



Kenya Medical Association

Champion the Welfare of Doctors and Quality Healthcare in Kenya

EAST AFRICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL
(ORGAN OF KENYA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION)
ESTABLISHED IN 1923

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

1. Introduction

The *East African Medical Journal* (EAMJ) aims to improve the practice of all aspects of medicine and health care in general. To achieve these objectives, the journal publishes original scientific articles, reviews, clinical case reports and letters dealing with any factor impacting on health. EAMJ is published monthly since 1923 and is quoted in many authoritative databases including Index Medicus (med-line), SCISEARCH, EMBASE, and Sci Cit. Index. Communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, P.O. Box 41632, 00100, GPO Nairobi, Kenya, Telephone: +254-722275695; E-mail: eamj@kma.co.ke or Support email executiveofficer@kma.co.ke.

The EAMJ peer review process: All the manuscripts submitted to the EAMJ are peer reviewed. About one fifth of such manuscripts are rejected after an in-house review by two editors. Primary reasons for rejection at this stage are lack of originality, lack of significant scientific message important to a general medical readership, and lack of adherence to the reporting guidelines as set out by the EQUATOR Network. Such a decision is normally reached within one month.

The remaining manuscripts are sent to one or more external referees selected from a database of many experts. Once returned, those with statistical component are reviewed by a statistician, after which all those considered suitable for publication are discussed at the monthly editorial panel meeting. This is the last stage of the peer review process.

We aim at reaching a final decision on publication within four months of manuscript submission. Original scientific articles and authoritative reviews should be published within four months of being finally accepted or after any necessary revisions.

2. General instructions and reporting guidelines

a) General instructions

All materials submitted to be considered for publication must be submitted exclusively to EAMJ. It is a condition that all authors must give signed consent to publication. For original scientific articles and clinical case reports, written permission must be obtained from the Director/Superintendent of the hospital where the work was done or the case was managed. All manuscripts should be typed in double line spacing on numbered pages and conform to the EQUATOR Network reporting guidelines. When a manuscript is submitted, it should be accompanied by a signed conflict of interest (COI) form (available from ICMJE website), and a filled EQUATOR checklist (corresponding to the study design, for example, cross-sectional and cohort study submissions should be accompanied by a filled STROBE checklist) Authors should provide their names, addresses and appointment/designation at the time they undertook the study.



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They should also provide a current address (including telephone and e-mail) for purposes of correspondence. Material accepted for publication will be edited including the title. Where possible, proofs are sent to authors of the manuscripts except in the case of letters and obituaries. Once an article has been approved, the authors will be required to pay a Publication fee of US\$ 100.

b) Reporting Guidelines

Certain research designs should be reported in *EAMJ* articles according to reporting guidelines: CONSORT for randomized controlled trials; STROBE for observational studies (including its extensions, STROME-ID for reporting of molecular epidemiology for infectious diseases and STROBE-AMS for reporting epidemiological studies on antimicrobial resistance); PRISMA for systematic reviews and meta-analysis; STARD for diagnostic studies; CHEERS for economic evaluations; ORION for outbreak reports and interventional, non-randomized studies of nosocomial infections; TRIPOD for prediction models; and ARRIVE for animal studies. The appropriate checklist should be submitted at the time of the article submission. All reporting guidelines can be found at the EQUATOR network site: <http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines>

3. Article types

EAMJ publishes the following types of articles:

a) Original Articles

The title of Original Articles should be descriptive rather than declarative. The first part of the title should describe the question that was addressed (e.g. Incidence of severe pain after herpes zoster; or Antibiotic A versus antibiotic B for diverticulitis; or In vitro synergy of antibiotic A and antibiotic B against *Escherichia coli*); and the second part the design of the study (e.g., prospective cohort study; or randomized controlled trial; or using the checkerboard technique).

A structured abstract of 300 words maximum should be divided into the following sections: Objectives; Methods; Results; Conclusions. The Abstract should be as informative as possible: e.g. it should include the absolute sample number of study participants tested; denominators and numerators rather than just rates or percentages; actual, numerical data and not only *p* values or odds-ratios or relative risks.

Original Articles should be between 2000-4000 words (excluding title, abstract, and references). Data should be provided in Tables and Figures and not repeated in the text. Text should be used to emphasize important points. The text should be divided into the following sections: Introduction; Methods; Results; Discussion.

