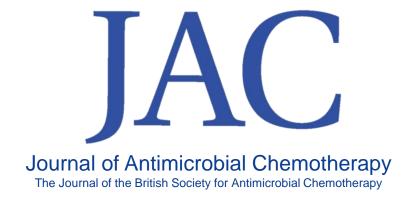
Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy



Are authors and journals on the same page?

J Peter Donnelly BSc PhD FRCPath Editor in Chief



Some metrics





A joint enterprise

Journal

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

Established in 1975





A joint enterprise

Journal

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

Established in 1975

Owner

British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy





A joint enterprise

Journal

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

Publisher

Established in 1975

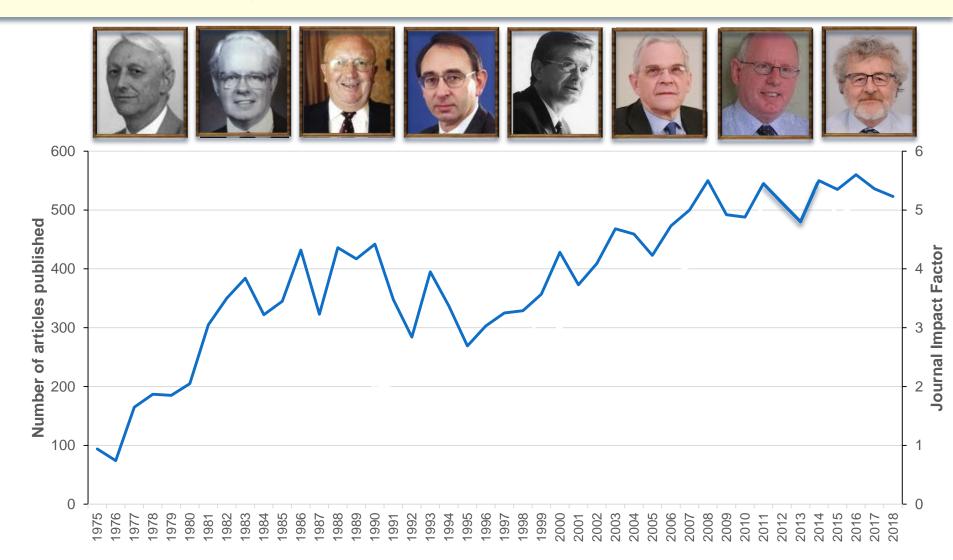
Owner

Oxford University Press British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy



