



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 (Qualifications of authors are only required for purposes of Editor's use and not for publication).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 amoscinate 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 Jilore, 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.

Research in Dermatology Training

Olusola Ayanlowo,

Editor-in-Chief,

Nigerian Journal of Dermatology

The definition of research differs according to the information's source. Wikipedia defines research as creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge. It involves the collection, organization and analysis of evidence to increase understanding of a topic, characterized by a particular attentiveness to controlling sources of bias and error. (Wikipedia)

Merriam Webster describes it as studious inquiry or examination, collecting of information about a particular subject; careful or diligent search; including investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

It is a process starting from identifying problems or gaps, evaluation of the literature or review, hypothesis creation, study design, population description data collection, analysis and report writing. The endpoint being publication and for health researchers, translation to clinical care.

Department of Dermatology, Indiana University School of Medicine, in its statement on faculty research purposed to expand knowledge on skin conditions through research and clinical trials, affording their patients the most up-to-date treatment options.

In 2012, the most significant hurdles to dermatological training in Nigeria were highlighted as insufficient research opportunities, mentors, and infrastructure. Decreases in uptake of clinical academics were also noted in the United Kingdom and the United States. In response to these in Nigeria, the two apex training institutions for dermatology specialists have harmonized their curriculum and included training of trainers and update courses in research methodologies. This is in sync with best practices in dermatology training in other parts of the world.

The UK NHS reported improved outcomes, a reduced mortality rate, and increased staff confidence in dermatology treatment in hospitals that encourage dermatology research. They took initiatives to encourage academic careers from the beginning (medical school) and provided avenues for academic career advancement.

Dividends of research include advancement in knowledge, improvement in clinical care, reduced morbidity and mortality, expertise, visibility, collaborations, and skills acquisition.

In summary, research in dermatology training, like that of other fields, finds application in clinical care through the development of new tools, modifications to behaviour, policies, governance, and public health initiatives. Research builds a great reservoir of knowledge that

determines clinical judgement, advancement, progression, and expansion.

REFERENCES

1. Wikipedia. <https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research>. Accessed 4th January 2024.
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3. Okoro OE, Ogunbiyi AO, George AO, Bello TO. Challenges Of Dermatology Training Among Internal Medicine Resident Doctors in Nigeria. *Jos Journal of Medicine* 2012; 6(3): 6–9.
4. <https://medicine.iu.edu/dermatology/research>. Accessed 3rd January 2024
5. Hussain, Amaani & Healy, Eugene & Reynolds, Nick. (2021). Training and Retaining Physician Scientists in Dermatology: a UK Perspective. *JID Innovations*. 2. 100091. 10.1016/j.xjidi.2021.100091.
6. Khosrotehrani K, Murrell D, Veysey E, Tong P, Bennett H, Mar V, Soyer HP. Training and Retaining Physician Scientists in Dermatology: Australia. *JID Innov*. 2021 Nov 24;2(1):100074. doi: 10.1016/j.xjidi.2021.100074. PMID: 35005683; PMCID: PMC8719011.