Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health is unusual amongst multi-disciplinary international journals in the field of medicinal sciences in terms of the broadly cast range of topics it covers, its annual submission, and it has a very high annual output in the range of published articles each year. Turning over this volume of wide-ranging research reports, whilst maintaining quality, presents a significant challenge. Nevertheless, although it is not easy to compete with the “small and beautiful” journal model in terms of impact per paper, the editors of Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health believe firmly that the journal can and will remain competitive, whilst serving an important function of providing a broadly inclusive forum for all branches of health sciences.

About the journal title

Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health is one of the best open access, peer reviewed medical journals that aims to publish complete and reliable source of information on discoveries and current developments in the form of Research articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc. in this field and provide online access to the researchers worldwide without subscriptions. In reflection of this title, the journal is focused on the studies of occupational and health related issues, with particular emphasis on the sociodemographic status of various countries.

About the journal scope and coverage

The growing popularity and impact of Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health is to bring about the need for increasingly stringent selection of submissions on the basis of their suitability for this interdisciplinary international forum. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health is an International peer-reviewed and open access journal which aims to cover all aspects of Environmental and Occupational Health Issues. In view of this broad context and careful selection needed to sustain further growth of the journal’s impact, the editors face the necessity of making the distinction between reports that have broad appeal to the scientific community, and those that are better suited for publication in one of the journals specializing in a particular area. In addition, the editors may find that a particular submission does not fit the scope and objectives of environmental and occupational health sufficiently closely, but nevertheless reports useful results and approaches of interest to the scientific community. In such cases editors may offer the authors the possibility to publish their work directly in other ScopeMed journals, provided the articles are revised according to the comments received from the reviewers selected by the editorial team of Journal of Environmental and Occupational health.

The editors believe in helping improve the quality of published material by guiding the authors to extract the best output from their research effort. However, this process of improving the submissions is finite: if manuscripts after revision still display significant deficiencies in logic, scientific rigor, clarity of reasoning, language and typesetting, the likely decision by the editors is to reject the submission, or recommend its transfer to another journal.

About priority areas

In order to help the authors, reviewers and editors identified those directions of research that match the existing and future thematic threads in Environmental and Occupational health, to compile a list of priority areas that will be of particular interest to the readers of the journal.

The topics related to this journal include but are not limited to: Air pollution and health effects, Bio monitoring, Biological risk factors and hazards, Chemical risk factors and hazards, Child labor, Climate, climate change and health, Cost-effectiveness studies and
economic analyses, Country profiles (environmental & occupational), Dust, Asbestos, Silicosis, Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, Environmental health and medicine, Ergonomic risk factors and hazards, Exposure to chemicals and hazardous substances, Flight health, Gender and occupational health, Global burden of disease, Health workers, Healthy homes & places, HIV/AIDS in the workplace, Human resources, Mercury poisoning, Natural disasters, Nutritional health, Occupational risk management, Pesticides, Physical risk factors and hazards, Psychosocial risk factors and hazards, Radiation, Safety and fire management, Ship health, Smoking & tobacco use, Stress at the workplace, Toxic substances & hazardous wastes, Water pollution and health effects, Workplace health promotion, etc. Authors submitting their work to the journal are encouraged to identify how their studies correspond to the priority areas above, by indicating this match in the Cover Letter and introduction.

About article types

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The editors of Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health may from time to time extend invitations to contribute review articles to prominent leaders in their respective research fields. Particular attention is also paid to articles that are not submitted as review type, but purport to present an overview, state-of-the-art summary, current opinion, etc. Such articles ought not simply to summarize the content of other publications on the subject, but contribute to the literature through being authoritative, critical, and preferably containing a re-assessment of published material through proposing new composite quantitative measures, re-classification of results, evaluation of performance of different solutions, etc.

For the reasons listed above, the editors prefer to invite subject-specific reviews, rather than receive them through the normal submission channel reserved for original articles. The invitation route ensures that the authors asked to submit reviews have appropriate track record of high visibility, high impact publication, and enjoy the standing in the field that will ensure that their opinion is received and read with interest, and cited by other researchers.

Review articles must contain a critical assessment of methods, approaches, published results and their reliability, rather than simply a compendium of articles and summary of their contents. In other words, a review must not only provide a snapshot of state of the art in the field, but also contain authoritative judgments (firmly based on the authors’ track record of publishing on the topic) and contribute to the consolidation of knowledge in the relevant area.