

## Instructions for Authors

(New instructions, to be applied starting with Vol.49, No. 1)

### Manuscript Submission

1. In principle, the manuscripts should be submitted via the Internet.  
<http://ess.jstage.jst.go.jp/contrib/PERIO/initialsubmission/>
2. An appropriate entry category should be chosen based on the manuscript categories offered.
3. Key words in English, and an Abstract and key words (in Japanese) with the Summary, should be provided.
4. If there are two or more authors, all must be listed.
5. The affiliations should be written out in full.
6. Mailing address (in English as well as Japanese) of proof sheets for your manuscript should be provided as contact information. Telephone number, including extension, and e-mail address should also be provided.
7. Any requests for the editorial committee regarding publication, such as English abstract proofreading service, should be stated.
8. If the manuscript was presented at an academic conference, the date of the conference and its organization (No. X –th conference of xx Academy) should be included. The presentation year should be given according to the Western calendar.

### Title Page

1. From the top, 1) the title, 2) name(s) of author (s), and 3) the affiliations should be listed.

2. On the last line, the corresponding author's contact information (i.e. address in Japanese as well as English and e-mail address) should be listed.

### English Abstract

1. From the top, the same information as that listed on the Title Page should be written in English. The first characters of all names must be capitalized.
2. The text must include research objectives, methods, results and conclusion.
3. The abstract should be prepared using a word processor on A4 sized paper, and should be approximately 350 words (including the title, the author(s) and affiliations).
4. In principle, an English abstract should be proofread at the author's own expense.
5. Key words should be listed in lower-case letters at the end of the English Abstract.
6. Five or fewer key words, which clearly describe the topic of the manuscript, should be selected and listed in decreasing order of importance

### Summary

1. The summary should provide research objectives, methods, results and conclusion, briefly, i.e. within 600 characters.
2. Key words should be listed at the end of the Summary.
3. Key words should carry the identical context in the same order as the Key words of the English Abstract. Idiomatic expressions and terms that are difficult to translate into Japanese can be shown in the original language, but adequate Japanese should be employed whenever possible.

## Ethics

1. When reporting a study on humans, it is required to clearly indicate that “informed consent was obtained from the subjects/patients”, “approval was received from the Ethics Committee of the affiliated institutions”, and such, in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration.
2. When reporting a study on animals, it is required to clearly indicate that “approval was received from the animal research committee of the affiliated institutions” and so on.
3. When reporting a study on patients, compliance with the “Ethical Guidelines for Clinical Studies” (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 255 in 2003) is essential. Most notably, informed consent from participants should be obtained prior to the release of data including fee for medical examination such as clinical findings and photos, and specimens. The author(s) must take appropriate precautions to protect personal information to guarantee that the identities of specific individuals cannot to be traced by the data.
4. When reporting a study on epidemiological research, it should be in accordance with the “Ethical Guidelines for Epidemiological Research” (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 2, dated June 17, 2002). Also, it should be described for publication after careful consideration of the impact on the human rights of all research subjects and the communities they belong to.
5. When reporting a study on the human genome and genetic analysis, it should be in accordance with the “Ethics Guidelines for Human Genome/Genetic Analysis Research” (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Notification No.1, fully revised on Dec 28, 2004). Also, it should be described after careful consideration of assurance of the dignity and human rights of sample providers and the impact on society.

6. In compliance with the following the rule for adequate handling of personal information, stated in the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Law No. 57 of May 30, 2003), it should be described.

<Main Reference Research Guidelines>

“Ethics Guidelines for Human Genome/ Gene Analysis Research “

(Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Notification No.1 in 2004)

“Ethical Guidelines for Clinical Research on Gene Therapy Clinical Research”

(Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 1 in 2002)

“Ethical Guidelines for Epidemiological Research”

(Ministry of Education, Culture, sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 2 in 2002)

“Ethical Guidelines for Clinical Studies”

(Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Notification No. 255 in 2003)

Text

1. Manuscripts should be organized in the order of “Introduction”, “Materials and Methods”, “Results”, “Conclusion and Discussion” or “Conclusion” and “Discussion”. Case reports may

be organized in the order of “Introduction”, “Case” and “Discussion”.

2. Manuscripts should be written in printed style Hiragana (contemporary Japanese syllabic writing) horizontally. Except in special cases, such as academic jargon, “kanji for general use” should be used. Arabic numbers should be used to present numerals.

