

Instructions for Authors

Korean Journal of Adult Nursing

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KJAN

Korean Journal of
Adult Nursing

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I. AIMS AND SCOPE

The *Korean Journal of Adult Nursing* (KJAN) is the official peer-reviewed research journal of the Korean Society of Adult Nursing (KSAN). KJAN is devoted to the dissemination of groundbreaking research on theory, practice, and education in the field of adult nursing. Research on other subject areas or issues that contribute to adult nursing is published at the discretion of the Editorial Board. The goal of KJAN is to contribute to health maintenance, health promotion, and disease prevention and management in adults by publishing research. KJAN is published four times per year at the end of February, May, August, and November.

II. RESEARCH & PUBLICATION ETHICS

1. Research Ethics

For policies on research and publication ethics that are not stated in these instructions, the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) or the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidance (<https://publicationethics.org/guidance>) can be applied. Further, all processes of handling research and publication misconduct shall follow the applicable COPE flowchart.

Statements of human and animal rights: Clinical research should be done in accordance with the Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki ([\[cies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/">cies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/\]\(#\)\). Any study involving human subjects or human data must be reviewed and approved by a responsible institutional review board \(IRB\). Research involving meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and literature reviews does not require IRB review. For secondary data analyses, IRB review and approval for an exempt study may be required based on the decision of the Editorial Board. When necessary, the Editorial Board may request any documentation regarding ethical issues of the manuscript such as written consent or the approval of the study by the IRB. Furthermore, for studies involving human subjects, the authors must explicitly state in the paper that the research received IRB approval and was conducted in accordance with the relevant standards.](https://www.wma.net/poli-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Statement of informed consent: Copies of written informed consent and IRB approval for clinical research should be kept. If necessary, the editor or reviewers may request copies of these documents to resolve questions about IRB approval and study conduct.

Originality and duplicate publication: Duplicate publication or duplicate submission is prohibited in accordance with the ICMJE recommendations (<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/overlapping-publications.html>). Manuscripts that have been published or are being submitted to other journal(s) should not be submitted to KJAN. Manuscripts that have been published or are currently under consideration for publication in KJAN must not be submitted to another journal. The corresponding author must obtain approval from the Editors-in-Chief of both related journals if the author wants to reprint a published manuscript in another language.

If manuscripts have been submitted or are currently under consideration for publication in KJAN, the Editorial Board will determine the nature and degree of duplicate publication or duplicate submission for the manuscript. If a manuscript has been published in KJAN, the KSAN ethics committee will determine the nature and degree of duplication.

2. Authorship

KJAN follows the recommendations for authorship set out by the ICMJE Authorship guidelines (<http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>). Authorship is attributed only to individuals who have directly participated and made significant contributions to the creation of the manuscript. Authorship should be based upon all four of the following criteria: 1) substantial contribution to the concept or design of the work, or the acquisition or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; 3) final approval of the version submitted for publication; 4) accountability for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. All other contributors not listed as authors should be mentioned in the acknowledgements section.

If a manuscript is based on a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation, the author must disclose that the manuscript is the product of his/her thesis or a dissertation for an academic degree. The first author must be the recipient of the academic degree from the work presented in the manuscript.

Any changes in authorship (addition, deletion or change in order of authorship) must be approved by the Editorial Board prior to the manuscript's acceptance for publication. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason(s) for the change in the author list; and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with any addition, removal, or rearrangement.

3. Conflicts of Interest

The corresponding author will be responsible for informing the editor regarding potential conflicts of interest for all listed authors that might influence their interpretation of data. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. If there is no conflict of interest, this should also be explicitly stated as "The author(s) declared no conflict of interest."

4. Registration of a Clinical Trial

This journal follows the data sharing policy described in "Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors" (<https://doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2017.32.7.1051>). All clinical trials (as defined by the ICMJE) must be registered in a publicly accessible trial registry. For all other types of studies, including systematic reviews, prospective registration is strongly encouraged. If a study has been registered, please cite the registration number in both the abstract and body of the paper. The journal accepts registration in any of the primary registries that participate in the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Portal (<http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/>), National Institutes of Health ClinicalTrials.gov (<http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/>), International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number Registry (<https://www.isrctn.com/>), or the Clinical Research Information Service, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KDCA) (<https://cris.nih.go.kr/cris/index/index.do>).

