

Australian Journal of Dementia Care

Publication Guidelines

Thank you for your interest in submitting an article for publication in the Australian Journal of Dementia Care (AJDC). We like to support you throughout the writing process so please feel free to send us early drafts of your article.

The AJDC is the first publication in Australia to bring together the diverse elements of the dementia care community – community, professional, not-for-profit, academic and medical – into a single and accessible place. We are a forum which informs and empowers community-based and professional carers and people with dementia by disseminating detailed reports on research, services, programs and design. We would welcome a contribution from you to any of the following sections:

Feature Articles:

Please discuss your subject with us prior to submitting (up to 3,000 words).

Project updates & viewpoints:

Describe a special project, the development of a new and different service or the reorganisation of an existing service that resulted in positive outcomes for people with dementia and/or their carers (approximately 800 – 2000 words).

Research articles:

A summary/abstract of research relevant to dementia care that highlights key messages for practice (approximately 500 words)

An in-depth description of research and its application to practice or policy (up to 3,000 words).

Please note that AJDC is not a peer reviewed research journal. It is unwise to report findings in the AJDC before publication elsewhere as this could jeopardise publication in a peer reviewed journal.

We will also consider your ideas for the following articles:

A viewpoint (Soapbox) article:

Express your view of a topic related to dementia care practice -however controversial (500-800 words).

A case study:

Describe your relationship with a person with dementia and/or a carer. Let us know how getting to know the person better, changing your approach, or the implementation of a particular intervention led to positive change (800 - 1,500 words).

In all cases, we do not accept explicitly promotional material or advertisements for services in the Articles section. However, we do run ads for relevant services that will reach your intended audience far more effectively in their own section. If you would like to advertise, email admin@australianjdc.com for more information.

Submissions and general guidelines

Copy should be sent as a Word document in an Email attachment. Text in Arial font, 12 point, 1.5 line spacing. Photographs are extremely welcome, and should be sent as separate images, in as high resolution as possible (at least 300 dpi) and in JPG or TIF format. Please style references exactly as follows (including punctuation):

REFERENCES**Article:**

Jeon YH, Luscombe G, Chenoweth L, Stein-Parbury J, Brodaty H, King M, Haas M (2012) Staff outcomes from the Caring for Aged Dementia Care Resident Study (CADRES): A cluster randomised trial. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 49 508-518.

Book:

Kitwood T (1997) *Dementia reconsidered*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Chapter from a book:

Williams JMG (1996) Memory processes in psychotherapy. In: Salkovskis PM (Ed) *Frontiers of cognitive therapy* 97-113. New York: Guilford Press

NB:

In cases where there is more than one reference by the same author in the same year, the following style (a/b) applies:

Swaffer K (2012a) *Dementia, aged care, death and drugs*. Creating life with words. www.kateswaffer.com/2012/09/05/dementia-aged-care-death-and-drugs/

Swaffer K (2012b) *Locked in Prison*, <http://kateswaffer.com/2011/12/29/locked-in-prison/>

In cases where the referenced article/quote is taken from a website, the following style applies:

Australian Human Rights Commission, (2013) *What are human rights?* Available at: www.humanrights.gov.au/about/what-are-human-rights (Accessed 1/12/2013).

Examples below show the style for references within the body of the article:

There may be problems with enunciation and pronunciation, colloquial expressions, semantic differences, medical jargon and the names of drugs and equipment may all be different (Jeon & Chenoweth 2007).

Deegan and Simkin (2009) found three main issues faced by OQNs: language use, quality of communication and non-recognition of professional skills by local nurses.

The barriers that foreign nurses encounter today will only exist in the future if nurses continue to embrace them as barriers when practising with nurses of foreign heritage." (Parrone et al 2008)

The need for such a project was largely based on findings from the *Report on Strategic Directions in CALD Dementia Research in Australia (2009)*, which identified a number of challenges that overseas qualified nurses (OQNs) often face when adapting to the Australian work setting.

