



Author Instructions of *The Journal of Cardiovascular Aging*

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1. Submission Overview

Please read the following items carefully before submitting your manuscript to *The Journal of Cardiovascular Aging (JCA)*. Please be aware of the [Editorial Policies](#) and the following requirements.

1.1 Topic Suitability

The topic of the manuscript must fit the scope of the journal. Please refer to [Aims and Scope](#) for more information.

1.2 Open Access and Copyright

The journal adopts the [Gold Open Access](#) publishing model and distributes content under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#). Copyright is retained by authors. Please make sure that you are aware of these policies.

1.3 Publication Fees

JCA is an open-access journal. When a paper is accepted for publication, authors are required to pay Article Processing Charges (APCs) to cover its editorial and production costs. The APC for each submission is \$1500. There are no additional charges based on color, length, figures, or other elements. For more details, please refer to OAE [Publication Fees](#).

1.4 Language Editing

All submissions are required to be presented clearly and cohesively in English. Authors whose first language is not English are advised to have their manuscripts checked or edited by a native English speaker before submission to ensure a high quality of expression.

If needed, authors are recommended to consider the language editing services provided by OAE to ensure that the manuscript is written in correct scientific English before submission. An extra charge is required to enjoy this service.

Please visit https://www.oaepublish.com/index/author_services or contact English-Editing@oaepublish.com for more details.

1.5 Work Funded by the National Institutes of Health

If an accepted manuscript was funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the author may inform Editors of the NIH award number. The Editors can deposit the paper to the [NIH Manuscript Submission System](#) on behalf of the author.

2. Submission Preparation

2.1 Cover Letter



A cover letter is required to be submitted accompanying each manuscript. It should be concise and outline the key message of the manuscript, explain how it fits within the scope of the journal, describe the significance of the findings, and the attractiveness of the topic to the readership of the journal.

The cover letter should include the following:

- Title of the manuscript;
- Type of the manuscript (e.g., Original Research Article, Review Article, Commentary, *etc.*);
- State the key question that is being addressed in the study;
- One sentence summary of the experimental design;
- One sentence summary of the main findings;
- Describe how the manuscript fits the [Aims and Scope](#) of the journal;
- Confirm that the manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by any other journal;
- Confirm that all authors have approved the manuscript and agreed on its submission to the journal;
- Confirm that journal-specific requirements have been met if any.

If the manuscript is contributed to a special issue, please also mention it in the cover letter.

If the manuscript was presented partly or entirely at a conference, the author should clearly state the background information of the event, including the conference name, time, and place in the cover letter.

2.2 Types of Manuscripts

The journal publishes Original Research Articles, Review Articles, Commentaries, Editorials, News, *etc.* For more details about paper type, please see below:

Original Research Articles: This type of article describes the findings of research projects that have not been published. The focus should be on the originality, robustness, and novelty of the findings. Clinical studies as well as experimental research findings are considered. The provision of new mechanistic insights raises the priority rating of the manuscripts. Likewise, articles addressing fundamental issues in medicine and biomedical sciences are considered favorably, as opposed to studies addressing a minor issue or providing incremental findings.

The manuscript should be organized as:

- Title page
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Material and Methods
- Results



- Discussion
- References

The original research article must have a structured abstract including Introduction, Aim, Methods and Results, and Conclusion (word limit: 300 words). It should also include a brief paragraph describing the potential impact of the findings (word limit: 50 words). There is no word limit to the original research articles (except for the abstract and potential impact). However, it is important to be concise and avoid redundant and duplicate statements. In general, an original research article should not be longer than 10,000 words (all sections, including references) and should not contain more than 8 display items (figures and tables). The authors should include a detailed methods section, describing various aspects of the experimental design and methodology. The discussion section should include a sub-section describing the strengths and weaknesses of the study. The authors must provide a frank assessment of the weaknesses of the study.

Brief reports: Brief reports describe original discoveries as in original research articles except that the main findings could be described concisely. However, the findings must be solid and compelling.

The manuscript should be organized as:

- Title page
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Material and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- References

The brief report must have a structured abstract including Introduction, Aim, Methods and Results, and Conclusion (word limit: 300 words). It should not be longer than 4,000 words (including references) and contain more than 4 display items. The brief reports also should include a section describing the strengths and weaknesses of the study.