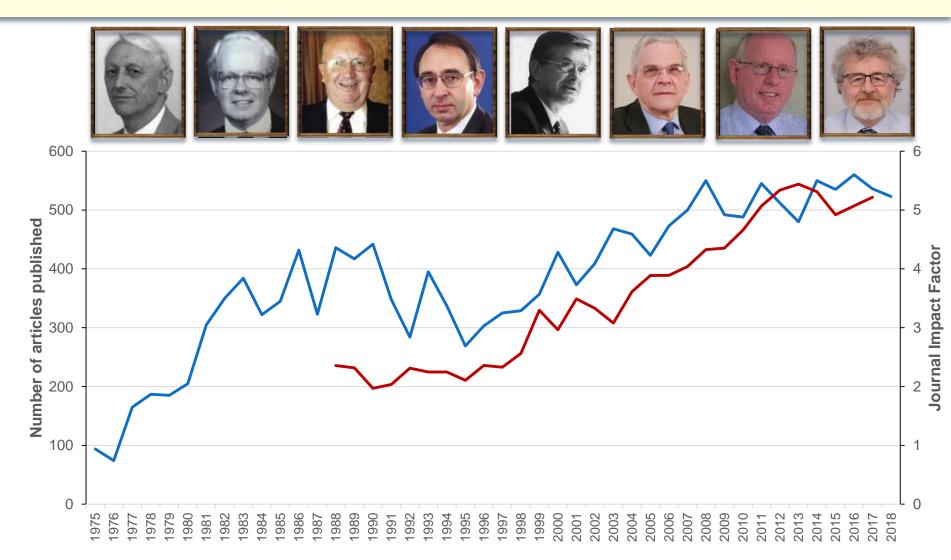


EiCs through the years



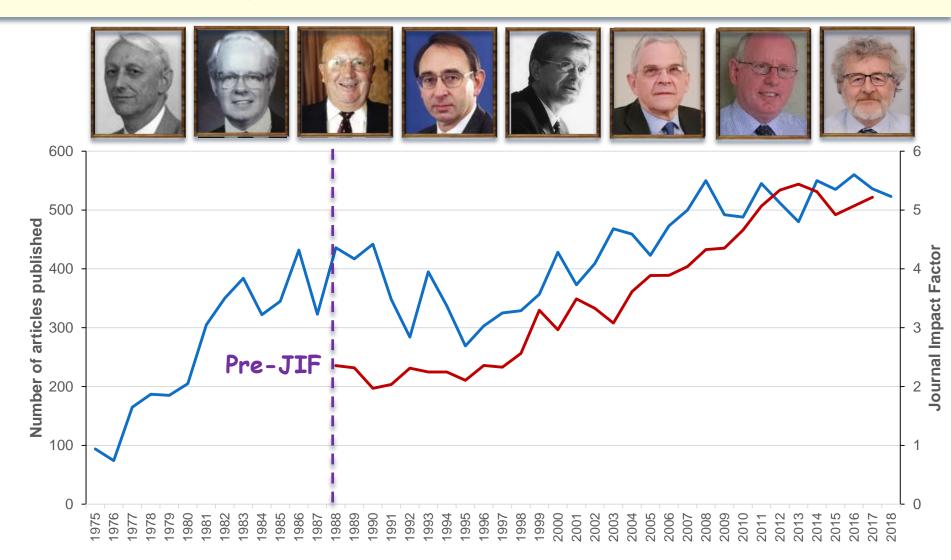


EiCs through the years





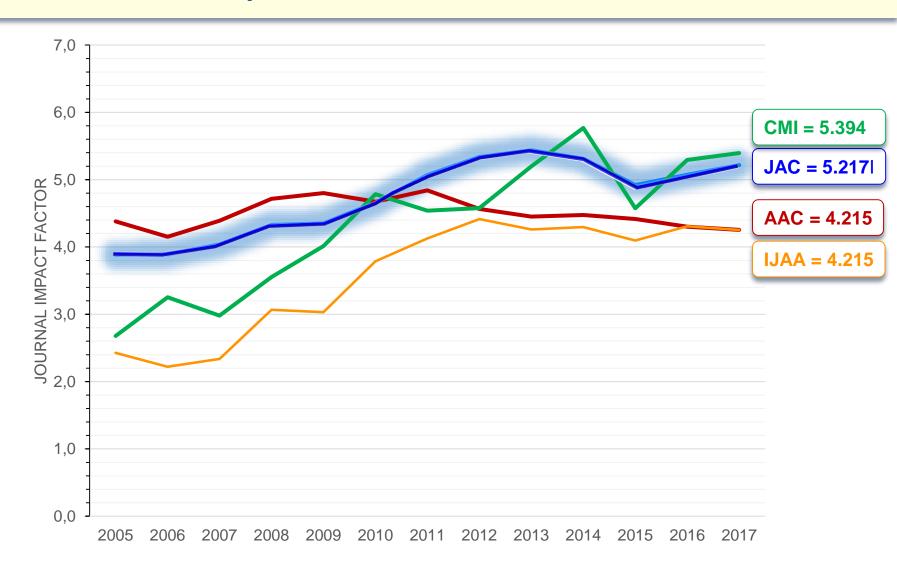
EiCs through the years

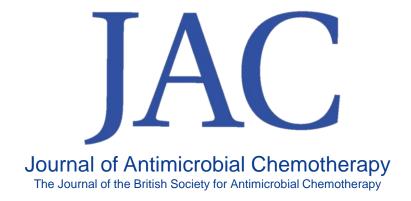






Journal impact factors



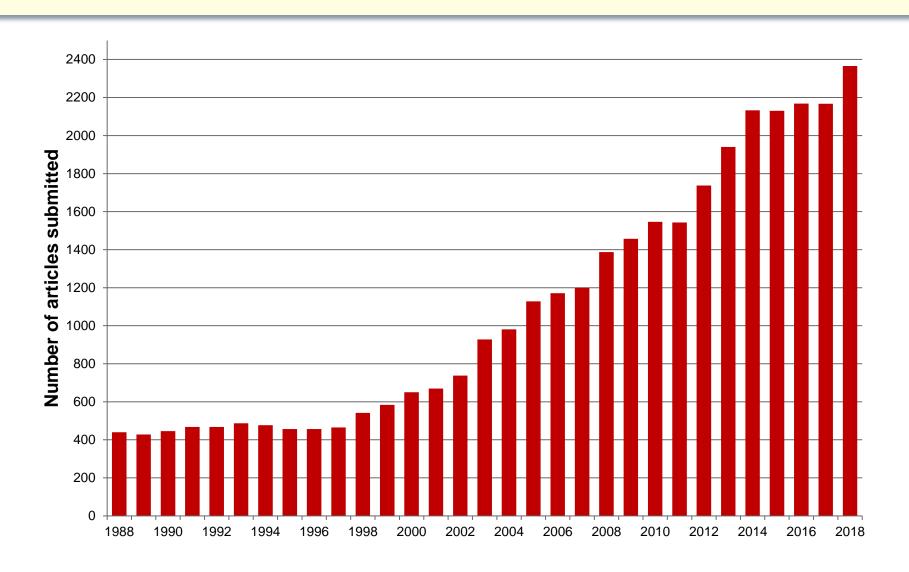


Submissions





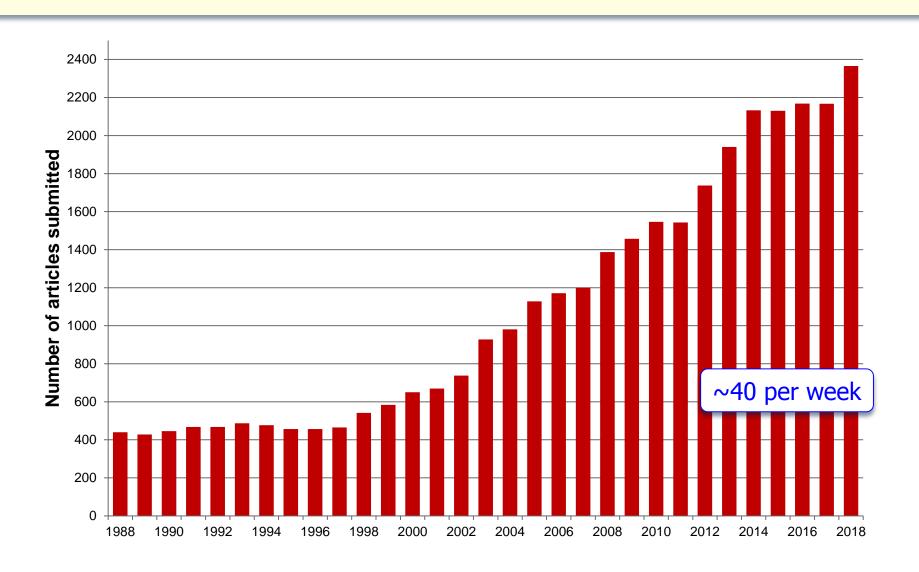
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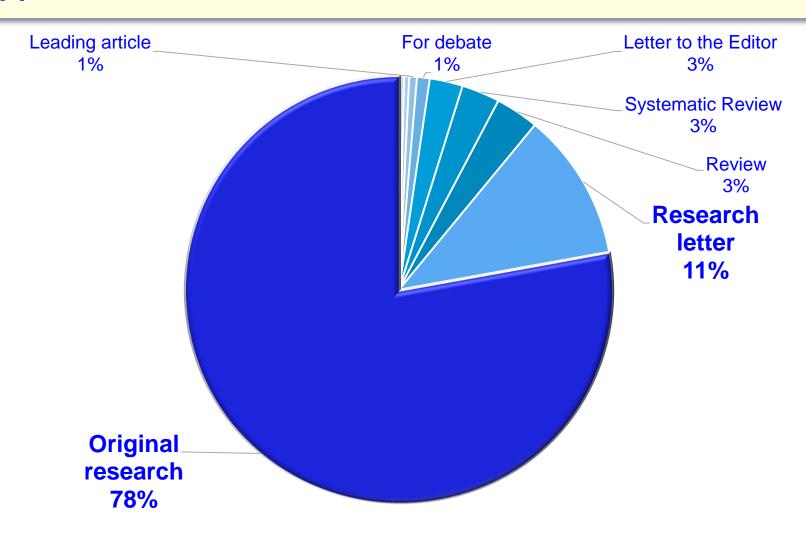
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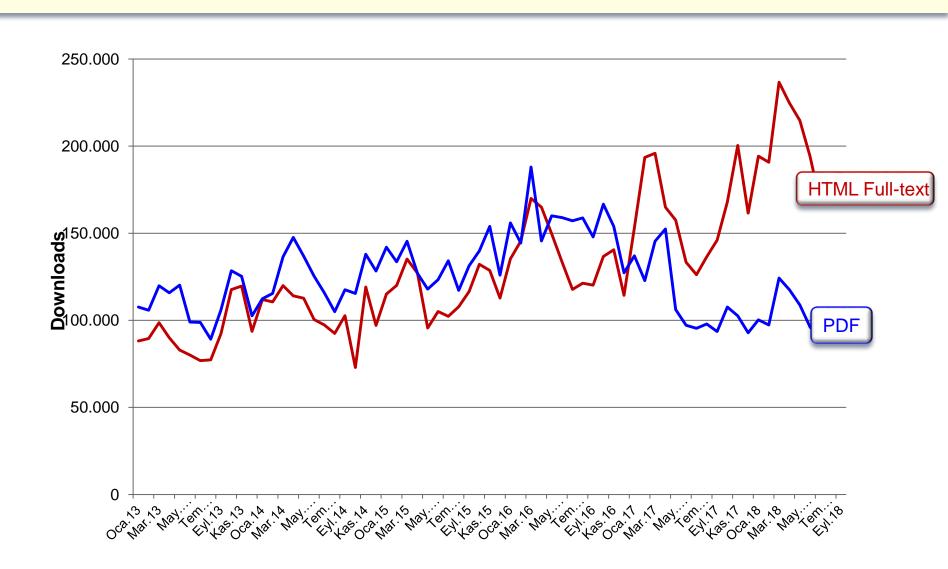
Types of articles - 2018







Downloaded articles - 2018





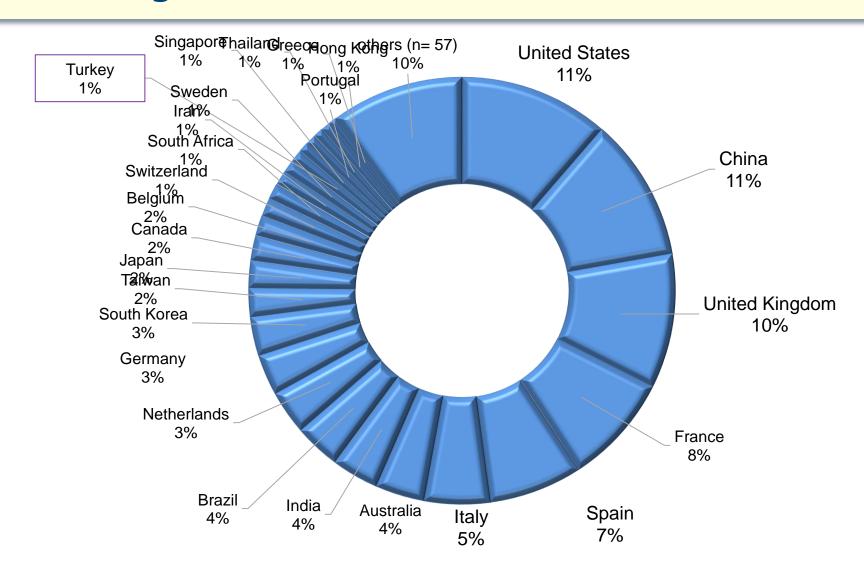


JAC is global





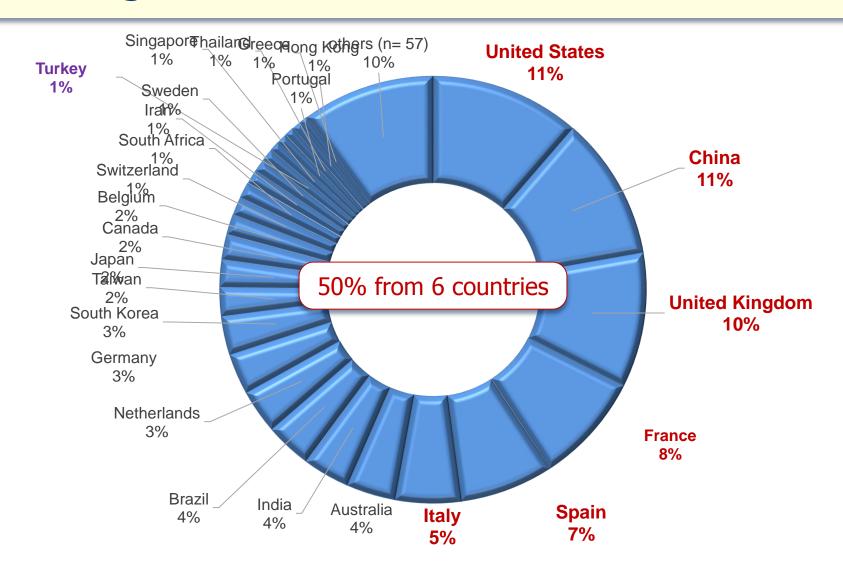
Origin of articles submitted - 2018

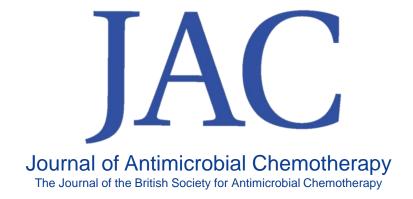






Origin of articles submitted - 2018





Authorship









The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on EACH of the following 4 criteria:

 Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work





- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content



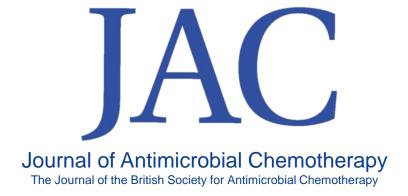


- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work
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- Final approval of the version to be published





- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work
- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content
- Final approval of the version to be published
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

