

WHO WE ARE

Environmental Health Perspectives (EHP) is a monthly open-access journal that publishes peer-reviewed research and news concerning human health and the environment. One of the overarching principles of the journal is to provide a forum for the objective and balanced presentation of scientifically credible information. Although *EHP* is sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), its editorial policies are independent of the institute.

In 2004 *EHP* became an open-access journal. All content published since the beginning of the journal in 1972 is available free online (<http://www.ehponline.org/>). *EHP* is committed to promoting the discussion and exchange of information internationally, as described in detail at <http://www.ehponline.org/international/>. Beginning January 2013, *EHP* will publish online only.

WHAT WE PUBLISH

The environmental health sciences include many fields of study and increasingly comprise multidisciplinary research areas. *EHP* publishes articles from a wide range of scientific disciplines encompassing mechanistic research, experimental and observational human studies, and *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal research with a clear relationship to human health effects. Studies involving exposure science, climate change, ecologic issues, or effects on wildlife populations are welcome, but the relevance of the findings to human health should be made clear. Physicians and others working in environmental medicine may submit Grand Rounds articles or Case Reports for consideration. *EHP* also addresses ethical, legal, social, and policy issues related to environmental public health. Because children are uniquely sensitive to their environments, *EHP* devotes a research section specifically to issues surrounding children's environmental health.

EHP provides additional information on environmental health issues through its News and Editorials. Although *EHP* welcomes ideas for News and Editorials, the journal does not accept unsolicited manuscripts of these types. Please contact the Editor-in-Chief for further information.

ABOUT YOUR MANUSCRIPT

All papers submitted to *EHP* are evaluated by a group of consulting editors to determine whether the topic is within the scope of the journal and to evaluate adherence to word limits and journal format. Papers also are assessed for originality, scientific quality, environmental health significance, clarity of presentation, and conciseness. Before papers are sent for peer review, they are screened for possible plagiarism (see "Scientific Integrity" below), and authors must submit a Competing Financial Interests Declaration form on behalf of all authors (see "Competing Financial Interests" below). Papers selected for review are assigned to an Associate Editor, who identifies reviewers and makes recommendations to the Editor-in-Chief. Members of the Editorial Review Board serve as a pool of potential reviewers of papers. Both the Board of Associate Editors and the Editorial Review Board are composed of

leading scientists from all segments of the environmental health sciences. The overall acceptance rate of papers submitted to the journal in 2011 was 15%.

TYPES OF MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts in the categories below are considered for publication. All manuscripts are peer reviewed except Correspondence. See "Article Length" below for details concerning word limits.

Correspondence (≤ 750 words) should address specific scientific issues or questions raised by Research or News Articles published in the journal within the previous 6 months. Authors of papers cited in Correspondence will be given the opportunity to respond. Letters addressing issues raised in previously published letters are discouraged. Correspondence may include a brief table or small figure if it is critical to the discussion. New data must not be included. Authors may include data from or redrawing of previously published materials as long as the work is cited and written permission from the original authors and/or publishers has been granted for republication in both printed and electronic form. Each figure is considered equivalent to 250 words toward the total word count. Correspondence that cites abstracts or unpublished observations is not acceptable and will not be published. Letters that are highly polemic or personal in nature will not be published. Correspondence is not peer reviewed and is published at the discretion of the *EHP* editors. Conclusions and opinions expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect the policies of *EHP*.

Commentaries ($\leq 5,000$ words) present information and personal insight on a particular topic. Commentaries should not be extended critiques of single articles appearing in *EHP* or elsewhere. Factual data should be included to substantiate arguments. *EHP* reserves the right to reject Commentaries without review if they are perceived as being too polemic or personal in nature. *EHP* also reserves the right to propose that Commentaries be reviewed as one side of a point/counterpoint debate. Assuming the original author agrees, *EHP* will ask another author to address the opposite side of an argument. If both papers are accepted, *EHP* will publish them together. Manuscripts on ethical, legal, social, or policy issues may also be accepted in this category.