5. Research Data Sharing and Transparency

This journal encourages and enables authors to share data that supports the research publication, where appropriate, and to interlink the data with other published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experiments that validate the research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal encourages authors to share their software, codes, models, algorithms, protocols, methods, and other useful materials related to the project. Data generated through the participation of subjects and the public should be put to maximum use by the research community and, whenever possible, translated to deliver patient benefits. Data sharing benefits numerous research-related activities: reproducing analyses, testing secondary hypotheses, developing and evaluating novel statistical methods, teaching, aiding the design of future trials and meta-analyses, and helping to prevent error, fraud, and selective reporting. To promote more transparent and reproducible research, we ask authors to submit a Data Availability Statement in the manuscript to help readers understand how they can access the data, code, and other resources that support the research findings.

The following are examples of data-sharing statements:

- Example 1: The data can be obtained from the corresponding authors.
- Example 2: The data can be obtained from the Supplementary Material.
- Example 3: (In the case of healthcare big data) The data can be obtained from __ (the name of the)_repository source.
- Example 4: No new data were created or analyzed during this study. Data sharing is not applicable to this article.

6. Artificial Intelligence (AI)–Assisted Technologies

At submission, authors are required to disclose whether they used AI-assisted technologies (such as Large Language Models [LLMs], chatbots, or image creators) in their work. Authors should describe how they used AI-assisted technologies in both the cover letter and the appropriate section of the manuscript. For example, if AI was used for writing assistance, this should be described in the Acknowledgments section. If AI was used for data collection, analysis, or figure generation, the authors should describe this use in the Methods section. Chatbots (such as ChatGPT) should not be listed as authors because they cannot be held responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, and these responsibilities are required for authorship. Therefore, authors are responsible for any submitted material that included the use of AI-assisted technologies. Authors should carefully review and edit AI-generated results because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. Authors must ensure there is appropriate attribution of all quoted material, including full citations, and should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.

7. Process for Managing Publication Malpractice

If reviewers or readers suspect publication malpractice, such as fabrication, falsification, salami slicing, plagiarism, or simultaneous/ duplicate publication, inappropriate changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on, the process of resolution will be initiated following the flowchart provided by the COPE

guidance (<https://publicationethics.org/guidance>).

If a published manuscript is suspected of an ethics violation, the KSAN ethics committee, which includes the Editor-in-Chief of KJAN, will be convened. The procedure will be conducted in the following order: a preliminary investigation, a second investigation, and decision, in accordance with the prescribed regulations. If a published manuscript is determined to involve an ethics violation, members found to have violated this regulation and the general ethical principles of research will be subject to the following consequences, and other relevant matters shall be determined by the KSAN ethics committee.

- 1) The published manuscript will be retracted, and a public statement will be made regarding the reason for retraction.
- 2) Submission privileges to KJAN will be suspended for three years.
- 3) The retraction of the manuscript will be announced on KJAN's official website and in the printed journal.

III. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

1. Types of Manuscripts

KJAN publishes original articles, review articles, invited articles, and editorials.

- 1) *Original Articles* include full papers reporting original research. These are reports of empirical findings from high-quality basic and clinical research studies within the scope and focus of KJAN.
- 2) *Review Articles* include critical presentations of topics relevant to nursing theory, practice, and education regarding adult nursing. Unsolicited reviews will be considered for publication if topical, of high quality, and subject to peer review. The body of a review article should be a comprehensive, scholarly evidence-based review of the literature, accompanied by a critical analysis and reasonable conclusions.
- 3) *Invited Articles* provide concise reviews of a subject of importance to nursing researchers written by an invited expert in nursing science.
- 4) *Editorials* are commissioned by editors, and may include comments on manuscripts included, recent research trends in the field of adult nursing, and opinions on relevant topics.

