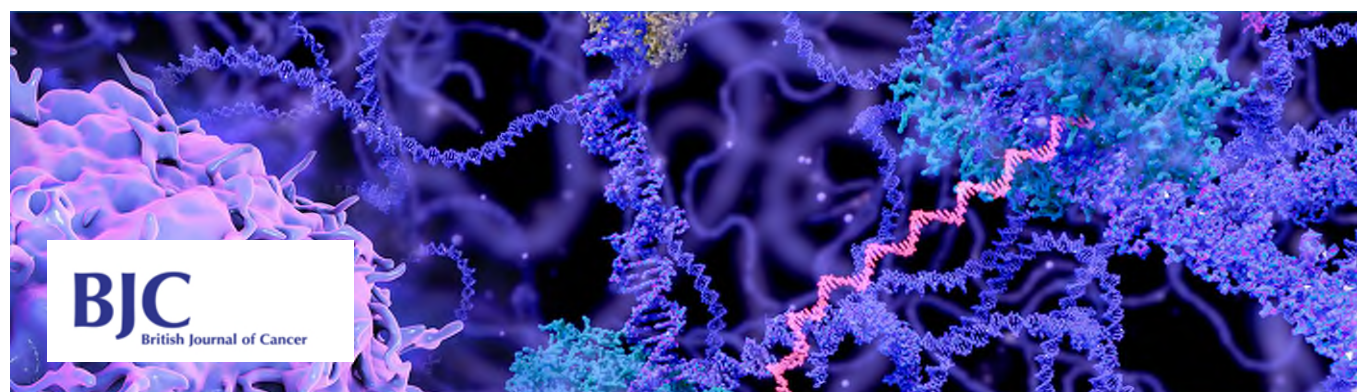




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Editorial Office, Springer Nature

bjc@springernature.com

Editor-in-Chief

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Frequency: 24 issues a year

ISSN: 1532-1827 (online)

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- Methods
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The authors declare no competing interests.
- **Competing interests.**
Dr Caron's work has been funded by the NIH. He has received compensation as a member of the scientific advisory board of Acadia Pharmaceutical and owns stock in the company. He also has consulted for Lundbeck and received compensation. Dr Rothman and Dr Jensen declare no potential competing interests.

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Research involving human subjects, human material, or human data must have been performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and must have been approved by an appropriate ethics committee. A statement detailing this, including the name of the ethics committee and the reference number where appropriate, must appear in all manuscripts reporting such research.

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As defined by the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors](#) (ICMJE), a clinical trial is any research project that prospectively assigns human subjects to intervention and comparison groups to study the cause-and-effect relationship between a medical intervention and a health outcome. A medical intervention is any intervention used to modify a health outcome and includes, but is not limited to, drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, and process-of-care changes. A trial must have at least one prospectively

assigned concurrent control or comparison group in order to trigger the requirement for registration. Non-randomised trials are not exempt from the registration requirement if they meet the above criteria.

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- Have a validation mechanism for registration data;
- Be managed by a not-for-profit organisation.

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- [ISCRTN registry](http://ISCRTN.org) (The International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number Registry);
- The [Cochrane Renal Group Registry](http://CochraneRenal.org);
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If human cell lines are used, authors should include the following information in their manuscript:

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- whether the cell line has recently been tested for mycoplasma contamination.

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