AIMS AND SCOPE

Advances in Therapy ([link.springer.com/journal/12325](link.springer.com/journal/12325)) is an international, peer reviewed, rapid-publication (peer review in 2 weeks, published 3–4 weeks from acceptance) journal dedicated to the publication of high-quality clinical (all phases), observational, real-world, and health outcomes research around the discovery, development, and use of therapeutics and interventions, including devices, across all therapeutic areas. Studies relating to diagnostics and diagnosis, pharmacoeconomics, public health, epidemiology, quality of life, and patient care, management, and education are also encouraged.

Advances in Therapy is of interest to a broad audience of pharmaceutical and healthcare professionals and publishes original research and reviews. The journal appeals to a global audience and receives submissions from all over the world.

Moving forward from traditional publishing, Advances in Therapy offers a range of additional enhanced features designed to increase visibility, readership, and the educational value of the content. Each paper is accompanied by a bulleted summary slide, giving a time-efficient overview of the content to a wide readership. Authors also have the option to include slide sets, audio slides, videos and video abstracts, and/or animations. All enhanced features are open access and are peer reviewed to the same high standard as the article.

Advances in Therapy's rapid publication and personalized service are funded by article processing charges. Current fees are £420/€580/$660 per typeset page. All manuscripts are thoroughly peer reviewed and accepted/rejected based purely on the merit of the content.

PRESUBMISSION CHECKLIST

To submit a manuscript it is recommended that you use our Editorial Manager system. Please ensure that your submission meets our editorial policies as outlined in the instructions for authors provided below. Prior to submission, please use the following checklist to make sure you have the necessary information and files that are required to submit your manuscript.

Further information on how to submit your article can be found [here](link.springer.com/journal/12325).

Information

- Article type (see [here](link.springer.com/journal/12325));
- Article title;
- Author information, including affiliations and e-mail addresses;
- Abstract (including the trial registration number, if applicable);
- Three to ten keywords;
- Additional information:
  - The name, email, postal address, telephone number, and VAT number (where applicable; for registered EU companies) for financial correspondence;
  - Whether you require the article to be published open access;
  - Copyright permissions for previously published figures and tables;
  - Details of and reasons for any specific publication deadline;
  - Information on where you heard about the journal;
  - The email address of anyone, other than the corresponding author, who should receive manuscript correspondence throughout the publication process;
  - Details of any enhanced features;
- Details (name, affiliation, and email address) of three potential reviewers for your submission.
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Files

The following files are needed during the submission process. Each item in the checklist should be saved as a separate file.

- Title page (including title, author list, affiliations, and corresponding author details);
- Manuscript (including abstract, keywords, main text, acknowledgments, references, tables, and figure legends);
- Figures (each figure should be saved as a separate file);
- Bullet points for summary slide;
- Disclosure form signed by the corresponding author (found at the end of this document);
- Any supplementary material (optional);
- Any enhanced features (optional).

PRESUBMISSION ENQUIRES

Contact with the journal’s editorial team is encouraged to address any queries you may have prior to, during, or after manuscript submission. The journal especially recommends presubmission enquiries for manuscripts with specific, important publication deadlines or in instances where you are unsure of a manuscript’s suitability for the journal.

Please contact the journal’s Managing Editor at any time.

ARTICLE TYPES

The journal considers a variety of article types (see below). There are no word limits, nor limits for the number of tables and/or figures that can be included. All article types described below are subject to peer review.

The journal publishes data on trials that are pre-registered on clinical trial web sites, although pre-registration is not mandatory for consideration. If available, the trial registration number should be included at the end of the abstract. The journal will not publish data that have been published elsewhere. Presentation at scientific meetings (in the form of abstracts or posters) does not constitute full publication. However, prior presentations must be stated in the acknowledgments section.

Original Research

We recommend that manuscripts reporting on original research conform to the CONSORT guidelines, whenever possible. Although this is not mandatory, it may be requested during peer review. Research articles are welcome across the clinical research pathway (including all phases of development, post-marketing, and observational studies, and health economics and outcomes research).
Unsolicited Reviews

Comprehensive reviews of a specific drug, device, or particular area of interest are welcome. If conducting a review of the current literature, please provide details of the databases searched, the dates to which the search is limited, and search terms. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses should conform to the PRISMA guidelines, whenever possible. Although this is not mandatory, it may be requested during peer review.

Commissioned Reviews

The journal’s editorial team actively commissions comprehensive reviews in a range of topics and indications. Proposals for review articles are welcome and should include scope, criteria for data inclusion/exclusion, suggested authors, and other relevant information. Please send all proposals by email to the journal’s Managing Editor. There are no publication fees associated with commissioned reviews if they fit within the journal’s commissioning plan.

