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DESCRIPTION

Psychoneuroendocrinology publishes papers dealing with the interrelated disciplines of **psychology**, **neurobiology**, **endocrinology**, **immunology**, **neurology**, and **psychiatry**, with an emphasis on multidisciplinary studies aiming at integrating these disciplines in terms of either basic research or clinical implications. One of the main goals is to understand how a variety of psychobiological factors interact in the expression of the stress response as it relates to the development and/or maintenance of **neuropsychiatric illnesses**. The journal is international and comprises original research papers, reviews of an area of the literature, or at an appropriate stage in the development of the author's own work, commentaries in areas of current interest, short communications and book reviews. Although reviews, editorials and commentaries are usually by invitation, interested authors can contact one of the Co-Editors-in-Chief to discuss the suitability of topics for either category of manuscripts.

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Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Neurologists, Immunologists and Endocrinologists in basic and clinical research.

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Introduction

Psychoneuroendocrinology publishes papers dealing with the interrelated disciplines of psychology, neurobiology, endocrinology, immunology, neurology, and psychiatry, with an emphasis on multidisciplinary studies aiming at integrating these disciplines in terms of either basic research or clinical implications. One of the main goals is to understand how a variety of psychobiological factors interact in the expression of the stress response as it relates to the development and/or maintenance of neuropsychiatric illnesses. The journal is international and comprises original research papers, reviews of an area of the literature, or at an appropriate stage in the development of the author's own work, commentaries in areas of current interest, short communications and book reviews. Other forms of publication (e.g., editorial, opinion, news, perspective) are up to the editors' discretion.

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Résidence Robert Delaunay - Appt 52
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Fax: +33 5 61 52 20 49
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Psychoneuroendocrinology is using the same editorial policy as Behavioral Genetics for studies on candidate gene association and candidate gene-by-environment interactions for complex traits (see Hewitt JK, Behav Genet, 2012, 42, 1-2). Genetic association studies will only be considered for publication in the journal if (1) they have one or more of the characteristics listed by Hewitt in page 1 of his paper and (2) the authors have followed the STREGA reporting guidelines.

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Articles reporting the results of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) should follow the guidelines of the CONSORT statement. Authors should complete both the CONSORT flow diagram and checklist. Both should be included as supplementary material during the submission process. The complete CONSORT guidelines can be found at <http://www.consort-statement.org>.

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Studies on the psychological effect of neuropeptides and cytokines need to be justified by a clear description of the psychological process under consideration and the way the obtained results allow to ensure that this specific psychological process rather than a performance factor is effectively modified by the factor under study. Dose-response studies are preferred and if a single dose is used the choice of this dose and its protocol of administration need to be fully justified. Justification of the sample size is required.

Neuroendocrine and neuroimmune studies

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Becker JB, Arnold AP, Berkley KJ, Blaustein JD, Eckel LA, Hampson E, Herman JP, Marts S, Sadee W, Steiner M, Taylor J, Young E, Strategies and methods for research on sex differences in brain and behavior, *Endocrinology*, 2005, 146, 1650-1673, doi: 10.1210/en.2004-1142. Poromaa IS, Gingnell M, Menstrual cycle influence on cognitive function and emotion processing ? from a reproductive perspective, *Front Neurosci*, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnins.2014.00380>

Reporting of Steroid Hormonal Assay Measurements must be done according to the guidelines adopted by the Endocrine Society (see https://academic.oup.com/jcem/pages/author_guidelines#steroid_hormone_measurements for the guidelines and <https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/99/12/4375/2833852> for the rationale of these guidelines) For all other neuroendocrine endpoints and for neuroimmune endpoints that are measured by a commercial kit or other assays, reporting of assay measurements must be accompanied by the report of the sensitivity of the technique and the within- and between-assay coefficients of variation calculated on the data obtained by the authors themselves. The procedure used to account for data lower than the minimum detection level of the assay and the number of such cases need to be precisely reported

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