

1994. 1. 10.	2010. 12. 1.
2004. 12. 14.	2012. 1. 1.
2005. 8. 29.	2012. 8. 31.
2006. 1. 1.	2014. 12. 31.
2008. 9. 1.	

### Aims and Scope

*The Journal of Rheumatic diseases* (JRD) is the official journal of the Korean College of Rheumatology that publishes six times a year. JRD publishes peer-reviewed original articles, reviews, and editorials on all aspects of rheumatic diseases, including clinical investigations and basic research. Both human and experimental animal studies are welcome, as are new findings on the epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of rheumatic diseases. Case reports will be published only in exceptional circumstances, when they illustrate a rare occurrence of clinical importance.

### Ethical Considerations

#### 1) Research ethics

Every research should include no frauds, such as fabrication, falsification, plagiarism and double publishing.

#### 2) Life ethics

Based on the Declaration of Helsinki enacted in 1975 and amended in 1983, every manuscript should specify that if subjects were human beings, they or their patrons were let know the objectives of research and the things that might occur during their participation in research and submitted their written consents. It should not include, in any form, the personal information that may disclose a patient's identity and should take measures to protect the identity, when releasing his/her photo. In addition, it should specify in its text that the research plan was approved by a institutional review board.

#### 3) Statement of human and animal rights

All investigations involving human participants must be conducted according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki. The author must state that the use of animals (defined as all mammals and birds) in the study was approved by the institution's Animal Ethics Committee in accordance with Article 14 of the Korean Animal Protection Law or its equivalent. It must be clearly stated that use of animals in the study complied with Article 13 of the Korean Animal Protection Law (the principles for animal use) and relevant institutional policies. Copies of the protocol written in English and approved by the institution's Animal Ethics Committee or its equivalent must be available for review by the editor upon request.

#### 4) Conflict-of-interest statement

The corresponding author must inform the editor of any potential conflicts of interest that could influence the authors interpretation

of the data. Examples of potential conflicts of interest are financial support from or connections to pharmaceutical companies, political pressure from interest groups, and academically related issues. In particular, all sources of funding applicable to the study should be explicitly stated.

#### 5) Publishing ethics

Each author should be a person who made a practical intellectual contribution to research and it is impossible to replace or exclude the first author or responsible author specified when a manuscript was submitted or to add any co-author or exclude any of the existing co-authors. Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet these three conditions. Besides, the judgment and processing procedures on the matters relating to research ethics, such as plagiarism, dual publishing and frauds should follow the "Good Publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals 2nd ([http://www.kamje.or.kr/intro.php?body=publishing\\_ethics](http://www.kamje.or.kr/intro.php?body=publishing_ethics))" or International standards for editors and authors (<http://publicationethics.org/international-standards-editors-and-authors>)" can be applied. If any author violates the above-mentioned ethical duties, he/she and his/her article should be subjected to the disciplinary measures that correspond to the extent of violation after the deliberation of the Board of Directors.

### Assignment of Copy Right

It is impossible for another journal to publish a manuscript that is the same as or similar to that submitted to the JRD. In addition, the KCR possesses the copy right of a manuscript whose publishing has been decided and is authorized to publish, distribute or print the manuscript in the JRD or other media.

### Receipt of Manuscript

It is possible to receive and judge a manuscript via the electronic manuscript management system for JRD (<http://journal.rheum.or.kr>) and it is impossible to receive it in a postal manner. Other correspondence can be mailed to [rheumatism1@korea.com](mailto:rheumatism1@korea.com), Tel: +82-2-794-2630, Fax: +82-2-794-2631. Its author should submit his/her manuscript, as prescribed at <http://journal.rheum.or.kr> and should not fail to check the author check list.

## Peer-review of Manuscript

Every manuscript submitted should be peer-reviewed by two or more relevant experts, (3 most relevant investigators available for review of the original article and case report) as regards the appropriateness of publishing. Its publishing should be decided on the basis of the deliberation and its author may be advised to revise or complement its content. Advised to revise its content, the author should revise the manuscript and submit the revised manuscript along with his/her answer on the processing of the items pointed out by judges in a file form.