Case Series

Manuscripts describing a number of interesting, unusual, or novel individual medical cases focusing on the same indication are welcome in the form of a case series. Manuscripts submitted to the journal should follow the CARE guidelines for reporting cases. Authors should make clear the importance of their particular cases, summarize previous research in the condition, and explain the implications for future therapy and how the case series adds to the medical literature. Manuscripts must meet at least one of the following criteria to be eligible for consideration:

- Unreported or unusual side effects or adverse interactions involving medications;
- Unexpected or unusual presentations of a disease;
- New associations or variations in disease processes;
- Presentations, diagnoses and/or management of new and emerging diseases;
- An unexpected association between diseases or symptoms;
- An unexpected event in the course of observing or treating a patient;
- Findings that shed new light on the possible pathogenesis of a disease or an adverse effect.

Case series should have the following structure: Abstract and keywords; Introduction (including a summary of why the cases are unique/important with reference to relevant medical literature); Case presentations (including patient information, clinical findings, timeline, diagnostic assessment, therapeutic intervention, follow-up and outcomes, etc.); Overall discussion and conclusion(s) (including the primary “take-away” lessons from the case series); Acknowledgements; References.

Case Reports

Unfortunately, the journal does not consider individual case reports.

Commentaries

Commentary articles or opinion pieces are designed to allow an author to put a particular topic/research into their own perspective, drawing on their own experiences and insights, and backing up their arguments with existing evidence. There is no mandatory structure for these articles and authors are encouraged to structure their commentary in a way that best suits their voice.
**Patient/Physician Piece**

These articles are commentaries in which a patient writes a short piece describing their experience of living with their particular condition—whether that be day-to-day aspects, or response to treatment, or quality of life issues; anything that is important and relevant to them and that other patients and treating physicians might also be interested in. An expert physician then writes their response alongside, which would usually be the patient’s own treating physician, but if this is not possible then another physician who is familiar with the condition could write the accompanying perspective. This section should be underpinned with evidence referenced from available literature.

We recommend that physicians discuss with their patients the potential consequences of identifiable personal and medical information being published open access, so that patients can choose in a fully informed way whether to co-author overtly in an open access publication.

**Trial Design/Study Protocols**

The journal will consider study protocols for any proposed or ongoing trials. All protocols will undergo peer review prior to publication. Trial registration numbers should be provided when available. The journal encourages registration of all trials on clinical trial web sites, although this is not mandatory for consideration. It is recommended that the article be structured as follows: title, abstract (introduction [background/objectives], methods, planned outcomes), introduction (background, objectives, trial design), methods (study design, sample selection, measurements, planned outcomes, data collection, data analysis), strengths and limitations, ethics and dissemination. For further information on protocol reporting read the SPIRIT statement.

Original research relating to study protocols that have been published in the journal are entitled to a 20% discount on the journal’s article processing charges. This should be highlighted in your cover letter when submitting.

**Supplements and Special Issues**

The journal publishes supplements and special issues (in English or a local language). Material appropriate for supplements/special issues includes: sponsored meeting proceedings, roundtable discussions, workshop reports, case series, and collections of articles on the same topic. All articles are subject to peer review, and must adhere to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors and Good Publication Practice (GPP) policies on acknowledgments and disclosures.

Proposals for supplements are welcome and should be addressed to the journal’s Managing Editor.

**Brief Reports**

Brief reports describing a clinical study, or new insights into clinical management, diagnosis, or treatment are welcome. Brief reports detail studies that are smaller in scale and patient numbers, and may report limited pilot data that warrant the need for further investigation. Authors are encouraged to use these sections when submitting the manuscript: Introduction (including the research hypothesis), Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusion.
Letters to the Editor

Letters will be considered on a case-by-case basis. These include, but are not limited to, comments targeted at a specific published paper. Letters are limited to one comment and one response by the authors of the targeted paper if they wish to respond. These will be reviewed and approved by the journal’s Editorial Board.

DEVICE-FOCUSED RESEARCH

As well as research around drug therapies, the journal will also consider research around all types of devices including diagnostics. All types of articles will be considered regardless of the outcome, as well as those with small sample sizes or from animal studies, with limited or bridging data, and non-blinded studies and retrospective analyses.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARIES

Plain language summaries (PLS) are intended to assist non-experts (such as patients, caregivers and scientists outside the field) in understanding the scientific content of articles published in the journal, and the implications of this content. PLS should be up to 250 words in length and placed after the Abstract of the article, under a heading of ‘Plain Language Summary’. PLS should be written in such a way as to account for the average literacy of the general population (approximately, high school completion level), and to not assume prior understanding of the topic/study. This necessitates the use of short sentences in the active voice, which do not contain ambiguous, unnecessary or complex words, or scientific/technical terms. We suggest that authors assess their PLS before submission, using tests such as the Flesch-Kincaid readability tests, the Coleman-Liau Index or the Gunning Fog Score, to ensure that they are as close as possible to the appropriate level of readability. PLS should be submitted to the journal with their respective article for the PLS to appear after the main abstract, or if submitted retrospectively it will be published as an enhanced feature via a linkout underneath the abstract; all will be peer reviewed alongside the article or retrospectively.

