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Nigerian Journal of DERMATOLOGY



INFORMATION TO CONTRIBUTORS AND READERS

Nigerian Journal of Dermatologists, NJD, is a forum for communication of research results and policy issues in the health sciences especially as related to dermatology and allied sciences, Plastic Surgery, Venereology, Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry.

The journal is dedicated to serving primarily scientists in Africa and other developing countries outside the continent who seek a medium for publishing their research findings. Since science is global, articles would be welcome from every geographical location across the world.

There are pressing and specific problems related to Africa and to people of coloured skin. Ainhum, acne keloidalis are examples of two of a long list of cutaneous diseases peculiar to the sub region and waiting for research by the basic sciences; gratifying modalities of treatment are equally awaited.

The editorial board will therefore give priority to the development and promotion of such cutaneous health issues.

Frequency of publication: Quarterly.

Content format: Each issue will contain essentially the following sections, with variants where necessary:

- i. A short editorial statement on policy issues not more than two thousand words, placed not necessarily on the first page.
- ii. A short review (not more than five thousand words) titled "Perspective" on a current topical issue in Dermatology.
- iii. One or two review articles by invitation or on application.
- iv. Peer reviewed articles by invitation or on application.
- v. Letters to the editor.
- vi. News about, and on, African health and related matters.

Research papers should be composed of the following in that order, clearly typed in double space:

- i. Title, which should be short and specific.
- ii. Full names of all the authors, qualifications and affiliations of each, and full address of each author. (Qualifications of authors are only required for purposes of Editor's use and not for publication).
- iii. Name and address of the corresponding author and his/her phone/fax numbers (home & office).
- iv. Sources of financial support, if any.
- v. Summary of not more than 200 words as well as three to four key words.
- vi. Introduction.
- vii. Materials and methods.
- viii. Results.
- ix. Discussion
- x. Conclusion
- xi. Acknowledgments — placed immediately after the next, and before the references
- xii. Citations and references will be arranged according to the Vancouver Style:

A. Citation of Periodicals

Kofi-Tsekpo WM and Karekezi CW. Detectability and measurability of amoscanate in plasma by TLC and HPLC. *Drugs under Experimental and Clinical Research*. 1988; 14: 31-37.

Watkins WM, Howells RE, Brandling-Bennet AD and Koech DK. In vitro susceptibility of Plasmodium falciparum isolates from Jilore, Kenya to antimalarial drugs. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. 1987; 37: 445-451.

B. Citation of Books

Ole Fijerskov, Firoze Manji and Vibeke Baellum, eds. Dental fluorosis Handbook for health workers. Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1988 p.

C. Citation of Chapters in books

Same as (B) above.

D. References

in the body of text should be in chronological order and identified by roman numerals in brackets: e.g. Specific point mutations in naturally resistant laboratory isolates of P. Falciparum [4, 5]

E. Figures, Charts & Pictures

Figure legends and tables should be professionally done. Tables/charts should be in black and white - 100 mm (minimum) and 175 mm (maximum). Coloured pictures may be submitted. Such pictures should be very clear and in size 5 x 7 inches. Where digital pictures are submitted, they should be in jpeg or bitmap format and not less than 300dpi resolution. Unclear and blurred pictures will be rejected. The publisher also reserves the right to convert coloured plates to grayscale where necessary.

F. Short Communications

This should possess all the elements of scientific communication as research papers, but without abstracts and subheadings and with not more than 500 words and 5 references.

G. Submission of paper to the Journal

Anyone who submits a paper for publication must provide the following:

- i. A letter of submission electronically.
- ii. Manuscript created using a word-processing program in PC format is encouraged. This is submitted electronically. Two hard copies of the peer reviewed, corrected manuscript will be sent over by the corresponding author to the editorial assistant, Regina Faleye MS, at the editorial office in the Department of Medicine, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
- iii. Written permission from authors whose copyright material has been used in the manuscript.
- iv. Informed consent from authors whose photographs have been used.
- v. Copyright statement as follows:

I/We..... The undersigned, who is/are the author(s) of the manuscript titled.....transfer all copyright ownership of this manuscript to the Nigerian Journal of Dermatologists, in the event that the manuscript is published in the Journal. I/We give guarantee that the content of the manuscript is original, and is not currently being considered for publication by another Journal.

- vi. A letter of acceptance will be sent once the above stages have been complied with.

One of the challenges of epidemiology in Africa and other resource limited settings is lack of accurate prevalence and incident data. We have had to rely on hospital-based studies to estimate the prevalence of many skin disorders. Inherent flaws in hospital-based studies include that sometimes they are retrospective, small sized, inadequately powered to give the most accurate results and inherently, may not have been designed to give detailed information. Ultimately, such studies may not be an exact reflection of the occurrence in the population.¹ Meta-analysis provides an integration of many studies to give an overview on the same topic which is subjected to statistical analyses to give significant information. It is systematic, follows defined criteria, pools result from many studies, and offers quantitative analysis of an enlarged sample size.^{1,2}

Hospital and community-based studies have suggested an increase in the prevalence of atopic dermatitis. In this edition, we publish a review and meta-analyses of studies on atopic dermatitis in Nigeria, an effort done for the first time in Nigeria. This will contribute to the global pool of information on atopic dermatitis.

World Health Organization defined health in 1948 as “A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” – WHO Constitution.³ The skin being a physically accessible organ presents with significant impairment of health-related quality of life (QoL), with immense effect on the psychological wellbeing of individuals. Conditions that affect the exposed parts of the body and the face like acne vulgaris have both effect on the QoL and the emotional being and this should come into consideration in management of affected

individuals. Additionally, we present articles on the effect of Acne and SLE quality on the QoL of the affected.⁴

The Nigerian Journal of Dermatology also publishes articles on tropical diseases that are rare, though more prevalent in Africans like Leishmaniasis, Sarcoidosis and HIV.

We are fully online, and all our articles can be found on our website

<https://nigjdermatology.com>. I acknowledge all authors, reviewers, editorial board members and advisers for your contributions. God bless you all.

Editor-in-Chief.

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<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12955-020-01542-6>