2. General Guidelines

- 1) **Language and style:** Manuscripts should be written in English. The paper size setting should be A4, and the file should be compatible with Microsoft Word. The formatting requirements are as follows: the texts should be double-spaced and in Times New Roman 12-point font size with margins of top 30 mm, bottom 25 mm, left 25 mm, and right 25 mm. Page numbers are placed at the bottom of each page.
- 2) **Manuscript length:** The manuscript has different limits depending on the type of article submitted. (1) An original article should be no more than 6,000 words; (2) A review article should not exceed 8,000 words; and (3) An editorial should be no longer than 2,500 words. This word count includes only the main body of the text (i.e., not abstract, references, tables, or figures).
- 3) **Abbreviations:** Do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract and limit their use in the text. Expand all abbreviations at first mention in the text. Avoid using abbreviations in the article title. For standard abbreviated words and units, refer to the NLM (National Library of Medicine) Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 2nd Edition (2007) (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>).
- 4) **Description of participants:** Authors should ensure correct use of the terms sex (when reporting biological factors) and gender (identity, psychosocial or cultural factors), and, unless inappropriate, report the sex or gender of study participants, the sex of animals or cells, and describe the methods used to determine sex or gender. If the study was done involving an exclusive population, for example in only one sex, authors should justify why, except in obvious cases (e.g., prostate cancer). Authors should define how they determined race or ethnicity and justify their relevance.
- 5) **Permissions:** Authors should obtain permission from the copyright owners to use measurements or instruments for their studies. Permission to reproduce previously published material must also be obtained in writing from the copyright holder (usually the publisher) and acknowledged in the manuscript.

- 6) **Describing machinery or technical equipment:** Generic names should be used. When proprietary brands are used in research, include the name of the brand and the manufacturer, city (state), and nation in parentheses after the first mention of the generic name in the Methods section. Brand names are identified by symbols such as TM and ®, and should only be used when necessary.
- 7) **References and citation style:** References and citations follow the National Library of Medicine (NLM) Style. The submitting authors are responsible for ensuring adherence to NLM guidelines.

3. Research Reporting Guidelines

Authors are encouraged to adhere to relevant reporting guidelines when describing their study. Reporting guidelines endorsed by the journal are listed below, from the EQUATOR network (<https://www.equator-network.org/>).

- Observational cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies*
- Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE)
- Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE)
- Qualitative studies*
- Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ)
- Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR)
- Quasi-experimental/ non-randomized trials*
- Transparent Reporting of Evaluations with Non-randomized Designs (TREND)
- Randomized (and quasi randomized) controlled trials*
- Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT)
- Study of Diagnostic accuracy/assessment scale
- Standards for the Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (STARD)
- Systematic Review and meta-analysis*
- Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA)
- Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE)
- Quality improvement studies*
- Standards for Quality Improvement Reporting Excellence (SQUIRE)

4. Manuscript Components

The composition of manuscripts shall be in the following order: title page, abstract and keywords, main text, references, tables and figures, and appendices. Each section begins on a new page. The main body of the manuscript (including the references, figures, tables, acknowledgements, and any funding information) should not include any identifying information, such as the authors' names or affiliations, to ensure a blind review.

1) Title page

The following should be included on the title page: (1) the title of the article; (2) the running title; (3) author information (ORCID number is required for all authors); (4) permission for measurements/instruments used in the study; (5) IRB approval institution and number; (6) disclosure; and (7) reporting guidelines checklist relevant to the research design used.

2) Abstract and Keywords

An abstract of up to 250 words for articles (including reviews) should be typed double-spaced on a separate page. It should cover the main factual points, including statements of the Purpose, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. The abstract should be accompanied by a list of three to five keywords for indexing purposes. Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) keywords (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>) should be used, with careful selection of keywords that precisely reflect the focus of the study.

3) Main text

The text should be composed in the following order: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, and References.

Introduction: Clearly state the need for this study and the main question or hypothesis of the study. Summarize the literature review or background in the area of the study.

Methods: Describe the study design, setting and samples, measurements/instruments, data collection/procedure, ethical considerations, and data analysis. If a study presents qualitative research, the instrument can be omitted. When discussing research methods, it is im-

portant to provide specific and detailed information to enable reproducibility. In the section on ethical considerations, the author should state that the study protocol was approved by the institutional review board (IRB No. ##-##-###). Please provide the initials of institutional names at the time of submission for peer review.

Results: Describe the main results in a concise paragraph. This section should be the most descriptive.