ENHANCED FEATURES

To further encourage readership, every paper is accompanied by a bulleted summary slide, highlighting the key points of the article. The journal also has the capability to publish:

- Slide decks (providing an overview of the paper);
- Videos (providing an accurate representation of the article/demonstrating a procedure);
- Video abstracts;
- Animations;
- Audio slides.

These features are designed to increase visibility of articles, encourage a broader readership, augment the level and speed of understanding, and enhance the educational value of the data.

The journal team has the capability to create enhanced features on behalf of the author. If you are interested in any of the available enhanced features, please indicate your needs in the box provided during manuscript submission and a member of the team will contact you with further details.

If you have a ready-made animation, video or slide set at the submission stage, please upload it
with your manuscript. Please note that we can only accept videos that provide an accurate representation of the article/demonstrate a procedure; we do not accept video commentaries. All sponsorship and disclosures must be cited within the enhanced feature, to ensure complete transparency and adherence to good publishing practices. All enhanced material is peer reviewed. Please note, based on peer reviewer comments, you may be required to edit your video or animation before acceptance. For additional guidelines on the journal’s enhanced content please see the ‘Guidelines for Enhanced Content’ at the end of this document.

Authors are welcome to create and submit an enhanced feature after the article has been published online. Features should be emailed to adisrapidplus@springer.com with details of the article citation. The feature will be assessed and peer reviewed before being added to the article.

Once approved, this enhanced material will be visible alongside the article on the journal website. The copyright for any enhanced material provided will stay with the author, in accordance with our copyright license.

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MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE

All articles should follow the guidelines below for the title page, abstract, keywords, introduction, discussion, conclusion, acknowledgments, references, figures, tables, supplementary material, and summary slide. Original research articles should also follow the guidelines for methods and results. Submissions should conform to the standards outlined in the “Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals,” prepared by the ICMJE.

General

*Drug names*: When drugs are mentioned, the international (generic) name should be used. If the proprietary name is required, for example to distinguish between formulations, the manufacturer should be stated in full after the first mention of the proprietary name and the unregistered (™) or registered (®) trademark symbol should be used. The symbol does not need to be used subsequent to the first mention. The source of any new and experimental preparation should also be given.

*Spelling, abbreviations, nomenclature, and units*: Ensure that US (Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary) spellings are used throughout your article. All standard and nonstandard abbreviations in the text must be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter. Symbols should not be used unless first explained in the text (reference guide: Units, Symbols and Abbreviations, Royal Society of Medicine, London). Highly sophisticated, specialist terms should either be defined or avoided. Intelligibility is a major aim of the journal. For substances, materials, and instruments the correct designation and the manufacturer’s name should be given. The city and country of the manufacturer should also be included. For units of measure SI units should be used throughout, except where non-SI units are more common.
Randomized controlled trials (RCTs), systematic reviews, and meta-analyses: RCT reports should aim to present information specified by the CONSORT guidelines. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses should aim to present information specified on the PRISMA guidelines.

Title Page

The title page should include the following elements:

- **Title**: The title should capture the essence of the manuscript in no more than 20 words (within reason). The title should be specific enough for electronic retrieval and searches. Where relevant, the title should include the drug name, indication, and study design. If appropriate, the country- or population-specific (e.g. pediatric) nature of the study should also be clear from the title. Where possible use generic drug names.

- **Author details**: The name(s) of the author(s) and their institutional affiliation(s) and address(es) should be provided. Please follow ICMJE authorship guidelines when considering authorship. All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in the acknowledgments at the end of the manuscript.

- **Correspondence details**: At least one author should be designated as the corresponding author and is responsible for the submission of the article. Their email address and full correspondence address should be provided.

- **Authors are strongly advised to ensure the correct author group, corresponding author, and order of authors at submission.**

Abstract

Each paper must include an abstract of up to 300 words that is understandable to the journal’s readership without referring to the main text. For original research, the abstract should be presented in a structured format (i.e., Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusion). Abstracts must reflect the content of the article accurately. The abstract should not cite any references. Abstracts for review articles do not need to be structured. Readers should be able to understand why the study was done, the question asked, and how the study was carried out. The results must contain sufficient data for readers to evaluate the credibility of the conclusion. Not all of the data from the methods and results sections need to be presented. The conclusion should be an inference, not a summary. The trial registration number, if available, should be provided at the end of the abstract.

Keywords

A list of 3–10 keywords should be supplied in alphabetical order after the abstract characterizing the scope of the paper. These should include any drug names and indication(s) where appropriate.

