

JNET Journal of Neuroendovascular Therapy

Instructions to Authors

JNET Journal of Neuroendovascular Therapy is the official journal of the Japanese Society for Neuroendovascular Therapy.

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1. Aims and Scope

JNET Journal of Neuroendovascular Therapy is a peer reviewed, open access journal that publishes significant and novel contributions in neuroendovascular therapy. The journal, which is supported by The Japanese Society for Neuroendovascular Therapy (JSNET), aims to facilitate communication and progress in the field of neurointervention worldwide. Article types include Original Articles, Case Reports, Technical Notes, Anatomical Imaging Articles, Review Articles and Letters to the Editor.

The journal publishes articles related to neuroendovascular therapy in the fields of general medicine, social medicine, clinical medicine, and related subjects. Articles can take basic, experimental, applied, or clinical approaches, and the journal welcomes articles that present work at the interface of these areas.

The journal provides its authors with rapid but rigorous peer review. Articles are available freely online as soon as they are published and are collated into issues 12 times a year. They are a vital resource for the journal's broad global audience of researchers and clinicians.

2. Manuscript Types

The journal welcomes six manuscript types, all of which are subject to peer review. Information about the structure, length limits and other aspects of each type is provided in the 'Manuscript Preparation' section.

2-1. Original Articles

Original Articles report original investigations and provide conclusive evidence that supports insightful interpretation.

2-2. Review Articles

Review Articles summarize recent developments on specific topics.

2-3. Case Reports

Case Reports briefly describe one or two clinical cases that are of interest, are unique, or have significant educational value in the field of neuroendovascular therapy.

2-4. Technical Notes

Technical Notes briefly report on a new technique or procedure, modification of a certain technique, or new equipment in the field of neuroendovascular therapy.

2-5. Anatomical Imaging Articles

Anatomical Imaging Articles consist of figures, illustrations, or photographs that provide descriptive information regarding important vascular anatomy for neuroendovascular therapy, with little text. Anatomical Imaging Articles do not contain data or analysis.

2-6. Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor are brief, constructive commentaries in response to recently published articles in *JNET*.

3. Journal & Ethics Policies

JNET upholds the highest standards in scholarly publishing.

Before submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors must ensure that they have read and complied with the journal's policies. The journal reserves the right to reject without review, or retract, any manuscript that the Editor believes may not comply with these policies.

The responsibilities of the journal's authors, editors, reviewers, and publisher regarding research and publication ethics are described in full below.

Submission to the journal implies that the manuscript has not been previously published (in part or in whole, in any language), is not in press, and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Authors must inform the editors if any related manuscripts are under consideration, in press, or published elsewhere. The availability of a manuscript on a publicly accessible preprint server does not constitute prior publication (see '3-3. Preprints').

If authors choose to submit their manuscript elsewhere before a final decision has been made on its suitability for publication in *JNET*, they should first withdraw it from the journal.

3-1. Submission

JNET welcomes manuscript submissions from authors based anywhere in the world.

Submission of a manuscript to the journal implies that all authors: have approved it, warrant it is factual, have agreed to its submission, and have the right to publish it.

3-2. Originality

Submission to the journal implies that the manuscript is original work. The journal may use Crossref's Crosscheck plagiarism software to screen manuscripts for unoriginal content. By submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors agree to this screening. Any manuscript with an unacceptable level of unoriginal material may be rejected or retracted at the editors' discretion.

3-3. Preprints

To support the wide dissemination of research, the journal encourages authors to post their research manuscripts on community-recognized preprint servers, either before or alongside submission to the journal. This policy applies only to the original version of a manuscript that describes primary research. Any version of a manuscript that has been revised in response to reviewers' comments, accepted for publication, or published in the journal should not be posted on a preprint server. Instead, forward links to the published manuscript may be posted on the preprint server.

Authors should retain copyright in their work when posting to a preprint server.

3-4. Scooping

When assessing the novelty of a manuscript submitted to the journal, the editors will not be influenced by other manuscripts that are posted on community-recognized preprint servers after the date of submission to *JNET* (or after the date of posting on a preprint server, if the manuscript is submitted to the journal within 4 months).