Research Articles ($\leq 7,000$ words) report original scientific research and discovery. Research Articles may come from any field of scientific research relevant to the study of human health and the environment.

Emerging Issue Reviews ($\leq 5,000$ words) identify emerging ideas, concepts, or trends in the area of environmental health sciences. These papers have a highly focused narrative and a limited set of references. Because the intent of the Emerging Issue Review is to get novel ideas into the literature in a timely fashion, the review of these manuscripts will be expedited.

Substantive Reviews ($\leq 10,000$ words) provide an overview, integration of information, and critical analysis of a particular field of research or theme related to environmental health sciences. Previous research should be comprehensively

reviewed regardless of whether the findings are consistent with expectations or the review authors' hypotheses. It is appropriate for authors to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of individual studies, focus on high-quality studies that add to the weight of the evidence on the topic under review, identify information gaps, and make recommendations for future research. Lengthy historical perspectives generally are not appropriate.

Quantitative Reviews and Meta-Analyses ($\leq 10,000$ words) present, contrast, and (when appropriate) combine data across studies to address a specific study question related to environmental health. Inclusion criteria and strategies used to search the literature should be explicitly described, along with analytic methods used to evaluate or combine data. The potential for publication bias and heterogeneity among studies should be investigated, and graphical displays of data contributed by individual studies are encouraged. The strengths and weaknesses of individual studies and potential causes of discordant findings among studies also should be discussed. As with Substantive Reviews, authors should integrate and critically analyze information from previous research, identify information gaps, and make recommendations for future research.

Reviews Based on Meetings or Conferences ($\leq 10,000$ words) should review the state of the science for a particular area, identify research gaps and needs, and explain how the outcome of the meeting or conference addresses those gaps and needs. These reviews should focus on the science or theme but not on the conference or meeting itself. *De novo* data, participant lists, dialogue of workgroups or committees, and discussion of the internal organization of the meeting are not allowed. These papers should be submitted to *EHP* no more than 1 year after the meeting or conference takes place. Prospective authors should consult with the Editor-in-Chief before submitting a review based on a meeting or conference.

Grand Rounds ($\leq 6,000$ words) present discussions of case presentations of patients or community health issues with a clearly established link of relevance to environmental exposures and environmental health, including children's health. The format requires that a case scenario be presented to illustrate the environmental issues under consideration, followed by a discussion of the clinical and public health implications of these issues. Visual images (e.g., X rays, microscopic pathology) or other graphics are encouraged.

Case Reports ($\leq 6,000$ words) differ from Grand Rounds articles in that the diagnosis pertaining to the clinical presentation is not necessarily conclusive. Instead, evidence for an environmental etiology may be indirect—for example, a case report of hepatitis suspected to be related to a chemical that has not been previously linked with hepatitis. Visual images (e.g., X rays, microscopic pathology) or other graphics are encouraged.

ORIGINALITY OF SUBMISSION

Contributions submitted to *EHP* must be original works of the author(s) and must not have been previously published in print or online or simultaneously submitted to another publication.

Previously published material (e.g., figures, tables) may be included in Commentaries and Reviews, assuming the original authors have given permission to reproduce the material and all copyright issues have been resolved. For original Research Articles, previously published schemata or illustrative figures are acceptable with the proper attribution. Text or narrative from guidance documents, technical reports, and position papers by various government and nongovernmental organizations may be considered if they include new information. *EHP* will consider papers from dissertations that have been published in their entirety by a university in partial fulfillment of a degree. Manuscripts presented at a scientific meeting but not published in full or under review for publication elsewhere also will be considered. Previously published material may be included in the Supplemental Material of the paper. As indicated in *Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication* [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf)], it is the responsibility of the author to make a full statement to the editor concerning materials in a manuscript that might be considered redundant or duplicative. For additional clarification, please contact the Editor-in-Chief.

SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

EHP requires assurances that animals used in a study have been treated humanely and with regard for the alleviation of suffering. Research involving humans must have been conducted according to the Common Rule (<http://ori.dhhs.gov/education/products/ucla/chapter2/page04b.htm>). Research involving humans also must be approved by an appropriate institutional review board and comply with all relevant national, state, and local regulations. For research conducted outside the United States and thus exempt from U.S. federal regulations, authors must perform the research in accordance with principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/>). Approval and compliance with research requirements regarding human subjects must be noted, and information regarding informed consent procedures must be described in the “Methods” section of manuscripts concerning human subjects research.

EHP is sometimes confronted with issues regarding potential research misconduct, such as plagiarism or data fabrication. Authors should be aware that all papers submitted to *EHP* are screened routinely for plagiarism, defined as “the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit” (American Medical Association. 2007. *AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors*, 10th edition. New York:Oxford University Press). Instances of documented plagiarism and allegations of data fabrication will be brought to the attention of the authors’ host institutions. Documented cases of plagiarism or data fabrication could lead to a 3-year ban on future publication in *EHP* by the authors, a published Expression of Concern, and/or retraction of the paper.

DUAL-USE RESEARCH

EHP anticipates receiving submissions on research that, based on current understanding, can be reasonably anticipated to provide knowledge, products, or technologies that could be directly misapplied by others to pose a threat to public health and safety, agriculture, plants, animals, or the environment (also known as dual-use research). Papers flagged for dual-use issues by *EHP* editors will undergo an additional level of review concerning the implications to society of publishing such a paper, and *EHP* reserves the right to seek expert advice in such cases. Authors should be aware that *EHP* could determine that the risks to public health and safety of publishing the paper outweigh the benefits of publishing, even if the paper has otherwise been deemed acceptable for publication.

COMPETING FINANCIAL INTERESTS

EHP has a policy of full disclosure. Authors must declare all actual or potential competing financial interests involving people or organizations that might reasonably be perceived as relevant. Disclosure of competing interests does not imply that the information in the article is questionable or that conclusions are biased. Decisions to publish or reject an article will not be based solely on a declaration of a competing interest.

For each manuscript, authors must submit a Competing Financial Interests Declaration (CFID) form (available at <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/cfi.pdf>). Papers will not be processed for peer review unless a CFID form has been submitted. Authors of Correspondence and Editorials also are required to submit a CFID form.

Authors must disclose all actual or potential competing financial interests occurring within the last 3 years, including but not limited to

- Grant support
- Employment (past, present, or firm offer of future)
- Patents (pending or applied)
- Payment for expert witness or testimony
- Personal financial interests by the authors, immediate family members, or institutional affiliations that may gain or lose financially through publication of the article
- Forms of compensation, including travel funding, consultancies, board positions, patent and royalty arrangements, stock shares, or bonds. Diversified mutual funds or investment trusts do not constitute a competing financial interest. Authors should carefully examine the wording of documents such as grants and contracts to determine whether there might be an actual or potential competing interest.

Employment of any author by a for-profit or nonprofit foundation or advocacy group or work as a consultant also must be indicated on the CFID.

As a condition of review and publication, authors must further certify that their freedom to design, conduct, interpret, and publish research is not compromised by any controlling sponsor.

A statement of disclosure consistent with the information contained in the CFID form must be included in the Acknowledgments section of the manuscript submitted to the journal. If there are no actual or potential competing financial interests,

a declaration of “no competing financial interests” must be included in the Acknowledgments of the manuscript.

Editors and reviewers also must disclose to the Editor-in-Chief any actual or potential competing interests, both financial and nonfinancial, that have occurred within the last 3 years and could reasonably be perceived as relevant. Competing nonfinancial interests include former or current mentor–student relationships, faculty appointments in the same department or organization, familial relationships, service on advisory boards that oversee the research under review, collaborations, or membership in organizations that hold ideological views that are contradictory to the theme or topic under review.