Introduction

The introduction should provide a brief review of pertinent literature and cite relevant findings that led to the current study. Be careful not to exclude relevant findings by other investigators. It should discuss the unknowns that remain to be determined or controversies that exist in the literature. Controversial findings should be presented in the introduction if they are important to the rationale for the study. Explain why the study was undertaken; if appropriate, state the proposed hypothesis. End the introduction with a stated aim or question, preferably expressed as a testable hypothesis. For example, if the study is aimed at identifying the color of apples, or asks what color are apples, state “We hypothesized that apples will be green rather than red.” The
reason for this hypothesis should be contained in the rationale.

Methods

The methods should provide sufficient detail such that another investigator can repeat your experiments. This section should describe the procedures used and provide sufficient information (subjects, measurements, statistical analyses) so that a reader can evaluate the credibility of results and interpretation in the light of possible methodological limitations. Findings should be quantified when possible, and presented with appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty (e.g., confidence intervals). Any statistical software used during analysis should be identified. For literature reviews, authors should include the details of how their search was conducted, i.e., when the search was conducted; inclusion/exclusion dates; search terms; databases searched. Authors should also include details of how many papers/abstracts were retrieved, and how many were discarded and why. Authors should always consider clarity for other researchers when detailing how and why a study was done in a particular way.

All articles must contain a statement of ethics compliance within the main body of the text, for example, within the methods (or any other appropriate section for articles without a specific methods section). This should be the same as the statement given in the Compliance with ethics guidelines sub-section in the acknowledgments (see below).

Results

The results should present the findings in a logical progression through the experimental process. Tell a story; this does not necessarily mean that findings will be presented in the chronological order in which they were discovered. Results concerning the primary testable hypothesis should be presented first, followed by any secondary outcomes. Do not save the “best” for last. Provide a sufficient interpretation of data to lead the reader from one concept to the next, but leave the detailed analysis for the discussion section. The results must contain a sufficient summary of data. Data should be presented as concisely as possible, if appropriate in the form of tables and/or graphs. Avoid duplication of information particularly of data within text, figures, tables, or in figure legends. Save the comparison of the findings with other studies for the discussion.

Discussion

The discussion should include a summary of the main findings from most to least important including a statement on whether the results are consistent with the stated hypothesis. Avoid a simple reiteration of background information and results. Discuss how the results confirm or contrast with published literature. If the results differ, discuss the possible reasons for this. Details of methodology and results of published literature may be appropriate here. Avoid reviewing literature outside the scope of the study. Discuss the significance and implications of the new data. Having developed the rationale to define the limits of current knowledge, how does this new information advance understanding? The inferences made throughout the discussion must be written bearing in mind the constraints of the methodological limitations of the work. Any issues of bias should be mentioned, and how these have been dealt with in the design and interpretation of the study. A paragraph detailing the limitations of the study must be included in the discussion section.

Conclusions

The conclusion is an inference. Within the constraints of the limitations of the study, the authors may speculate regarding the significance of the findings, recommendations, and future research.
Acknowledgments

All manuscripts must contain an acknowledgments section, given before the reference list, which contains the following information, where applicable.

Funding

The acknowledgments should provide details of all sources of funding that was received for the study and publication. All institutional and corporate funding sources should be mentioned. The names of funding organizations should be written in full, including the city and country. If no funding was received this should also be declared.

E.g., “Sponsorship for this study and article processing charges were funded by Pharma Ltd.” Or “No funding or sponsorship was received for this study or publication of this article.”

Where the study sponsor could have had a proprietary or financial interest in the outcome of the study (i.e., they own the drug/device being studied) then the following declaration should be made:

“All authors had full access to all of the data in this study and take complete responsibility for the integrity of the data and accuracy of the data analysis.”

Please ensure that clinical trials sponsored by pharmaceutical companies follow the guidelines on GPP, initiated by the ICMJE.

Authorship

The journal refers to the ICMJE authorship guidelines. Authors should declare in the acknowledgments that all authors meet the required criteria for authorship by including the text:

“All named authors meet the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria for authorship for this article, take responsibility for the integrity of the work as a whole, and have given their approval for this version to be published.”

Medical writing, editorial, and other assistance

The acknowledgments should include the specific contributions of all persons who have substantially contributed to the work reported (e.g., technical assistance, data collection, analysis, writing, or editing assistance) but who do not fulfill authorship criteria as outlined by the ICMJE guidelines. Ideally, authors should obtain permission from all persons listed in the acknowledgments, though this is not mandatory. Medical writers are considered as legitimate contributors and their roles, affiliations, and source of funding must be detailed in the acknowledgments, thereby ensuring transparency. An example of suitable text for acknowledging the contribution of a medical writer to a manuscript would be:

“Editorial assistance in the preparation of this article was provided by Dr. Jane Doe of Medical Communications Inc. Support for this assistance was funded by Pharma Ltd.”

