



Instructions for Authors

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Scope

Asian Medicine: Journal of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine is a multidisciplinary journal aimed at researchers and practitioners of Asian medicine worldwide. It makes available in a single publication academic essays that explore the historical, anthropological,



sociological, and philological dimensions of Asian medicine, as well as practice reports from clinicians based in and outside Asia. With the recent upsurge of interest in non-Western alternative approaches to health care, *Asian Medicine* will be of relevance to those studying the modifications and adaptations of traditional medical systems on their journey to non-Asian settings. It will also be relevant to those who wish to learn more about the traditional background and practice of Asian medical modalities within their countries of origin. On account of its appeal to scholars from a range of academic backgrounds (such as history, philology, anthropology, sociology, archaeology) as well as to practitioners based in Asia and in medical institutions and alternative health care worldwide, this journal constitutes a unique resource for both scholarly and clinically focused institutions.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/page/ethics/publication-ethics-cope-compliance.

Asian Medicine requires contributors to be fully transparent about the authorship of all materials published in our journal. We therefore require all contributors to declare collaborations on research and writing with either humans or artificial intelligence (AI) in the following instances:

1. Authors are not required to acknowledge minor assistance from human or non-human collaborators that have strictly helped with technical aspects of writing (e.g., cleaning up grammatical and language issues in transcriptions, lightly editing non-native English, etc.) However, they remain responsible for verifying all content or changes made on the basis of these tools.
2. Authors are required to acknowledge more significant machine-based or human research assistance (e.g., data analysis, minor translation tasks, etc.). When acknowledging AI assistance, include the model, date, and country of access in your citation. Whether the level and type of assistance is deemed appropriate within scholarly standards will be considered during editorial and peer review.
3. Authors are required to list human collaborators as co-authors when receiving substantial assistance (e.g., crafting the argument, generating new text or images, heavy revisions, etc.), excluding members of the *Asian Medicine* editorial team and peer reviewers (who may be acknowledged in a footnote). Since publishers generally consider it inappropriate to list AI as an author, these types of tools should therefore never be used to do any job that would constitute co-authorship. Doing so is regarded by *Asian Medicine* as plagiarism.
4. Aside from unacknowledged use of AI or human assistance, other forbidden actions include



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(a) plagiarizing or reusing existing content without consent or proper citation; (b) duplicate submission or unacknowledged self-plagiarism; (c) fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data; (d) undeclared conflicts of interest; (e) any other behaviors commonly considered unethical in the field or subfield to which the author belongs.

In the event of the violation of the above ethical guidelines, *Asian Medicine* reserves the right to reject or retract authors' work. Egregious cases may result in authors being blacklisted from publishing with *Asian Medicine* in the future.

Online Submission

Asian Medicine uses online submission only. Authors should submit their manuscript online via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at: editorialmanager.com/asme/. First-time users of EM need to register first. Go to the website and click on the “Register Now” link in the login menu. On the pre-registration page, enter the information requested. During registration, you can fill in your username and password. If you should forget this username and password, click on the “Send Login Details” link in the login section, and enter your email address exactly as you entered it when you registered. Your access codes will then be emailed to you.

We accept a number of different types of submission, so please specify before your title what type of submission you are submitting (see [Types of Submission](#)). The system automatically generates an electronic (PDF) proof, which is then used for reviewing purposes. All correspondence, including the editor's request for revision and final decision, is sent by email. Your submission will be assigned an Associate Editor to review within two weeks of receipt. If you do not have a response from us by that time, please follow up by email and confirm that your submission was received.

Peer Review

Asian Medicine uses two different forms of peer review for submissions:

“Double-anonymous” review means that the manuscript is sent out to reviewers in the field anonymously. The author(s) of the article does not know who the reviewers are, and the reviewers do not know the name of the author(s).

“Single-anonymous” means that the manuscript is reviewed by an Associate Editor or other member of our editorial board. The name of the author(s) is known to the reviewer, although not vice versa. When you submit your article via EM, it will ask you to submit a separate title page, that includes the full title of the manuscript, the names, affiliations, and complete contact details of all authors, abstract, keywords, and acknowledgment texts (see [Manuscript Structure](#)). This page will not be accessible to the referees in a double-anonymous peer review. All other files (manuscript, figures,

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tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning author names, institutions, etc. Remember to also remove this information from the file names and the document properties of each file.