## Composition of Original Article

The original article should contain title, abstract, key words, running titles, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussions, conclusions, acknowledgments, references, tables and figures in forward order and have each part begin on a new page.

- 1) Title: The page should list the title of the article and the full names and institutional affiliations of all authors. The title should be short, informative, and contain the major key words. Korean and English titles should be 40 or fewer and 20 or fewer words, respectively. The use of acronyms and abbreviations should be avoided, and the species of any experimental animal must be indicated in the title. A short Korean and English running title must also be provided, and should be 15 or fewer words and 10 or fewer words, respectively. Contact information for correspondence must be provided, consisting of the name, academic degree(s), address (institutional affiliation, city, zip code, and country), telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.
- 2) Authors: If authors belong to different organizations, the chief research organization should be specified in the first place and other ones should be specified in order of Arabic numerals. The authors should be entered into the corresponding columns when their paper is submitted via the website concerned and if screening is in process after submission, it is impossible to add any other author or delete any of the authors or change the order in which they are placed. When adding a manuscript file, make sure that it does not include any content that hints at any author or organization in its text, including the title.
- 3) Abstract: The abstract should be limited to 250 or fewer English words. It should be written concisely and clearly using specific data as per the prescribed form divided into four items, i.e. objective, methods, results and conclusions. Specify 2 to 5 medical subject headings (MeSHs), which correspond to the contents of manuscript and are registered in the Index MEDICUS, in order of importance at the bottom of the English abstract. Abbreviations must be defined at the first mention in the abstract using parentheses.
- 4) Introduction: The introduction should present study objectives

simply and clearly and include only the contents related to the objectives when describing backgrounds.

- 5) Materials and Methods: Describe the plan, objects and methods of study. Specify in detail how to select and observe subjects. Describe the methods of test specifically so that other investigators can reenact the test.
- 6) Results: This section should be presented clearly and logically and should make a statistical treatment in the biological measurement in which there are many changes in measured values. When using tables, do not overlap table contents in the text, but describe important trends and key points.
- 7) Discussion: Take study results into consideration and interpret them in connection with other data. Emphasize new and important observations and do not overlap the contents of results. Describe the meanings and limitations of observations and connect conclusions with study objectives within the scope the results admit.
- 8) Conclusion: Specify the significances and conclusions of study simply.
- 9) Acknowledgments
- 10) Conflict of interest
- 11) References
- 12) Tables and Figures

## Matters to Observe in Drawing up Manuscript

- 1) Draw up a manuscript at interval of 2 lines, with 3 cm spaces placed right, left, top and bottom, and in 10 font type. Specify page numbers from the cover on in order without any author name or organization in the text after the abstract. Limit a case report's length in the text to 5 or fewer pieces of A4 paper.
- 2) Draw up a manuscript in proper and clear English or Korean as per the orthography and use the academic terms listed in the newest version of the medical glossary published the Korean Medical Association (KMA) in manuscripts written in Korean. If you are not a native English speaker, we strongly recommend that you have your manuscript professionally edited before submission.
- 3) When there is no appropriate translation of foreign medical terms, proper nouns, drug names, units etc, use their originals in the manuscript
- 4) If an original term has its translation whose meaning is unclear, place the original in a small parenthesis after its translation when it appears for the first time and then use its translation alone.
- 5) Use the International System of Units (ISU) for the test value units in a test room. You may add the ISU values in parentheses as per the requests or necessities of the Publication Committee. For liter, use a capital letter L.
- 6) It is desirable to minimize the use of abbreviations, if possible. But if it is unavoidable to use their abbreviations due to the

repetitive use of specific terms in text, enter the abbreviations in parentheses when the terms appear for the first time and then use the abbreviations.

