Articles submitted for publication to the Annals of Pharmacotherapy should advance the safe, effective, and economical use of medications in patients.

**Manuscript Submission**
Submission should be made at http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/aop by following the instructions on that page. Combine title page, abstract, text, references, and table(s) into a single Word document prior to online submission. Figures must be high resolution (at least 300 dpi). They should be submitted exactly as they should appear in the journal. Images are best submitted separately from the text document. Please do not embed images into your manuscript, as embedding images in Word or similar programs automatically reduces the resolution below what is needed for quality print publication. Please ensure that tables are editable (Word, Excel, or PowerPoint format), include captions, and are placed after reference list (or in separate files if not Word format). Do not send images of tables.

There are no manuscript submission fees or page charges. Color figures will appear in the online version in color free of charge. To print figures in color there is a cost to the authors of $800 for the first page and $200 for each additional page. A production editor will contact you for more information should you have color figures.

**Cover letter.** All cover letters must include the following:
1. Name of corresponding author with full mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and email address;
2. Article category preference (see “Article Categories”);
3. Brief explanation of the topic’s significance to patient care;
4. Explanation about any similar work by the author(s) or data from the same study that is under review or in press, or results previously presented or published (see “Duplicate Publication”).

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**Acknowledgment**
Persons who have contributed significantly to the substance of the paper, but whose contributions do not justify authorship, should be acknowledged. Acknowledgment of technical writers must include their sources of funding. Authors must ensure that all persons named in the acknowledgment, excluding those providing financial or technical support, have agreed in writing to be named.

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Article Categories

RESEARCH REPORTS: Original research involving medication effectiveness, safety, pharmacoeconomics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacogenomics, interactions, adherence and use, and pharmacy practice. Meta-analyses are also considered research. Authors are encouraged to follow the PRISMA guidelines (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, and the PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. Ann Intern Med. 2009; 151:264-269. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-151-4-200908180-00135) for meta-analyses. Well-designed prospective studies are given highest priority for acceptance. Limitations of studies must be stated in the text. All reports must include, when applicable, a statement in the Methods section that the work was conducted in compliance with Institutional Review Board/Human Subjects Research Committee requirements.

Abstract: less than 250 words; Text: up to 3000 words
References: up to 30; Tables and/or figures: up to 4

REVIEW ARTICLES: Comprehensive, significant, critical, and analytical reviews that include essential information on a well-delineated subject. Reviews must synthesize and critically evaluate available data rather than simply describing the findings.

Abstract: less than 250 words; Text: up to 3000 words
References: up to 30; Tables and/or figures: up to 4

GENERAL REVIEWS: After the Introduction section, methods used to search the literature (databases including PubMed, search terms, search period, and limits), as well as inclusion and exclusion criteria for articles chosen for the review, should be described. Authors should consider inclusion of studies available on clinicaltrials.gov in the reviews. Study designs and outcomes, including limitations of research included in the review, should be discussed. Authors are encouraged to follow the PRISMA guidelines (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, and the PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. Ann Intern Med. 2009; 151:264-269. doi:10.7326/0003-4819-151-4-200908180-00135) for systematic reviews.

Abstract: less than 250 words; Text: up to 3000 words
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In addition to general reviews of pharmacotherapy used in specific conditions, the following categories may be considered for focused reviews:

New Drug Approvals: Brief reviews of single drug entities that have recently received FDA approval.

Abstract: less than 250 words; Text: up to 2500 words
References: up to 30; Tables and/or figures: 4

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Abstract: less than 250 words; Text: up to 3000 words
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in the text. Priority is given to letters for which the scores indicate a probable or definite association. Comments must be submitted within 6 months of an article’s publication.

Abstract: none required; Text: up to 500 words
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Style Guidelines
Authors are required to follow Annals’ style, which is consistent with the American Medical Association Manual of Style, 10th edition. http://www.amamanualofstyle.com/

Manuscript Preparation: Manuscripts should be prepared using a standard 12-point font on 8.5 x 11.0 inch (216 x 279 mm) paper (ISO A4 also acceptable), with margins of at least 1 inch (25 mm). It should be double-spaced, including title page, abstract, text, acknowledgments, references, tables, and figure legends. Pages must be numbered.

