The North African Journal of Food and Nutrition Research (NAJFNR) is an international, peer-reviewed, open access, online journal, with no publication charges, costs or fees. The journal is committed to the rapid publication of the latest research and studies in all fields of human nutrition and food sciences. NAJFNR is dedicated to publish innovative and high quality papers providing a better understanding of the advances in nutrition fields as original research, review, case reports, hypothesis formation, expert opinion, and commentaries.

The primary purpose of NAJFNR is to act as a source of information usable by researchers and practitioners to increase their knowledge about nutrition and its development in developing countries and primarily in North African ones. Specific topics covered in the journal include:

1. Effect of nutrition on metabolic control
2. Epidemiology, and the prevalence of related disorders such as obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemias, etc.
3. Biochemistry and cellular metabolism of nutrients
4. Dietary strategies
5. Food Security and Challenges
6. Food behavior and quality of life
7. Public Health Policy & Health Economics
8. Nutrition and Cancer
9. Food Chemistry
10. Clinical Nutrition
11. Food Processing and Packaging
12. Occupational Nutrition and Medicine
13. Nutrition and Sport
15. Nutrition and Immune Regulation

1.1 Language and grammar

Uniformly American English.

1.2 Types of Manuscripts

Original articles

Randomized controlled trials, intervention studied, studies of screening and diagnostic test, outcome studies, cost effectiveness analyses, case-control series, and surveys with high response rate. Up to 3000 words excluding references and abstract.

Review articles and meta-analysis

Systemic critical assessments of literature and data sources. Up to 4000 words excluding references and abstract.

Case reports

New/interesting/very rare cases can be reported. Cases with clinical significance or implications will be given priority, whereas, mere reporting of a rare case may not be considered. Up to 1000 words excluding references and abstract and up to 10 references.

Letter to the Editor

Should be short, decisive observation. They should not be preliminary observations that need a later paper for validation. Up to 400 words and 4 references.

Announcement of conferences

Should be submitted with the name and address of the person from whom additional information can be obtained. Up to 100 words.

1.3 Authorship Criteria

Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions.

a. to conception and design or acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data;

b. drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content;

c. final approval of the version to be published.

➔ Conditions a, b, and c must all be met. Participation solely in the acquisition of funding or the collection of data does not justify authorship.

General supervision of the research group is not sufficient for authorship. Each contributor should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.
The order of naming the contributors should be based on the relative contribution of the contributor towards the study and writing the manuscript. Once submitted the order cannot be changed without written consent of all the contributors. For an Original article from in a single institute the number of contributors should not exceed five (5). For a Letter to the Editor and Review article the number of contributors should not exceed four (4). A justification should be included, if the number of contributors exceed these limits. Only those who have done substantial work in a particular field can write a review article. A short summary of the work done by the contributor(s) in the field of review should accompany the manuscript.

1.4 Contribution Details
Contributors should provide a description of what each of them contributed towards the manuscript. Description should be divided in following categories, as applicable:

- concepts,
- design,
- definition of intellectual content,
- literature search,
- clinical studies,
- experimental studies,
- data acquisition,
- data analysis,
- statistical analysis,
- manuscript preparation,
- manuscript editing,
- and manuscript review.

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- A concise and informative title
- The affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s)
- The e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the corresponding author

Abstract
Abstracts should be structured in sections (Background, Aims, Material and Methods, Results, Conclusion and Keywords) Please provide an abstract of 150 to 250 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

Keywords
Please provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes.

The use of Medical Subheading of the NIH: US. National Library of Medicine MeSH Browser (2016 MeSH) is highly recommended:


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- Do not use field functions.
- Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
- Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables.
- Use the equation editor or Math Type for equations.
- Save your file in docx format (MS Word 2007 or higher).

4.2 Headings
Please use no more than three levels of displayed headings.

4.3 Abbreviations
Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.
4.4 Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section on the title page. The names of funding organizations should be written in full.