3-5. Authorship

Submission to the journal implies that all authors have seen and approved the author list. Changes to the author list after manuscript submission – such as the insertion or removal of author names, or a rearrangement of author order – must be approved by all authors and the editor.

Authors are encouraged to consider the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Recommendations on '[Defining the Role of Authors and Contributors](#)'. The ICMJE recommends that authorship is based on four criteria: making a substantial contribution to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work; drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content; approving the final version of the manuscript for publication; and agreeing to be held accountable for all aspects of the work. Any contributor who has met all four criteria should be an author on the manuscript. Contributors who do not meet all four criteria should not be authors of the manuscript but may be included in the Acknowledgements section instead.

3-6. Image integrity

Authors may digitally manipulate or process images, but only if the adjustments are kept to a minimum, are applied to the entire image, meet community standards, and are clearly described in the manuscript. All images in a manuscript must accurately reflect the original data on which they are based. Authors must not move, remove, add, or enhance individual parts of an image. The editors reserve the right to request original, unprocessed images from the authors. Failure to provide requested images may result in a manuscript being rejected or retracted.

3-7. Reproducing copyrighted material

If a manuscript includes material that is not under the authors' own copyright, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright holder(s) to reproduce it.

If a manuscript includes previously published material, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright owners and the publisher of the original work to reproduce it. The authors must cite the original work and state clearly in their manuscript that they have received permission to reproduce the material.

3-8. Availability of data and materials

Authors must disclose the source of publicly available data and materials, such as public repositories or commercial manufacturers, by including accession numbers or company details in their manuscript, as appropriate.

3-9. Animal/human experimentation

Authors of manuscripts describing experiments involving humans or materials derived from humans must demonstrate that the work was carried out in accordance with the principles embodied in [the Declaration of Helsinki](#), its revisions, and any guidelines approved by the authors' institutions. Where relevant, the authors must include a statement in the Materials and Methods section of their manuscript that describes the procedures for obtaining informed consent from participants regarding participation in the research and publication of the research. Authors must take active measures to ensure that patients and subjects remain unidentifiable from data included in the manuscript, Supplementary Material, and any other databases.

Authors of manuscripts describing experiments involving animals or materials derived from animals must demonstrate that the work was carried out in accordance with the guidelines approved by the authors' institution(s).

Authors should clearly state in the manuscript that the ethics institutional review board of their institution approved this research. To maintain anonymity during the journal's double-blind peer review process, the name of the institution should not be provided in the manuscript upon first submission. If the manuscript is accepted for publication, the institution name and other relevant details should then be included in the revised manuscript.

3-10. Clinical trial registration

The journal adheres to the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) policy on [Clinical Trials Registration](#), which recommends that all clinical trials are registered in a public trials registry at or before the time of first patient enrollment as a condition of consideration for publication. Manuscripts describing clinical trials must include the registration number of the trial and the name of the trial registry.

Clinical trials are defined as any research study that prospectively assigns human participants to one or more interventions to evaluate the effects on outcomes. Purely observational studies do not require registration.

3-11. Reporting guidelines

The journal requires authors to follow the EQUATOR Network's [Reporting Guidelines](#) for health research. Study types include, but are not limited to, randomized trials, observational

studies, systematic reviews, case reports, qualitative research, diagnostic and prognostic studies, economic evaluations, animal pre-clinical studies, and study protocols.

3-12. Author competing interests and conflicts of interest

In the interests of transparency, the journal requires all authors to declare any competing interests or conflicts of interest in relation to their submitted manuscript. A conflict of interest exists when there are actual, perceived, or potential circumstances that could influence an author's ability to conduct or report research impartially. Potential conflicts include (but are not limited to) competing commercial or financial interests, commercial affiliations, consulting roles, or ownership of stock or equity.

Authors must clearly indicate at the time of submission any conflict of interest by submitting an [Author Disclosure](#) of Relevant Financial Relationships, as well as including a Disclosure of Conflict of Interest statement within the manuscript (see section below for more details on the latter requirement).

