PHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEWS

SUGGESTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

Papers to be published in *Pharmacological Reviews* are, for the most part, invited by the Editor after consideration of recommendations from the Associate Editors and other consultants and evaluation of outlines and statements of central theme submitted by the prospective authors. Others who have an interest in writing for *Pharmacological Reviews* are also encouraged to send proposals to the Editor. After submission of the manuscript, it is reviewed by three or more experts in the field and, depending on their comments, revisions may be requested.

Articles in *Pharmacological Reviews* deal mainly with the current status of the subject under review. They are to be written clearly and concisely and should be intelligible to non-specialists, with definitions of unfamiliar technical terms and explanations of difficult or controversial points included. At the same time, the review is to be sufficiently precise and detailed to command the attention and respect of experts in the field. Selective rather than exhaustive coverage of the literature is requested. Previous reviews of the subject and of related fields should be cited. Authors are asked to be critical of methods, results, and conclusions and to challenge accepted concepts where warranted. Conflicting points of view are to be presented objectively in good perspective. Deficiencies in the field may be pointed out and avenues for further work may be indicated.

When an invitation to write a review is accepted, the author is asked to estimate the time when the manuscript will be submitted. If it becomes necessary to extend the original deadline, the author should notify the Editor immediately and set a new deadline. Authors also are requested to provide the Editor with an estimate of the length of the review article. The usual length ranges between 12 and 50 printed pages, corresponding to about 40 to 150 manuscript pages.

Diagrams, tables, and occasionally, illustrations may be included if necessary to bring out new concepts and important relationships, or when access by the reader to original sources would be unusually difficult.

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On first mention of an unfamiliar drug in the text of the article, it is desirable to give the official or generic (nonproprietary) name by which the drug is known in the U.S.A. or the country of origin of the manuscript. This may be followed by parentheses in which may appear official or generic names of the drug in other countries, selected familiar trade names, and the chemical name. (A diagram of the chemical structure shown in a figure often will be preferable to the spelled-out chemical name.) Example for a manuscript from the U.K.: "Thiopentone sodium, B.P. (Thiopental sodium, U.S.P.; Pentothal sodium)." Thereafter, the author may use whichever nonproprietary name is thought most suitable without giving synonyms. Similar considerations apply to non-standard abbreviations and acronyms. Standard abbreviations may be found in the CBE Style Manual or in *J. Biol. Chem.* 262: 1–11, 1987.

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Abuse Liability of Benzodiazepines: An Update
*James H. Woods, Jonathan L. Katz, and Gail Winger*

Cerebral Serotonin Receptors
*Emilie Zifa and Gilles Fillion*

Pharmacology of Endogenous Digitalis-like Factors
*A. Goto, K. Yamada, N. Yagi, M. Yoshioka, and T. Sugimoto*

*Suggestions to Contributors* will be found in each issue of *Pharmacological Reviews*. Copies may be obtained on request from the Editor, Dr. Robert E. Stitzel, Professor and Associate Chairman, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, West Virginia University Health Sciences Center, Morgantown, WV 26506.