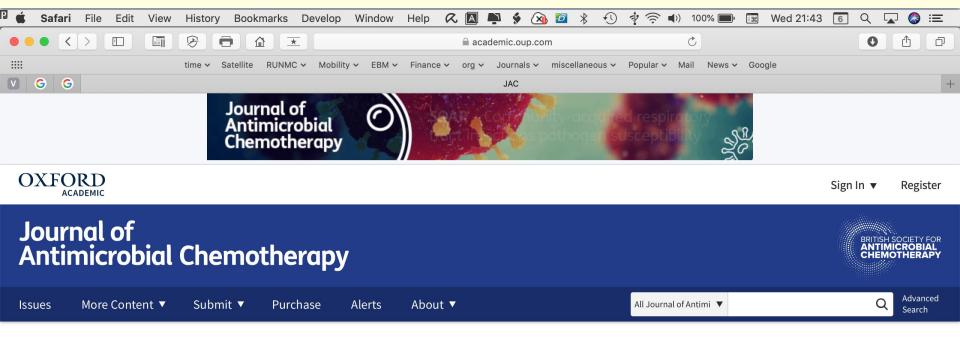


Instructions for authors





JAC homepage





Latest IssueVolume 74, Issue 3
Display a menu

Impact Factor
5.217
5 year Impact Factor
5.173

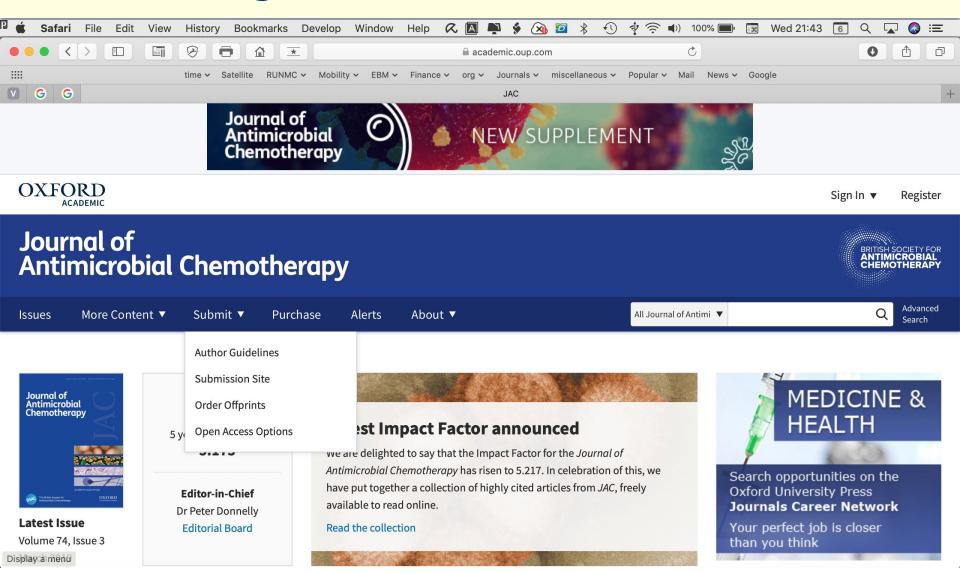
Editor-in-Chief
Dr Peter Donnelly
Editorial Board





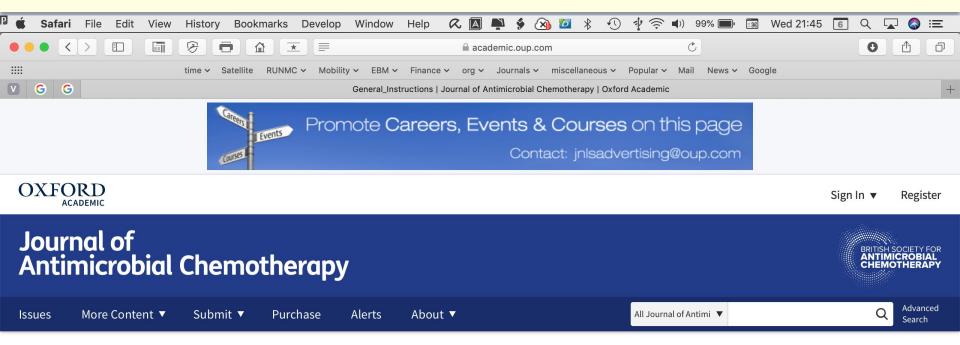












Instructions for Authors

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL EDITORIAL OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION PROCESSING OF PAPERS
Where to submit Article types and format Peer review Proofs

Late Contact Contac









BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Background

The *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy* was founded in 1975 by the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (BSAC) as part of its mission to facilitate the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in the field of antimicrobial chemotherapy. Proceeds from the Journal are used by the BSAC to further these objectives. Articles are published continuously online in JAC Advance Access and assembled into monthly printed and online issues. The Journal has an Impact Factor of 5.217 (2017).







BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Aims

The Journal publishes articles that further knowledge and advance the science and application of antimicrobial chemotherapy with antibiotics and antifungal, antiviral and antiprotozoal agents. The Journal publishes primarily in human medicine, and articles in veterinary medicine likely to have an impact on global health.







BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Scope

The Journal particularly welcomes manuscripts on:

- the practice of evidence-based medicine relating to antimicrobials (clinical trials, systematic reviews and meta-analyses)
- antimicrobial treatment (pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and prescribing practices)
- the action of antimicrobial agents and the mechanisms, genetics and epidemiology of antimicrobial resistance
- antimicrobial stewardship
- the genetic basis of antimicrobial resistance







BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Scope

In addition, the Journal is very keen to publish articles that:

- offer evidence-based synthesis of knowledge and data useful for clinical practice
- analyse, reflect and comment on the current state of the art and practice
- consolidate our knowledge of antimicrobial agents and their use
- consider the future of antimicrobial chemotherapy







BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Scope

The Journal will consider publishing articles on:

- new approaches to improving antimicrobial chemotherapy
- new compounds provided evidence is offered of selective antimicrobial activity and comparative cytotoxicity data
- previously unreported antimicrobial activity relating to a marketed drug product but such studies must take into account the exposure to the drug that can be safely achieved with clinically acceptable doses
- articles reporting the activity of bacteriophages







BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE JOURNAL

Scope

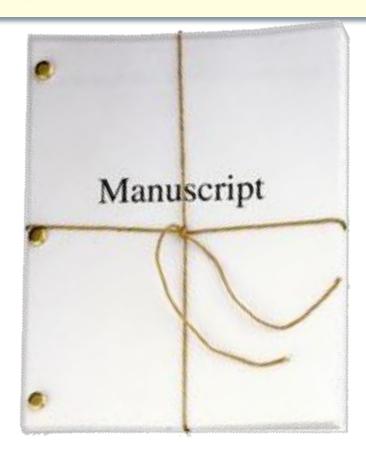
The Journal will not usually consider publishing material on:

- the chemical synthesis or characterization of compounds. These are better suited to chemistry journals.
- the use and activity of biocides or disinfectants. These require specialist methodology and are generally better suited to more specialist journals.
- the process of turning antimicrobials into a medication i.e. pharmaceutics.
 These are better suited to a pharmacy journal
- drug stability studies
- naturally occurring substances or extracts that exhibit antimicrobial activity but for which no specific active ingredient has been chemically defined