Authors shall disclose matters in line with the guidelines detailed below; matters relevant within 3 years prior to submission must be disclosed. For items 1, 2, and 3, the interests of authors' spouses, first-degree relatives, or any person sharing an interest with any author must be declared.

- authors (or others, as defined above) who are officers or advisors of companies or for-profit organizations shall report annual remuneration from a single company or organization of 1,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more.
- authors (or others, as defined above) shall report stock ownership in cases where profit (the sum of dividends and profit on sale) from shares of a single company during a one-year period is 1,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more or where they own 5% or more of the total shares.
- authors (or others, as defined above) shall report patent royalties or licensing fees from companies or for-profit organizations in cases where royalties or licensing fees for a single patent are 1,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more per year.
- authors shall report honoraria (such as lecture fees) paid by a company or for-profit organization as compensation for the time or labor of a researcher engaged for conference attendance (presentation) in cases where annual honoraria from a single company or organization are 1,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more.
- authors shall report manuscript fees paid from companies or for-profit organizations as compensation for writing for a pamphlet or other publication in cases where annual manuscript fees from a single company or organization are 500,000 JPY (equivalent) or more.
- authors shall report research funding from companies or for-profit organizations in cases where the total amount of research funding paid for a single instance of clinical research is 2,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more. Authors shall report scholarships (grants) in cases where the total annual amount paid to a single research leader from a single company or organization is 2,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more.
- authors shall report consigned research funding from companies or for-profit organizations in cases where the total amount is 10,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more per year.

- authors shall report chair courses which are funded by 2,000,000 JPY (equivalent) or more per year by a single company or for-profit organization.

Authors should also list all funding sources for their work in the Acknowledgements section of their manuscript.

3-13. Confidentiality

The journal maintains the confidentiality of all unpublished manuscripts. By submitting their manuscript to the journal, the authors warrant that they will keep all correspondence about their manuscript (from the Editorial Office, editors and reviewers) strictly confidential.

3-14. Self-archiving policy

Self-archiving enables authors to deposit a copy of their manuscript in an online repository. *JNET* allows authors of original research manuscripts to upload their article to an institutional or public repository immediately after publication in the journal.

3-15. Long-term digital archiving

J-STAGE preserves its full digital library, including *JNET*, with Portico in a dark archive (see <https://www.portico.org/publishers/jstage/>). In the event that the material becomes unavailable at J-STAGE, it will be released and made available by Portico.

3-16. Advertising policy

All journal content is independently curated, and advertising does not in any way influence editorial decisions. Advertising is clearly marked as such, and the editors have full and final authority for approving print and online advertisements and for enforcing advertising policy. The journal will not carry advertisements for products proven to be seriously harmful to health, and the editors will consider all criticisms of advertisements for publication.

4. Peer Review Process

4-1. Editorial and peer review process

The journal uses double-blind peer review. When a manuscript is submitted to the journal, it is assigned to the Editor-in-Chief, who performs initial screening. Manuscripts that do not fit the journal's scope or are not deemed suitable for publication are rejected without review. The remaining manuscripts are assigned to an Associate Editor who finds two external reviewers to assess each manuscript. Reviewers are selected based on their expertise, reputation, and previous experience as peer reviewers.

Upon receipt of the two reviewers' reports, the Associate Editor makes the first decision on the manuscript. If authors are invited to revise their manuscript, they should respond to each review comment in turn, and indicate the modifications with page and line numbers. The modified parts of the text should be highlighted by underlining or coloring.

Authors who are invited to revise their manuscript must do so by the deadline set out in the decision letter; resubmissions after this deadline may be treated as new submissions. The Associate Editor may send revised manuscripts to peer reviewers for their feedback or may use his or her own judgement to assess how closely the authors have followed the Associate Editor's and the reviewers' comments on the original manuscript.

The Associate Editor then makes a recommendation to the Editor-in-Chief on the manuscript's suitability for publication. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for making the final decision on each manuscript.

Special issues undergo the same review process as regular articles and Associate Editors for special issues are appointed from the members of the Editorial Committee.