Contact Address

For any questions or problems related to your manuscript or the editorial process, please contact C. Pierce Salguero: asianmedicinejournal@gmail.com. If you wish to submit a revised manuscript or for any other questions during the editorial process, please contact the Associate Editor assigned to your submission. For questions about EM, authors should contact the Brill EM Support Department at: support-em@brill.com.

Types of Submission

Asian Medicine publishes the following types of contributions:

Scholarly Articles (8,000–12,000 words)

Traditional academic articles with critical historical, anthropological, sociological, or cultural analysis. Must rigorously conform to international standards of scholarship and pass our editorial board review process. (Subject to double-anonymous peer review.)

Research Notes (3,000–5,000 words)

Articles presenting preliminary findings from any field of investigation. Such articles may contain a lower level of critical analysis, as the purpose is to provide details about a new research direction or subject matter. (Subject to double-anonymous peer review.)

Practice Reports (3,000–5,000 words)

Article-length ethnographic reports focusing on a particular practitioner, practice, or institution. Such articles may contain a lower level of critical analysis, as the purpose is to provide rich descriptive detail about the practice itself. (Subject to single-anonymous peer review.)

Translations (500–1,000 word introduction, plus translation)

Translations of key sources, accompanied by an introduction to the source's historical, social, and bibliographic context by the translator. (Subject to single-anonymous peer review.)

Review Essays (1,000–3,000)

Extended reviews of books and other resources, usually covering more than one title or a multivolume edited collection. We are happy to accept unsolicited essay reviews. (Subject to single-anonymous peer review.)



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Book Reviews (700–1,000 words)

Short critical examinations of recently published books, evaluating their strengths, weaknesses, and potential readership. Please note that we do not accept unsolicited book reviews. (Subject to editorial review, but not peer review.)

Book Notes (200–300 words)

Abbreviated book reviews summarizing the book without much critical evaluation. Book notes are typically used to announce books by editorial board members, and we do not accept unsolicited book notes. (Subject to editorial review, but not peer review.)

Please write the type of submission inside square brackets on a line before the title (the “pre-title”).

General Requirements for Submission

File Format

We exclusively use .doc or .docx formats. Please note that we do not accept .odt or .rtf files. If you use a word processor other than Word, you will be responsible for correcting any issues with format or encoding conversion.

Fonts

Asian Medicine uses the Brill typeface. The Brill typeface can be downloaded here:

brill.com/about/brill-fonts. All non-English scripts must be rendered in a Unicode-compliant font. For more information on fonts, scripts, and transliteration issues, see brill.com/page/fonts/fonts-scripts-and-unicode.

Size, Spacing, and Formatting

Set your manuscript in A4 size with “normal” margins in Word (1 inch on all sides). Use 12 pt. for the body text (i.e., the paper and the bibliography) and 10 pt. for the footnotes. Single spacing should be applied in both the body text and the footnotes. Block quotations should be 1 inch indented from left and right margins.

Manuscript Structure

The order of required elements for articles is as follows:

1. Pre-title in square brackets (identifying the submission type)
2. Title
3. Author name (given in English-language order: personal name first, surname last)
4. ORCID number (written as a hyperlink: <https://orcid.org/xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx>)



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5. Institutional affiliation: department/faculty of institution, institution (or “Independent Scholar”), city, state, country
6. Email address (Note: When manuscripts are initially submitted for peer review, authors should provide #2– #6 on a separate title page.)
7. Abstract (for all manuscripts except book reviews and book notes)
8. Keywords (for all manuscripts except book reviews and book notes): five to six relevant words (avoid phrases); keywords should start with lowercase letters except for proper nouns and personal names (sentence-style capitalization) and be separated by semicolons. Keywords should be common terms that a reader is likely to search for in a database, avoiding words that are too specific or too broad. *Examples of helpful keywords:* epidemic; plague; Buddhism; healing; exorcism.
9. Main text
10. Acknowledgments (optional): 50 words or less
11. Author(s) biographical description (required): 50 words or less, describing institutional affiliation, research interests, and recent publications.
12. Bibliography: Where appropriate, please divide into *Primary Sources* and *Secondary Sources*. If there are other subsections needed, please consult with the editors regarding the special requirements of your article.
13. Supplementary materials: Where appropriate, authors may submit supplementary materials that enhance the article, including abstracts in alternative languages, photos, multimedia files, and data sets. These will appear in the article’s “Media” tab on the Brill website. Please discuss all supplementary materials with the Editor in Chief before submission.