We urge authors to structure their Discussion according to the recommendations of Docherty and Smith: *BMJ* 1999;318:1224-5; namely: summary of the principal findings; findings of the present study in light of what was published before; strengths and limitations of the study; meaning of the



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study; understanding possible mechanism; implications for practice or policy; implications for future research.

The maximum number of references is 30.

b) Systematic Reviews

Systematic Reviews address a clear question and use pre-defined methods to identify and include studies, appraise their methodological rigour, and extract data. Meta-analysis is optional.

Systematic Reviews of interventions should contain a structured abstract of maximum 300 words with the following sections: Background; Objectives; Methods: Data sources, Study eligibility criteria, Participants, Interventions, Assessment of risk of bias, Methods of data synthesis; Results; Conclusions.

Systematic Reviews of diagnostic tests should contain a structured abstract of maximum 300 words with the following sections: Background; Objectives; Methods: Data sources, Study eligibility criteria, Participants, Test/s, Reference standard, Assessment of risk of bias, Methods of data synthesis; Results; Discussion.

Systematic Reviews are limited to 3500 words.

c) Narrative Reviews

We are happy to publish reviews that are helpful to our readers on relevant topics not recently reviewed. These should be short (2500 words or fewer and maximum 60 references), evidence-based, their search strategy explicit, and the implications of their results for patient management, health policy and future research thoughtfully discussed. We ask for a structured abstract with the following sections: Background; Objectives; Sources; Content; Implications (maximum 300 words in length).

d) Theme Issues

Theme Issues consist of 3-5 Narrative Reviews addressing the different aspects of one topic. To serve as a Guest Editor of a theme issue please contact the EAMJ Editor-in-Chief at eamj@kma.co.ke with an outline of the topic and of each of the reviews, including names of proposed authors for the reviews. The format of the reviews is that of Narrative Reviews (please see above). The reviews are accompanied by an Editorial written by the editor of the Theme Issue. For the Editorial's format, please see the instructions for Commentary.

e) Commentary

We are looking for personal viewpoints; opinions; novel or exciting ideas, criticism (or praise) on topics relevant to our readers. A Commentary should be a short contribution: 1400 words or less, maximum 10 references.



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We solicit Commentaries on original articles. We expect the Commentaries to address in short the strengths and limitations of the original articles, but mainly to put the new data in the light of what is known; and ask what are the implications for clinical practice and for future research. The format for the solicited Commentaries is as detailed above.

f) Guidelines

On request of various specialist societies and associations, we publish the guidelines commissioned and developed by these bodies. These guidelines are peer reviewed, and we emphasize that the GRADE methodology is employed in development of these guidelines before they can be peer-reviewed and accepted for publication by the EAMJ.

In addition to GRADE we require a separate risk of bias appraisal of the individual studies and explanation of the GRADE classifications based on the GRADE items.

Guidelines will be appraised using the AGREE-II tool.

g) Letters

Letters will be considered for publication if they contain constructive criticism on articles published within the previous 3 months, the authors of which will be given the right of reply. Letters must specify the title and authors of the article they are writing about.

Items of interest, e.g. case series or case reports presenting a significant advance in therapy or highlighting substantial scientific advances in understanding the mechanism(s) of the disease process, will also be considered under this heading. Letters should not exceed 800 words; have no more than 5 references and only 1 figure or table.

Letters should begin 'To the Editor'. Letters are published without an Abstract. However, for the purpose of informing our peer-reviewers please upload 4–5 sentences describing the content of your Letter in the box dedicated to Abstracts. These lines will not be published. Letters should have no more than 6 authors.

F) Case Reports

Case reports are welcome, however, the reason for presenting them must be clearly stated, particularly their critical significance in clinical practice. Case reports must be authentic, adequately and appropriately illustrated and the identity of any individual concealed according to ethical requirements. They must not be more than 1500 words, which includes a succinct, informative prose summary of no more than one hundred words.

4. Decision letters from other journals:

If the article was rejected after peer-review from another journal, you are welcome to submit the article to EAMJ together with the decision letter. The EAMJ editor will then decide whether to make a decision based on the peer-reviews or to send it for a new round of peer-review. Please do



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not edit the decision letter prior to submission. We offer the option to either submit the original article without revisions, or to submit the original article along with a clean and track change version of the revised article, addressing the reviewer comments in the cover letter. Please be sure to state in the cover letter which option you have chosen.