The members of the Editorial Committee act in advisory roles, providing feedback as reviewers and making suggestions to improve the journal. The external board members consist of experts in fields outside of medicine relevant to the journal's scope, selected by the Editorial Committee. The external board members do not directly participate in the review process but provide advice to the editorial committee on matters related to "statistics," "medical ethics," and "radiation protection and exposure." In cases where the Editor-in-Chief is an author on a manuscript submitted to the journal, a member of the Editorial Committee is responsible for making the final decision on the manuscript's suitability for publication in the journal.

4-2. Reviewer selection, timing and suggestions

Reviewers are selected without regard to geography and need not belong to the journal's Editorial Committee. Reviewers are selected based on their expertise in the field, reputation, recommendation by others, and/or previous experience as peer reviewers for the journal.

Reviewers are asked to submit their first review within 2 weeks of accepting the invitation to review. Reviewers who anticipate any delays should inform the Editorial Office as soon as possible.

When submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors may suggest reviewers that they would like included in or excluded from the peer review process. The Associate Editor may consider these suggestions but is under no obligation to follow them. The selection, invitation, and assignment of peer reviewers is at the Associate Editor's sole discretion.

4-3. Reviewer reports

It is the journal's policy to transmit reviewers' comments to the authors in their original form. However, the journal reserves the right to edit reviewers' comments, without consulting the reviewers, if they contain offensive language, confidential information, or recommendations for publication.

4-4. Acceptance criteria

If a manuscript satisfies the journal's requirements and represents a significant contribution to the published literature, the Associate Editor may recommend acceptance for publication in the journal.

Articles in *JNET* must be:

- within the subject area of the journal's scope
- novel and original
- descriptions of technically rigorous research
- of high interest to the journal's audience

- important additions to the field.

If a manuscript does not meet the journal's requirements for acceptance or revision, the Associate Editor may recommend rejection.

4-5. Editorial independence

As the journal owner, the Japanese Society for Neuroendovascular Therapy (JSNET) has granted the journal's Editorial Committee complete and sole responsibility for all editorial decisions. JSNET will not become involved in editorial decisions, except in cases of a fundamental breakdown of process.

Editorial decisions are based only on a manuscript's scientific merit and are kept completely separate from the journal's other interests. The authors' ability to pay any publication charges has no bearing on whether a manuscript is accepted for publication in the journal.

4-6. Appeals

Authors who believe that an editorial decision has been made in error may lodge an appeal with the Editorial Office. Appeals are considered only if the authors provide detailed evidence of a misunderstanding or mistake by a reviewer or editor. Appeals are considered carefully by the Editor-in-Chief, whose decision is final. The guidelines of the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#) (COPE) are followed where and when relevant.

4-7. Confidentiality in peer review

The journal maintains the confidentiality of all unpublished manuscripts. Editors will not:

- disclose a reviewer's identity unless the reviewer makes a reasonable request for such disclosure
- discuss the manuscript or its contents with anyone not directly involved with the manuscript or its peer review
- use any data or information from the manuscript in their own work or publications
- use information obtained from the peer review process to provide an advantage to themselves or anyone else, or to disadvantage any individual or organization.

4-8. Conflicts of interest in peer review

A conflict of interest exists when there are actual, perceived or potential circumstances that could influence an editor's ability to act impartially when assessing a manuscript. Such circumstances might include having a personal or professional relationship with an author, working on the same topic or in direct competition with an author, having a financial stake in the work or its publication, or having seen previous versions of the manuscript.

Members of the journal's Editorial Committee undertake to declare any conflicts of interest when handling manuscripts. An editor who declares a conflict of interest is unassigned from the manuscript in question and is replaced by a new editor.

Editors try to avoid conflicts of interest when inviting reviewers, but it is not always possible to identify potential bias. Reviewers are asked to declare any conflicts of interest to the Associate Editor, who will determine the best course of action.

4-9. Errata and retractions

The journal recognizes the importance of maintaining the integrity of published literature.

A published article that contains an error may be corrected through the publication of an Erratum. Errata describe errors that significantly affect the scientific integrity of a publication, the reputation of the authors, or the journal itself. Authors who wish to correct a published article should contact the editor who handled their manuscript or the Editorial Office with full details of the error(s) and their requested changes. In cases where co-authors disagree over an Erratum, the Editor-in-Chief may consult the Editorial Committee or external peer reviewers for advice. If an Erratum is published, any dissenting authors will be noted in the text.