Discussion: The discussion should be based only on the reported results. It is strongly recommended that authors discuss how the study findings relate to advances in nursing practice, nursing knowledge development, and nursing implications.

Conclusion: State the conclusions and recommendations for further study. Do not summarize the study results.

4) References

In-text Citation: Citations of references in the text should follow Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors Editors, and Publishers 2nd edition (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>). References should be numbered serially in the order of appearance in the text, with numbers in brackets [] (e.g., social support [1], fatigue [2,3], depression [4-6]). If a reference is cited more than once, use the original reference number (e.g., social support [1,2], fatigue [2-5], depression [1,4-6]).

Reference list: References should be listed on a separate page at the end of the paper in the order of citation. The number of references should be 35 or less for an original article except for a manuscript on model construction, which is allowed to include up to 50 references. Citations of master's and doctoral dissertations should be minimized, with a maximum of three citations.

5) Tables and Figures

There should be no more than five tables and figures in total. Tables and figures should be self-contained and complement, but not duplicate, information contained in the text. Each table and figure should be placed on a separate page. All lines are to be single. Vertical lines are not acceptable. The title of a table should be placed on top. Within the title, the first letters of important words

should be capitalized (e.g., Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of the Sample). The title of the figure should be placed below the figure with the first letter capitalized (e.g., Figure 1. Path diagram of the model.). Tables and Figures should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. All abbreviations used in tables should be explained in footnotes. List abbreviations in alphabetical order; do not include the word “and” before the last abbreviation (e.g., BP=blood pressure; ED=emergency department). Footnote symbols including asterisks and other symbols should be placed after abbreviations in the table. Table footnotes should be indicated with superscript symbols in sequence: †, ‡, §, ¶, #, *, ††

If the point value of a number can exceed 1, write “0” before the decimal point (e.g., $t=0.26$, $F=0.98$, $R^2=.61$), otherwise do not write “0” before the decimal point (e.g., $p<.001$). The p value (as an indicator of statistical significance) should be written without a footnote and should be rounded to three decimal places (e.g., $p=.003$). If “ p ” is .000, then indicate that p is less than 0.001 (e.g., $p<.001$). Percentages (%) should be rounded off to one decimal place (e.g., 24.7%); test statistics, such as t , F , χ^2 , and r , should be rounded off to two decimal places (e.g., $t=0.26$, $F=0.98$, $R^2=.61$).

6) Appendices

Authors should submit an appendix containing the final developed instrument in instrument development studies and a list of reviewed articles in a systematic review or meta-analysis.

5. Reference Format

1) Journals

(1) For six or fewer authors, list all authors:

1. Han S, Min J, Kim DK, Kong ID, Kim N. The understanding and application of telomere length as an emerging biomarker in adult nursing research: a review. *Korean J Adult Nurs.* 2023;35(1):1-12. <https://doi.org/10.7475/kjan.2023.35.1.1>

(2) For more than six authors, list the first six followed by et al.

1. Lee S, Kim MK, Hong EY, Lee JJ, Kim HJ, Kim HS, et al. Structural equation modeling on spiritual nursing care of clinical nurses based on the theory of planned behavior. *Korean J Adult Nurs.* 2022;34(1):27-38. <https://doi.org/10.7475/kjan.2022.34.1.27>

(3) Forthcoming journal articles

1. van Corven CT, Bielderma A, Wijnen M, Leontjevas R, Lucassen PL, Graff MJ, et al. Defining empowerment for older people living with dementia from multiple perspectives: a qualitative study. *Int J Nurs Stud.* Forthcoming 2020 Nov 10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2020.103823>

2) Periodicals or magazines

1. Rutan C. Creating healthy habits in children. *Parish Nurse Newsletter.* 2012 May 15:5-6.

3) Newspaper articles

1. Cho CU. Stem cell windpipe gives Korean toddler new life. *The Korea Herald.* 2013 May 1; Sect. 01.

4) Books

(1) Reference to an entire book

1. Hughes JH. Military veteran psychological health and social care: contemporary issues. 1st ed. London: Taylor & Francis; 2017.
2. Kim SJ. Nursing theory. Seoul: Soomoonsa; 1985.

(2) Chapter in an edited book

1. Miller CW. Applied cardiovascular physiology. In: Wingfield WE, Raffe MR, editors. *The veterinary ICU book.* Jackson, WY: Teton NewMedia; 2002. p. 1-14.