4.5 Statistics

Put a general description of methods in the Methods section. When data are summarized in the Results section, specify the statistical methods used to analyse them. Avoid non-technical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as ‘random’ (which implies a randomizing device), ‘normal’, ‘significant’, ‘correlations’, and ‘sample’. Define statistical terms, abbreviations, and most symbols. Use upper italics (P<0.048). For all P values include the exact value and not less than 0.05 or 0.001.

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The Methods section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was written; all information obtained during the conduct of the study belongs in the Results section. Selection and Description of Participants: Describe your selection of the observational or experimental participants (patients or laboratory animals, including controls) clearly, including eligibility and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Because the relevance of such variables as age and sex to the object of research is not always clear, authors should explain their use when they are included in a study report; for example, authors should explain why only subjects of certain ages were included or why women were excluded. The guiding principle should be clarity about how and why a study was done in a particular way. When authors use variables such as race or ethnicity, they should define how they measured the variables and justify their relevance. Technical information: Identify the methods, apparatus (give the manufacturer’s name and address in parentheses), and procedures in sufficient detail to allow other workers to reproduce the results. Give references to established methods, including statistical methods (see below); provide references and brief descriptions for methods that have been published but are not well known; describe new or substantially modified methods, give reasons for using them, and evaluate their limitations. Identify precisely all drugs and chemicals used, including generic name(s), dose(s), and route(s) of administration. Authors submitting review manuscripts should include a section describing the methods used for locating, selecting, extracting, and synthesizing data. These methods should also be summarized in the abstract. Reports of randomized clinical trials should present information on all major study elements, including the protocol, assignment of interventions (methods of randomization, concealment of allocation to treatment groups), and the method of masking (blinding), based on the CONSORT Statement (Moher D, Schulz KF, Altman DG: The CONSORT Statement: Revised Recommendations for Improving the Quality of Reports of Parallel-Group Randomized Trials. Ann Intern Med. 2001; 134: 657-662, also available at http://www.consort-statement.org). Authors submitting review article should include a section describing the methods used for locating, selecting, extracting, and synthesizing data. These methods should also be summarized in the abstract.

4.7 Results

Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations, giving the main or most important findings first. Do not repeat in the text all the data in the tables or illustrations; emphasize or summarize only important observations. Extra or supplementary materials and technical detail can be placed in an appendix where it will be accessible but will not interrupt the flow of the text; alternatively, it can be published only in the electronic version of the journal. When data are summarized in the Results section, give numeric results not only as derivatives (for example, percentages) but also as the absolute numbers from which the derivatives were calculated, and specify the statistical methods used to analyze them. Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain the argument of the paper and to assess its support. Use graphs as an alternative to tables with many entries; do not duplicate data in graphs and tables. Avoid non-technical uses of technical terms in statistics, such as “random” (which implies a randomizing device), “normal,” “significant,” “correlations,” and “sample.” Where scientifically appropriate, analyses of the data by variables such as age and sex should be included.

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Include Summary of key findings (primary outcome measures, secondary outcome measures, results as they relate to a prior hypothesis); Strengths and limitations of the study (study question, study design, data collection, analysis and interpretation); Interpretation and implications in the context of the totality of evidence (is there a systematic review to refer to, if not, could one be reasonably done here and now?); what this study adds to the available evidence, effects on patient care and health policy, possible mechanisms; Controversies raised by this study; and Future research directions (for this particular research collaboration, underlying mechanisms, clinical research). Do not repeat in detail data or other material given in the Introduction or the Results section. In particular, contributors should avoid making statements on economic benefits and costs unless their manuscript includes economic data and analyses. Avoid claiming priority and alluding to work that has not been completed. State new hypotheses when warranted, but clearly label them as such.

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Reference citations in the text should be identified by numbers in square brackets.

Some examples:
1. As recommended by the ADA [12].
2. These results agree with those of Amos et al. [7].
3. Several studies have reported that dietary fibre intake increases during fasting periods [42-45, 47].

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Journal article (with DOI) using AMA referencing system

Book

Book chapter

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