The filtering process







The filtering process







The filtering process







The filtering process







The filtering process

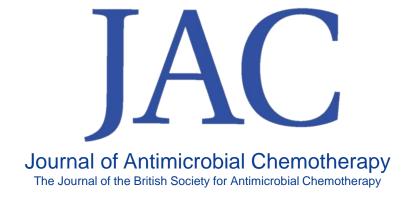






The filtering process



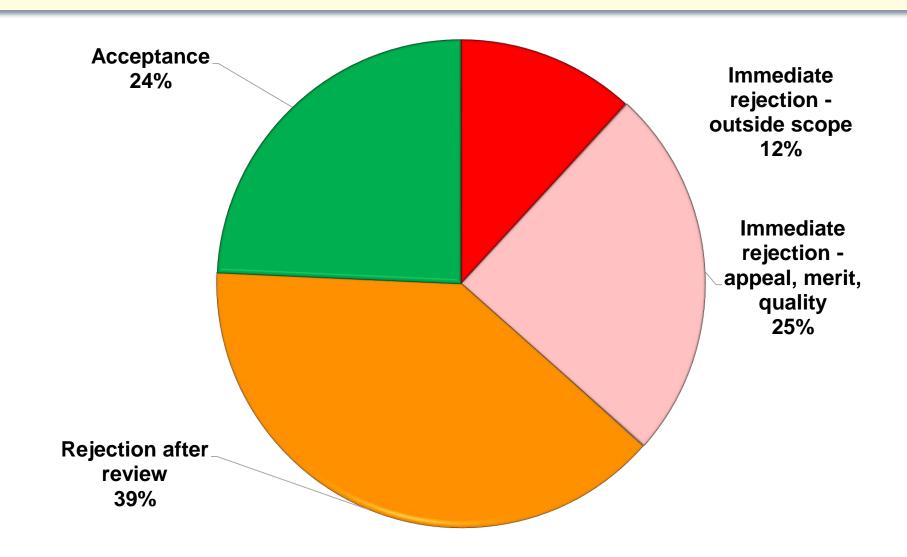


Fate of submissions





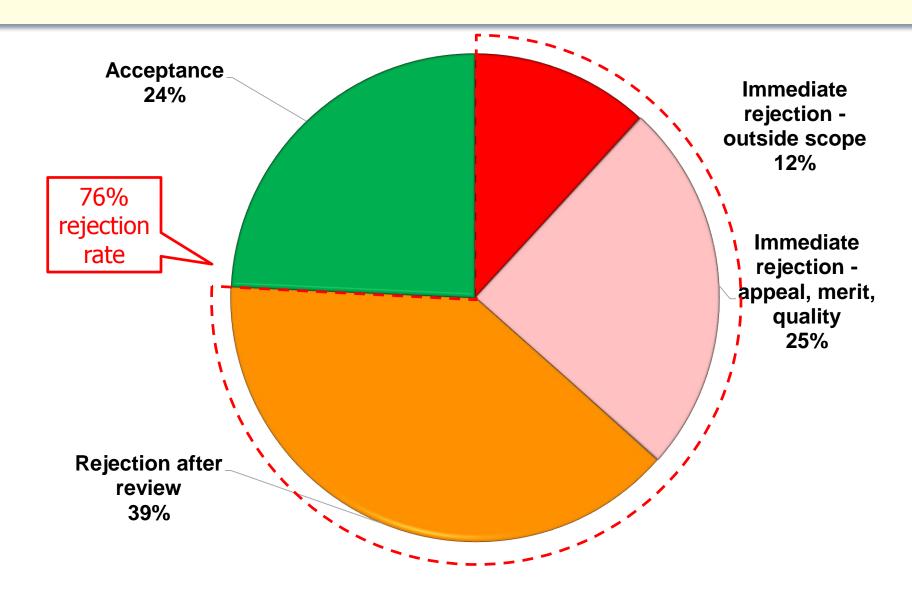
Fate of submissions





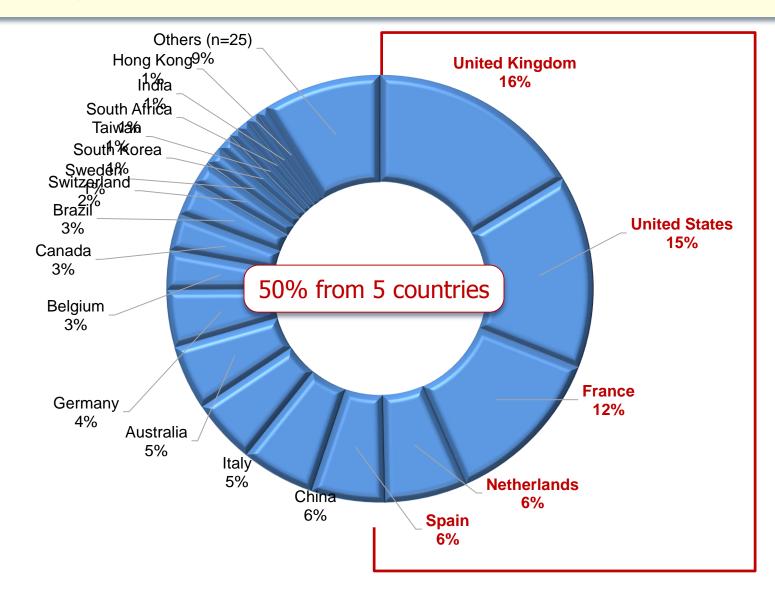


Fate of submissions - 2018



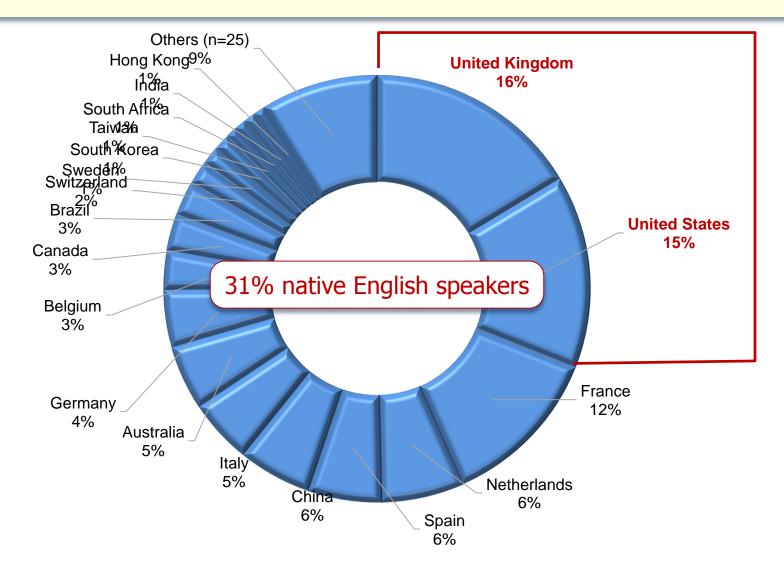


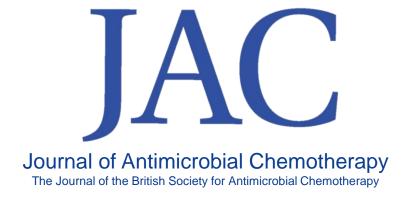
Origin of articles published





Origin of articles published





Editorial management





Editorial tree







Editorial tree







The manuscript

Molecular structure of Nucleic Acids

WATSON, J. D. & CRICK, F. H. C.

Medical Research Council Unit for the Study of Molecular Structure of Biological Systems, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid

We wish to suggest a structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid (D.N.A.). This structure has novel features which are of considerable biological interest.

A structure for nucleic acid has already been proposed by Pauling and Corey1. They kindly made their manuscript available to us in advance of publication. Their model consists of three intertwined chains, with the phosphates near the fibre axis, and the bases on the outside. In our opinion, this structure is unsatisfactory for two reasons: (1) We believe that the material which gives the Xray diagrams is the salt, not the free acid. Without the acidic hydrogen atoms it is not clear what forces would hold the structure together, especially as the negatively charged phosphates near the axis will repel each other. (2) Some of the van der Waals distances appear to be too small.

Another three-chain structure has also been suggested by Fraser (in the press). In his model the phosphates are on the outside and the bases on the inside, linked together by hydrogen bonds. This structure as described is rather ill-defined, and for this reason we shall not comment on it.

We wish to put forward a radically different structure for the salt of deoxyribose nucleic acid. This structure has two helical chains each coiled round the same axis (see diagram). We have made the usual chemical assumptions, namely, that each chain consists of phosphate diester groups joining &-D-deoxyribofuranose residues with 3',5' linkages. The two chains (but not their bases) are related by a dyad perpendicular to the fibre axis. Both chains follow right- handed helices, but owing to the dyad the sequences of the atoms in the two chains run in opposite directions. Each chain loosely resembles Furberg's2 model No. 1; that is, the bases are on the inside of the helix and the phosphates on the outside. The configuration of the sugar and the atoms near it is close to Furberg's 'standard configuration', the sugar being roughly perpendicular to the attached base. There is a residue on each every 3.4 A. in the Z-direction. We have assumed an angle of 36° between adjacent residues in the same chain, so that the structure repeats after 10 residues on each chain, that is, after 34 A. The distance of a phosphorus atom from the fibre axis is 10 A. As the phosphates are on the outside, cations have easy access to them.

The structure is an open one, and its water content is rather

ests a possible copying mechanism for

ructure, including the conditions assumed in r with a set of co-ordinates for the atoms,

s we would expect the bases to tilt so

cucture is the manner in which the two the purine and pyrimidine bases. The pendicular to the fibre axis. They are single base from one chain being base from the other chain, so that the dentical Z-co-ordinates. One of the ne other a pyrimidine for bonding to re made as follows : purine position 1 burine position 6 to pyrimidine

ases only occur in the structure in the orms (that is, with the keto rather) it is found that only specific pairs These pairs are : adenine (purine) and quanine (purine) with cytosine

ne forms one member of a pair, on assumptions the other member must be nine and cytosine. The sequence of not appear to be restricted in any ic pairs of bases can be formed, it of bases on one chain is given, then nain is automatically determined.

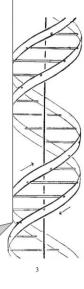
ally3.4 that the ratio of the amounts the ration of quanine to cytosine, are for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

build this structure with a ribose ribose, as the extra oxygen atom would als contact. The previously published nucleic acid are insufficient for a ire. So far as we can tell, it is experimental data, but it must be it has been checked against more exact given in the following communications. ails of the results presented there re, which rests mainly though not imental data and stereochemical

e that the specific pairing we have

indebted to Dr. Jerry Donohue for sm, especially on interatomic stimulated by a knowledge of the ished experimental results and ideas R. E. Franklin and their co-workers one of us (J. D. W.) has been aided by nal Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

ammatic. The two ribbons symbolize the and the horizonal rods the pairs of ether. The vertical line marks the