State-of-the-Art Review articles: The Editors typically commission the leading clinicians and scientists to write state-of-the-art review articles on timely topics of interest to the broad readership of the *JCA*. The Editors will consider unsolicited review articles. A good review article must provide a comprehensive, in-depth, and critical analysis of the literature and extract or advocate new concepts based on the existing data. A review article that simply compiles the existing literature without critical analysis will not be considered favorably. A general recommendation for the length of the review article is not to exceed 12,000 words and not to contain more than 8 display items.



Editorials: Editorials are typically solicited by the Editors from the experts in the field to discuss original research articles or brief reports published in *JCA*.

Commentaries on Impactful Discoveries (CIDs): The CIDs are typically commissioned by the Editors. However, unsolicited CIDs also will be considered. The Commentaries typically address important discoveries published in other journals. They must be less than 1,500 words and contain no more than one display item and less than 8 references.

Resource Reports: The Resource Reports describe original datasets that are of interest to a large group of investigators. The Resource Reports typically describe valuable large datasets that are beneficial to investigators in the field, such as describing the transcriptome or proteome in normal and pathological conditions. The dataset should be uploaded to the journal site and be available to the investigators for their use. The Resource Reports should include an abbreviated abstract of ~ 150 words, a graphic abstract; depicting the main findings, and an unstructured main body. The Resource Reports should be less than 3,000 words in length and should not contain more than 4 display items. The main dataset should be provided as online supplementary material.

Et cetera: This category of articles is unsolicited articles that address timely or historic topics of interest to the broad readership of the *JCA*. They could be simply opinions expressed on timely topics. Such articles should not exceed 1500 words and should not contain more than one display item and 8 references.

Early Career Investigators forum: The journal will publish commentaries, personal experiences, opinions, and perspectives by those who are in the early stages of their academic careers.

2.3 Manuscript Structure

The initial submission could be format-free. However, the revised and accepted manuscripts must conform to the journal's format, as outlined below.

2.3.1 Title Page

2.3.1.1 Title of the manuscript

The title of the manuscript should be concise, specific, and relevant, with no more than 16 words if possible. When gene or protein names are included, the standard symbols rather than full names should be used.

2.3.1.2 Authors and Affiliations

Authors' full names should be listed. The initials of middle names can be provided. Institutional addresses and email addresses for all authors should be listed. At least one author should be designated as the corresponding author. In addition, corresponding authors are suggested to provide their [Open Researcher and Contributor ID](#) upon



submission. Please note that any change to authorship is not allowed after manuscript acceptance, except during the revisions.

2.3.1.3 Short title

A short title comprised of 2 to 4 words should be included in the title page.

2.3.1.4 Corresponding author information

The name and detailed contact information of the author(s) to whom all correspondence will be addressed must be included.

2.3.2 Abstract

Original research, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses require structured abstracts. The abstract should provide the context or background for the study and should state the study's purpose, basic procedures (selection of study participants, settings, measurements, analytical methods), main findings (giving specific effect sizes and their statistical and clinical significance, if possible), and principal conclusions. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations, note important limitations, and not overinterpret findings. Clinical trial abstracts should include items that the CONSORT group has identified as essential. It is not allowed to contain results that are not presented and substantiated in the manuscript or exaggerate the main conclusions. Citations should not be included in the abstract.

2.3.2.1 Keywords

Three to eight keywords should be provided, which are specific to the article, yet reasonably common within the subject discipline.

2.3.3 Main Text

Manuscripts of different types are structured with different sections of content. Please refer to Types of Manuscripts to make sure which sections should be included in the manuscripts.

2.3.3.1 Introduction

Provide a context or background for the study (that is, the nature of the problem and its significance). State the specific purpose or research objective of, or hypothesis tested by, the study or observation. Cite only directly pertinent references, and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported.

2.3.3.2 Material and Methods

The guiding principle of the Methods section should be clarity about how and why a study was done in a particular way. The Methods section should provide technical details and experimental conditions such that others with access to the data would be able to reproduce



the results. In general, the section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was being written; all information obtained during the study belongs in the Results section. If an organization was paid or otherwise contracted to help conduct the research (examples include data collection and management), then this should be detailed in the methods. The Methods section should include a statement indicating that the research was approved by an independent local, regional, or national review body (e.g., ethics committee, institutional review board). If doubt exists whether the research was conducted per the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach and demonstrate that the local, regional, or national review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study.