- 7) When an English word or numeral is placed before a parenthesis, space the both; when a Korean word is placed before a parenthesis, do not space the both:

ex) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

Parvovirus B19 (PVB19)

피부근염(Dermatomyositis)

- 8) When specifying a machine or device, enter its model name, manufacturer, city or state and nationality in parentheses. For a reagent, it is a principle to use its general name, but its product name may be entered in a parenthesis. When using the product name, enter its manufacturer, city or state and nationality in parentheses.

## References

- 1) Citation of references is recommended preferentially in a new page and place Arabic numerals in order of citation.
- 2) All the references should be listed in the order of citation in the text, in English. When inserting citation in the text, enter their numbers in brackets and when 3 or more references are placed in succession, enter only the first and last numbers, with "-" placed between them (Ex. Wilson suggested [1-3]). When a cited reference has one, two and three authors, refer to them as "A", "A and B" and "A et al." respectively.
- 3) Do not list any reference unpublished in the References. If it is unavoidable to quote it, enter "personal opinion exchanges" or "unpublished material" in a parenthesis.
- 4) Specify the name of an academic journal using an approved abbreviation from the Index Medicus. Even if the journal is domestically published, specify its name in English.
- 5) Specify a Korean name in order of family name and name and a foreign name, with the first letter of name capitalized after family name. If there are 6 or fewer authors, specify all of their names and if there are 7 or more authors, add et al. after 6 names.
- 6) Specify the first and last pages of a reference.
- 7) Original articles should cite 40 references or fewer and case reports should cite 15 references or fewer.
- 8) When specifying them, follow the Vancouver groups follows:

### Examples)

#### Regular journal's article

Author(s)' name should be noted in order of the surname and the initials of first name.

Ness RB, Grisso JA, Hirschinger N, Markovic N, Shaw LM, Day NL, et al. Cocaine and tobacco use and the risk of spontaneous abortion. *N Engl J Med* 1999;340:333-41.

#### Book

Author name(s), book title, edition, place, publishing company, year and pages.

Gilman AB, Rall TW, Nies AS, Taylor P. Goodman and Gilman's the pharmacological basis of therapeutics. 9th ed. New York, Pergamon Press, 1996, p. 150.

#### Book chapter

Foster DW. Diabetes mellitus. In: Fauci AS, Braunwald E, Isselbacher KJ, Wilson JD, Martin JB, Kasper DL, et al., eds. *Harrison's textbook of medicine*. 14th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1998, p. 2060-81.

#### Journal supplement

Whelton A. Renal aspects of treatment with conventional nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs versus cyclooxygenase-2-specific inhibitors. *Am J Med* 2001;110 Suppl 3A:33-42S.

#### Article expected to be published

Till BG, Jensen MC, Wang J, Chen EY, Wood BL, Greisman HA, et al. Adoptive immunotherapy for indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma and mantle cell lymphoma using genetically modified autologous CD20-specific T cells. *Blood*. In press 2008.

#### Electronic publication

If an article has been published online, but has not yet been given an issue or pages, the digital object identifier (DOI) should be supplied.

Suzuki S, Kajiyama K, Shibata K. Is there any association between retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy and survival benefit in ovarian clear cell carcinoma patients? *Ann Oncol* 2008 Mar 19 [Epub]. DOI:10.1093/annonc/mdn059.

#### Online source

American Cancer Society. Cancer reference information [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): American Cancer Society, c2009 [cited 2009 Nov 20]. Available from: [http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI\\_0.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI_0.asp).

## How to Draw up Tables

- 1) Enter English and Arabic numerals (Table 1) and specify a table's title clearly. Capitalize only the first letter of a sentence and a proper noun, place a title at the lower part of a table and do not use a period.
- 2) Draw up a table per page at interval of two rows.
- 3) Place numbers in order of quotation in the text.
- 4) When using abbreviations, explain them in alphabetical order at a lower part of a table.
- 5) Explain signs in order of \*, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶, \*\*, †† and †† in the footnote below the table.
- 6) The contents of a table should be easy to understand and can be understood without referring to text.
- 7) If a table has been published previously, acknowledge the original source and submit written permission from the copyright holder to reproduce the table. The author(s) should state at the footnote of the table that they received the permission.