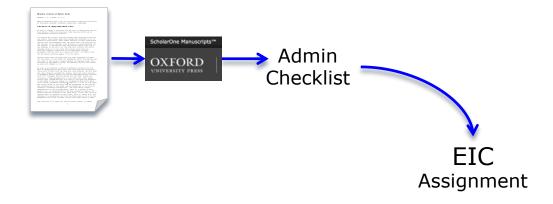






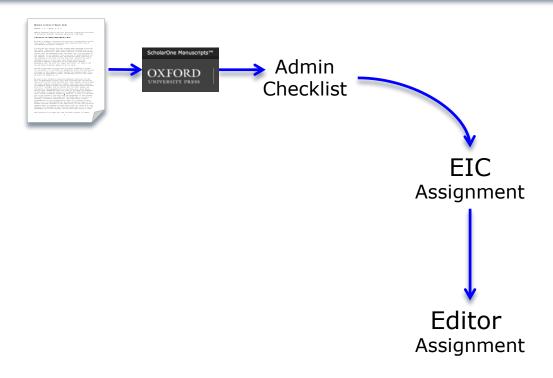






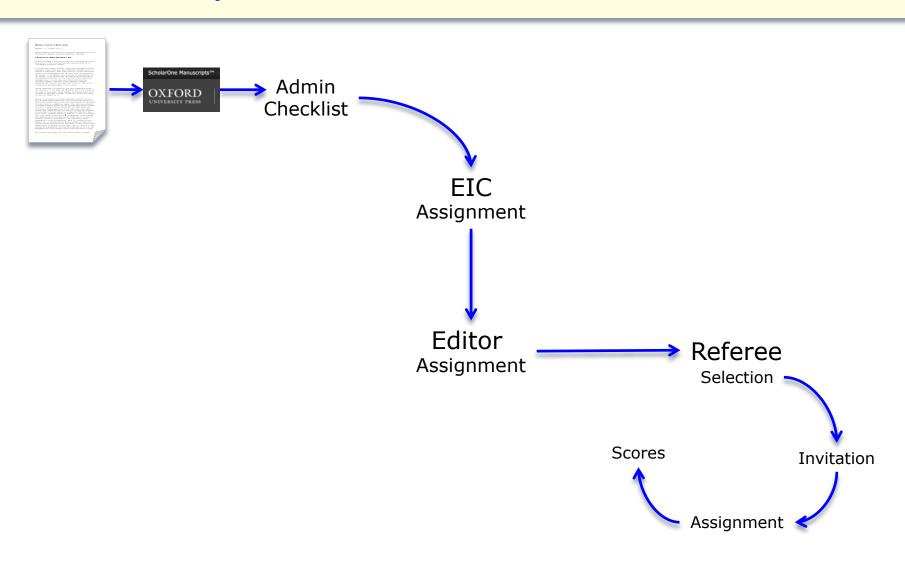






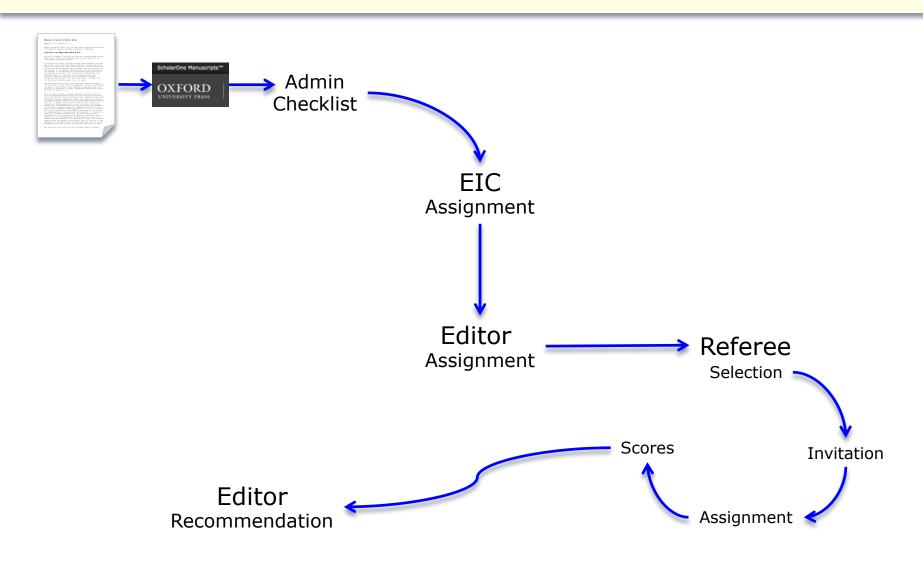






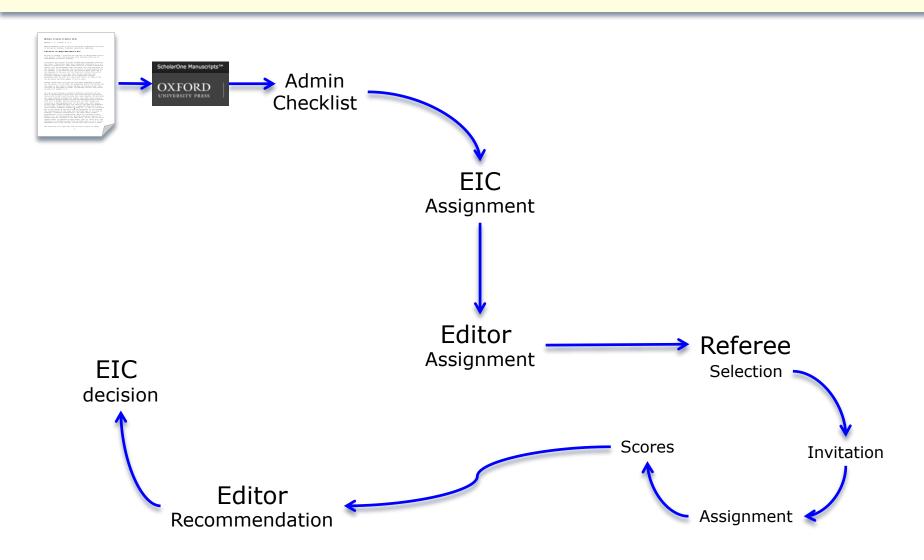






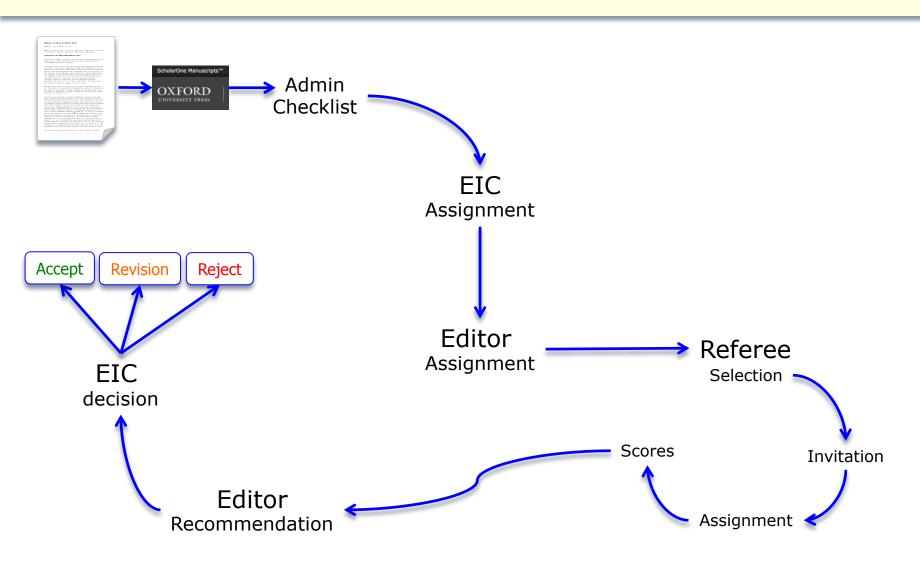






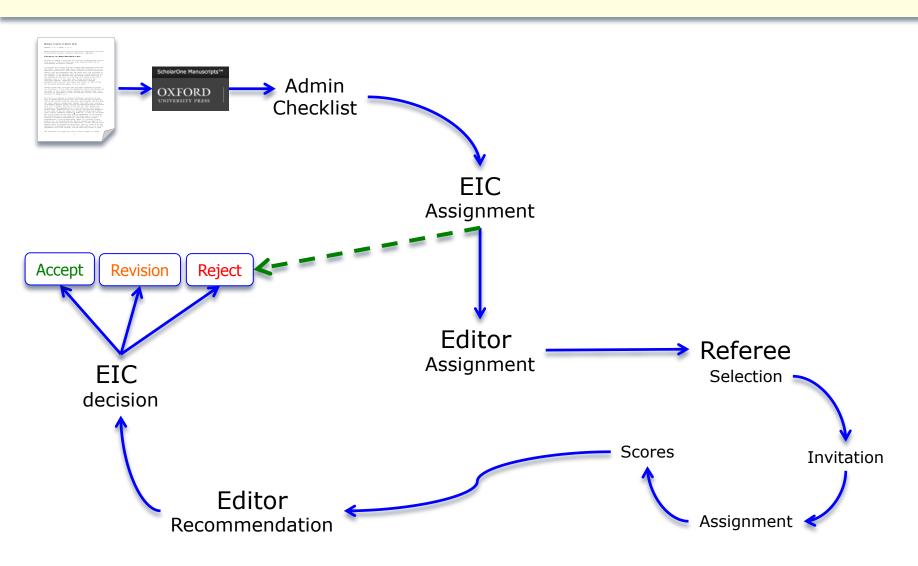








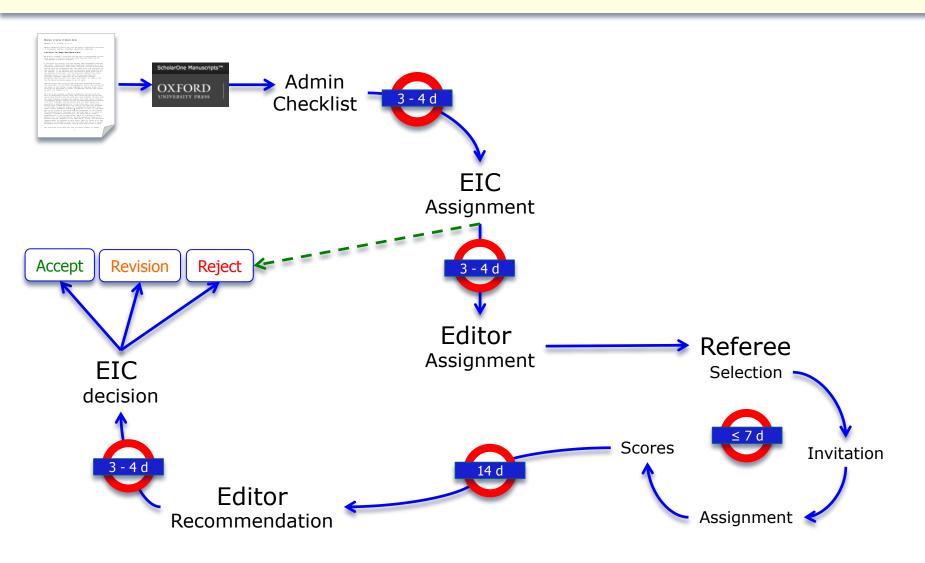