3. Headings are, in most cases, shown as 1, 2, 3, ..., 1), 2), 3), ..., (1), (2), (3), ... or A, B, C, ... a, b, c, ..., a), b), c), ..., (a), (b), (c), ... in this order. Two systems can be mixed, as needed. However, wording for headings, such as chapters, sections and clauses should not be used.

4. When writing in western languages, personal names, proper nouns, abbreviations and the words customarily capitalized should be started with a capital letter. The first letter of the first word of a sentence should also start with a capital letter, but leave the rest lower case letters.

5. In the text, terms such as proper nouns, names of chemical substances and chemicals, less commonly used, should be written in the original language. Nomenclature, such as for organisms should be italicized (e.g. *Streptococcus mutans*) in accordance with the binary nomenclature rule, but when used frequently, nomen genericum may be abbreviated (e.g. *S. mutans*) from the second use onward.

6. Only internationally recognized abbreviations and brevity codes should be used. In principle, SI units should be used to denote units, in accordance with the symbols below.

SI prefix, denoting a multiple of the original unit, such as  $10^9$ ,  $10^6$ ,  $10^3$ ,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ ,  $10^{-9}$  and  $10^{-12}$  are shown as G, M, k, m,  $\mu$ , n and p, respectively. Symbols of units do not require a period (.) or “s” for plurals.

Length	nm, $\mu$ m, mm, cm, m, km	Gravity acceleration	g
Area	$\text{mm}^2$ , $\text{cm}^2$ , $\text{m}^2$ , $\text{km}^2$	Pressure, stress	Pa, hPa, MPa
Capacity (liquid, gas)	$\mu$ l, ml, dl, l, $\text{m}^3$	Current	$\mu$ A, mA, A, kA
Capacity	$\text{mm}^3$ , $\text{cm}^3$	Power voltage	$\mu$ V, mV, V, kV

(solid) Mass	pg, µg, mg, g, kg	Electric resistance, impedance	mΩ, Ω, kΩ, MΩ
Mass of substance	mmol, mol	Power, electric power	µW, mW, W
Concentration, ratio	% (mass percentage), wt %, vol%, ppb, ppm, µg/ml, mg/ml, g/ml, mg/l, g/l, mmol/l, mol/l, mg/kg, pH(hydrogen-ion concentration) (Refrain from using mM, M, N where possible to avoid confusion with M[mega], N[Newton])	Frequency Electric charge Capacitance Inductance Radiation dose	Hz, kHz, MHz mC, C pF, µF, mF, F µH, mH, H
Density	g/ml (liquid, gas), g/cm <sup>3</sup> (solid)	Radioactivity	mBq, Bq, kBq, MBq, GBq
Time	second (in Japanese), minute (in Japanese), hour (in Japanese), day (in Japanese) or ms, s, min, h, d	Absorbed dose	µGy, mGy, Gy, kGy, MGy
Angle	rad, " (second), ' (minute), ° (degree)	Radiation dose	µC/kg, mC/kg, C/kg, kC/kg, MC/kg
Temperature, temperature difference	K, °C		
Work, Energy	J, cal, kcal	Dose equivalent	µSv, mSv, Sv, kSv, MSv

Measurement units, not listed above, are to be used according to the common practice.

#### Other symbols

1) Monovalent, divalent or trivalent cations are, respectively, written <sup>+</sup>, <sup>2+</sup>, <sup>3+</sup> as a superscript to the right of an atomic symbol or atomic chart.

2) Monovalent, divalent or trivalent anions are, respectively, written <sup>-</sup>, <sup>2-</sup>, <sup>3-</sup> as a superscript to the right of an atomic symbol or atomic structure.

3) A hyphen (-) denotes a “range”, when used between numerals.

- 4) A hyphen (-) denotes high-energy bond in a chemical structural formula.
- 5) Small capital letters, D or L, denote the configurations of sugar-groups and amino acids.
- 6) The mass number of an isotope is written as a superscript to the left of an element's symbol (e.g. <sup>45</sup>Ca).

7. Product Name: Brand name and manufacturer's name should be shown, and the country name should be given for foreign products.

