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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Breastfeeding Review welcomes the submission of original research papers and articles on human lactation and breastfeeding management, as well as commentaries on recent research, clinical comments, case studies, reviews and letters.

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically by email to the Editor. Postal submissions are also welcome (three entire copies will be required) but an electronic copy will be needed prior to publication.

The submitted manuscript must not have been published elsewhere, other than in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or thesis, nor should it be under consideration by any other journal. Manuscripts based upon conference presentations are acceptable.

All submissions are read by two or more reviewers, in a double-blinded peer review process. Accepted manuscripts will be copyedited for style and grammar. Prior to publication, author(s) will be asked to sign an Author Acknowledgement and Copyright Assignment Form.

Information regarding authorship should be attached in a covering letter: author(s) name(s); academic qualifications; job titles and affiliations; biographical note in two or three sentences; and the name of the institution or setting where the work was done.

Articles of fewer than 5000 words have the best chance of publication. Manuscripts must be typed with double spacing and all pages should be numbered. The front page should include the title of the paper and the author(s) name(s) with up to four academic qualifications. The abstract should be no longer than 150 words and include the aim of the study, its design, setting, participants, key findings, conclusions and future implications. Up to five key words or short phrases that are descriptive of the study and that will assist indexers in cross indexing the article should be provided. Suitable terms can be obtained from the medical subject headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus.

A clear legend must accompany each figure and table. Photographs (prints or black & white) are welcome. Written permission must be obtained to reproduce illustrations and tables that may have appeared elsewhere, and the following phrase inserted: 'Reproduced by kind permission of (publishers) from (reference)'.

'Breastfeeding' and 'breastmilk' are printed in this journal as single words. Authors are asked to distinguish between exclusive, partial and token breastfeeding, defining the extent of partial breastfeeding, or to use the scheme set out by Labbok & Krasovec in 'Toward consistency in breastfeeding definitions', *Stud Fam Plann* 1990 21: 226–230. This paper was reprinted in *Breastfeeding Review* 1991 2(3): 121–124, and copies may be obtained from the Editor. *Breastfeeding Review* recommends that breastfeeding be presented as the standard for infant health and nutrition and that artificial-feeding has risks/disadvantages rather than breastfeeding having benefits/advantages.

General guidance on the presentation of papers can be found in 'Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals', *BMJ* 1991, 302: 338–341, copies of which are also available from the Editor.

Referencing must comply with the instructions below. The referencing style for *Breastfeeding Review* is a compromise between the textual referencing style of the Harvard (author-date) system and the punctuation style and abbreviation of other styles. Authors should maintain a balance between ease of reading and the need to cite authorities. Too many textual references can be distracting; too few may indicate an inadequately researched article. The accuracy of the references is the responsibility of the author.

Textual References

A textual reference requires the name(s) of the author(s) and the year of publication with no punctuation between the two items. Where possible, these are placed at the end of the sentence, before the concluding punctuation. If a sentence is long and the citation refers to only a portion of it, the citation should be placed at the end of the relevant clause. Alternatively, the surname(s) may be integrated into the sentence followed immediately by the year of the publication, in parentheses.

This idea was first put forward in Australia (Hill 1999).

Hill (1999) was the first to put forward this idea.

If a cited paper has two or three authors, each surname is given. When a source has more than three authors give the surname of the first author followed by 'et al'.

(Walker, Green & Murphy 2000) or Walker, Green and Murphy (2000) found ...

(Smith et al 1997) or Smith and co-workers (1997) found ...

If more than one work is cited, they should be listed alphabetically by first author and presented as (Hill 1999; Phillips 1998), with a semicolon separating the citations. Where a quotation is used within the paper the author, date and page number should be given.

An author's initials should be given to distinguish between works written by authors of the same surname, or when referencing is made to information gained by means of personal communications. Note that personal communications are not included in the end list of references.

This idea was first put forward in Australia (Hill SA 1999) but has partly been disproved (Hill MK 1999). Some parts are still under discussion (Roberts JK 2003, pers comm 3 May).

When the author's surname and initials are incorporated into the sentence, the initials should precede the surname.