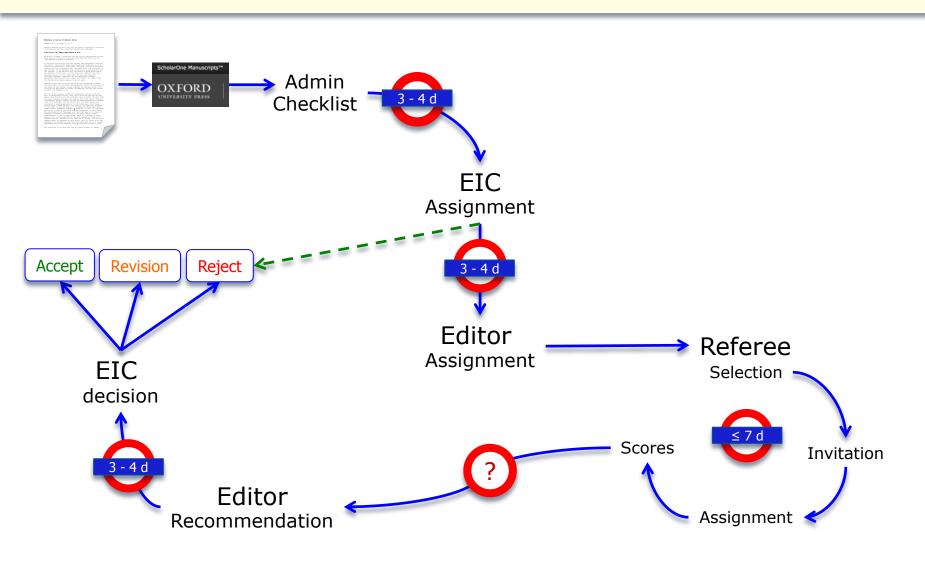
Editorial process – times taken







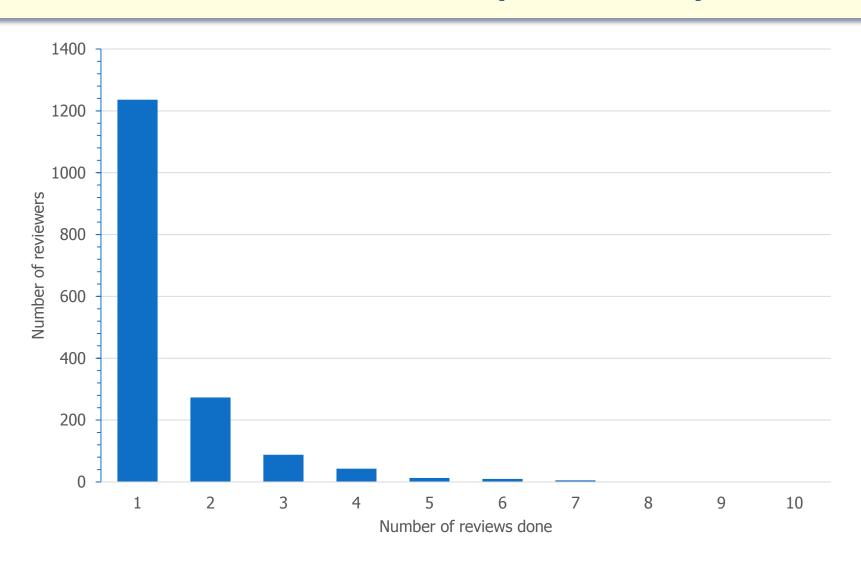
Editorial process – times taken







Peer reviewers - 2017 (n = 1,671)







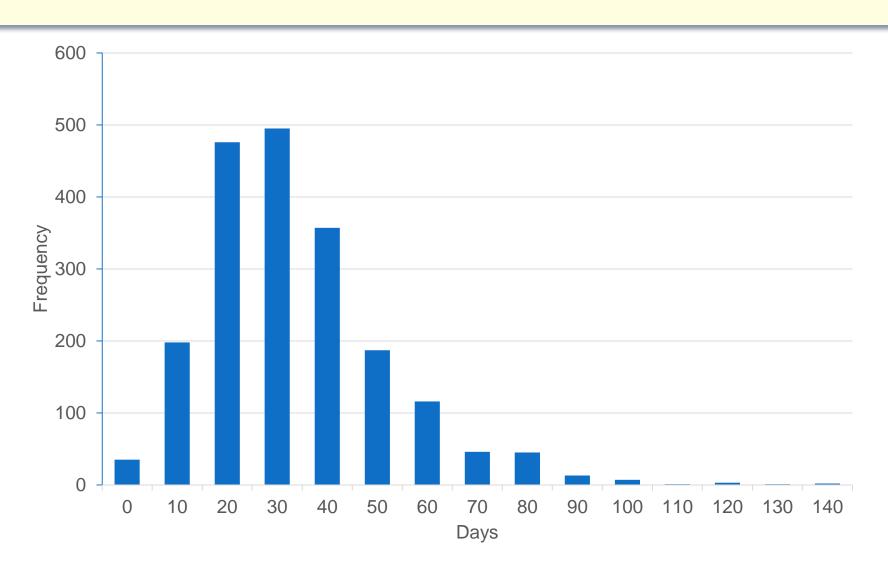
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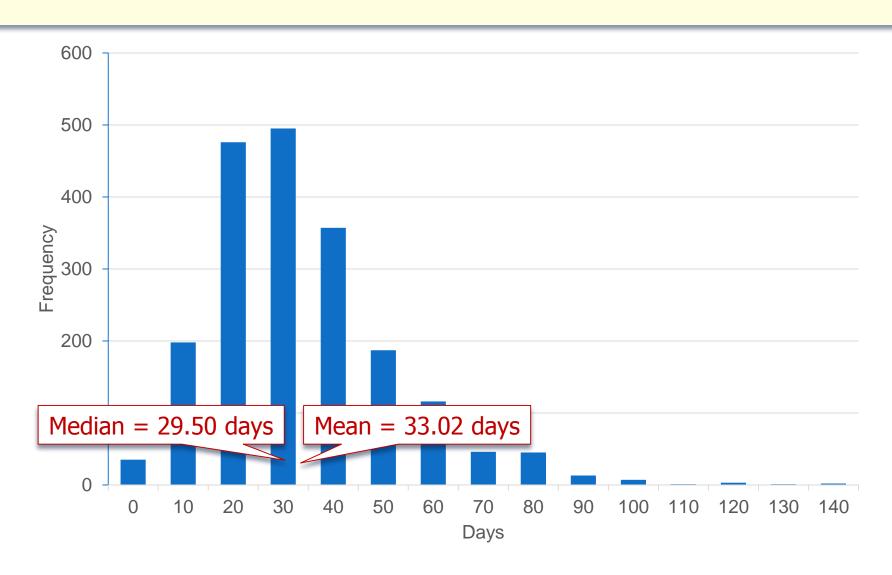
Overall time to first decision - 2018