(3) An edited book

1. Munslow A, Rosenstone RA, editors. *Experiments in rethinking history.* New York, NY: Routledge; 2004.

(4) Unknown authors or editors

1. Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. 10th ed. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster; 1995.

(5) Book with translator(s)

1. McEwen M, Wills EM. Theoretical basis for nursing. 4th ed. Koh CK, translator. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer; 2019. p. 20-5.

(6) An encyclopedia or dictionary

1. Sadie S, editor. *The New Grove dictionary of music and musicians.* 6th ed. London: Macmillan; 1980.
2. Fitzpatrick JJ, Wallace M, editors. *Encyclopedia of nursing research.* 3rd ed. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company; 2012.

5) Scientific and technical reports

1. Hong S, Sung M, Choi J, Kim J, Kim S. Family policies implications in the context of an increase in one-person households. *Korean Women's Devel-*

opment Institute Report. Seoul: Korean Women's Development Institute; 2017 July. Report No.: 1105012716.

6) Unpublished dissertations and theses: Not recommended. Maximally three dissertations and theses in total are allowed if necessary.

(1) Dissertations

1. Zhao JJ. Design of a 3D virtual learning environment for acquisition of cultural competence in nursing education: experience of nursing and other health care students, instructors, and instructional designers [dissertation]. Vancouver: University of British Columbia; 2019. p. 100-5.

(2) Theses

1. Huh MS. Effect of Danjeon breathing on stress urinary incontinence and quality of life in middle aged women [master's thesis]. Busan: Donggeui University; 2005.

7) Conference proceedings

(1) Unpublished proceedings

1. Lankntree C, Briere J. Early data on the trauma symptom checklist for children (TSCC). Paper presented at: The meeting of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children; 1991 January 25; San Diego, CA.

(2) Posters

1. Cho YJ, Han YR. The relationship between the professional self concept, work stresses and their triage competency in emergency nurses. Poster session presented at: Korean Society of Nursing Science; 2020 October 23; Seoul.

8) Web

1. Ministry of the Interior and Safety. Safety experience center [Internet]. Sejong: Ministry of the Interior and Safety; 2022 [cited 2023 January 12]. Available from: <https://www.mois.go.kr/frt/sub/a06/b10/safetyExperience/screen.do>

The first and corresponding authors should be members of KSAN, with the exception of non-Korean authors. Under certain circumstances, non-members can submit manuscripts following approval by the Editorial Board. All correspondence, including notification of the editor's decision and requests for revisions, will be processed via this system. Authors should complete the Submission Checklist and sign the Copyright Transfer Agreement form and submit via the submission system. For any questions regarding the use of the online system, please contact the KJAN publication director via phone, fax, or e-mail.

2. Peer Review

This journal follows a double-blind peer review process. Each submission will initially be assessed by the editors to determine suitability for publication in this journal. If a submission is deemed suitable, it will typically be sent to a minimum of three reviewers for an independent expert assessment of the scientific quality. The decision as to whether an article is accepted or rejected will be taken by our editors.

1) Preview: The editorial committee initially assesses each submission. The primary goal is to quickly determine which papers should not be sent for peer review and which ones should. To prevent delays for authors who may wish to submit their work elsewhere, papers that do not meet basic standards or are unlikely to be published, even with a favorable peer review—such as those with insufficient novel contributions or unclear relevance to the field—may be rejected at this stage.

2) Peer-review process: There is a two-week peer review period, and the first decision is made after the evaluation is finished. Following the review, the Editorial Board will decide between the options: acceptable options include minor revision, major revision, or rejection. The Editorial Board may request authors to make changes to the manuscript in response to reviewers' comments. If the author deems a reviewer's opinion to be unacceptable or thinks that a reviewer has misinterpreted the data, a reasonable explanation should be provided. Authors should try their best to comply with any requests made by the reviewers to modify the manuscript.

