in the Acknowledgement section.

10) References

The number of references should be less than 30 for an original article. The ways to indicate references in the text are as follows: (1) list references in consecutive numerical order (in parentheses) at the end of the cited sentence; (2) use a comma to separate multiple reference numbers; (3) and use “-” between the first and last reference numbers in case of using 3 or more consecutive reference numbers.

List all authors and/or editors up to 6: if more than 6, list the first 6 and then “et al”. Use the abbreviations of journal names used in the National Library of Medicine (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=journals). References accepted in a journal, but not yet published should be expressed as “in press” or “forthcoming”. For references under review in a journal, indicate “unpublished observation” with “author names” in parenthesis in the text after obtaining permission from the author.

① Journal articles

Author(s). Title. Journal name year;volume:start page–last page.
- 6 or less authors
- 7 or more authors
- Online publication
- In press
Instructions for Authors

2 Books
Author(s). Title (sub-title). Edition number. City of publication: Publisher name: year.

3 Dissertations
Author(s). Title. City of university: University: Year. Language.

4 News papers
Author(s). Title. Newspaper name. Issue date. Language.

5 Electronic media
Internet-based Journal Article (e-Journal)

Internet-based Book (e-Book)
Webpages or Homepages

11) Tables

In the order of reference in the main text, provide a single space after the word “Table” followed by an Arabic numeral that ends with a period. Do not use horizontal or vertical lines within the table. Within a table, if an abbreviation is used or description may be necessary, then list them under annotation below the table. Use using the following symbols in this sequence: *, † , ‡ , §, ll, ¶ , **, †† , etc to mark each footnote and ensure that each footnote in the table has a corresponding note (and vice versa). List abbreviations in the footnote section and explain any empty cells. For each annotation marked, capitalize the first letter of the first word. E.g., capitalize the P of the P-value. The unit used in a table should be marked within the table as far as possible precluding the need to list outside of the table. The symbols for units should not be capitalized. In making a table, the average, standard deviation, the number of subjects, and others should be given and on the annotated part of the table, the applied statistical method should be noted. For ratio, the number of responders and the ratio, and for correlation coefficient, the value of correlation coefficient should be given, respectively. In the main text, the word table should be listed as “Table.”

12) Figures & legends for illustrations

Figures should be numbered, using Arabic numerals, in the order in which they are cited. Upload each figure as a single image file in either uncompressed jpg or gif format over 600 dpi (dots per inch) or 3 million pixel (less than 6 megabytes). Written permission should be obtained for the use of all previously published illustrations (and copies of permission letters should be included). When illustrating a figure, use a bar or a line graph for average or proportion, and list measures using standard deviation or standard error and show their P-values. Identify the applied statistical methods at the footnote of each figure. In the case of multiple prints bearing the same number, use English letters after the numerals to indicate the correct order: for example, Fig. 1A, Fig. 2B, C.

9. Reviews

Reviews should be a comprehensive analysis of specific topics, which are organized as follows: main text (title page, abstract and keywords, introduction, text, conclusion, conflict of interest, acknowledgments (if necessary), and references), tables, and figures. There should be an unstructured abstract equal to or less than 350 words. There is
no word limit for reviews.

10. Case Reports

Manuscript should be ordered in the following sequence: title page, abstract and keywords, background, case, discussion, acknowledgments (optional), references, legends of figures and tables, figures, and tables. Each section should begin with a new page. Case-reports should be focused on unexpected or hitherto unreported findings.

11. Other Types of Manuscript (brief communications, letters to the editor, special invited contributions etc.)

Brief communications are short research articles intended to present exciting findings that will have a major impact in the JKSRNT. A brief communication manuscript should be prepared in the order of sequence as an original article. Maximums: structured abstract, 150 words; word counts of the text, 1,500 words; number of references, 20; number of figures and tables, 2. For a letter to the editor, an abstract is not required, and a brief text should be prepared with references. The maximum word count of the text is 1,000. Special invited contributions should be a comprehensive analysis of specific topics, which are invited by editorial committee and organized as follows: title page, abstract and keywords, introduction, main body of text, conclusions, acknowledgments (optional), references, legends of figures and tables, figures, and tables.
Final Preparation for Publication

1. Manuscript Revision
   Before publication, the manuscript editor will correct the manuscript such that it meets the standard publication formats so long as it does not alter the general idea of the article. The author must respond within two (2) days when the manuscript editor contacts the author for revisions. If the response is delayed, the publication of the manuscript may be postponed to the next issue.

2. Decisions on Publication
   All manuscripts that do not follow the guidelines of the JKSRNT will be recommended for revision. A decision on publication of the manuscript will be made by the editorial committee after the review process.

3. Galley Proof
   The author will receive the final version of the manuscript as a PDF file. Upon receipt, within two (2) days, the editorial office (or printing office) must be notified of any errors found in the file. Any errors found after this time are the responsibility of the author and will have to be corrected as an erratum.

4. Copyright Transfer/Publishing Agreement
   The copyright of the manuscript accepted for publication is transferred to the JKSRNT. Authors should sign a copyright transfer form, and the JKSRNT has the right to freely publish, distribute, and print any accepted manuscript in any media.

*These instructions for authors are effective as of January 1st, 2017.