5. Before you begin:

a) Human and animal rights

If the work involves the use of human participants, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans, <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/>; Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals, <https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/protection-of-research-participants.html>. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human participants. The privacy rights of human participants must always be observed.

In some countries observational studies do not require patients' Consent; and in some, research done in anonymized databases does not require the approval of an ethics committee. If this is the case with your research, please say so in the Methods section.

b) Experimental studies in animals

EAMJ encourages authors to submit their preclinical experimental animal work applying the standards on reporting, and to upload a completed [ARRIVE checklist](#) with their manuscript. EAMJ invites authors to submit with the checklist a [3R supplementary document](#), justifying the use of animals for their study and how the 3Rs were addressed.

6. Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing

The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier's [AI policy for authors](#).

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.



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Disclosure instructions

Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled 'Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process'

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

7. Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see '[Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication](#)' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by [Crossref Similarity Check](#) and other originality or duplicate checking software.

8. Use of inclusive language

Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of ethnicity, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

9. Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision,



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rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the [Sex and Gender Equity in Research \(SAGER\) guidelines](#) and the [SAGER guidelines checklist](#). These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a new-born. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviours, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous--thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the [resources on this page](#) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

10. Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

At the end of the text before the references please include a paragraph detailing the authors' contributions. Please use the CRediT taxonomy ([Brand A, Allen L, Altman M, Hlava M, Scott J. Beyond authorship: Attribution, contribution, collaboration, and credit. Learn Publ. 205; 28:151–5](#)). Terms can be added according to context.

11. Changes to authorship

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors **before** submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only **before** the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the **corresponding author**: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors



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that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors **after** the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

12. Transparency declaration

EAMJ upholds the most rigorous standards of transparency, as defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Each submission must be accompanied by a [Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form](#).

One form should be completed by the each author. It is the corresponding author's responsibility to ensure that co-authors' disclosures are included. Ensure these documents are sent along with your other manuscript files.

For guidelines: <https://www.icmje.org>

In addition to the submission of the COI Disclosure form please add a **Transparency declaration** at the end of your manuscript, which should include the following sections:

- **Conflict of interest** disclosure that should be identical to the content of the COI form that is submitted.
- **Funding:** Please state how the study was funded. If no external funding was received, please state that.
- **Acknowledgements:** All acknowledgements, including acknowledging services of a scientific writer or editorial assistance. Acknowledged individuals must be named in full and must agree to their acknowledgement. All results presented previously at a scientific meeting or in another public context must be acknowledged, giving the context, location and date of presentation. Previously published material or illustrations must be accompanied by the written permission of the copyright holder.
- **Access to data:** For randomized controlled trials, please state who has full access to the data and who is the guarantor for the data.
- **Contribution:** We encourage authors to disclose their personal contribution to the research and article.

13. Copyright



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14. Editorial process/Peer review

The Editorial Office will acknowledge receipt of your submission by email.

Submissions are initially reviewed by the Editorial Team to assess whether the instructions and reporting guidelines explained above were adhered to, and are either returned back to the corresponding author in case of non-conformity, assigned to a reviewer in case of conformity to the instructions and reporting guidelines, or declined as being out of scope or lacking priority considering the current rate of rejection (c. 25%). The peer review process is managed by the Editorial Team who are responsible for assessing priority and for selection of reviewers. Submissions may be declined without external review as deemed appropriate by the Editor-in-Chief and members of the Editorial Team. Correspondence concerning papers that have been reviewed externally is between the Editor-in-Chief or an Associate Editor and the Corresponding Author.

Revised submissions are handled directly by the peer reviewers, and when accepted, a final review is done by the Editorial Team before approval for publication by the Editor-in-Chief. The intent is a short-term process of revision; however, some submissions may require several revisions. Although unusual, a submission may be declined after revision if the response to suggestions and requests is deemed incomplete or inadequate.

Questions concerning the editorial process or an editorial decision should be addressed to the EAMJ Editorial Office (eamj@kma.co.ke).

15. Appeals

As can be expected we are not exempt from mistakes. You can address appeals on editorial decisions to the Editor-in Chief through eamj@kma.co.ke. Good grounds for appeal are gross misunderstandings of methods or analysis by the Editor or peer-reviewers. If your manuscript was



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rejected because we could not assign it a high enough priority for publication, the chances of a successful appeal are low.

16. Preparation

a) Manuscript requirements

Manuscripts must be submitted in English, using British spelling. Authors unsure of English usage should consult someone proficient in the English language.