EHP relies on the integrity of all authors to provide accurate disclosure statements. However, authors can expect scrutiny of their statements by the editors, reviewers, and readership. Alleged inaccuracies of declared competing interests should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief. *EHP* will impose a 3-year ban on publication in *EHP* by any authors found to have willfully failed to disclose a competing financial interest. A paper may also be retracted or an Expression of Concern published and appended to the article.

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

ARTICLE LENGTH

All words in the main text, title pages, abstract, tables, and references count toward *EHP* word limits. In addition, each figure is counted as 250 additional words. Manuscripts that do not conform to the word limits may be returned to the author(s) for revision before the review process is initiated. Depending on the topic and potential impact of a paper, the Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to waive word limits. Authors should consider placing some types of information such as lengthy descriptions of previously published methods into Supplemental Material; however, these methods must be summarized briefly in the text of the paper. Information included in Supplemental Material does not count toward the word limit. The judicious use of references also may help meet the following word limits:

- Correspondence: ≤ 750 words
- Commentaries: ≤ 5,000 words
- Research Articles: ≤ 7,000 words
- Emerging Issue Reviews: ≤ 5,000 words
- Substantive Reviews: ≤ 10,000 words
- Quantitative Reviews and Meta-Analyses: ≤ 10,000 words
- Reviews Based on Meetings or Conferences: ≤ 10,000 words
- Grand Rounds: ≤ 6,000 words
- Case Reports: ≤ 6,000 words

PARTS OF A MANUSCRIPT

Title Pages

The title pages should include the following items in the order shown, beginning on the first page of the manuscript:

- Manuscript title, not to exceed 20 words (titles generally should not contain abbreviations or numerical values, with the possible exception of abbreviated study names [e.g., NHANES])
- Names of the authors spelled out in full

- Full addresses of the institutions where the work was performed
- Affiliations of all authors (department, institution, city, state/province, and country).
- Name of and contact information for corresponding author to whom page proofs should be sent, including complete address for express mail service, telephone number, and e-mail address
- A short running title, not to exceed 50 characters and spaces
- 5–10 key words, listed in alphabetical order, for indexing purposes
- Acknowledgments, including grant information
- A competing financial interests declaration
- A list of relevant abbreviations and definitions used in the manuscript.

Abstract

All papers must include a structured abstract ≤ 250 words, which should not contain references. No information should be reported in the abstract that does not appear in the text of the manuscript. In general we recommend that authors indicate study names or sources of data that are integral to the study in the title or abstract. Conclusions should mention the relevance of the work to environmental health science. Headings to be used in the structured abstracts vary by article type as described below:

- Commentaries: Background, Objectives, Discussion, Conclusions
- Research Articles, Quantitative Reviews, and Meta-Analyses: Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions
- Substantive Reviews, Emerging Issue Reviews, and Reviews Based on Meetings or Conferences: Background, Objectives, Methods, Discussion, Conclusions
- Grand Rounds and Case Reports: Context (the relevance to environmental exposures and environmental health), Case Presentation, Discussion, Relevance to Clinical or Professional Practice.

Main Text

The organization of the text will vary by article type and roughly reflects the structure of the abstract with some exceptions as described below:

- Commentaries: Introduction (comprising the Background and Objectives stated in the abstract), Discussion, Conclusions
- Research Articles: Introduction (comprising the Background and Objectives stated in the abstract), Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions. Concise subheadings (≤ 8 words each) may be used to designate major topics within each of these sections; do not include tables and figures in these headings.
- Reviews: Introduction (comprising the Background and Objectives stated in the abstract), Methods (including data sources), Results (as appropriate), Discussion, Conclusions
- Grand Rounds and Case Reports: Context (the relevance to environmental exposures and environmental health), Case Presentation, Discussion, Conclusions.