A published article that contains invalid or unreliable results or conclusions, has been published elsewhere, or has infringed codes of conduct (covering research or publication ethics) may be retracted. Individuals who believe that a published article should be retracted are encouraged to contact the journal's Editorial Office with full details of their concerns. The Editor-in-Chief will investigate further and contact the authors of the published article for their response. In cases where co-authors disagree over a retraction, the Editor-in-Chief may consult the Editorial Committee or external peer reviewers for advice. If a Retraction is published, any dissenting authors will be noted in the text.

The decision to publish Errata or Retractions is made at the sole discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

4-10. Editors as authors in the journal

Any member of the journal's Editorial Committee, including the Editor-in-Chief, who is an author on a submitted manuscript is excluded from the peer review process. Within the journal's online manuscript submission and tracking system, they will be able to see their manuscript as an author but not as an editor, thereby maintaining the confidentiality of peer review.

A manuscript authored by an editor of *JNET* is subject to the same high standards of peer review and editorial decision-making as any manuscript considered by the journal.

4-11. Responding to potential ethical breaches

The journal will respond to allegations of ethical breaches by following its own policies and, where possible, the guidelines of [COPE](#).

4-12. Reviewer Confidentiality

As part of their responsibilities, reviewers agree to maintain the confidentiality of unpublished manuscripts at all times. By accepting the invitation to review a manuscript, reviewers agree not to:

- disclose their role in reviewing the manuscript
- reveal their identity to any of the authors of the manuscript
- discuss the manuscript or its contents with anyone not directly involved in the review process
- involve anyone else in the review (for example, a post-doc or PhD student) without first requesting permission from the Associate Editor
- use any data or information from the manuscript in their own work or publications

- use information obtained from the peer review process to provide an advantage to themselves or anyone else, or to disadvantage any individual or organization.

5. Copyright, Open Access and Fees

JNET is fully Open Access and uses a Creative Commons license that allows users to conditionally use and reuse the material published in the journal without charge or the need to ask prior permission from the publisher or author. More details on this license are provided below.

5-1. Copyright and licensing

Authors are required to assign all copyrights in the work to JSNET and declare this within the submission system.

Articles are published under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International ([CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)) license. This license allows users to share unmodified articles non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given. Any commercial use requires permission from JSNET.

Some funding bodies require articles funded by them to be published under a specific Creative Commons license. Before submitting your work to the journal, check with the relevant funding bodies to ensure that you comply with any mandates.

5-2. Fees and charges

There is no submission fee.

Article processing charges

There are many costs associated with publishing scholarly journals, such as those of managing peer review, copy editing, typesetting, and online hosting. To cover these costs, authors (or their representatives) are asked to pay modest article processing charges (APCs).

There is no APC if the number of words and other elements are within the stated limits in the '7-3. Format and structure' section. If the number of printed pages exceeds the specified number, the author will be charged 20,000 JPY (not including any relevant consumption taxes) for each extra page.

Color charges

Color figures are published online for free. Authors who request color figures in print must pay 55,000 JPY for the first color page, and 50,000 JPY per color page thereafter (prices do not include any relevant consumption taxes).

Offprints

Author offprints can be ordered at the proof correction stage. The minimum order is 50 offprints. An order form and price list for offprints will be sent to the corresponding author with the proofs.

5-3. Waiver policy

Waivers for APCs are provided automatically when the corresponding author is from a [Group A Research4Life country](#). In cases of demonstrated financial hardship, the journal will consider a pre-submission application for a waiver from any corresponding author to

jnet-edit@bunken.co.jp. Applications cannot be made after the peer review process has begun.

The ability of an author to pay the APC does not influence editorial decisions. To avoid any possibility of undue influence, editors involved with the decision-making process for articles are not involved in any deliberations on waivers.