Title Page: The title page should contain:
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2. Name of each author in line-by-line fashion. Please ensure that the appearance and spelling of author names and surnames is correct and in accordance with previous publications;
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10. Key words for purposes of indexing and searching.

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Abstracts should be no more than 250 words. All manuscripts submitted to Annals, with the exception of Editorials, Commentaries, and Letters, require an abstract that is structured with the appropriate headings as shown below. (Editorials and Commentaries require an unstructured abstract up to 100 words in length.)

RESEARCH REPORTS

Background
Brief (2–3 sentences) description of why the study is needed and its importance to the field.

Objective
1. Concise (1–2 sentences) statement of the objective or hypothesis to be addressed.
2. Primary objective identified and stated first, followed by any key secondary objectives.

Methods
1. Design: Clear statement of the study’s design, including all aspects (eg, parallel group, randomized, blinded). Indicate if Institutional Review Board or other ethical considerations were needed and/or approved.
2. Participants and setting: The most pertinent inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the setting within which the study was conducted.
3. Interventions: Complete details on treatment (eg, drug dose, route of administration, and duration of administration) and, if pertinent, control interventions.
4. Outcome: Primary and secondary outcome measures, identified as such.

Results
1. Number of participants: Total number, with breakdown into defined groups (eg, treatment, control) shown, followed by number of participants analyzed, again with breakdown into defined groups shown.
2. Outcome: Numbers of participants and events shown, with summary of the outcome in each group reported as effect size (eg, relative risk, odds ratio) and precision (confidence interval). Data on all outcome measures and any negative and/or nonsignificant findings must be included.
3. Adverse events/safety: Any unintended effects shown; if none, that should be stated.
4. Limitations: Factors affecting accuracy or generalizability of results (eg, small sample size, open-label design).

Conclusions
1. Conclusions (not summary) of the study, based only on the results shown, with balance of benefits and harms.
2. Clinical application of the findings, based only on the data obtained (ie, avoid over-generalization) and
Research Report abstract example:

**Background:** No previous studies exist examining implementation of an institution-wide guideline and order set for hyperglycemic emergencies (diabetic ketoacidosis [DKA] and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state [HHS]). **Objective:** Evaluate the impact of an institutional guideline and order set for hyperglycemic emergencies. **Methods:** This retrospective descriptive study evaluated DKA or HHA patients. Two time periods were evaluated: phase 1 (PRE) assessed practice preguideline implementation, and phase 2 (POST) assessed practice postguideline and order set introduction. **Results:** A total of 172 patients (91 PRE and 81 POST) were included in the analysis. There was no difference in the mean hospital length of stay (LOS) in the PRE versus POST groups (5.2 ± 4 vs 5.9 ± 8.6 days, P = .49); mean intensive care unit (ICU) LOS was shorter in the POST group (64.8 ± 19 vs 37.1 ± 74.8 hours, P < .01). The POST group had an increase in frequency of assessments for clearance of urinary ketones (18 vs 33.3%, P = .03) and β-hydroxybutyrate (16 vs 37%, P < .01). Frequency of point-of-care glucose testing (12.5 ± 4.6 vs 15.1 ± 4.7, P < .01) and time to anion gap closure (13 ± 9 vs 9.3 ± 7.4 hours, P < .01) improved in the POST group. There was no difference in the number of patients experiencing hypoglycemia or hypokalemia between both groups. **Conclusions:** Implementation of an institutional guideline and order set for hyperglycemic emergencies decreased ICU LOS and time to anion gap closure, with no difference in rates of hypoglycemia.

**REVIEW ARTICLES**

**Objective**
Explain the rationale and goals for the review.

**Data Sources**
Provide specific search details in the abstract and specify the resources employed in the search and include date ranges, search terms, and limits.

**Study Selection and Data Extraction**
Quantify the original reports included and how they were chosen, as well as the methods used for abstracting the data.