Disclosures

Within the acknowledgments under the subheading Disclosures, authors are expected to disclose any commercial or other associations that might (or may be perceived to) pose a conflict of
interest in connection with submitted material. Perceptions of conflicts of interest are as important as actual conflicts of interest. All funding sources supporting the work should be acknowledged, as should the authors' institutional or corporate affiliations. Please ensure a disclosure statement has been added to the acknowledgments, listing each author separately by name.

E.g., “John Smith declares that he has no conflict of interest. Paula Taylor has received research grants from Drug Company A. Mike Schultz has received a speaker honorarium from Drug Company B and owns stock in Drug Company C.”

If multiple authors declare no conflict, this can be done in one sentence.

E.g., “John Smith, Paula Taylor, and Mike Schultz declare that they have no conflict of interest.”

Compliance with ethics guidelines

Also within the acknowledgments section under a subheading Compliance with Ethics Guidelines, authors must include a statement of ethics. Authors must state that they have received the approval of an institutional review board, providing the name of the institution, and that the study conformed with the Helsinki Declaration of 1964, as revised in 2013, concerning human and animal rights, and that Springer’s policy concerning informed consent has been followed. You can view Springer’s ethical policies online here.

For studies with human subjects, include the following sentence:

“All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.”

If doubt exists as to whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, authors must explain the rationale for their approach, and demonstrate that an institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study.

If any identifying information about patients is included in the article, the following sentence should also be included:

“Additional informed consent was obtained from all individual participants for whom identifying information is included in this article.”

For studies with animals, include the following sentence:

“All institutional and national guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed.”

For articles that do not contain studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors, please include the following sentence to ensure readers are aware that there are no ethical issues with human or animal subjects:

“This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.”

For observational studies, meta-analysis, and literature reviews that do not contain studies with human or animal subjects performed by the authors, please add a sentence to the effect:
“This article is based on previously conducted studies and does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.”

Data availability

We encourage authors to ensure that their datasets are either deposited in publicly available repositories where possible or published alongside the paper as supplementary material. This is not compulsory but it is encouraged that authors include one of the following statements where applicable at the end of the acknowledgments section under the title Data Availability:

1. The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available in the [NAME] repository, [WEB LINK TO DATASETS]
2. The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due [REASON WHY DATA ARE NOT PUBLIC] but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
3. The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.
4. Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analyzed during the current study.
5. All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article/as supplementary information files.

Please note that, although data sharing is optional for the journal, during the submission process you will be asked about data sharing regarding your manuscript. If this is not applicable to your study then please select option 2 (“My manuscript has no associated data or the data will not be deposited”).

Thanking patient participant(s)

The journal encourages the author(s) to thank any study participant(s) for their involvement in the study in the acknowledgments section; however, this is entirely at the author(s) discretion. If included, the statement should not jeopardize patient anonymity.

Patient involvement

The journal also encourages the author(s) to disclose any patient involvement in the study trial design or dissemination of results and, if applicable, to provide details of their involvement. Again, this is at the author(s) discretion and should not jeopardize patient anonymity.

References

References must include current citable literature. Where possible please use primary references and avoid using “data on file” or other unpublished references. All references, including those supporting tables and figures, should be supplied using the Vancouver system. Their accuracy is the author's responsibility. If up to six authors are listed, all should be cited; when more than six authors are given, the names of the first three authors should be listed, followed by et al. In-text citations should be given as normal-text numbers (Arabic numerals) within square brackets. The reference list should appear in the same sequence as the numbers in the text.

E.g., “Hepatitis is an increasing concern in the developing world [1].”
Sample reference list:


Figures and Illustrations

All figures (photographs, graphs, or diagrams) should be cited in the text, and each numbered consecutively throughout. All data presented within table and figures must be explained. Figure parts should be identified by lower case roman letters. Details that might identify patients should be omitted unless absolutely necessary for scientific reasons. Falsification of or altering data should never be used as a means of ensuring anonymity; masking of the eye region in photographs of patients is not suitable to protect patient anonymity. If identification of patients is unavoidable, the author must guarantee that the reproduction of illustrations in which a patient is recognizable is approved either by the patient or by their legal representative. If an illustration has been previously published, acknowledgment to the original source must be made and written permission from the copyright holder must be submitted with manuscript by the authors. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to be original from the authors. It is the author’s responsibility to ensure all permissions for illustrations have been obtained prior to submission. All illustrations should be submitted as electronic files, separate from the manuscript document. Please ensure that all figures are legible as these will be used as provided in the final publication. Authors are encouraged to submit good quality (i.e., text/data are clearly visible when views at 100% scale) color illustrations for publication online without charge. Figure legends must be brief, self-sufficient explanations of the photographs, graphs, or diagrams and should be provided in the manuscript given after the reference list. All abbreviations, colors, and symbols used in the figure should be explained.