Nonconformity to accepted standards of English usage or journal style may delay both the review and the editorial process. Brevity is an advantage as well as a requirement (see length restrictions under Manuscript Categories). In particular, text should not be repeated in more than one section; text and tables/figures should not be redundant. Consistency is important; contributions from different authors and text from different sources must be rewritten to create a coherent and homogenous text.

b) Format

All manuscripts must be double-spaced, with wide margins, and should have continuous line numbers throughout.

c) Title page

All submissions in all manuscript categories must include a title page indicating the intended category, the title, the full names of the authors, the full names and institutional affiliations of each author, and a complete postal address, email address, and international telephone and fax numbers for the single Corresponding Author (telephone and fax numbers will not be published).

d) Illustrations and figures

i) Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

ii) Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

e) References

Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors. The Vancouver Numbered style of referencing should be used. In addition please include the Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) in your references. A DOI is a standardized number given to an article



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that provides a link to its online location. It appears as "DOI:" followed by a unique string of numbers. These are permanent ID numbers that the publisher assigns when an article is published and made available electronically. It accompanies the paper through all its transformations. On the CMI website, the DOI can be found at the top of the article page, following the article title, list of authors and publication date. The first application of the DOI system was in 2000. Books and articles that were published before this date are unlikely to have a DOI.

Example:

Liu J, Chen Y, Li R, Wu Z, Xu Q, Li Z, et al. Intravenous immunoglobulin treatment for patients with severe COVID-19: a retrospective multi-centre study. *Clin Microbiol Infect.* 2021; 27:1488–93. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2021.07.012>

Citations in the text: Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications should not be in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Citing and listing of web references: As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g. after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list; in square brackets in line with the text.

Text: Indicate references by numbers in the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

List: Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] Gagyor I, Hummers E, Schmiemann G, Friede T, Pfeiffer S, Afshar K, et al. Herbal treatment with Uva Ursi extract versus fosfomycin in women with uncomplicated urinary tract infection in primary care: a randomized controlled trial. *Clin Microbiol Infect.* 2021; 27:1441–7. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2021.05.032>

Reference to a book:

[2] Ewert EW, Mitten DS, Overholt JR. Natural environments and human health. Wallingford, UK: CAB International; 2014. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845939199.0000>

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:



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[3] Valls-Ferrer M, Mora JC. L2 fluency development in formal instruction and study abroad: The role of initial fluency level and language contact. In Perez-Vidal C., editor. Language acquisition in study abroad and formal instructional contexts. Amsterdam: John Benjamins; 2014, p. 111–36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1075/aals.13.07ch5>

Data reference:

[4] Oguro M, Imahiro S, Saito S, Nakashizuka T. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. Mendeley Data, v1; 2015. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>

Note shortened form for last page number, e.g. 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.'

f) Data references

This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

g) Preprint references

Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

h) Meeting abstracts, databases, articles in press

Meeting abstracts are not acceptable as references within the Methods section, but are acceptable as preliminary unpublished results (if not older than 2 years) and should be cited parenthetically within the text rather than in the list of References (e.g. 14th Kenya Medical Association Conference, abstract XXX). Similarly, references to databases should be made parenthetically within the text, as should references to unpublished data, personal communications and articles submitted for publication. Copies of manuscripts in press or submitted manuscripts should be provided at the time of submission to facilitate the review process.

17. Collaborative groups

If you wish to include a list of collaborators with your paper, you will need to provide a full list showing all of the detail that you would like to appear in your paper. We will also need to know if you wish the collaborators to be tagged for PubMed purposes or not.



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If they do need to be tagged for PubMed then online they will appear as a secondary list within the main author list at the end, which can be expanded or hidden to just show the name of the collaborative group. In print the name of the collaborative group will appear at the end of the main author list with an asterisk that links to an appendix at the end of your paper or it can link to a footnote on the first page, which lists all of the names, if you would prefer.

If the collaborators do not need to be tagged for PubMed then the list can either be included as an Appendix at the end of your paper or as a Supplementary Appendix to be viewed online only. If so you will need to provide the appendix when submitting your paper and clearly show where you would like it to appear.

18. After acceptance

a) Availability of accepted article

This journal makes articles available online as soon as possible after acceptance.

b) Online proof correction

To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections as well as cover letters clearly highlighting areas that have been corrected within fourteen days. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

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