2.3.3.2.1 Selection and Description of Participants

Clearly describe the selection of observational or experimental participants (healthy individuals or patients, including controls), including eligibility and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Because the relevance of such variables as age, sex, or ethnicity is not always known at the time of study design, researchers should aim for the inclusion of representative populations into all study types and at a minimum provide descriptive data for these and other relevant demographic variables. Comment on how representative the study sample is of the larger population of interest.

Ensure correct use of the terms sex (when reporting biological factors) and gender (identity, psychosocial or cultural factors), and, unless inappropriate, report the sex and/or gender of study participants, the sex of animals or cells, and describe the methods used to determine sex and gender. If the study was done involving an exclusive population, for example in only one sex, authors should justify why. Authors should define how they determined race or ethnicity and justify their relevance. In the case where race or ethnicity was not collected, explain why it was not collected. Race and ethnicity are social and not biological constructs; authors should interpret results associated with race and ethnicity in that context. Authors should use neutral, precise, and respectful language to describe study participants and avoid the use of terminology that might stigmatize participants.

2.3.3.2.2 Technical Information

Specify the study's main and secondary objectives—usually identified as primary and secondary outcomes. Identify methods, equipment (give the manufacturer's name and address in parentheses), and procedures in sufficient detail to allow others to reproduce the results. Give references to established methods, including statistical methods (see below); provide references and brief descriptions for methods that have been published but are not well-known; describe new or substantially modified methods, give the reasons for using them, and evaluate their limitations. Identify precisely all drugs and chemicals used, including generic name(s), dose(s), and route(s) of administration. Identify appropriate scientific names and gene names.



2.3.3.2.3 Statistics

Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to judge its appropriateness for the study and to verify the reported results. When possible, quantify findings and present them with appropriate indicators of measurement error or uncertainty (such as confidence intervals). Avoid relying solely on statistical hypothesis testing, such as P values, which fail to convey important information about effect size and precision of estimates. References for the design of the study and statistical methods should be to standard works when possible (with pages stated). Define statistical terms, abbreviations, and most symbols. Specify the statistical software package(s) and versions used. Distinguish prespecified from exploratory analyses, including subgroup analyses.

2.3.3.3 Results

Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and figures, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat all the data in the tables or figures in the text; emphasize or summarize only the most important observations. Provide data on all primary and secondary outcomes identified in the Methods Section. Extra or supplementary materials and technical details can be placed in an appendix where they will be accessible but will not interrupt the flow of the text, or they can be published solely in the electronic version of the journal.

Give numeric results not only as derivatives (for example, percentages) but also as the absolute numbers from which the derivatives were calculated. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the paper and to assess supporting data. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries; do not duplicate data in graphs and tables. Avoid nontechnical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as “random” (which implies a randomizing device), “normal,” “significant,” “correlations,” and “sample.”

Separate reporting of data by demographic variables, such as age and sex, facilitates the pooling of data for subgroups across studies and should be routine unless there are compelling reasons not to stratify reporting, which should be explained.

2.3.3.4 Discussion

It is useful to begin the discussion by briefly summarizing the main findings, and explore possible mechanisms or explanations for these findings. Emphasize the new and important aspects of your study and put your findings in the context of the totality of the relevant evidence. State any limitations and weaknesses of your study, and explore the implications of your findings for future research and clinical practice or policy. Discuss the influence or association of variables, such as sex and/or gender, on your findings, where appropriate, and the limitations of the data. Do not repeat in detail data or other information given in other parts of the manuscript, such as in the Introduction or the Results section. Link the



conclusions with the goals of the study but avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not adequately supported by the data. In particular, distinguish between clinical and statistical significance, and avoid making statements on economic benefits and costs unless the manuscript includes the appropriate economic data and analyses. Avoid claiming priority or alluding to work that has not been completed. State new hypotheses when warranted, but label them clearly.

2.3.3.5 Conclusion

It should state clearly the main conclusion and include an explanation of their relevance or importance to the field.

2.3.4 Back Matter

2.3.4.1 Acknowledgments

Anyone who contributed to the article but does not meet [the criteria](#) for authorship, including those who provided professional writing services or materials, should be acknowledged. Authors should obtain permission to acknowledge from all those mentioned in the Acknowledgments section. This section is not added if the author does not have anyone to acknowledge.