Tables

All tables should be cited in the text, and each numbered consecutively throughout. Tables should have a concise descriptive legend (or title). Any additional information (e.g., definitions of abbreviations, footnotes) should be provided as table notes beneath the table. All abbreviations used within a table should be defined in the table notes. Footnotes should be indicated in superscript lower-case letters. Data presented in tables should not then be repeated in the text. If a table has been previously published, acknowledgment to the original source must be made and written permission from the copyright holder must be submitted with the manuscript by the authors. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to be original from the authors. It is the author’s responsibility to ensure all permissions for tables have been obtained prior to submission. Please provide tables in an editable format (e.g. Word) and not as, for example, an image (JPEG).

Supplementary Material

Supplementary material can be hosted alongside the online version of your manuscript. There is no additional charge for this service. Supplementary material can be additional information that is not required in the main text including appendices, supplementary tables, and supplementary figures. Please note, when referring to supplementary figures or tables please used the notation ‘S’ to avoid any confusion with the tables and figures in the main text.

E.g.: “See Table S1 in the electronic supplementary material for details.”
“... (see the appendix in the electronic supplementary material).”

Summary Slide

Upon submission authors are required to provide 4–5 single-sentence bullet points summarizing their paper, under the following headings:

Why carry out this study?

- Very brief background leading to the study, including for example disease population, economic burden and/or unmet need. (1–2 bullet points)
- What did the study ask?/What was the hypothesis of the study? (1 bullet point)

What was learned from the study?

- What were the study outcomes/conclusions? (data) (1 bullet point)
- What has been learned from the study? This can be any outcome even if it contradicts the initial study hypothesis. If the findings were negative, neutral or purely confirmatory, how might this affect research and/or treatment in future? (1–2 bullet points)

This structure may not be suitable for all article types (e.g., reviews). In these instances 4–5 single-sentence bullet points summarizing the key messages from the paper should be provided. For case reports authors should state what is unique about the case being reported and what it will add to the current literature. If you are unsure what should be included in the summary slide please contact the journal’s Managing Editor for more information.

The summary slide will sit online alongside your article, and is intended to explain the value and relevance of your research to a wider audience, some of whom will be broad non-specialists. Please bear this audience in mind when writing your summary. The summary points will undergo peer review with your article and so must purely reflect the content within the article.

MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Manuscript submission can be done through our online Editorial Manager system. You will be asked to fill in relevant details and upload your manuscript as instructed by the system. The Editorial Manager submission and review system offers easy and straightforward log-in and submission procedures.

*Advances in Therapy*’s submission site: [www.editorialmanager.com/adth](http://www.editorialmanager.com/adth)

It is recommended that authors submit their manuscript through our Editorial Manager system to ensure that we are provided with all of the information we require to process the submission. However, as part of our service we offer to upload manuscripts on an author’s behalf.

If you would like us to do this then please contact us with as much information regarding your submission as possible (please see the [presubmission checklist](http://www.editorialmanager.com/adth)). We will get in touch for any missing information or if clarification is required. If you are not the corresponding author, but would like to submit the article on their behalf then please contact us and we would be more than happy to help you with this.
AFTER SUBMISSION

Plagiarism

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All articles undergo a strict, double-blind peer review, conducted by at least two independent experts in the field. Articles are evaluated for medical and scientific accuracy, clinical relevancy, and to ensure the paper is balanced, objective, and methodologically sound. In support of concerns raised in the GPP guidelines relating to publication bias, the journal aims to publish results from all well-designed and balanced studies, whether they report positive, negative, confirmatory or inconclusive data; and whether they relate to an international and/or a country-specific audience. We do not consider lack of interest or novelty to be in itself a reason for rejection.

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OVERVIEW

This document is divided into a series of frequently asked questions about Adis Rapid+ Journals’ enhanced features, followed by instructions for authors, covering creation guidelines for each of the enhanced features. If you have any further queries, please contact adisrapidplus@springer.com.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Enhanced Content?

Enhanced content is designed to increase the visibility of articles, encourage broader readership, augment the level and speed of understanding, and enhance the educational value of the original article. For example, to further encourage readership, all authors are encouraged to submit bulleted summary points which highlight the key points of the study, i.e., why the study was carried out and what was learned. These points are published in summary slide format alongside the article.

Enhanced content includes, but is not limited to:

- Slide decks (providing an overview of the paper)
- Videos (providing an accurate representation of the article/demonstrating a procedure)
- Video abstracts
- Animations
- Audio slides

If you have an idea for enhanced content that is not listed above please contact us to discuss other available options.

How and When Can Enhanced Content be Submitted?

Authors may submit enhanced content through editorial manager alongside their initial submission. However, since a dedicated webpage is created for each published article regardless of whether or not authors have provided enhanced content, the webpage can be updated at any time following publication. It is therefore not necessary to decide before submission or even before publication whether or not you want to include enhanced content with your article. Enhanced content can be added to your article at any time, providing the content receives positive peer review.

If your paper has already been published and you would like to submit enhanced features, this can be submitted retrospectively and should be sent by email to the journals team (adisrapidplus@springer.com). Please quote the published article’s title and DOI in this email.