Manuscript Title

Asian Medicine encourages authors to use concise yet descriptive titles. If your manuscript has a two-part title (a main title and a subtitle separated by a colon), please indicate which is which by putting them on separate lines with the type codes {title} or {subtitle} before each. This is necessary because Brill’s production style calls for them to be typeset in different fonts. Please capitalize all main words in the title (headline-style capitalization).

Abstract and Keywords

An abstract of up to 150 words as well as 5–6 keywords are needed for all manuscripts except book reviews and book notes.

Section Headings and Subheadings

We strongly recommend that manuscripts be divided into sections marked by headings and, where necessary, further divided up with subheadings. All headings must follow the same rules of capitalization as the article’s title (headline-style capitalization). We do not allow more than two



levels of headings/subheadings.

Indent all headings. First-level headings should be **bold**. Second-level headings should be *bold italics*. Include the type codes {h1}, {h2}, etc. before each heading to ensure clarity.

Example: {h1} This is a First-Level Heading
 {h2} This is a Second-Level Heading

The first paragraph after a heading should not be indented. Indent paragraphs thereafter.

House Style

General

Asian Medicine encourages authors to write clearly, simply, and directly, with minimum jargon. This allows articles to be as accessible as possible to a multidisciplinary, international audience of readers who may have little prior knowledge about the topic under discussion.

In general matters of style, follow the most recent *Chicago Manual of Style*. However, in cases where the *Chicago Manual* conflicts with the present document, this style sheet will take precedence.

Language

The language of publication is English, using American spelling. Please use -ize/-izing and -yze/-yzing rather than -ise/-ising and -yse/-ysing. When in doubt, use the spelling given in the *Merriam Webster* dictionary (see: www.merriam-webster.com/) and ensure consistency throughout your paper.

Quotations

In-line Quotations

Quotations of up to two sentences in length should be embedded in the main text and enclosed within double quotation marks (“..”). Final punctuation (comma or period) should precede the closing quotation mark, and footnote reference numbers should follow the closing quotation marks. Single quotation marks (‘..’) should only be used for quotations within embedded quotations.

Block Quotations

Quotations longer than two sentences should be given in a separate paragraph as a block quote, indented with wider margins than the main essay (see [Size, Spacing, and Formatting](#)). Separate the block quotation from the main text by adding a one-line space above and below the quotation. Do not italicize and do not place the block quote itself in quotation marks. To mark quotations within the block quote, use double quotation marks.



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Quotations in Languages Other than English

We always prefer quotations to be given in only in English, whether from published sources or the author's own translation. Where strictly necessary, however, quotations in other languages may be provided following the English translation. They should be treated the same as the English quotation: set in roman type (not italics) and either placed between parentheses without quotation marks or set off as block quotations, depending on their length. They should be punctuated as in the original language, except that quotation marks can replace guillemets (or their equivalents), and punctuation relative to quotation marks and spacing relative to punctuation are adjusted to conform to the surrounding text.

Example (in-line)

Gross argued that: “A smallpox very similar to the plague” (une petite vérole bien semblable à la peste) . . .

Example (block quotation)

The god is a star with the name of Heavenly Punishment Star. It takes various kinds of epidemic demons such as Gozutennō and his group and puts them in vinegar and eats them.

かみに天形星となづくるほしめます / 牛頭天王およびその部類ならびにも
ろ / もろの疫鬼をとりてすにさしてこれ / を食とす

Kami ni Tenkeisei to na zukuru hoshi mashimasu, Gozutennō oyobi sono burui narabi ni moromoro no ekiki wo torite su ni sashite kore wo jiki to su.

Note: Sino-Japanese characters should never be italicized or be enclosed in quotation marks.

Transliterated text inside quotation marks should be in roman.