2.3.4.2 Authors' Contributions

Each author is expected to have made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data, or the creation of new software used in the work, or have drafted the work or substantively revised it.

Please use the last name and Initial of the first name to refer to an author's contribution. For example: made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study and performed data analysis and interpretation: Salas H, Castaneda WV; performed data acquisition, as well as provided administrative, technical, and material support: Castillo N, Young V.

If an article is single-authored, please include "The author contributed solely to the article." in this section.

2.3.4.3 Availability of Data and Materials

To maintain the integrity, transparency, and reproducibility of research records, authors should include this section in their manuscripts, detailing where the data supporting their findings can be found. Data can be deposited into data repositories or published as supplementary information in the journal. Large-scale datasets, such as RNA-Seq and genomic data should be deposited in public databases. Authors who cannot share their data should state that the data will not be shared and explain it. If a manuscript does not involve such an issue, please state "Not applicable." in this section.



2.3.4.4 Financial Support and Sponsorship

All sources of funding for the study reported should be declared. The role of the funding body in the experiment design, collection, analysis, and interpretation of data, and writing of the manuscript should be declared. Any relevant grant numbers and the link to the funder's website should be provided if any. If the study is not involved with this issue, state "None." in this section.

2.3.4.5 Conflicts of Interest

Authors must declare any potential conflicts of interest that may be perceived as inappropriately influencing the representation or interpretation of reported research results. If there are no conflicts of interest, please state "All authors declared that there are no conflicts of interest." in this section. Some authors may be bound by confidentiality agreements. In such cases, in place of itemized disclosures, we will require authors to state "All authors declare that they are bound by confidentiality agreements that prevent them from disclosing their conflicts of interest in this work." If authors are unsure whether conflicts of interest exist, please refer to the "Conflicts of Interest" of [JCA Editorial Policies](#) for a full explanation.

2.3.4.6 Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate

Research involving human subjects, human material, or human data must be performed per the [Declaration of Helsinki](#) and approved by an appropriate ethics committee. An informed consent to participate in the study should also be obtained from participants, or their parents or legal guardians for children under 16. A statement detailing the name of the ethics committee (including the reference number where appropriate) and the informed consent obtained must appear in the manuscripts reporting such research.

Studies involving animals and cell lines must include a statement on ethical approval. More information is available at [Editorial Policies](#).

If the manuscript does not involve such an issue, please state "Not applicable." in this section.

2.3.4.7 Consent for Publication

Manuscripts containing individual details, images, or videos, must obtain consent for publication from that person, or in the case of children, their parents, or legal guardians. If the person has died, consent for publication must be obtained from the next of kin of the participant. Manuscripts must include a statement that written informed consent for publication was obtained. Authors do not have to submit such content accompanying the manuscript. However, these documents must be available if requested. If the manuscript does not involve this issue, state "Not applicable." in this section.



2.3.4.8 Copyright

Authors retain the copyright of their works through a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#) that clearly states how readers can copy, distribute, and use their attributed research, free of charge. A declaration "© The Author(s) 2024." will be added to each article. Authors are required to sign a License to Publish before formal publication.

2.3.4.9 References

Preferably original research articles that directly support the statements should be cited. Review articles could be cited when they specifically address the statement made in the manuscript. An abstract should not be used as a reference. Non-specific citations should be avoided.

References should be numbered in order of appearance at the end of manuscripts. In the text, reference numbers should be placed in square brackets and the corresponding references are cited thereafter. If the number of authors is less than or equal to six, it is required to list all authors' names. If the number of authors is more than six, only the first three authors' names are required to be listed in the references, other authors' names should be omitted and replaced with "et al.". Abbreviations of the journals should be provided based on [Index Medicus](#). Information from manuscripts accepted but not published should be cited in the text as "Unpublished material" with written permission from the source.