8. When citing references in the text, the author's family name should be given (initial letter of the first name is not necessary) with reference numbers in superscript. When it is not required to specify the family name, only reference numbers may be shown. The published year may be omitted in the text. When citing a paper written by 2 or more authors, in case of 2 authors, both are listed using "and", while in the case of 3 or more authors, only the first author is shown followed by "et al." and the other authors are omitted.

Example:

1) Sano et al.<sup>1)</sup>...

2) Okada<sup>1,2)</sup>... (in case of 2 consecutive reference numbers)

3) Sano<sup>1-10)</sup>... (in case of 3 or more consecutive reference numbers)

4) The reported results...<sup>1-10)</sup>.

5) As Ando et al. (1983)<sup>11)</sup> indicated,

6) It is considered to...<sup>1,3)</sup>, but

9. The initially-selected terms in the book "Glossary of Periodontal terms (Ishiyaku Publisher, 2007)" should be used for academic terms. Use the following terms in this academic journal:

gingiva, gum → gingiva

dental plaque, plaque → plaque

blind pocket → periodontal pocket

dental leakage → chronic periodontitis

10. The jaws, sides and teeth should be precisely described (e.g. the right mandibular first molar), or according to Zsigmondy's system (e.g. 6) or the Two-Digit system (e.g. 46).

11. In principle, tables, figures and photos are numbered (e.g. Table 1, Figure 1). To show where they are to be inserted, underline the corresponding part in red in the text.

12. Information including scientific research funding, acknowledgements, conference presentation (conference name, presentation date) and other special affairs are added at the end of the Discussion.

## References

1. References should be numbered and arranged consecutively in the order they are mentioned in the text.

2. In the case of journals, all authors should be shown without omissions.

Authors: title, name of the journal, Volume: pages, publication year

Example: Listgarten MA, Rosenberg MM: Histological study of repair following new attachment procedures in human periodontal lesions. J Periodontol, 50: 333-334, 1979.

3. In the case of a book with shared authorship, the name of the editor or supervisor should be shown.

1) Books:

Authors: title, edition, publisher, location of publishing house, publication year, cited pages

Example: Tunetaro Fujita: Dental Histology, 5th ed, Ishiyaku Publisher, Tokyo, 1963, 145-146.

Example: Papapanou PN, Lindhe J: Epidemiology of periodontal disease. In: Lindhe J,

Karring T, Lang NP, eds, Clinical periodontology and implant dentistry, 3rd ed, Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1997, 69-101.

In the case of citing multiple references from the same book, use the same reference number and describe the cited pages consecutively.

Authors: title, edition, publisher, location of publishing house, publication year, cited pages

## 2) Books with shared authorship

Shared authorship: partial title, editor (supervisor), name of the book, publisher, location of publishing house, publication year, cited pages

Example: Kazuyuki Ueno, Configuration and Function of Normal Periodontal Tissue, Tadashi Nakashizuka, Jun Ishikawa, Periodontal Dentistry, Ishiyaku Publisher, Tokyo, 1981, 5-25

4. For translated books, authors or supervisors and translators or translation supervisors should be shown.

Authors (in original language): translators, translated title, publisher, location of publishing house, publication year, cited pages

Example: Schluger, R. C.: Masao Aono (translation supervisor), Latest Periodontal Dentistry by Schluger, Ishiyaku Publisher, Tokyo, 1981, 200-300.

5. For journal abbreviations, the abbreviation rules defined by the journal should be used.

## Figures and Tables

1. Tables, figures and photos are categorized into tables and figures, and numbered. The descriptions should be shown collectively.

2. Specify whether photos are in color or in black-and-white. The actual cost for the correction of figures and tables should be born by the author(s).

## Contact information

1. On the last line of the first page of the manuscript, the corresponding author's contact information (address in Japanese as well as in English and e-mail address) should be listed.

## Submission in English

1. Manuscripts in English should be typed double-spaced on A4 sized paper.
2. In principle, a paper adopted by the Editorial Committee should be proofread by the institution specializing in academic English designated by the Academy. The proofreading cost should be born by the author(s).
3. On the last line of the first page of the manuscript, the corresponding author's contact information (address in Japanese as well as in English and e-mail address) should be listed.
4. Summary in Japanese and key words in Japanese should be included.
5. Instructions other than the above should be pursuant to the submission rules for a Japanese manuscript.

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