Who Creates the Enhanced Content?

Authors can supply content themselves or alternatively the journal team has the capability to create selected enhanced features on their behalf (e.g., slide decks). Summary slides are created for every article from bullet points supplied by the authors during the submission process. If the content is developed by the journal team, the authors will have the opportunity to review and approve the content before it is sent for peer review.
Is Enhanced Content Peer Reviewed?

Yes. All enhanced content is thoroughly peer reviewed to ensure the content is of the highest scientific standard. Furthermore all content is marked as ‘Peer-reviewed content’ to ensure readers are aware that it has been reviewed to the same level as the articles with which they are published.

All submissions Adis Rapid+ journals undergo double-blind peer review, with the reviewer and author identities obscured from one another. However, due to the nature of certain enhanced features (e.g., author video abstracts), it may not be possible to review the content in a double-blind manner. In these instances, single-blind peer review means that only the reviewers’ identities are hidden from the authors; authors may be identified by reviewers. In addition, please note that retrospectively-created enhanced content (content created after publication of the original article) will only undergo single-blind review, as the reviewers will be expected to compare the enhanced content to the original (already published) article. Any deviation from the usual peer review process will be fully disclosed in the acknowledgments section of the manuscript (if possible), or within the enhanced content itself.

Please note, authors may be requested to make changes to enhanced content following feedback from peer reviewers. These will only be factual changes which the reviewers consider to be incorrect or not related to content of the original article. Stylistic changes will not be requested, unless the changes will significantly improve the quality of the content.

To minimise the risk of creating extra work for the authors, we will accept transcripts of video abstracts, or transcripts of audioslides for peer review (rather than submitting the finished video for peer review). This will allow the peer reviewers to comment on the text content of the enhanced feature and allow the authors to amend the transcript before using this script to film/recording the finished video. An editorial member of staff will check the final submitted video to ensure that the video/audiofile matches the transcript before publication.

How Long Does Peer Review Take?

The journals team aims for a two-week peer review, as with the original manuscript. Whenever a referee reviews a paper for the journal, they are always informed that retrospective enhanced content may require review at a later date; the team always tries to recruit the reviewers of the original paper for the enhanced content review, to make the process as efficient as possible. Once the feature has been approved, it is immediately uploaded to the journal’s dedicated webpage alongside the original article (see How is the enhanced content accessed?), becoming accessible on the very same day.

Does the Content Follow Good Publication Practice?

All sponsorship and disclosure information is included to provide complete transparency and adherence to good publication practices. This ensures that, no matter how the readers find the content, they have a full understanding of its origin. Furthermore, all content is technical edited in-house for compliancy with Good Publication Practice, ensuring that all relevant financial disclosure information is included and clearly visible, and that the content is consistent with the original article.

Who Owns the Copyright for Enhanced Content?

Summary slides and enhanced content created by the journal team are open access and published under the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial (CC-BY-NC) license. Copyright for any
other enhanced content created by the authors, such as animations, videos or other formats of multimedia, is retained by the author.

**Can Figures and Images be used in Enhanced Content?**

Yes. However, the content must either have been created by the authors specifically for their publication or enhanced content, or if using content from previously published articles, permission from the original publishers must have been acquired. Evidence of this permission should be emailed to adisrapidplus@springer.com before any content can be published.

**How is the Enhanced Content Accessed?**

All enhanced content is published Open Access and is freely available for readers. Content is hosted on a dedicated webpage created for each article. The hyperlink for the webpage is prominently displayed both on the abstract page on Springer Link and on the title page of the published PDF of the original article (example below). This link is present in all published articles, regardless of whether enhanced content has been provided at the time of publication. This allows content to be retrospectively uploaded after publication.

An example of our enhanced content pages can be viewed here.
Will Providing Enhanced Content Delay the Publication of the Original Article?

Again, as the content is uploaded to a dedicated webpage, including enhanced content for your article will not delay the publication of your original article, as it can be uploaded at any time, even after publication.

Are Usage Metrics on Enhanced Content Available?

We are able to provide various usage metrics on enhanced content, including the number of unique views, their country of origin, and how they are accessing your content (computer, tablet, etc.). This is in addition to providing download metrics on the article itself.

How Much Does Enhanced Content Cost?

All enhanced content is hosted completely free of charge on the dedicated webpage. Should you
wish for the journal team to create enhanced content on your behalf then, there may a fee for this service. For a quote, please contact adisrapidplus@springer.com with as much information as possible on the enhanced content require.

In general, the journals team is able to create summary slides and slide sets in-house, whilst the services of a third-party design company will be sought for the creation of more complex enhanced features such as animations and mode of action videos. Other features such as video and audio abstracts would need to be created by the authors but of course would be hosted at no cost on the dedicated website.

