



## Would you like to write an article for the journal? If so, we want to hear from you

Please email submissions to [hginn@omniamed.com](mailto:hginn@omniamed.com).

### Title page

Please include the article title, the full names of the authors and their institutional affiliations, as well as full details of each author's current appointment. This page should also have the name, address, fax number and contact telephone number(s) of the corresponding author.

### Article points and key words

Please supply four or five sentences of 15–20 words that summarise the major themes of the article. Please also provide four or five key words that highlight the content of the article.

### Introduction

In 60–120 words, this should aim to draw the reader into the article as well as broadly stating what the article is about.

### Main body

Use headings liberally and apply formatting to differentiate between heading levels (you may have up to three heading levels). The conclusion should be succinct and logically ordered, ideally identifying gaps in present knowledge and implications for practice, as well as suggesting future initiatives.

### Tables and illustrations

Tables and figures – particularly photographs – are encouraged wherever appropriate. Figures and tables should be numbered consecutively in the order of their first citation in the text. Present tables at the end of the articles; supply figures as logically labelled separate files. If a figure or table has been published previously, acknowledge the original source and submit written permission from the copyright holder to reproduce the material.

### Article types

Articles may fall into the following categories. All articles should be 1750–2500 words in length and written with consideration of the journal's readership (podiatrists, chiropractors, tissue viability nurses and other healthcare professionals involved in the care of the diabetic foot).

**Clinical reviews** should present a balanced consideration of a particular clinical area, covering the evidence that exists. The relevance to practice should be highlighted where appropriate.

### References

#### In the text

Use the name and year (Harvard) system for references in the text, as exemplified by the following.

- As Smith and Jones (2003) have shown...
- As already reported (Smith and Jones, 2003)...

For three or more authors, give the first author's surname followed by et al.

- As Robson et al (2005) have shown...

Simultaneous references should be ordered chronologically first, and then alphabetically.

- (Smith and Jones, 2003; Young, 2003; Black, 2004)

Statements based on a personal communication should be indicated as such, with the name of the person.

#### In the reference list

The total number of references should not exceed 30. Arrange references alphabetically first, and then chronologically. Give the surnames and initials of all authors for references with four or fewer authors; for five or more, give the first three and add 'et al'. Papers accepted but not yet published may be included in the reference list as being '(In press)'.

**Journal article example:** Robson R, Seed J, Khan E et al (2005) Diabetes in childhood. *Diabetes Journal* 9(2): 119–23

**Whole book example:** White F, Moore B (2004) *Childhood Diabetes*. Academic Press, London

**Book chapter example:** Fisher M (2002) The role of age. In: Merson A, Kriek U (eds) *Diabetes in Children*. Academic Press, London: 15–32

**Document on website example:** Department of Health (2003) *National Service Framework for Diabetes: Delivery Strategy*. Department of Health, London. Available at: <http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/03/28/23/04032823.pdf> (accessed 01.03.2006)

**Original research** articles should be presented with sections for the background, aims, methods, results, discussion and conclusion. The discussion should consider the implications for practice.

**Case study** articles should present a case history and then expand on certain points in order to raise awareness of a particular area of care.

**Practical procedure** articles should describe a healthcare procedure and detail the experiences that have been had with it. Elements of training or education may need to be incorporated.