This idea was first put forward in Australia by SA Hill (1999)

When reference is made to more than one work by the same author, the citation should be arranged in chronological order as (Walker 1999, 2001). Reference to several works published in the same year by the same author should be distinguished using lower-case letters attached to the publication date as (Hill 1999a, 1999b).

Textual references to works that have an editor are presented as (ed Green 2000).

Works for which no publication date can be reliably established are cited as (Pearce nd). However, if the date can be approximately established, the abbreviation 'c.', denoting circa, should be used as (Pearce c.1989). If the publication date is dubious, a question mark is used as (Pearce ?1999). A work currently in the process of publication can be cited as (Pearce, in press).

Works that are sponsored by an association and do not bear a specific author's name should cite the name of the sponsoring agency.

End list of references

Citations in the list of references are placed in alphabetical order by author. Each of the author's surnames and initials should be included. If an article has no obvious author, full details should be provided in the textual citation as (Canberra Times 23 Mar 1991). Works in which the role of editor, compiler, reviser or translator is paramount are listed under the name of that person with the abbreviations (ed) (comp) (rev) (trans) being used as appropriate. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to Index Medicus/MEDLINE). References to websites should include the author/organisation, date site created or last updated, full article title, organisation, full web address, and date of access by researcher. The following are examples of correct forms of references.

Journal article

Allen LH, Hautvast JG, Prentice AM 1996, Report on the working group on energy requirements for pregnancy and lactation. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 50(Suppl 1): S190–191.

American Academy of Pediatrics 2005, Policy statement: breastfeeding and the use of human milk. *Pediatrics* 115: 496–506.

Binns CW, Win N, Zhao Y, Scott JA 2006, Trends in the expression of breastmilk 1993–2003. *Breastfeed Rev* 14(3): 5–9.

Braund D, Amir L 2001, Review of the management of nipple pain and damage. *LRC Topics in Breastfeeding* Set XIII Australian Breastfeeding Association, Melbourne.

Renfrew MJ, Lang S, Martin L, Woolridge MW 2000, Feeding schedules in hospitals for newborn infants. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (2): CD000090.

Book

Minchin M 1998, *Breastfeeding Matters*. 4th edn. Alma Publications, St Kilda, Victoria.

Chapter in book

Manderson L 1985, To nurse or to nurture breastfeeding in Australian society. In Hull V, Simpson M (eds) *Breastfeeding, Child Health and Child Spacing*. Croom Helm, London.

Government or organisation publications

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2000, *Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs* Cat No 4306.0. ABS, Canberra.

National Health and Medical Research Council 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia Incorporating the Infant Feeding Guidelines for Health Workers*. AGPS, Canberra.

World Health Organization 1998, *Evidence for the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding*. Revised edition. WHO, Geneva.

Conference proceedings

Hale TW 1998, The effects on breastfeeding women of anaesthetic medications used during labour. *The Passage to Motherhood*. An International Conference. Aug 7–9 1998: 47–52.

Watkins A 1995, Feeding practices in Australian neonatal intensive care units. (abstract) *Breastmilk and Special Care Nurseries Conference*, ALCA Victorian Branch & Department of Paediatrics, Mercy Hospital for Women, Melbourne, Aug 21–22 1995.

Thesis or dissertation

Lewis MJ 1976, *'Populate or perish': Aspects of Infant and Maternal Health in Sydney 1870–1939*. PhD Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.

Newspapers

Roberts S 1991, Working and breastfeeding. *Weekend Australian* 23–24 Mar: 19.

Study modules

Dowling DA, Danner SC, Coffey PA 1997, *Breastfeeding the Infant with Special Needs*. Study module, March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, New York.

Websites

Population Health Division 2001, *National Breastfeeding Strategy*. Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing URL: <http://www.health.gov.au/pubhlth/strateg/brfeed/index.htm> Accessed 23/11/2001.

World Health Organisation 2002, *The Global Data Base on Breastfeeding*. World Health Organization URL: http://www.who.int.nut.db_bfd.htm Accessed 23/03/2002.