Crediting Translators

When providing translations, the name of the translator should be explicitly indicated:

- When quoting a passage from a published English translation, the original translator should be given credit and the published work cited in the usual way.
- If the translation has been modified from an existing translation, that modification should also be noted, i.e. “translation modified from . . .”
- Authors providing their own translations should so state, either in the note following each citation—for example, “my translation”—or in earliest relevant note or in prefatory material, “Unless otherwise noted, all translations are my own.”
- If an individual other than the author provided the translations, that person should be credited in a similar manner, but by name.



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Punctuation and Formatting

Periods (Full Stops)

Use only one space after a period (.) When an abbreviated word comes at the end of a sentence, there is only one period.

Example: . . . in the European countries, France, Italy, etc.

Commas

We use Oxford commas. This means that we place a comma after the second to last item in a list.

Example: apples, oranges, and pears.

Order of Punctuation

Commas and periods precede a closing quotation mark (," "). Colons and semicolons follow a closing quotation mark (": ";).

Punctuation in Quotations

In quotations, use square brackets for added information or clarifications and parentheses for original-language text.

Example: "For a cold [disease], meditate on inner heat (*gtum mo*)."

Ellipses

Use three spaced dots to signal the omission of material from a quoted passage.

Example: He made the case that "Thai medicine . . . was superior in many ways." For ellipses with periods, see the *Chicago Manual*, sec. 13.15–13.57.

Slashes

Use slashes to signify alternatives. No spaces should be used between slashes and single words. Single spaces should be used on either side of a slash separating multiple words or compound nouns.

Examples: Amitābha/Amitāyus, Bhōgar/Pokar, World War II / the Pacific War.

Capitalization

Titles, headings, and subheadings: *Asian Medicine* employs headline-style capitalization throughout the text, notes, and references. This means that we capitalize all the main words in article headings and subheadings, as well as in the titles of books, journals, works of art, plays, etc. Nouns: Capitalize

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all proper nouns, including the names of organizations (such as International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine, the Medical Research Council). Also capitalize nouns that are derived from proper names (such as Maoism, Galenism).

Political divisions: Terms such as “empire,” “state,” “republic,” “district,” etc., should be capitalized only when they follow a name and are used as an accepted part of the name: “Madras State,” *but* “state of Madras,” “the state”; “Madras Presidency,” *but* “presidency of Madras”, “the presidency,” etc.

Acronyms: Acronyms should be given in all capitals and not separated by dots (WHO, USA, PRC). Spell out the entire name at the first mention, with the acronym in parentheses.

Special terms: The field-specific term “Traditional Chinese Medicine” should be capitalized and abbreviated to TCM if used more than once. Note that this term strictly refers to a modernized form of Chinese medicine that originated in the PRC. For the pre-PRC period, use “traditional Chinese medicine,” “classical Chinese medicine,” and so forth.

Terms such as Black, Indigenous, and Latino/a/x should be capitalized when referring to racial or ethnic identity.

See chapter 8 of the *Chicago Manual* for more information.

Numbers, Times, and Dates

Dates should be in American format: March 21, 2020. Eras should be set as BCE and CE (*not* AD and BC): 544 BCE, CE 65. Other whole numbers and ordinals in the main text are spelled out from zero through one hundred.

Examples:

- The forty-fifth Asian medicine conference.
- Taiwan was ranked 125th position out of 360.
- The twentieth century saw a new dawn.
- ... the twentieth-century author.

Exceptions:

- Any number that begins a new sentence must be spelled out.
- Ordinals used as page numbers or spans (8–32), edition numbers in references (16th ed.), technical material such as measures (5 km), and percentages (15 percent) should be in Arabic numerals.

See chapter 9 of the *Chicago Manual* for more information.



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Personal Names, Initials, and Titles

We recognize that naming conventions differ among languages and cultures. Insofar as possible, however, please observe the following practices:

In the bibliography (see below), we always prefer authors' first names to be spelled out in full rather than given in initials, unless the authors themselves employ initials or if culture-specific naming conventions require some other style.

When referring to a person in the main body of an article, use the person's full name at the first mention. This means the fullest name by which the person is commonly known. If the reference is to an author cited in the bibliography, use the full name as given in the reference.

In subsequent mentions, a shortened form of the person's name (e.g. surname only, or commonly used name) may be used as the author sees fit.