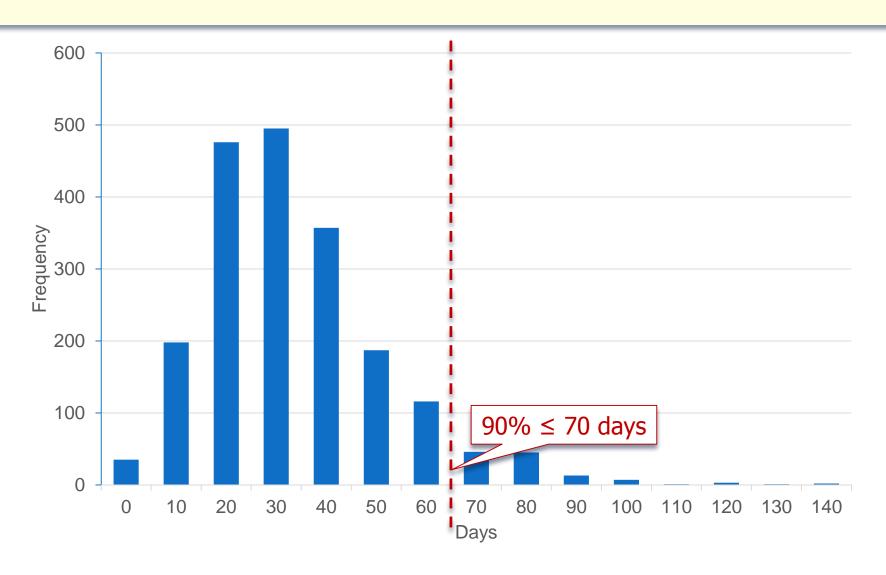
Overall time to first decision - 2018





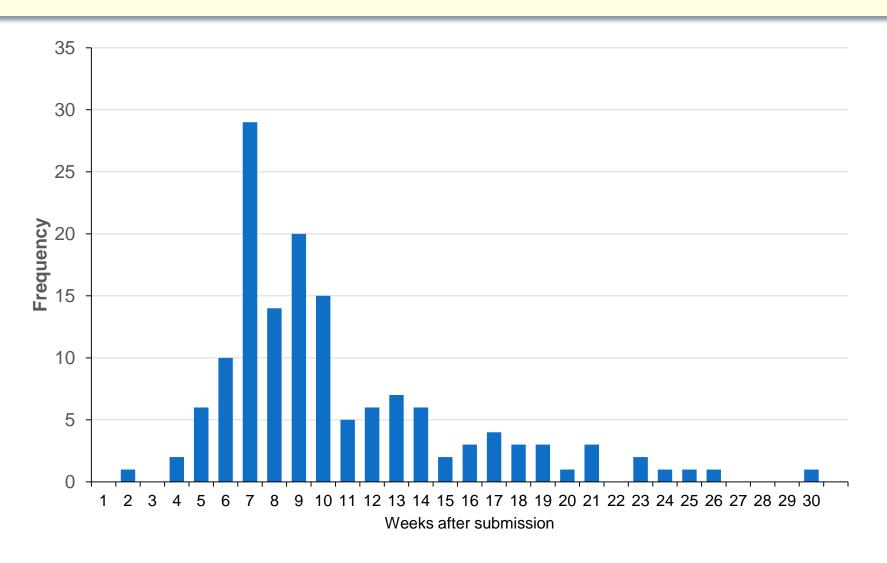


Overall time to first decision - 2018



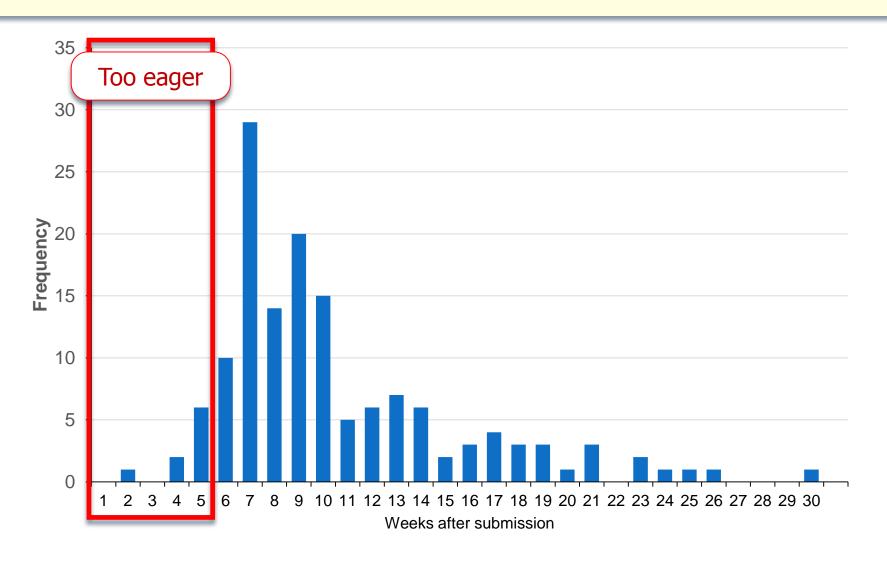






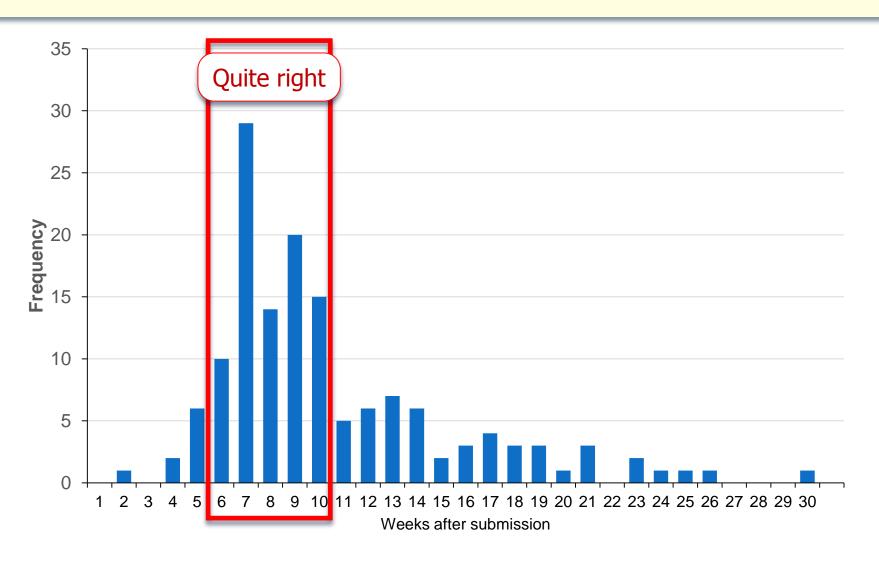






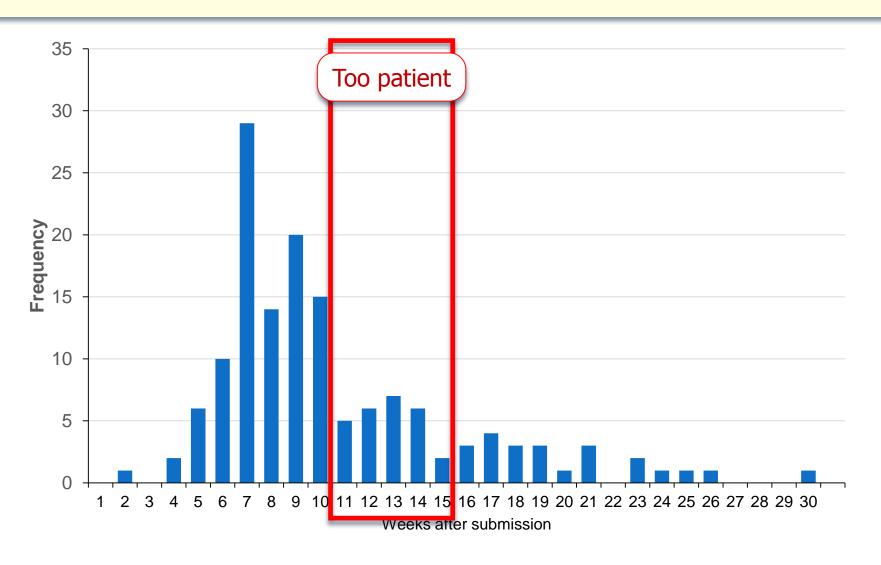






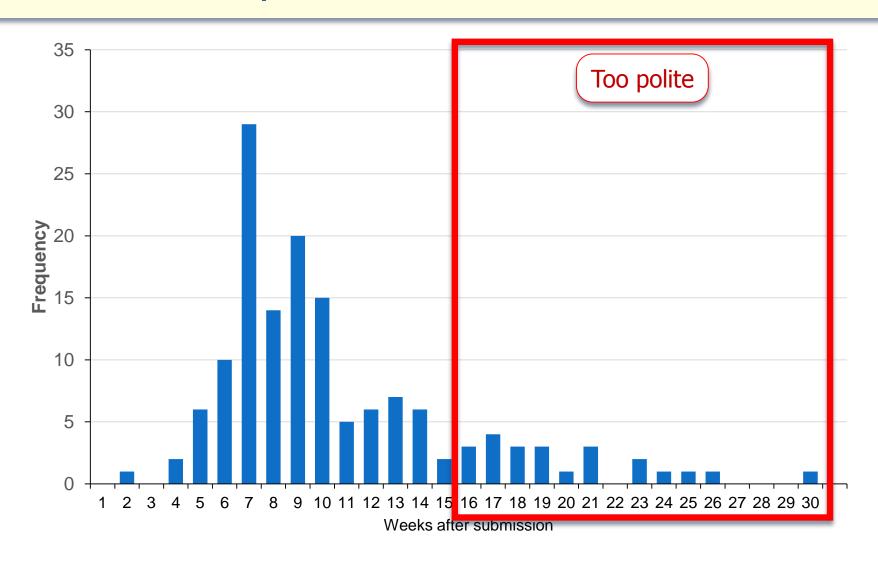






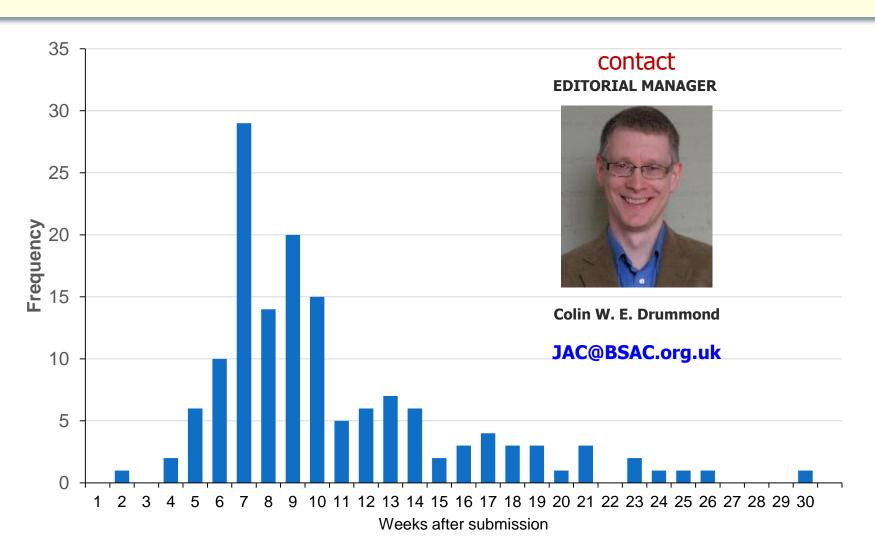


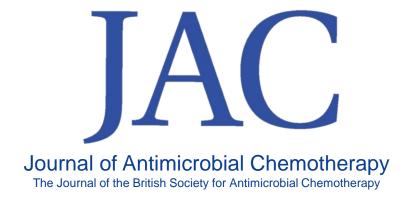












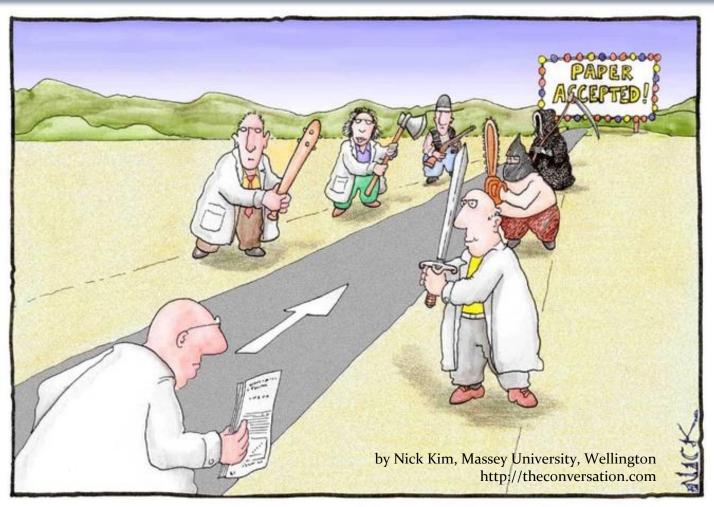
Challenges

Authorship





Peer review – author's perspective



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."