- 8) Specify p of p-value in a small letter.

## Figures and Photos

- 1) Specify the titles of figures and photos in English and Arabic numerals (Figure 1). Specify them clearly. Capitalize only the first letter of a sentence and a proper noun, place a title at the lower part of a figure and use a period.
- 2) Draw up figures and photos so largely and clearly that they are not affected even when they are reduced in the process of printing.
- 3) Number them in Arabic numerals in order of quotation in the text. If 2 or more figures are needed in the same number, place alphabet letters after the Arabic numeral.  
ex) Figure 1A, Figure 1B
- 4) Specify the magnifications of microscopic photos.
- 5) If a figure has been published previously, acknowledge the original source and submit written permission from the copyright holder to reproduce the figure. The author(s) should state at the legends of the table that they received the permission.

## Manuscripts Except Original Article

For general matters and cautions, other manuscripts should follow an original article.

### 1) Review Article

As a consideration focused on a specific title, a review article should be published by request of the Editorial Board. A review article follows the regulations for submission that apply to an original article. However, specify 1) Title, authors (affiliations and names); 2) English abstract and keywords (2 to 5 words); 3) Introduction and text; 4) Conclusions; 5) Acknowledgment; 6) References in order (do not limit the number of references); 7) Tables and figures.

### 2) Case Report

Write a case report in order of 1) Title, authors (affiliations and names); 2) English abstract and keywords (2 to 5 words); 3) Introduction; 4) Case Report; 5) Discussion; 6) Summary; 7) Acknowledgments; 8) References; 9) Tables and figures. Write the English abstract and the summary in 150 or fewer words. Focus Discussion on the traits emphasized by case reports without listing documents at great length. Do not exceed a total of 5 in the number of tables and figures.

### 3) Commentary

The commentary should describe the general interests of a rheumatism expert and the personal opinions on a specific trend in a health-related field in 4 or fewer pieces of A4 paper with 5 or fewer references.

### 4) Editorial

The editorial is written on a specific article published in the journal at the request of the Editorial Board. However, it does not represent the KCR's official opinion. Write its manuscript in 4 or fewer pieces of A4 paper without limitation in the number of references.

### 5) Clinical Images

The clinical images are used to communicate contents using photos and their explanations. Their chief objective is to educate readers through photos, unlike a creative original article. Clinical images are written only in English and in 1/2 or less of a piece of A4 paper and limit figures or photos and references to 4 or fewer and five or fewer, respectively. Compose its manuscript of title, author name and organization, simple photo explanations (the same as Figures) and references.

### 6) Letter to the Editor

The Letter to the Editor is written to share the case report of an interesting patient and its solution with the KCR members in 2 or fewer pieces of A4 paper. Draw up the cover the same as an original article and limit tables and figures to three or fewer and references to five or fewer. Follow the criteria of an original article in the form of diagrams or figures.

## Miscellaneous

- 1) There are no publication fee. For English proofreading, design, plate making or special printing, an author should pay actual expenses. In principle, 50 extra issues should be published and their actual expenses should be borne by their author.
- 2) If necessary, an editor may revise wording and system as per the editing policy, unless the original text is affected.
- 3) The first author or a corresponding author should correct a manuscript sent by the printing office.
- 4) The Editorial Board should decide whether to publish a manuscript in a journal and may encourage its author to revise the manuscript or may delay its publishing when it runs counter to the Regulations.
- 5) JRD does not allow multiple corresponding authors for one article even when it is reporting on a multicenter study. Only one author should correspond with the editorial office and readers for one article. JRD accepts notice of equal contribution for the first author when the original work was clearly performed by co-first authors.
- 6) The Regulations follow the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals". (N Engl J Med 1997;336:309-15).
- 7) The amended Regulations for Submission will come into force as from January 2015.