References, Tables, Figures, and Supplemental Material

The following items should be provided after the main text of the paper in this order: References, Tables, Figure Legends, Figures, Supplemental

Material. The References, Tables, and Figure Legends must each begin on a new page of the manuscript. Figures and Supplemental Material should be provided as separate files. Additional information concerning each of these sections is provided in “EHP Style” below.

CONFORMANCE TO EHP STYLE GUIDELINES

Manuscripts submitted to *EHP* must conform to all *EHP* style requirements as described in “EHP Style” below. Authors should take special note of requirements for citations and references, figures, and tables. Manuscripts that do not conform to style requirements may be returned to the authors for modification before the initiation of the peer-review process. This step will cause a significant delay in the review and possible acceptance of the manuscript. All manuscripts must be submitted to *EHP* in English.

MANUSCRIPT FORMATTING

Manuscript pages must be numbered consecutively, beginning with the title page, and lines should be numbered in the original submission and all subsequent revisions. The manuscript must be prepared using Times New Roman font at 12-point size. The manuscript must be double-spaced, with all margins set at 1 inch.

For additional information, see the *AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors*, 10th edition (American Medical Association 2007). A basic source for spelling is *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition.

Resources for assistance with research, presentation, and language are available from the following organizations:

- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors [*Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication* (<http://www.icmje.org/>)]
- AuthorAID (<http://www.authoraid.info/>).

EHP STYLE

PLAIN LANGUAGE

EHP covers all disciplines engaged in the broad field of environmental health sciences. Therefore, authors should write in a clear and simple manner, in the active voice, and avoid unnecessary jargon, so the article is understandable to readers in other disciplines and to those whose first language is not English. In deference to the breadth of the journal's readership, please define terms that may not be universally recognized among all environmental health scientists.

Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, confounders, and covariates, and describe the methods or assays used to characterize study data. Results should be presented in a clear and unambiguous manner. Comparison groups or reference conditions should be clearly indicated when reporting measures of association or effect and when reporting *p*-values for statistical tests comparing outcomes or effects between groups.

We recommend against the use of “-fold” terminology because it can be difficult to determine whether it is being used to describe relative versus absolute differences or changes between groups or conditions.

Whenever possible, provide an estimate of variability or precision when reporting measures

of association or central tendency (e.g., confidence intervals, standard deviations, interquartile ranges), regardless of whether *p*-values are also reported for these estimates.

ABBREVIATIONS

All abbreviations, including abbreviations for elements (e.g., Fe, Cu) and chemical compounds [e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), carbon dioxide (CO₂)], should be defined in the text on first use with abbreviations used thereafter.

Units of measure should be abbreviated only when a specific amount is given (e.g., “concentration of 10 ng/mL” versus “units of nanograms per milliliter”).

IN-TEXT CITATIONS AND REFERENCE LISTS

References and citations must be formatted according to *EHP* style as described below. This will reduce copyediting time and the number of author queries included in page proofs. Authors should double-check all references for accuracy and completeness of information, spelling, diacritical marks, symbols, subscripts/superscripts, and italics. Authors are fully responsible for the accuracy of their references.

In-Text Citations

All in-text citations must be in name/date form. Place the citation immediately after the textual information cited, placing name and date within parentheses without a comma. EndNote is a useful source for *EHP* reference style; the current *EHP* reference style for EndNote can be downloaded from <http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp>.

- Single author: (Wing 2002)
- Two authors: (Wing and Wolf 2000)
- Three or more authors: Use first author's last name plus “et al.” (Wing et al. 2008)
- Multiple sources cited at one time: List publications alphabetically by author in the citation. Separate publications by the same author(s) with commas and those by different authors with semicolons: (Aldridge et al. 2005; Jameson et al. 2006; Levin et al. 2007; Slotkin 2004a, 2004b; Slotkin et al. 2008)
- Multiple sources cited at one time with different first authors but same last name and date: Use first author's last name plus initial(s) (Smith A 2000; Smith J 2000).