6. Manuscript Submission

All manuscripts must be submitted via the journal's online submission system, ScholarOne: <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jsnet-en>. Each manuscript file should be supplied separately in one of these formats:

- Title page: Word (Title page on a separate page from the main text.)
- Text (Abstract through Legends): Word
- Tables: Word, Excel (Tables as images cannot be processed.)
- Figures: JPEG, TIFF, PowerPoint, Word
- Video: MPEG, AVI
- Conflict of Interest form: Word, PDF

If you encounter any problems with online submission, please contact the Editorial Office (see '9.Contact' section).

7. Manuscript Preparation

7-1. English standard

Manuscripts should be written in clear, grammatically correct English. Authors whose native language is not English should have their manuscripts checked by a native English speaker before submission. If a manuscript is not clear due to poor English, it may be rejected without undergoing peer review.

7-2. Style

Authors should use A4 size, a font size of 11 point, margins of 25 mm, and Arial or Times New Roman. Text should be double-spaced.

7-3. Format and structure

Each Original Article should comprise the following sections: Abstract, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

The abstract should have the following headings; Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusion

Each Case Report should comprise the following sections: Abstract, Introduction, Case Presentation, Discussion, Conclusion, (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

The abstract should have the following headings; Objective, Case Presentations, Conclusion

Each Technical Note should comprise the following sections based on the content:

A) For technical cases involving a single or a few technical case reports:

Abstract, Introduction, Case Presentation, Discussion, Conclusion, (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

The abstract should have the following headings: Objective, Case Presentations, Conclusion.

B) For technical cases not meeting the criteria mentioned above:

Abstract, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

The abstract should have the following headings: Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusion.

Each Review Article should include: Abstract, Main text (using sections of the authors' choice), (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

Each Anatomical Imaging Article and Letter to the Editor should include: Main text (using sections of the authors' choice), (Acknowledgments), Disclosure Statement, References, and Legends.

The following limits apply to the respective article types. All length limits include any tables and figures. One printed page is approximately 800 words and one table or figure is approximately 400 words.

	Length (words/ printed pages)	Abstract (words)	Abstract (structure)	Max. references	Max. tables and figures
Original Article	7,200 (6 printed pages)	400	structured	30	8
Review Article	9,600 (8 printed pages)	400	unstructured	50	10
Case Report	6,000 (5 printed pages)	250	structured	20	6
Technical Report	6,000 (5 printed pages)	250	structured	20	6
Anatomical Imaging	2,400 (2 printed pages)	NA	not required	5	8
Letters to the Editor	1,600 (2 printed pages)	NA	not required	10	2

7-4. Title page

The first page of each manuscript should contain:

- Manuscript type (Review Article, Original Article, Case Report, Technical Note, Anatomical Imaging Article, Letter to the Editor)
- Title
- The full names of all authors (first name, middle initial[s], and surname) with academic degrees
- All authors' institutional affiliations (where the work described in the manuscript was performed)
- Contact details of the corresponding author (name, mailing address, affiliation, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address)
- Running title (60 characters or less)
- Key words (3–5)
- The declaration that: “All authors pledge that this manuscript does not contain previously published material and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere.”

- ORCID IDs of the authors (if any)

To ensure anonymity in the peer review process, authors' names should appear only on the full Title page (which is provided as a separate file); names of authors, their initials, or their institutions should not appear elsewhere in the manuscript (including illustrations).

7-5. Title

The title is important for search purposes by third-party services. As such, it should describe the content of the article briefly but clearly. Do not use abbreviations in the title, except those used generally in related fields.

7-6. Abbreviations

Each abbreviation should be defined in parentheses together with its non-abbreviated term when it first appears in the title, key words, abstract, and text. Abbreviations used in the legends of tables and figures should be defined on each use. Common abbreviations that may be used without any explanation include CT, CTA, DSA, FLAIR, Gd, MRA, MRI, T1, T2, T2*, and 3D.

7-7. Numerals and units

Use Arabic numerals and CGS units such as m, cm², mL, dL, g.

7-8. Abstract

The Abstract should clearly express the basic content of the paper and should include the problem addressed, experimental approach, main results and findings, and conclusions. Avoid using specific abbreviations.

7-9. Introduction

The Introduction should provide sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand the purpose of the investigation and its relationship with other research in related fields. It should not include an extensive review of the literature.