- **Summary slides**: There are no charges for the creation of summary slides as these are provided as standard with every article and included within the Article Processing Charges.
- **Slide sets**: If authors create slide sets themselves, there is no charge. If slide sets are created by the in-house team, charges are based on the time required to create them.
- **Animations**: Creation of animations is out-sourced and charges are based on the amount of work involved. For a quote, please contact adisrapidplus@springer.com with as much information as possible.

**Do All Adis Journals Offer Enhanced Content?**

The **Adis Rapid+** journals all offer the enhanced content and capabilities detailed in these guidelines. The remaining **Adis Premier** journals additionally offer to host enhanced content alongside articles but these are hosted within the supplementary material section on Springer Link only, and please note that they cannot be submitted/added retrospectively and therefore must be provided at submission.

**Further Questions About Enhanced Content?**

The journals team welcome any enquires and will be happy to answer any further questions you may have. Please contact adisrapidplus@springer.com and we will respond within one working day.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Summary Slides

Summary slides are encouraged in all Rapid+ journals for all articles published. They are intended to explain the value and relevance of your research to a wide audience, including non-specialists. The broad audience should therefore be borne in mind when writing summary points. Summary points must also purely reflect only the content of the article and will undergo peer review.

Authors are asked during submission to provide 4–5 single-sentence bullet points summarizing their paper, under the following headings: ‘Why carry out this study?’ and ‘What was learned from the study?’ A guide on what to include in your summary points can be seen in the image to the right.

Note that this structure may not be suitable for all types of article. If so, 4–5 single-sentence bullet points summarizing the key messages from your paper should be provided. For case reports, authors should state what is unique about the case being reported and what it will add to the current literature. If you are unsure what should be included in the summary slide please contact us for more information.

Summary points can either be provided in a Word document or in the journal’s PowerPoint template. If you prefer to use PowerPoint, please request a PowerPoint template from adisrapidplus@springer.com, indicating which journal you intend to submit to.

Summaries should be a single slide only, with no more than five single-sentence bullets, and, ideally, should fit on the journal’s summary slide template without reducing the size of the font. If you are having difficulty restricting your summary to a single slide, please contact us for support.
Slide Decks

Slide decks summarize your article in bullets and graphics, for a more extensive presentation of the key facts and figures than can be provided on summary slides. You can either create your own for us to host, or let our team create them (a fee may be applicable for this). Slide decks are perfect for readers who prefer assimilating data quickly and succinctly and enable others to present your findings to colleagues.

Slide decks should have the following basic structure: Title slide, Abbreviations, Introduction, ‘Slides related to the article content’, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgments, Copyright.

To ensure compliance with Good Publication Practice, any financial disclosures are displayed on the title slide, and full author disclosures and acknowledgments are provided on a separate slide at the end of the slide deck, ensuring full transparency. This information will be checked in-house during a technical edit of the content.

Slides decks should ideally be submitted in the journal’s PowerPoint template. Please request a PowerPoint template from adisrapidplus@springer.com, indicating which journal you intend to submit to. However, we can also transfer presentations to PowerPoint on your behalf.

There is no limit to the length of slide decks. Certain information (e.g., the title page, acknowledgments, and disclosures) are mandatory. This information is detailed in the template.
Videos and Animations

Authors are welcome to submit a video to enhance the educational value of their article. Authors may present the key findings of their research with a video abstract, or demonstrate a device or procedure. We additionally accept other types of videos that accurately represent the article.

Please note that we can only accept videos that provide an accurate representation of the article/demonstrate a procedure. Video commentaries are not accepted.

We recommend that authors provide us with a transcript of their video or animation prior to recording. This allows authors the opportunity to revise content based on any feedback received during peer review, and thus avoids repeated recordings.

To ensure compliance with Good Publication Practice, any financial disclosures, full author disclosures, and compliance with ethics guidelines (taken from the original publication) are displayed on the title screen. This information will be added by the journal team after submission.

Supported file types for submission include: avi, wmv, mp4, mov, m2p, mp2, mpg, mpeg, flv, mxf, mts, m4v, 3gp, mp3, wav. Maximum file size is 25 GB.

There is no limit on the length of videos as long as they do not exceed 25 GV, though excessively lengthy videos may be queried during peer review and authors may be asked to reduce the length. For video abstracts, a two minute length is recommended.

Audio Abstracts

Authors can submit audio abstracts and short (up to 2 minutes) audio clips in which the author can briefly describe their paper, explaining their motivation for performing the study, how the study was performed, what they found out, and the implications.

To ensure compliance with Good Publication Practice, any financial disclosures, full author disclosures, and compliance with ethics guidelines (taken from the original publication) will be displayed beneath the audio player.

We recommend that authors provide us with a transcript of their audio abstract prior to recording. This allows authors the opportunity to revise content based on any feedback received during peer review, and thus avoids repeated recordings.

Most file types are supported, though mp3, wav, or wma is recommended.

For audio abstracts, a two minute length is recommended.