Please omit all honorific titles such as Dr., Mr., Mrs., Prof., etc. unless there is a specific historical or cultural reason why they are required. If such titles are used, please ensure that they have a period at the end (e.g., Dr., *not* Dr).

Footnotes

Use footnotes in the main text. Use the *Chicago Manual's* Author-Date style for footnotes, with full references in the bibliography. Footnotes should be used both to cite sources and to make any brief comments not deemed appropriate for the main text. Footnote numbers are placed *after* any punctuation.

Example:

... as has been argued elsewhere.⁷ This is the basis ...

All footnotes should spell out author/date/page. Use *Ibid.* (not italicized) when the reference is exactly the same as the previous reference, including page number, and no other reference is given (see example 2 below). If the source is the same, but the page number is different, use *Ibid.*, page number (see ex. 3). If a source has up to three authors, provide the surnames of all authors (ex. 4). If a source has more than three authors, give the surname of the first author followed by *et al.* (ex. 5). Multiple citations are given in chronological order (ex. 6). Multiple sources by the same author(s) are separated by commas unless a semicolon is required to distinguish page numbers from the year (ex. 7). For reprints and modern and later editions, original dates are given in parentheses (ex. 8).

Examples: ¹Basham 1990, 13.

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*, 97.

⁴Conrad, Jones, and Wujastyk 2000, 10–15.

⁵Kuriyama et al. 1999, 100.



⁶Win 1986, 56–32, 56; Darwin 2013.

⁷Wang 1989, 2017; Singh 2015, 63; 2017.

⁸Bennett (1976) 2017, 56.

Note that the second number of a page range above 99 is abbreviated by dropping the first digit(s) (e.g., 210–12, *not* 210–212; 1089–91, *not* 1089–1091). This system of abbreviating inclusive numbers applies to all uses of number ranges (e.g., “in the years 2017–18”).

Exception: When the first number of a range is 100 or a multiple of 100, use all digits for the second number (e.g., 100–101, 2000–2001).

Note that the separator between page numbers is an en dash (–), *not* a hyphen (-).

Figures and Tables

Authors must obtain permission from the original copyright holders to reproduce figures and illustrations that originally appeared in other sources or that came from archives and libraries. Please start the permission-seeking process as early as possible, as it may take time to identify and contact the right parties. All permissions must be on file before the article can be published. All figures and tables must be numbered consecutively in the text.

Figures should be submitted as separate source files in .eps, .tif, or .jpg format, in a size suitable for the typesetting area of the journal. The resolution of these files should be at least 300 dpi for half-tone figures and 600 dpi for line drawings. Number the files, and indicate in the manuscript where they are to appear, e.g. {Fig. 1 here}.

The text in a figure must be legible and should not be smaller than 7-point font. All figures in a given manuscript should use the same size font.

Captions and Titles

Figures should be accompanied by a caption explaining the content, followed by the source credit (whether a cited source or the author’s own creation), both written in sentence-style capitalization and placed below the figure placement indicator. Please use closing punctuation for both even if incomplete sentences.

Examples:

- Figure 1. A popular print from the 1960s depicting the Palani icon of Daṇḍāyudapāṇi Murukaṇ. Source: The author’s collection of lithographs.
- Figure 2. Idol Wing special officer Ponn Manickavel who uncovered the conspiracy at Palani to smuggle the nine arsenic icon. Source: Shrikumar 2019.



Table titles should be as succinct as possible. They should be written in sentence-style capitalization, include no closing punctuation, and appear above the table.

Example:

- Table 1. Fertilizer treatment effects on *Lythrum salicaria* and *Penthorum sedoides*

Guidelines for Non-English Languages

The submissions in *Asian Medicine* draw on a wide array of different sources in numerous languages yet must be made maximally accessible to a wide audience. To ensure consistency and intelligibility while conforming to scholarly convention, we have adopted the following style requirements for the main text of the paper (as distinct from the notes and bibliography). Please take extra care when proofreading your paper to ensure that all non-English words, romanizations, and transliterations are written properly and rendered consistently throughout the paper. Likewise, please ensure that any non-English scripts are given fully and accurately. In all cases, give the English translation before the original. (However, translations should be avoided in abstracts: use only the predominant spelling used in the main text.)