References should be described as follows, depending on the types of works:

Types	Examples
Journal articles by individual authors	Weaver DL, Ashikaga T, Krag DN, et al. Effect of occult metastases on survival in node-negative breast cancer. <i>N Engl J Med</i> . 2011;364:412-21. [PMID: 21247310 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1008108]
Organization as author	Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. Hypertension, insulin, and proinsulin in participants with impaired glucose tolerance. <i>Hypertension</i> 2002;40:679-86. [PMID: 12411462]
Both personal authors and	Vallancien G, Emberton M, Harving N, van Moorselaar RJ; Alf-One Study Group. Sexual dysfunction in 1,274 European men suffering from lower



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- organization as author** urinary tract symptoms. *J Urol.* 2003;169:2257-61. [PMID: 12771764 DOI: 10.1097/01.ju.0000067940.76090.73]
-
- Journal articles not in English** Zhang X, Xiong H, Ji TY, Zhang YH, Wang Y. Case report of anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor encephalitis in child. *J Appl Clin Pediatr.* 2012;27:1903-7. (in Chinese)
-
- Journal articles ahead of print** Odibo AO. Falling stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates in twin gestation: not a reason for complacency. *BJOG.* 2018; Epub ahead of print [PMID: 30461178 DOI: 10.1111/1471-0528.15541]
-
- Books** Sherlock S, Dooley J. Diseases of the liver and biliary system. 9th ed. Oxford: Blackwell Sci Pub; 1993. pp. 258-96.
-
- Book chapters** Meltzer PS, Kallioniemi A, Trent JM. Chromosome alterations in human solid tumors. In: Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, editors. The genetic basis of human cancer. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2002. pp. 93-113.
-
- Online resource** FDA News Release. FDA approval brings first gene therapy to the United States. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm574058.htm>. [Last accessed on 30 Oct 2017]
-
- Conference proceedings** Harnden P, Joffe JK, Jones WG, editors. Germ cell tumours V. Proceedings of the 5th Germ Cell Tumour Conference; 2001 Sep 13-15; Leeds, UK. New York: Springer; 2002.
-
- Conference paper** Christensen S, Oppacher F. An analysis of Koza's computational effort statistic for genetic programming. In: Foster JA, Lutton E, Miller J, Ryan C, Tettamanzi AG, editors. Genetic programming. EuroGP 2002: Proceedings of the 5th European Conference on Genetic Programming; 2002 Apr 3-5; Kinsdale, Ireland. Berlin: Springer; 2002. pp. 182-91.



Unpublished material	Tian D, Araki H, Stahl E, Bergelson J, Kreitman M. Signature of balancing selection in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A</i> . Forthcoming 2002.
Thesis or dissertation	Cable ML. Life in extreme environments: lanthanide-based detection of bacterial spores and other sensor design pursuits. Ph.D. Dissertation, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, 2010. Available from https://resolver.caltech.edu/CaltechTHESIS:05102010-145436548 [accessed 29 December 2023].
Thesis or dissertation in print	Enander RT. Lead particulate and methylene chloride risks in automotive refinishing. Ph.D. Thesis, Tufts University, Medford, MA, 2001.
Website	World Health Organization Home Page. Available from https://www.who.int/ [accessed 29 December 2023].
Newspaper	Beauge J. School district sued over burns girl suffered during chemistry class demonstration. <i>PennLive (Harrisburg, PA)</i> , November 17, 2018, updated November 17, 2018. Available from https://www.pennlive.com/news/2018/11/school_district_sued_over_burn.html [accessed 29 December 2023].
Database	SpectraBase. Bio-Rad Laboratories. Available from https://spectrabase.com/ [accessed 29 December 2023].
Patent	Stern MK, Cheng BKM. Process for preparing N-(p-nitroaryl)amides via reaction of nitrobenzene with nitriles. US 5380946, 1995.
Preprint	Yamamoto TS, Inui R, Tada Y, Yokoyama S. Prospects of detection of subsolar mass primordial black hole and white dwarf binary mergers. <i>arXiv</i> 2004;arXiv:2401.00044. Available from https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.00044 [accessed 29 December 2023].



For other types of references, please refer to the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](#).

The journal also recommends that authors prepare references with a bibliography software package, such as EndNote to avoid typing mistakes and duplicated references.