Provide references for any quotations used in the text. For example:

According to Rubin et al. (2001), “it is only with a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach that the environmental and public health significance of *Pfisteria* will be fully understood.”

All manuscripts submitted but not yet accepted, unpublished data, and personal communications—any items that must be cited but are not accessible to the public—must appear in the text in parentheses but should not be listed in the references: (Ramsdell JS, Moeller PDR, personal communication); (Reeves MK, unpublished data).

Reference List

Authors are fully responsible for the accuracy of their references. The list of references should begin on a new page after the Conclusions of the manuscript. All references must include

- Author/editor last name plus initials (for six or fewer authors; if there are more than six authors, use “et al.” after the sixth) or authoring agency

- Year of publication
- Full title of article or chapter (lower case)
- Title of journal [abbreviated according to BIOSIS, *Index Medicus*, or PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals>) or book/proceedings in title case]
- For books and meeting reports, city/state/country of publication and name of publisher
- Volume and inclusive page numbers
- DOI number, if available, with online publication date; this information is required for articles published online only.

If you are uncertain what to include, please include all information.

List references alphabetically by the last name of the first author. If the first author has more than one publication, list references in alphabetical order (letter by letter) of subsequent authors. If the first author shares the last name with another first author (Smith JM vs. Smith RB), alphabetize by initials. If you list more than one publication by the same author/group of authors, arrange publications by date, early to late. If you list more than one publication published in the same year by the same author/group of authors, use a, b, c, and so on to distinguish the publications.

SAMPLE ALPHABETICAL LIST

- Slotkin TA. 2004a. Cholinergic systems in brain development and disruption by neurotoxicants: nicotine, environmental tobacco smoke, organophosphates. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 198:132–151.
- Slotkin TA. 2004b. Guidelines for developmental neurotoxicity and their impact on organophosphate pesticides: a personal view from an academic perspective. *Neurotoxicology* 25:631–640.
- Slotkin TA. 2005. Developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates: a case study of chlorpyrifos. In: *Toxicity of Organophosphate and Carbamate Pesticides* (Gupta RC, ed). San Diego:Elsevier Academic Press, 293–314.
- Slotkin TA, MacKillop EA, Ryde IT, Tate CA, Seidler FJ. 2007. Screening for developmental neurotoxicity using PC12 cells: comparisons of organophosphates with a carbamate, an organochlorine and divalent nickel. *Environ Health Perspect* 115:93–101.
- Slotkin TA, Persons D, Slepets RJ, Taylor D, Bartolome J. 1984. Control of nucleic acid and protein synthesis in developing brain, kidney, and heart of the neonatal rat: effects of a difluoromethylornithine, a specific, irreversible inhibitor of ornithine decarboxylase. *Teratology* 30:211–224.
- Slotkin TA, Seidler FJ. 2007. Comparative developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates in vivo: transcriptional responses of pathways for brain cell development, cell signaling, cytotoxicity and neurotransmitter systems. *Brain Res Bull* 72:232–274.

TYPES OF REFERENCES

Journal article—conventional reference

Lewin SW, Arthur JR, Riemersma RA, Nicol F, Walker SW, Millar EM, et al. 2002. Selenium supplementation acting through the induction of thioredoxin reductase and glutathione peroxidase protects the human endothelial cell. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1593:85–92.

Journal article—DOI reference

Fanshawe TR, Diggle PJ, Rushton S, Sanderson R, Lurz PWW, Glinianaia SV, et al. 2007. Modelling spatio-temporal variation in exposure to particulate matter: a two-stage approach. *Environmetrics*; doi:10.1002/env.889 [Online 17 December 2007].

Journal article—conventional reference and DOI reference

Berglund M, Lind B, Björnberg KA, Palm B, Einarsson Ö, Vahter M. 2005. Inter-individual variations of human mercury exposure biomarkers: a cross-sectional assessment. *Environ Health* 4:20; doi:10.1186/1476-069X-4-20 [Online 3 October 2005].