Romanization and Transliteration

Note that we do not include any non-English scripts that are themselves phonetic (e.g., Tibetan, Hangul, Cyrillic, Thai, etc.), as the original script will not add any information that is not already encoded in the romanization. When used, all non-English scripts must be in a Unicode-compatible font such as Brill.

Chinese

Use *hanyu pinyin* romanization, followed by characters at first mention in the main text. Use traditional characters unless referring to names and terms from the PRC.

Japanese

Use Revised Hepburn romanization, followed by Japanese script at first mention.

Korean

Use McCune-Reischauer romanization in lieu of *han'gul* in all cases. If the original source employed *hanja*, the first mention should provide the characters after the romanization.

Sanskrit

Transliteration only, using the IAST transliteration scheme (for details and useful tables, see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Alphabet_of_Sanskrit_Transliteration).

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Tibetan

Translate all specialized terminology and text titles with [Wylie transliteration](#) in parentheses at first mention. Use [THL phonetics](#) ([converter here](#)) for personal and place names, with Wylie in parentheses at first mention. Italicize titles and capitalize the first letter of the Wylie. For personal and place names, capitalize but do not italicize the Wylie. In neither case should you hyphenate or capitalize any other letters. For all other terms, italicize but do not capitalize the Wylie.

Examples:

- Chinese: The “five phases” (*wuxing* 五行) and “six configurations of qi” (*liuqi* 六氣) are central concepts underpinning the practice of acupuncture.
- Tibetan: The “six basic tastes” (*ro drug*) and “seventeen attributes” (*yon tan bcu bdun*) are discussed in multiple sources from the period.
- Sanskrit: Steam it with “sour gruel” (*kāñjika*) in the “cradle apparatus” (*dolikāyantra*) for three days.

All other non-phonetic scripts should be romanized using the scholarly standard current in the field.

Exceptions: When providing a direct quotation from another source, reproduce the terms as given in the original, with any needed clarifications in square brackets [...] (see also [Quotations in Languages Other Than English](#)). For historical figures who are already known under a different romanization, use the established form (e.g., Sun Yat-sen).

Technical Terms

To the fullest extent possible, use English translations for all technical terms. The translation should be marked by quotation marks, followed by romanization/transliteration and characters (if required) in parentheses, with no intervening punctuation. Provide an English explanation where appropriate without quotations marks. Thereafter, use only the English and quotation marks may be dropped.

Example:

- The authors agree that a “major eon” (*dajie* 大劫) is subdivided into eighty “minor eons” (*xiaojie* 小劫). Those minor eons include . . .

Exceptions: If a term is untranslatable, the original term may be used in italics. Terms that are sufficiently common that they are familiar to English readers should be written without italics (e.g., ayurveda, bhakti, chakra, ginseng, guru, mantra, qi, sangha, siddha, tai chi, tantra, tête-à-tête, vis-à-vis, yin-yang, yoga, yogi). Original spelling may be given for context: e.g., chakra (Skt. *cakra*).

Personal Names

Romanize or transliterate all names, and please give names according to the order in which they



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would appear in the original language. At first mention, also provide characters if required, directly after the name with no intervening punctuation. Other biographical information, such as lifespan, may follow in parentheses.

Example:

- The discourse focuses on the biography of Huisi 慧思 (515–577).

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns that stand alone should not be italicized. If the proper noun is given in the original language, then capitalization should follow the predominant usage in the original language. For English translations of proper nouns from other languages, please capitalize all major words (headline-style capitalization).

Examples:

- The number of cases adjudicated by the Supreme People’s Court of the People’s Republic of China (Zhonghua renmin gongheguo zuigao renmin fayuan) has increased sharply.
- The *Tirumantiram*, one of the earliest Tamil Śaiva Siddha texts, may be considered a synthesis of philosophies threaded together, including ideas from Vajrayāna Buddhism, Śaivite Tantra, and Haṭhayoga.

