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## ABOUT BDJ Open

### Aims and scope

*BDJ Open* is a peer-reviewed, open-access, online-only journal publishing dental and oral health research from all disciplines. The journal is owned by the British Dental Association (BDA) and is the sister journal of the *British Dental Journal (BDJ)*.

The journal will publish:

- original primary research articles
- study protocols (including protocol design)
- short- and long-term clinical trials (including small studies).

Featured topics of the journal include, but are not limited to, dental materials science, dental public health, restorative dentistry, management of dental disease, periodontology, endodontology, oral surgery, paediatric dentistry, prosthodontics, orthodontics, special care dentistry, clinically relevant oral biology and translational research.

### British Dental Association

The British Dental Association (BDA) is the professional association and trade union for dentists in the United Kingdom and was founded in 1880. As an organisation that is owned entirely by its members and with no external shareholders, the

BDA is able to focus solely on its mission to promote the interests of its members; advance the science, arts and ethics of dentistry; and improve the nation's oral health.

Nature Publishing Group publishes *BDJ Open* on behalf of the BDA. As well as *BDJ Open*, Nature Publishing Group also publishes the [British Dental Journal](#), [Evidence-Based Dentistry](#), [BDJ Team](#), [BDJ In Practice](#) and [BDJ Student](#) on behalf of the BDA.

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### Journal details

#### Editor-in-Chief:

[Stephen Hancocks](#), OBE MA BDS LDS DDPH MCCD FFGDP(UK) RCS  
British Dental Association, 64 Wimpole St, London W1G 8YS, United Kingdom

**Editorial Office:** Nature Publishing Group, UK

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#### Manuscript submission website

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## ARTICLE TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

Article description	Abstract	Unsolicited considered?	Word limit/tables/figures	References
<p><b>Article</b></p> <p>Original primary research, study protocols and short- and long-term clinical trials should <i>all</i> be submitted in this format.</p> <p>The body of the article should be organised using the same headings used in the abstract as far as possible. If the text needs subdividing further within these headings, then a second level of headings can be used. Hierarchy of headings should be made clear in the submitted article.</p>	<p>Structured abstract of no more than 200 words, using the following headings as a guideline:</p> <p>Objective/aim; Materials and Methods (including Design and Setting where applicable); Results; Discussion; Conclusions</p> <p>The abstract should contain no references.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There is no strict word limit imposed on in <i>BDJ Open</i> articles but we encourage authors to write concisely.</p> <p>We suggest that articles be about 5,000 words maximum (not including figures, tables and references).</p> <p>Lengthy papers or papers containing an excessive number of figures may be returned to authors for additional editing.</p> <p>The maximum title length is 20 words.</p>	<p>Max of 50. (as current as possible).</p>

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*BDJ Open* requires electronic submission of manuscripts. Detailed instructions are at our [manuscript submission website](#). For questions regarding your submission, [contact the Editorial Office via e-mail](#). Complete submissions contain all items below, and submissions are dated according to receipt of all items. No editorial decision will be communicated to the authors until the submission is complete.

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All submissions must include a cover letter stating:

1. The data in the manuscript is original and the manuscript is not under consideration elsewhere.
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The article should begin with a brief introductory statement that places the work to follow in perspective and explains its intent and significance. The Introduction should be as concise as possible.

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### Discussion

The Discussion should focus on the interpretation and significance of the findings with concise objective comments that describe their relation to other work in the area. It should not repeat information in Results.

### Conclusions

The final paragraph should highlight the main conclusion(s), and provide some indication of the direction future research should take.

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Please ensure that you declare any possible conflicts of interest in your paper. This includes matters such as: funding from an organisation or company directly for the research; funding you have received (or payment in kind) for any work you have been involved in from an organisation or company that could be linked to the research; consultation or advisory positions you may hold in an organisation or company involved in the research or an organisation involved in similar research; any other situation that could be construed as a conflict of interest.

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Only articles that have been published or are in press should be included in the reference list. Unpublished results or personal communications should be cited as such in the text, in parentheses.

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1. Field J V, Balfour-Paul A, Wright D W. Perimandibular space infections. *Br Dent J* 1981; **150**: 255-258.

#### *Reference to a book*

4. Hargreaves I A, Craig J W. *The management of traumatised anterior teeth of children*. 2nd ed. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1981.

#### *Reference to a book chapter*

7. Harding S R, Fryer J I. Recurrent oral ulceration in Greenland natives. In Casselli G (ed) *Coeliac diseases*. 3rd ed. pp 307-324. London: Stoma Press, 1982.

#### *Reference to a report*

2. Committee on Mercury Hazards in Dentistry. Code of practice for dental mercury hygiene. London: Department of Health and Social Security, 1979, publication no. DHSS 79-F3 72.

#### *Reference to a webpage:*

3. General Dental Council. Scope of practice. 2009. Online information available at [www.gdc-uk.org/Newsandpublications/Publications/Publica](http://www.gdc-uk.org/Newsandpublications/Publications/Publica)

[tions/ScopeofpracticeApril2009\[1\].pdf](#)(accessed April 2012).

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- Processing (such as changing brightness and contrast) is appropriate only when it is applied equally across the entire image and is applied equally to controls. Contrast should not be adjusted so that data disappear. Excessive manipulations, such as processing to emphasise one region in the image at the expense of others (for example, through the use of a biased choice of threshold settings), is inappropriate, as is emphasising experimental data relative to the control.

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