



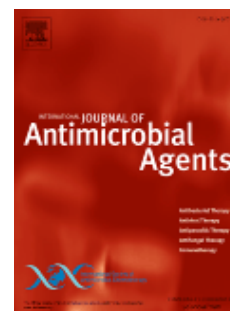
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Official journal of the [International Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy](#)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents* provides comprehensive and up-to-date peer reviewed reference information on the physical, pharmacological, *in vitro* and clinical properties of individual **antimicrobial agents** (**antiviral** agents, **antiparasitic** agents, **antibacterial** agents, **antifungal** agents, etc.). In addition, the journal signals new trends and developments in the field through highly authoritative review articles on antimicrobial agents. Special attention is given to articles providing insight into the problems of **antimicrobial resistance** both in the hospital and in the community. Both solicited reviews by top experts in the mentioned fields and high-quality original research papers are published.

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Clinical Microbiologists, Pharmacists, Pharmaceutical Scientists, Bacteriologists, Pharmacologists, Clinical Virologists, Medical Practitioners.

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Definitions

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("**sex assigned at birth**"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a **spectrum** and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as **non**-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the [resources on this page](#) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be **required** whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure

Subdivision - numbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined and **numbered** sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction

State the **objectives** of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be **reproduced** by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use **quotation** marks and also cite the source. Any **modifications** to existing methods should also be described.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the **significance** of the results of the work, not **repeat** them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often **appropriate**. Avoid **extensive** citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a **subsection** of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; **Fig. A.1**, etc.

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Highlights are **mandatory** for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: [example Highlights](#).

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