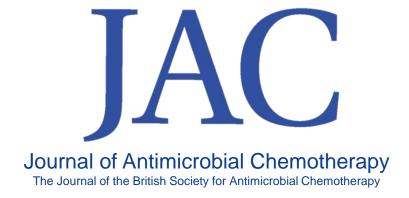












Challenges

Authorship disputes





Authorship disputes

















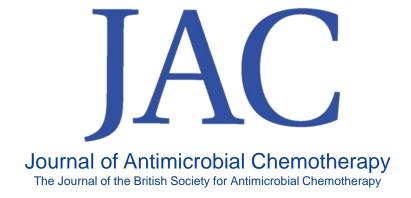












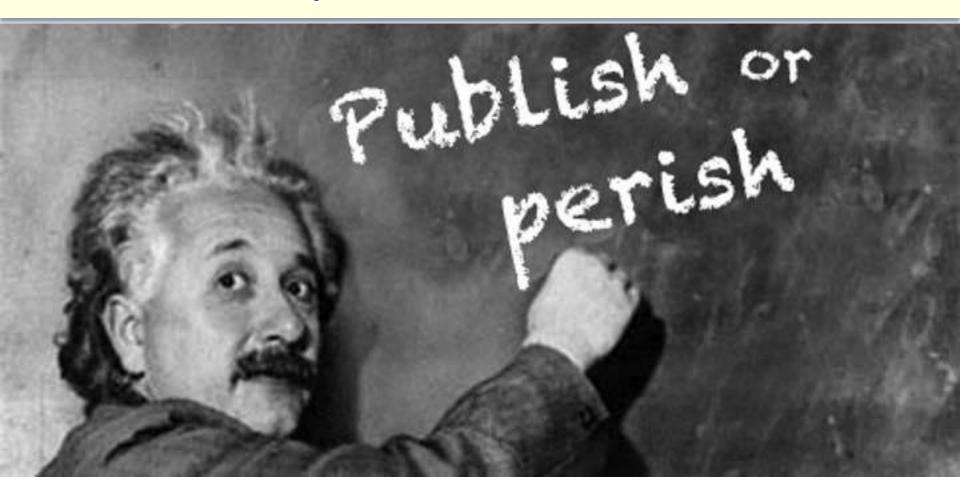
Challenges

Personal metrics





Publish or perish







Journal Impact Factor - 2017





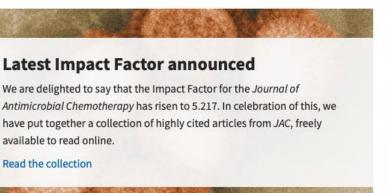
Measuring performance of the journal





Volume 74, Issue 3 March 2019 Impact Factor
5.217
5 year Impact Factor
5.173

Editor-in-Chief
Dr Peter Donnelly
Editorial Board









Measuring performance of the journal





Latest Issue Volume 74, Issue 3 March 2019 Impact Factor
5.217

5 year Impact Factor
5.173

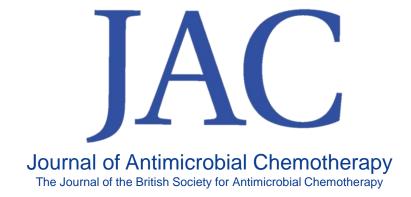
Editor-in-Chief
Dr Peter Donnelly
Editorial Board

Latest Impact Factor appounded

Latest Impact Factor announced

"While the Impact Factor provides a useful measure to show JAC's standing among other similar journals it should never be used for measuring a given authors scientific contribution to the field."





Challenges

Plan S







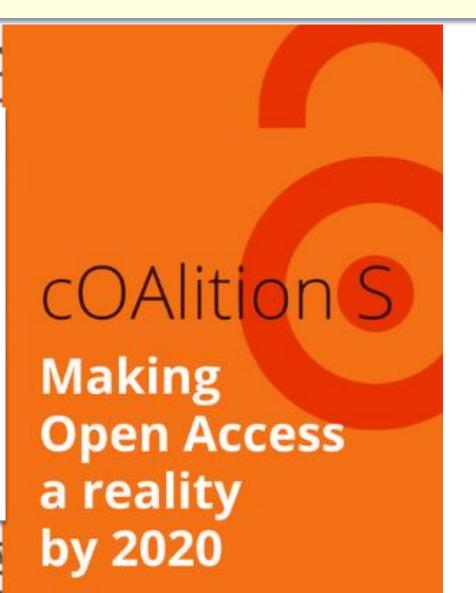






The key principle is as follows:

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European councils research and funding bodies, must published in compliant Open Access Journals on compliant Open Access Platforms."









Brussels 20th February 2019 PRESS RELEASE

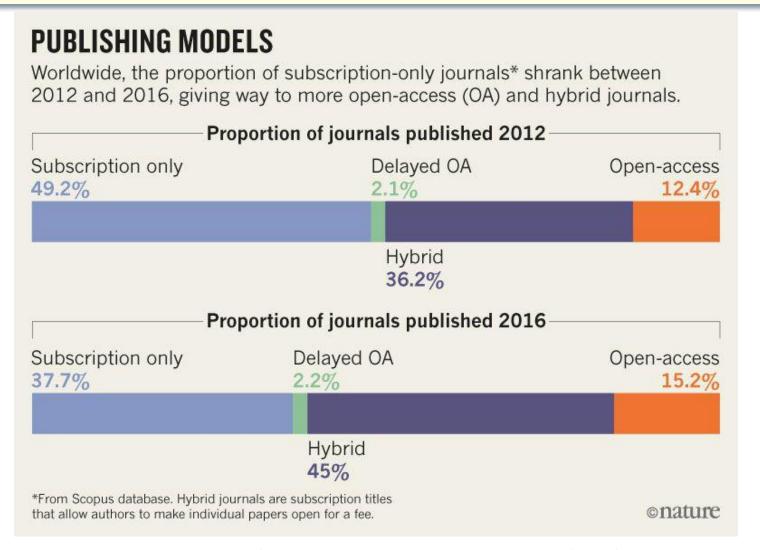
Over 600 individuals and organisations provided feedback to cOAlition S on the implementation guidance of Plan S. Originating from over 40 countries, respondents providing feedback include researchers, librarians and libraries, publishers and editors, universities, learned societies, research funders and performers, and other interested citizens and organisations.







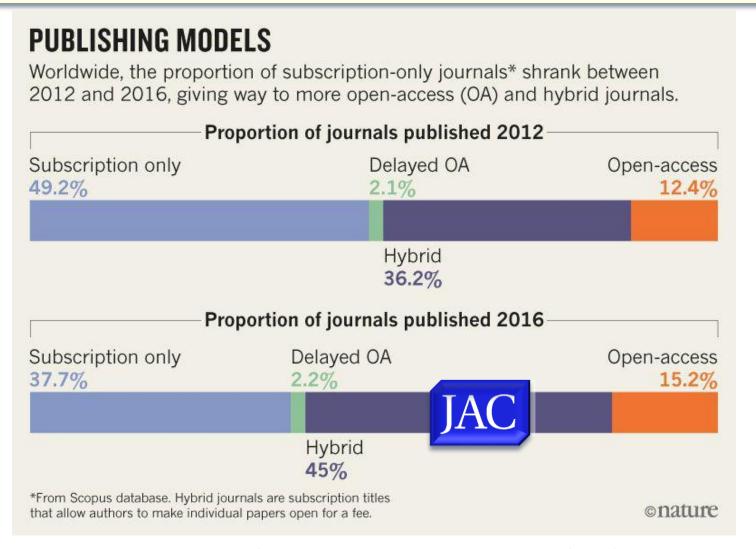
Current publishing models







Current publishing models









Journals A to Z

Journals by Subject ▼

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OUP operates two different open access models:

- An optional open access model (Oxford Open) for the majority of our journals. Please see the individual journal home pages to find out whether they offer optional open access.
- OUP also publish fully open access journals







Open access publication fees (excluding taxes)

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International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents (Hybrid) USD 3000

BSAC

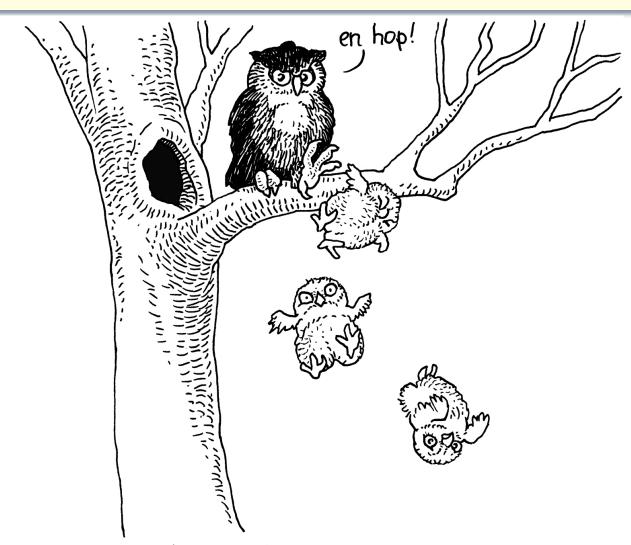
Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (Hybrid)

USD 2800 - 3200









M3

- pleidooi voor snelle overstap naar 'open access' -





Journal of Antimicrobial Cheotherapy



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Editors

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Chris Longshaw

Kate Gould

Tracey Guise

OUP Phil Bishop

Emma Welsh



Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

A Journal of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

J Peter Donnelly

Editor-in-Chief

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