



Nigerian Journal of DERMATOLOGY

INFORMATION TO CONTRIBUTORS AND READERS



Nigerian Journal of Dermatologists, NJD, is a forum for communication of research results and policy issues in the health sciences especially as related to dermatology and allied sciences, Plastic Surgery, Venereology, Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry.

The journal is dedicated to serving primarily scientists in Africa and other developing countries outside the continent who seek a medium for publishing their research findings. Since science is global, articles would be welcome from every geographical location across the world.

There are pressing and specific problems related to Africa and to people of coloured skin. Ainhum, acne keloidalis are examples of two of a long list of cutaneous diseases peculiar to the sub region and waiting for research by the basic sciences; gratifying modalities of treatment are equally awaited.

The editorial board will therefore give priority to the development and promotion of such cutaneous health issues.

Frequency of publication: Quarterly.

Content format: Each issue will contain essentially the following sections, with variants

where necessary:

- i. A short editorial statement on policy issues not more than two thousand words, placed not necessarily on the first page.
- ii. A short review (not more than five thousand words) titled "Perspective" on a current topical issue in Dermatology.
- iii. One or two review articles by invitation or on application.
- iv. Peer reviewed articles by invitation or on application.
- v. Letters to the editor.
- vi. News about, and on, African health and related matters.

Research papers should be composed of the following in that order, clearly typed in double space:

- i. Title, which should be short and specific.
- ii. Full names of all the authors, qualifications and affiliations of each, and full address of each author. (Qualifications of authors are only required for purposes of Editor's use and not for publication).
- iii. Name and address of the corresponding author and his/her phone/fax numbers (home & office).
- iv. Sources of financial support, if any.
- v. Summary of not more than 200 words as well as three to four key words.
- vi. Introduction.
- vii. Materials and methods.
- viii. Results.
- ix. Discussion
- x. Conclusion
- xi. Acknowledgments — placed immediately after the next, and before the references
- xii. Citations and references will be arranged according to the Vancouver Style:

A. Citation of Periodicals

Kofi-Tsekpo WM and Karekezi CW. Detectability

and measurability of amoscanate in plasma by TLC and HPLC. *Drugs under Experimental and Clinical Research*. 1988; 14: 31-37.

Watkins WM, Howells RE, Brandling-Bennet AD and Koech DK. In vitro susceptibility of *Plasmodium falciparum* isolates from Kilifi, Kenya to antimalarial drugs. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. 1987; 37: 445-451.

B. Citation of Books

Ole Fijerskov, Firoze Manji and Vibeke Baellum, eds. Dental fluorosis Handbook for health workers. Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1988 p.

C. Citation of Chapters in books

Same as (B) above.

D. References

in the body of text should be in chronological order and identified by roman numerals in brackets: e.g. Specific point mutations in naturally resistant laboratory isolates of *P. Falciparum* [4, 5]

E. Figures, Charts & Pictures

Figure legends and tables should be professionally done. Tables/charts should be in black and white - 100 mm (minimum) and 175 mm (maximum). Coloured pictures may be submitted. Such pictures should be very clear and in size 5 x 7 inches. Where digital pictures are submitted, they should be in jpeg or bitmap format and not less than 300dpi resolution. Unclear and blurred pictures will be rejected. The publisher also reserves the right to convert coloured plates to grayscale where necessary.

F. Short Communications

This should possess all the elements of scientific communication as research papers, but without abstracts and subheadings and with not more than 500 words and 5 references.

G. Submission of paper to the Journal

Anyone who submits a paper for publication must provide the following:

- i. A letter of submission electronically.
- ii. Manuscript created using a word-processing

program in PC format is encouraged. This is submitted electronically. Two hard copies of the peer reviewed, corrected manuscript will be sent over by the corresponding author to the editorial assistant, Regina Faleye MS, at the editorial office in the Department of Medicine, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

- iii. Written permission from authors whose copyright material has been used in the manuscript.
- iv. Informed consent from authors whose photographs have been used.
- v. Copyright statement as follows:

I/We..... The undersigned, who is/are the author(s) of the manuscript titled.....transfer all copyright ownership of this manuscript to the Nigerian Journal of Dermatologists, in the event that the manuscript is published in the Journal. I/We give guarantee that the content of the manuscript is original, and is not currently being considered for publication by another Journal.

- vi. A letter of acceptance will be sent once the above stages have been complied with.



In this edition, a previous appeal is being repeated about the importance of not disregarding important findings or observations because such originated in the developing zone of the world. Appropriate science is that which is relevant, and which can solve the challenges in the environ. A lesson this wise stems from the research and documentation of Dr Murandu who has come to be dubbed as '**the Sugar Doctor**'. A brief on him is presented below:

“Honour for the Sugar Treatment Researcher”

<https://www.wlv.ac.uk/about-us/news-and-events/latest-news/2015/march-2015/-honour-for-sugar-treatment-researcher.php>

A pioneering University of Wolverhampton lecturer who is researching the healing effect of sugar on wounds has received a prestigious international accolade.

Senior Lecturer in Adult Nursing, Dr Moses Murandu, clinched third prize in the Best Research from a Developing Country Award category at the Journal of Wound Care Awards 2015.

Moses grew up in Zimbabwe and his father used granulated sugar to heal wounds and reduce pain when he was a child. But when he moved to the UK, he realised that sugar was not used for this purpose here.

Moses has been carrying out research on the healing power of sugar on patients for the last five years, initially funding the research himself. In 2009, he was awarded the prestigious Fondation Le Lous Scientific Research Innovation Award and £25,000 to continue his pioneering work.

He has just completed a clinical trial into the effectiveness of sugar when used on hospital patients with wounds such as bed sores, leg ulcers and even amputations.

As word about the revolutionary treatment has spread, Moses has been inundated with requests for help and has travelled across the country to help

Editor's
Comments

Adekunle George
College of Medicine
University of Ibadan

patients with wounds that have failed to heal via other means.

Dr Murandu said: “I am delighted to have received this international recognition for my research. I believe passionately in the healing power of sugar, having seen both the physical and emotional impact it can have on patients who are suffering. As well as being effective, sugar is also cheap so I hope to see it used more widely, both here and abroad.

The impact of melanin on the socio economic effect of adults in the under developed countries in Africa and Asia cannot be fully contemplated. It is a delight to have Yetunde Olumide who has great passion for this subject to submit a manuscript for greater enlightenment. What can be considered the first part was published in the last edition of the Nigerian Journal of Dermatology. The German chemical giant of a company B.A.S.F invited some members of the executives to a two day seminar in Lagos. An excerpt of the N.A.D president's contribution at the event is documented.

There are suggestions for this journal to become 'more visible.' Efforts will be made towards this since delay in publication can retard promotions in the academic institutions. Furthermore more articles/manuscripts would likely be submitted beyond Nigeria with better visibility on line.