Journal article, “in press”

Theppeang K, Glass TA, Bandeen-Roche K, Todd AC, Rohde CA, Schwartz BS. In press. Sex and race/ethnicity differences in lead dose biomarkers: predictors of lead in blood, tibia, and patella in older, community-dwelling adults in an urban setting. *Am J Public Health*.

Chapter in edited book

Clark K, Cousins I, MacKay D, Yamada K. 2003. Observed concentrations in the environment. In: *The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry, Vol 3, Part Q: Phthalate Esters* (Staples CA, ed). New York:Springer, 125–177.

Agency as author

Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources. 1996. *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*. 7th ed. Washington, DC:National Academy Press.

Proceedings

Zaslavsky I, Pezzoli K, Valentine D, Lin A, Sarabia H, Ellisman MH, et al. 2006. Integrating GIS and portal technologies for assessing environmental health impacts of Hurricane Katrina. In: *Proceedings from the Second International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology*, 19–22 August 2006, Houston, TX, Vol 2 (Starrett SK, Hong J, Lyon WG, eds). Houston, TX:American Science Press, 385–390.

Website

NTP (National Toxicology Program). 2008. *NTP-CERHR Monograph on the Potential Human Reproductive and Developmental Effects of Bisphenol A*. NIH Publication no. 08-5994. Available: <http://cerhr.niehs.nih.gov/evaluations/chemicals/bisphenol/bisphenol.pdf> [accessed 24 June 2010].

FOOTNOTES

Do not use footnotes. Place all textual information within the manuscript and all references in the proper form both in text and in the reference list.

PREPARING TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

Each table must begin on a new page after the References. Tables must be numbered with Arabic numerals, followed by a brief title (not to exceed 25 words). Tables should contain no more than three layers of column headings, and the entire table should fit on one journal page or less. Large tables (> 2 manuscript pages) may be published online as Supplemental Material. A column heading must be provided for each column. Rather than placing additional column heads in the middle of a table, a new table should be created. For tables spanning > 1 page in the Microsoft Word version of the manuscript, authors should indicate that the table is continued from the previous page [e.g., “Table 1 (cont.)”], and all column headings should be repeated at the top of the table on each new page. List abbreviations and definitions under each table. Type footnotes directly after the abbreviations, beginning on the next line. General footnotes to tables must be indicated by lowercase superscript letters beginning with “a” for each table. Footnotes

indicating statistical significance must be identified in the following order: asterisks (*, **), number signs (#, ##), and daggers (†, ††). The comparison to which the *p*-value applies must be clearly indicated (e.g., “compared with untreated controls”). For presentation of data in tables, please use the “±” symbol for arithmetic mean and standard deviation or standard error (e.g., “mean ± SE”) and parentheses for the standard error when presented with the geometric mean [e.g., “GM (SE)”]. Please present number and percent as “*n* (%)” (i.e., in one column separated with one space). Confidence intervals should be presented in parentheses in the same column as the point estimate, with the upper and lower bounds separated by a comma [e.g., (0.1, 2.3)].

Figure Legends

Figure legends should be provided on a new page after tables. Each figure legend should include a title for the entire figure and descriptors for each panel [e.g., “Figure 1. Incidence of hepatocellular adenomas (A) and carcinomas (B) in mice exposed to DEHP”]. Define error bars and any abbreviations not defined in the text. Footnotes indicating statistical significance must be identified in the following order: asterisks (*, **), number signs (#, ##), and daggers (†, ††). The comparison to which the *p*-value applies must be clearly indicated (e.g., “compared with controls from the corresponding age group”). Type footnotes directly after the abbreviations beginning on the next line.