**Data Synthesis**
Summarize main results and provide interpretation of the data from various studies.

**Conclusions**
Summarize the key “take-home” points from the review. **NOTE:** Reviews that can only conclude with the suggestion that “additional studies are needed” will be of a lower priority than reviews that can provide direct clinical recommendations or assessments as based on the literature being reviewed.

**Review Article abstract example:**

**Objective:** To review the possible association between azithromycin and increased cardiovascular risk. **Data sources:** A MEDLINE literature search MEDLINE (1946-August 2013) was performed using the search terms macrolide, azithromycin, QT prolongation, cardiovascular, and torsade de pointes. Additional references were identified from a review of literature citations. **Study selection and data extraction:** All English-language observational studies and case reports assessing the association between azithromycin and QT prolongation or cardiovascular risk were evaluated. **Data synthesis:** A total of 6 case reports have shown this possible association. In 3 of these cases, proarhythmic events were reported. In a prospective observational study of 47 individuals with low cardiovascular risk, electrocardiograms were compared before and after 5 days of azithromycin treatment. A mild statistically insignificant prolongation of the QTc was noted. No arrhythmias were observed. A large observational cohort study reported a small increase in cardiovascular deaths after azithromycin therapy, primarily among patients with high baseline cardiovascular risk. Conversely, a second cohort study involving a population of young to middle-aged adults failed to find an association. **Conclusions:** Azithromycin therapy may prolong the QT interval and, in rare cases, precipitate the potentially fatal arrhythmia torsade de pointes. Patients with additional risk factors for QT prolongation appear to be at highest risk, including women, elderly individuals; those with existing or prior history of cardiovascular disease, QT interval prolongation, hypokalemia, hypomagnesium, or bradycardia; and those using concomitant drugs associated with QT prolongation. For patients without these additional risk factors, azithromycin appears to be relatively safe.

**Text:** Appropriate headings and subheadings should be used liberally throughout the text. Abbreviations must be defined upon first use in the text. Use of abbreviations should be limited to, for example, lengthy terms; the majority of drug names should not be abbreviated. USANs or, when appropriate, chemical names, must be used for all drugs. Manufacturers’ code numbers should be used only when a generic name is not yet available. Trade names should be included only to distinguish between different trade preparations, for some combination drugs, or in reviews of drugs that have been recently approved by the FDA.
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Article

Article with URL

Abstract

Journal Supplement

APPENDICES: When necessary, appendices should be used to present lengthy or detailed surveys, descriptions of extensive mathematical calculations, and/or itemized lists. They should be placed (with legends as needed) following the reference list in the manuscript. Lengthy appendices, such as algorithms, surveys, and protocols, will be published only online; the URL will be provided in the printed article where the appendix is cited.

TABLES: Each table must be double-spaced on a separate page. Please do not submit tables in image format. Tables must be editable and submitted in either Microsoft Word or Excel. Do not send pdfs or images of tables. A brief title must be provided for each table. Each column requires a brief descriptive heading. Explanations and full terms for abbreviations used should appear alphabetically below the body of the table. Statistical measures of variation (ie, standard deviation) should be identified in footnotes (designated as a, b, c, etc.). The units of measure used for all data in a column should be indicated in parentheses in the column heading. Internal horizontal or vertical rules should not be used. Duplication of table content within text should be minimized.

FIGURES: Figures and artwork should be submitted in their original file formats and with minimum resolution of 300 DPI (600 DPI for line art). Letters, numbers, and symbols should be clear, uniform in size, and large and dark enough to be legible when the size of the figure is reduced to fit column width in the journal. Titles and detailed explanations should appear in the legends rather than in the figures. Bar graphs or pie charts should be in black and white only and not contain gray shading as filler or background; distinctive fillings should be used instead (eg, white or solid black; horizontal, vertical, or slanted stripes; cross-hatching; dots). Dotted lines and decimal points should be dark enough to reproduce well. Background horizontal or vertical lines should not be used. Figures should have labels on their margins indicating file number, figure number, and corresponding author’s name at top of figure. The top of a figure should also be designated if the figure lacks distinguishing features. Legends should be double-spaced, and each abbreviation and symbol used must be defined. Duplication of figure content within the text should be minimized.

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