In examining the research evidence relating to residential aged care, it becomes clear that a person-centred approach has become synonymous with the very best quality dementia care (Chenoweth et al 2009; Ericson et al 2001; Slater 2006; Murphy 2007).

For example, Røsvik *et al* (2013) point out that it is used “synonymously with individualised care” which results in the emphasis on relationships being lost.

Residential aged care homes have been described as locked into traditional ‘medical-custodial’ models in which a top-down, command-style production of care has alienated frontline staff and made residents objects (Eaton 2000).

Include page number for direct quotes within the body of the article, eg:

The importance of conversation to quality dementia care is highlighted by Young *et al* (2011 p1017): “Conversation *is* caring. You aren’t just chatting, you are acknowledging someone as a person and it is, in part, a therapeutic exercise.”

Or

“Conversation *is* caring. You aren’t just chatting, you are acknowledging someone as a person and it is, in part, a therapeutic exercise” (Young *et al* 2011 p1017).

A starting point: Standard questions to think about for your article

Why is this topic important?

How can it be applied in practice?

What difficulties would you expect to encounter in applying it?

How does it contribute to improving the quality of life of people with dementia? How does it contribute to helping professional staff do a better job?

How does it ease the burdens of relatives and informal carers?

What other benefits would you expect from its application?

What further work is being undertaken on it?

What is Australia’s role/status in developing this?

AJDC Style guide

Abbreviations/contractions

no full points for abbreviations, contractions and acronyms:

eg, ie, etc, Dr, Ltd, GP

no space or full point between page and page number eg: see p8

per cent written out (not %, eg: 60 per cent) in text which contains few figures; in research piece where there are lots of figures, % is ok.

spell out for first use, then follow with abbreviation in parenthesis eg dementia care mapping (DCM)

Bullet point lists

Lists involving bullet points are always introduced with a lead-in sentence and colon. They can be presented in one of two ways, according to the text:

- first option is brief points like this
- no caps for initial word
- no full stop at end of bullet point, except for final point
- one-line gap before text that follows bullet list.

Second method is for where each bullet point is longer and involves complete sentences such as this:

- In this case each of the points end with full stops.
- Each point begins with a cap.
- There is no gap between lead-in sentence and bullet point.
- There is one line gap before following text.

Capitalisation (general)

minimum caps, use sparingly:

Dashes

spaced M-dash for dash between phrases '-' (eg "...explored the relevance of small social scale, homelike environments, orientation, wayfinding, purposeful wandering, and **cues – all** intended as means to safely and securely improve confidence and the daily activity of the residents.")

page ranges use small hyphens, not en-dashes (eg. "pages 13-15")

Dates

dates as 25 December 2005

dates elided with hyphen, not M-dashes

Email/web links

no full point following email or web address

Hyphenation (general)

when used attributively

use sparingly

Italics

for book/journal/play/film titles eg *AJDC*

for *et al*

Non-discriminatory language

Deaf people

'challenging' behaviour

elderly: OK as adjective, not as noun

mental health, not mental illness

'suffering' or 'dementia sufferers' – replace with 'people with dementia' and similar neutral language.

Patients – replace with 'residents' if required. Avoid institutional language when possible.

Numbers

10 and over written as numerals

page and number ranges not cited

Paragraphs

full out under headings and subheadings

no line space between paras

indented otherwise

Quotes

from texts or spoken words in double quotes – otherwise single quotes

Spellings (general)

UK spellings - eg acknowledgement, judgement

ise not ize endings

no doubling of final consonant with –ing and –ed endings eg focusing, not focussing

-ed rather than –t for verbs (eg learned)

AJDC Specific spelling/caps/hyphen decisions

A to D E to H

ageing

dementia care mapping (DCM)

government

ground-breaking

J to M N to Q

long term residential facilities

person-centred care

R to U V to Z

white paper

If necessary, consult Ombudsman Style Guide online - <http://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/what-we-do/our-office/policies>