Titles of Works

In the body of the paper (as distinct from the bibliography and notes), please use the English translation of titles as the default way of referring to works under discussion. Capitalize all major words in the English title (headline-style capitalization). At first mention, the English title should be followed by the transliterated/romanized title (capitalization as per that language) and characters (if required) in parentheses. (For references in the bibliography, the original title must come first and the translated title, if unpublished, takes sentence-style capitalization and is not italicized; see [Citations of Sources in Languages Other Than English](#))

Example:

- Hong Sōk-chu wrote *Compendium on Measles* (*Mabang t’onghwi* 麻方統彙, 1808).

Multilingual Transliterations/Romanizations

In certain cases, it may be necessary to identify the original language. For example, (1) more than one language is used throughout, (2) more than one language appears in the same parenthetical material, (3) it is otherwise unclear from the surrounding sentence what language is being translated, or (4) there is otherwise some doubt about which language has been translated. In such cases, please designate the language with the abbreviation used by the Library of Congress system:



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Chi. (Chinese), Jpn. (Japanese), Kor. (Korean), Tib. (Tibetan), etc. *Exception:* Skt. (Sanskrit), *not* San. For further languages, see www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php.

Examples:

- The Sino-Japanese terms 産難 (Chi. *channan*, Jpn. *sannan*) and 難産 (Chi. *nanchan*, Jpn. *nanzan*) mean “difficult labor” or “complications of childbirth.”
- The third and fourth limbs, “yoga postures” (Skt. *āsana*, Tam. *ātana*), and “breath retention” (Skt. *prāṇāyāma*, Tam. *pirāṇāyāmam*), provide instructions for specific bodily postures and breathing techniques to elevate and expand the life energy.

Bibliography

Provide a separate bibliography. The following guidelines apply to all submissions except for book reviews and book notes (see [Book Reviews and Book Notes](#)).

The bibliography is placed at the end of the text. Use the heading **Bibliography** (in bold, tagged {h1}). The bibliography must contain all works cited and may also contain works consulted but not explicitly mentioned in the text.

If the paper uses both primary and secondary sources, the bibliography should be divided into two sections with the italicized subheadings *Primary Sources* and *Secondary Sources*. Add a blank line to separate the two sections, and add {h2} tags.

Entries in each section should be alphabetized by author surname. Multiple works by the same author should be listed by year of publication, oldest to newest. When listing multiple works by the same author published in the same year, list in alphabetical order by publication title and use a, b, c (e.g., 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, etc.).

In the bibliography, use the Author-Date citation format as set forth in the most recent *Chicago Manual of Style*.

Please spell out all authors' names, unless the authors themselves employ initials on the title page of a book or article (e.g., G. J. Meulenbeld).

When and how to use et al. in the bibliography: if a source has up to six authors, list them all. If a source has more than six authors, list the first three, followed by et al. Note: there is no punctuation between the name of the last author and the phrase et al.

For book and journal volume numbers, always use Arabic numerals, even if in the original work they appear in roman numerals or are spelled out. Journal volume numbers should be given after the



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title with no intervening punctuation. Issue numbers should be preceded by the abbreviation “no.” When a commonly used English version of a name for a city exists, the English form is preferred when citing the city of publication. For example, Cologne would be preferred over Köln. Asian cities that were once commonly known by another name (e.g., Peking, Bombay) should be rendered in the way it appears in the source being cited.

Bibliographic entries for journal and newspaper articles should always contain pagination (if print source) and/or DOI (if online source).

Online Sources

Online sources should include a functioning URL (preferably a DOI where available, given as a hyperlink with the prefix <https://doi.org/.....>). See Moon and Ross examples below. Access dates are not required unless no date of publication or revision can be determined from the source (see Adarshah example below).

Citations of Sources in Languages Other than English

If the original is in Japanese or Chinese, or if an original Korean source employed *hanja*, then provide characters for author name(s) and titles of books and articles. Characters are not added for the titles of journals or periodicals in which an article appears; give romanization or transcription as appropriate. Titles not translated and published in English may include a translation provided by the author (see Chiang and Exner examples), to follow the original title inside square brackets in sentence-style capitalization with no italics (such titles may be treated like published works in the main text and footnotes; see [Titles of Works](#)).

Do not put a comma after the surname of authors with East Asian names writing in East Asian languages. For Western-language publications, the author’s name will be given in roman letters without characters. In publications in Chinese where authors’ names are not usually rendered in *pinyin*, place *pinyin* in brackets (see Chiang example below).