After making changes to the manuscript, the author should upload the updated files along with a response to

IV. SUBMISSION AND PEER REVIEW

1. Submission

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically via this journal's submission system (<https://submit.kjan.or.kr/>).

each reviewer's comment. Revisions from the author must be finished within 14 days of the request. The Editorial Board will inform the author if it is not received by the deadline. The author should discuss an extension with the Editorial Board if they want to prolong the revision window past 14 days. The Editorial Board may consider further review upon the author's request. The Editorial Board will ultimately decide whether to approve the submitted manuscript for publication and may, if necessary, ask for additional alterations, edits, and deletions to the article text. Statistical editing is also done if a statistician needs to review the data professionally.

The Editor-in-Chief of KJAN will make the final decision regarding the manuscript's publication based on the reviewers' comments and the scientific merits of the manuscript. Any potential or existing conflict and issues in the manuscript must be discussed in detail with the Editorial Board.

3) Appeals of decisions: Any appeals against the editorial decision must be made within 2 weeks of the date of the decision letter. Authors who wish to appeal against a decision should contact the Editor-in-Chief, explaining in detail the reasons for the appeal. All appeals will be discussed with at least one other associate editor. If consensus cannot be reached thereby, an appeal will be discussed at a full editorial meeting. The process of handling complaints and appeals follows the COPE guidance (<https://publicationethics.org/guidance>). KJAN does not consider second appeals.

V. FINAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLICATION

1. Final Version

After the paper has been accepted for publication, the author(s) should submit the final version of the manuscript. The names and affiliations of the authors should be double-checked, and if the originally submitted image files were of poor resolution, higher-resolution image files should be submitted at this time. Symbols (e.g., circles, triangles, squares), letters (e.g., words, abbreviations), and numbers should be large enough to be legible on reduction to the journal's column widths. All symbols must be defined in the figure caption. If references, tables, or figures are moved, added, or deleted during the revision process, renumber them to reflect such changes so that all tables,

references, and figures are cited in numeric order.

2. Manuscript Corrections

Before publication, the manuscript editor will correct the manuscript so that it meets the standard publication format. The author(s) must respond within 48 hours when the manuscript editor contacts the corresponding author for revisions. If the response is delayed, the manuscript's publication may be postponed to the next issue.

3. Proofs and Reprints

The author(s) will receive the final version of the manuscript as a PDF file. Upon receipt, the author(s) must notify the editorial office of any errors found in the file within 48 hours. Any errors found after this time are the responsibility of the author(s) and will have to be corrected as an erratum.

4. Correction

To correct errors in published articles, the corresponding author should contact the journal's editorial office with a detailed description of the proposed correction. Corrections that seriously affect the interpretation or conclusions of the article will be reviewed by the editors. Corrections will be published as an author correction or a publisher correction in a later issue of the journal.

Minor errors will be corrected directly in the online version of the article. An indication of the correction, along with the date it was made, will be added to the article information in both the HTML and PDF versions. A separate correction note will not be published.

VI. ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

When a manuscript is accepted for publication, an article processing charge (APC) of 600 USD (KRW 600,000) per article is charged to the corresponding author.

VII. COPYRIGHT, OPEN ACCESS POLICY

1. Copyright

All manuscripts published in KJAN are protected by copyright. The copyright and transfer rights of the digital content of the published paper and journal are owned by the

KSAN. Copyright Transfer Agreement form should be submitted online at submission. All authors should print their names and sign the copyright transfer agreement.

2. Open Access Policy

KJAN is an open-access journal. Articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) license, which permits copying and distributing the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for non-commercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the KJAN.

History:

Enacted Jun, 1994	Revised Aug, 2010
Revised Dec, 1999	Revised Jun, 2012
Revised Dec, 2002	Revised Jul, 2014
Revised Dec, 2003	Revised Aug, 2016
Revised Dec, 2006	Revised Feb, 2018
Revised Dec, 2007	Revised Aug, 2018
Revised Jun, 2008	Revised Dec, 2018
Revised Dec, 2008	Revised Jun, 2020
Revised Feb, 2009	Revised Mar, 2023
Revised Jun, 2009	Revised Aug, 2023
Revised Apr, 2010	Revised May, 2025

VIII. OTHER EDITORIAL POLICY

1. Archiving Policy

All manuscripts published in KJAN are freely available through open access to read and download from any electronic link, including those found on the KJAN website (<http://www.kjan.or.kr/>) immediately and permanently after publication.