2.3.4.10 Supplementary Materials

Additional data and information can be uploaded as Supplementary Materials to accompany the manuscripts. The supplementary materials will also be available to the referees as part of the peer-review process. The following file format is acceptable, for data sheet (word, excel, csv, cdx, fasta, pdf or zip files), presentation (PowerPoint, pdf or zip files), image (cdx, eps, jpeg, pdf, png or tiff), table (word, excel, csv or pdf), audio (mp3, wav or wma) or video (avi, divx, flv, mov, mp4, mpeg, mpg or wmv). All information should be clearly presented. Supplementary materials should be cited in the main text in numeric order (e.g., Supplementary Figure 1, Supplementary Figure 2, Supplementary Table 1, Supplementary Table 2, *etc.*). The style of supplementary figures or tables complies with the same requirements as figures or tables in the main text. Videos and audio should be prepared in English, and limited to a size of 500 MB.

2.3.5 Video Abstract Guidelines

We encourage authors of the accepted original research articles to submit a video abstract of their findings for posting online on the journal's website. The purpose of the video abstract is to engage the interest of the viewers in your article by succinctly summarizing your findings and their significance. The video abstract should be about 3 to 5 minutes long.

2.3.5.1 Editorial Guidelines

Please follow these guidelines when creating your video abstract:

- Introduce the topic of this research, and present the main question being addressed or the hypothesis tested. Present the main finding(s) and your conclusion(s) and briefly discuss the potential implications of your findings. Please do not include any data that has not been presented in your manuscript.
- The video abstract must accurately present the content of your peer-reviewed accepted manuscript and must not contain data that are not presented in the accepted manuscript (otherwise, it will be disqualified).
- The written and spoken language in all videos must be English.
- The video presentation must begin with the exact title of the abstract and include the authors' names.
- Video abstracts are a great way to engage readers across disciplines, and the presentation should be understandable and accessible to the general scientists including those outside the immediate domain of the article.



- The font size of the text should be large enough so that it is easily readable while the audience is listening to your verbal presentation.
- Authors are encouraged to include images or other video clips in the video abstract, such as animations and laboratory recordings, *etc.* Please ensure that they accurately represent the data in the manuscript and that you have the right to use the images or video clips in the video abstract.
- Please ensure that the content presented in the video (images, footage, music, audio, logos, *etc.*) has all necessary copyright assignments. Submissions funded by commercial companies must be identified in the disclaimer at the start of the presentation.

Authors can use computer cameras, smartphones, or other devices to create video abstracts. Make sure your camera is placed at eye level and adjust the camera at the proper angle. When recording video with a smartphone, place the phone in a horizontal position, not vertical.

2.3.5.2 Technical Specifications

All video abstracts will be assessed by the editorial team. The technical specifications are as follows:

- Format: .mov, .mp4, .avi (.mp4 is preferred)
- Maximum file size: 1 GB
- Up to 5 minutes in duration
- Aspect ratio: 4:3, deinterlaced (16:9 is also acceptable)

Please include a written transcript (editable file format) of your video material to ensure that your video is accessible to all.

2.3.5.3 Submission Guidelines

You can submit your video abstract to editorialoffice@cardiovascularaging.com via WeTransfer or Google Drive as soon as your paper is accepted for publication. You can also submit it in the Video abstract section when submitting the proofread manuscript in Mesas system.

If you have any questions about the video abstract, please contact us.

2.4 Manuscript Format

2.4.1 File Format

Manuscript files can be in DOC and DOCX formats and should not be locked or protected.

2.4.2 Length



The word limit is specified in the item "Types of Manuscripts". There are no restrictions on the number of figures or the number of supporting documents. Authors are encouraged to present and discuss their findings concisely. A typical original research article should not contain more than 10,000 words and 8 display items (figures and tables).

2.4.3 Language

Manuscripts must be written in English.

2.4.4 Multimedia Files

The journal supports manuscripts with multimedia files. The requirements are listed as follows:

- Video or audio files are only acceptable in English. The presentation and introduction should be easy to understand. The frames should be clear, and the speech speed should be moderate.
- A brief overview of the video or audio files should be given in the manuscript text.
- The video or audio files should be limited to a size of up to 500 MB.
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9.1 Initial check

9.1.1 Initial manuscript check

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The Journal of Cardiovascular Aging Editorial Office

Suite 1504, Plaza A, Xi'an National Digital Publishing Base, No. 996 Tiangu 7th Road, Gaoxin District, Xi'an 710077, Shaanxi, China.

Tel: +86 (0)29 8954 0089

Wen Zhang

Managing Editor

editorialoffice@cardiovascularaging.com