7-10. Materials and Methods

The description of the methods should be brief, but it must include sufficient detail to allow the experiments to be repeated. The sources of devices, chemicals, animals, microbial strains, or equipment should be described, and the company and its location (city, state, and country) should be provided in parentheses. There is no need to append TM or ®: e.g., Target Nano detachable coil (Stryker, Kalamazoo, MI, USA).

If hazardous materials or dangerous procedures are used in the experiments and the precautions related to their handling are not widely recognized, it is recommended that the authors provide the necessary details.

Authors who have received approval from the ethics institutional review board of their institution should describe it in this section of their manuscript. To ensure the effectiveness of double-blind peer review, do not specify the institution name in the manuscript. Instead, specify the institution name within the submission and peer-review system: e.g. "The research within our submission has been approved by the ethics institutional review board of X" (where X is the institution name).

7-11. Results

This section includes the results of the research. Tables and figures, including photographs, can be used to present the research results (see below). Excessive explanations of the data presented in tables and figures should be avoided.

7-12. Discussion

The Discussion should be concise and should deal with the interpretation of the results. Novel models or hypotheses may be proposed in this section only if they are suggested by the results obtained in the research. Do not repeat the description of the research results in this section.

7-13. Conclusion

The Conclusion should succinctly summarize the main outcomes of the manuscript.

7-14. Acknowledgments

If there are acknowledgments, enter the text as part of the submission process in ScholarOne, not in the manuscript. This is to maintain author anonymity for double-blind peer review. The text must be added to the manuscript upon acceptance.

7-15. Disclosure of conflict of interest

Manuscripts must include a statement regarding any conflicts of interest, in addition to the [COI form](#) being provided upon submission. If no conflict exists, authors should state “The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.”

To ensure the effectiveness of double-blind peer review, do not specify the authors’ names in the conflict of interest statement in the manuscript. Instead, specify the authors’ names as part of the submission process in ScholarOne: e.g. “A (author name) received a research grant from X (entity name); B serves as a consultant to Y; C received lecture fees from Z; All authors have no conflict of interest.”

7-16. References

References should be listed consecutively in the order cited in the text. References should be cited in the text using superscript numerals. Please see the ‘7-3. Format and structure’ section for the maximum number of references per article type.

References to journal articles should include: (1) surnames and initials (without periods) of the first three authors and “et al.” for all others; (2) article titles; (3) abbreviated journal names (as per the Index Medicus); (4) year of publication; (5) volume number; and (6) inclusive page numbers.

Journal article

Misaki T, Uno T, Nambu I, et al. Prediction of Post-Embolization Recurrence of Anterior Communicating Aneurysms with A1 Segment Asymmetry by Fluid Dynamic Analysis. *JNET J Neuroendovasc Ther* 2021; 15: 71-76.

Book

Osborn AG. *Diagnostic Neuroradiology*. Mosby. St. Louis, 1994, 15-36.

Web resource

The Japan Stroke Society, The Japan Neurosurgical Society, The Japanese Society for Neuroendovascular Therapy. Guidelines for the Proper Use of Percutaneous Transluminal Cerebral Thrombus Retrieval Devices, Edition 2. http://jsnet.website/sozai/info-shonin/150402noukessenn_shishin.pdf (Accessed: December 10, 2016)

7-17. Tables

Number tables consecutively using Arabic numerals (Table 1, Table 2, etc.) in the order in which they are cited in the text. Include a brief title at the top of each table; any abbreviations used in the body of the table should be explained in a footnote. Units of measurement should be included with numerical values at the top of columns. Avoid detailed explanations of the experimental conditions used to obtain the data shown in tables (which should be included in other sections as relevant).

Each table must be prepared as a separate file using MS Word or MS Excel, with the table number indicated in the file name. Tables as images are not acceptable.

7-18. Figures

Figures should be of sufficiently high resolution for direct reproduction for printing. Note that ‘figures’ includes line drawings and photographs, as well as charts. Magnifications of photographs should be indicated in the legends and/or by scales included in the photographs. Illustrations must be self-explanatory and should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (i.e., Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc.) in the order in which they are cited in the text.

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