



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **Description** **p.1**
- **Editorial Board** **p.1**
- **Guide for Authors** **p.3**



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DESCRIPTION

JFO Open Ophthalmology is a peer-reviewed gold open-access e-only scientific journal, companion title to the Journal Francais d'Ophtalmologie and official publication of the French Society of Ophthalmology.

The journal welcomes original research articles, reviews and meta-analyses, images, and letters to the Editor in English language and its purpose is to offer a universally accessible open access publication covering research and educational articles for ophthalmologists and visual science specialists. The articles range from clinical investigations exploring new chemical molecules to pharmacoepidemiology studies in real life setting, clinical observations, and in-depth reviews. Special consideration is given to papers about therapeutics.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of article

Original articles

Original articles are divided into sections with the headings *Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion*. Long articles should be structured with brief subheadings (no complete sentences).

The *Introduction* defines the subject treated, briefly summarizes what is known (references can be included), and the last paragraph clearly presents the purpose of the study.

The *Materials and methods* section clearly presents the selection criteria of patients and control subjects, how groups were formed, etc. Statistical methods are presented. There are no results in this section. Verbs are in the past.

In the *Results* section, both positive and negative results of the study are presented clearly and logically. If tables are used, they should not repeat the text. Verbs are in the past.

The objective of the *Discussion* section is to examine the validity of the results. Performance, limitations, false diagnoses, problems, and artifacts should be discussed in relation to those in the literature. Conclusions to draw from this experiment and possible solutions can conclude this discussion.

An abstract must be included with original articles. It should be structured, specifying the objectives, methods, main results, and conclusions, and bring out the new contributions. It should not include abbreviations or references. These articles will be between 3000 and 7000 words and they will have between 20 and 50 references.

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An abstract must be included with general review. The volume will be between 4000 and 10000 words, and there may be up to 100 references.

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Case reports will only be published if they provide original information on, notably, the diagnostic process or treatment of a disorder. Submitting reviews of the literature on a case report is not advised for original articles. Case reports have to be submitted as Letters to the editor and should not include abstracts, keywords, or headings. These should not exceed 1000 words, with no more than 10 references.

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Figures in separated files

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

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Further considerations

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- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
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- Relevant declarations of interest have been made
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and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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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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Subdivision - unnumbered sections

Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply 'the text'.

Introduction

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

Material and methods

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.

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A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

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.

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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.

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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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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Acknowledgements

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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References

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Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result'

List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2010) 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

[2] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, 2018. The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon.* 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

Reference to a book:

[3] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[4] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[5] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [6] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, *Mendeley Data*, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

Reference to software:

[7] E. Coon, M. Berndt, A. Jan, D. Svyatsky, A. Atchley, E. Kikinzon, D. Harp, G. Manzini, E. Shelef, K. Lipnikov, R. Garimella, C. Xu, D. Moulton, S. Karra, S. Painter, E. Jafarov, S. Molins, *Advanced Terrestrial Simulator (ATS) v0.88 (Version 0.88)*, Zenodo, March 25, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3727209>.

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