Figures

Each figure must be provided as a separate file in one of the following formats: TIFF, JPG, EPS, or PDF. Do not embed figures in the main text (Microsoft Word) file. Each figure must be labeled with the figure number. For TIFF or JPG format, the resolution should be 300 dpi for color images, 600 dpi for grayscale images, and 1200 dpi for line art (black-and-white art). JPG files should be saved on the “highest quality” setting. Color images should be RGB and saved at a minimum of 8 bits per channel. Because figures may be reduced or enlarged to fit our layouts, sufficient resolution is essential. Vector images should be saved as editable EPS files. Any images embedded in the EPS should also be included in a separate file. Do not convert text to path outlines before submission.

Graphics must fit standard letter-size paper (8.5 × 11 inches, portrait orientation). Multiple panels within a figure also must fit on a single page. All letters, numbers, and lines must be clearly legible and easy to differentiate. Provide a key defining representational elements (e.g., dotted/dashed lines, symbols) for each figure. All axes must be clearly labeled, giving both the measure and the unit of measurement where applicable. Consistency among terms and styles (including symbols and colors) used in figures is desirable. For example, if “luteinizing hormone” is abbreviated “LH” in the text, “LH” should be used in figures; if a black circle represents the control in Figure 1, a black circle (or a black bar) should be used for controls in all other figures. Photomicrographs should include a scale bar in each image, and the length should be specified in the typed figure legend (e.g., “bar = 10 μm”).

EHP editors reserve the right to request that complex figures (e.g., figures with multiple panels showing information in a variety of formats, or

that include panels related to different experiments) be divided into separate figures for publication. Questions concerning figures should be directed to EHPmanuscripts@niehs.nih.gov.

Image Integrity

Adjusting an image for brightness and contrast is acceptable if it is applied to the entire image. Background data of gels and blots must not be removed. The final image must accurately represent the original data.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

EHP welcomes reasonable amounts of material suitable for inclusion as online documentation for submitted manuscripts. Examples are bioinformatic data, formulae, statistical derivations, full gene data and analysis, additional high-resolution microscopic data, kinetic analyses, and other supporting tables, figures, or videos. The submitted manuscripts must be able to stand alone in the absence of Supplemental Material. All information included as Supplemental Material should be directly relevant to the article and cited in the main body of the paper. The principal methodological approach must be clearly described in the main body of the paper and not relegated to Supplemental Material.

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TYPES OF REFERENCES

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Å	angstrom	m ²	square meter
amu	atomic mass unit	m ³	cubic meter
ATP	adenosine 5'-triphosphate	mCi	millicurie
BW	body weight	µg	microgram
°C	degrees Celsius	mg	milligram
cm	centimeter	mi	mile
cm ²	square centimeter	µL	microliter
cm ³	cubic centimeter	min	minute
Da	dalton	mL	milliliter
df	degrees of freedom	mM	millimolar
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	mm	millimeter
EDTA	ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid	mol	mole
ft	foot	mRNA	messenger RNA
g	gram	<i>n</i>	number
<i>g</i>	gravity (10,000 × <i>g</i>)	ng	nanogram
gal	gallon	nL	nanoliter
Gy	gray (unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation)	nmol	nanomole
ha	hectare	o.d.	outside diameter
HEPES	<i>N</i> -2-hydroxyethylpiperazine- <i>N'</i> -2-ethane sulfonic acid	pg	picogram
HPLC	high-performance liquid chromatography	ppb	parts per billion
hr	hour	ppm	parts per million
Hz	hertz	ppt	parts per trillion
i.d.	inside diameter	RNA	ribonucleic acid
IM	intramuscular	RNase	ribonuclease
in.	inch	SD	standard deviation
IU	international unit	SDS/PAGE	sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
J	joule	SE	standard error, standard error of the mean
kDa	kilodalton	sec	second
kg	kilogram	U	unit
km	kilometer	V	volt
<i>K</i> _m	Michaelis constant	vol/vol	volume/volume
L	liter	W	watt
lb	pound	wt	weight
ln	natural logarithm	wt/vol	weight/volume
M	molar	yd	yard
m	meter		