Examples of Bibliographic References

Adarshah 2020. Online Repository of Tibetan Buddhist Scriptures. 17th ed. Gyalwang Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje, Tsurphu Labrang, Office of H.H. the Karmapa.

<https://adarsha.dharma-treasure.org/>. Accessed February 11, 2020.

Chiang Chu-shan [Jiang Zhushan] 蒋竹山. 2015. *Renshen diguo: Qingdai renshen de shengchan, xiaofei yu yiliao* 人参帝国: 清代人参的生产、消费与医疗 [Ginseng empire: Production and consumption of ginseng and medicine in Qing China]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang daxue chubanshe.

Exner, Markus, Marianne Raith, Gregor Holzer, Bernhard Gmeiner, Oswald Wagner, and



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- Wujastyk, Dominik. 1985. “Ravigupta and Vāgbhaṭa.” *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London* 48, no. 1: 74–78.
- Wujastyk, Dominik. 2003. *Roots of Ayurveda*. London: Penguin Books.

Book Reviews and Book Notes

Book reviews and book notes generally conform to the guidelines above but entail additional guidelines. In the case of conflict, the conventions in this section supersede those given previously. *Asian Medicine* is dedicated to providing impartial, informative reviews of books in the field of coverage. We welcome suggestions for books to review from publishers, authors, and readers, but we do not accept unsolicited book reviews.

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Content

Book reviews in *Asian Medicine* are read by an international audience from a wide variety of scholarly and practitioner backgrounds. To communicate effectively with this audience, use direct language and avoid unnecessary jargon and technical terms.

A good book review will address the following issues:

- What are the author's aims, thesis, and methodology (e.g., research design, types of sources used)?
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- Your review should reflect the value of the book as a whole. While it is useful to describe individual chapters, this is not essential, and it may not always be feasible (especially in the case of edited volumes with multiple authors).
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Good advice on reviewing can be found in:

Sarton, George. 1960. "Notes on the Reviewing of Learned Books." *Science* 131, no. 3408: 1182–87.

Style Guidelines

Please follow the *Asian Medicine* style sheet above, together with the following specific additional requirements for book reviews.

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Example:

Janet Gyatso, (2015) *Being Human in a Buddhist World: An Intellectual History of Medicine in Early Modern Tibet*. New York: Columbia University Press. Pp. xv + 544. \$55.00 Hardback, ISBN 978-0-231-16496-2, \$30.00 Paperback, ISBN 978-0-231-16497-9.

If the book is not in English, the heading should state the language and include in parentheses either the official English title given by the publisher using headline-style capitalization and italics (Kotte example below) or your own English translation of the title using sentence-style capitalization and roman (Chen example). Use the appropriate currency symbol for the prices. Where appropriate, romanize/transliterate and (if required) provide characters for the author(s) and book title according to the general style guidelines given above.

Examples:

Gudrun Kotte, (2009) *Wissen, Körper, Kompetenz: Das Erleben von Schwangerschaft, Geburt und Wochenbett von chinesischen Frauen in Berlin (Knowledge, Body, Competence: Chinese Women Experiencing Pregnancy, Giving Birth, and the Postpartum Period in Berlin)*. Berliner Beiträge zur Ethnologie (Berlin Contributions to Ethnology), vol. 16. Berlin: Weißensee Verlag. Pp. ix + 312. €28.00 Paperback, ISBN 978-3-89998-139-1. German.

Chen Ming 陳明, (2013) *Zhonggu yiliao yu wailai wenhua 中古醫療與外來文化 (Foreign medicine and culture in medieval China)*. Beijing: Beijing daxue chubanshe. Pp. 626. ¥98.00 Paperback, ISBN 978-7-3012-2081-8. Chinese.

At the end of your review, include your name, institutional affiliation, and contact e-mail in the following format:

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When referring to specific passages of the book under review, indicate the relevant page numbers in parentheses:



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Example:

Brown demonstrates that the familiar story of how various “medical fathers” developed the Chinese healing arts was “cobbled together from a patchwork of repurposed textual narratives” (10).

Book reviews do not use footnotes. If you wish to refer to other scholarly literature, incorporate the necessary information directly into the text of your review:

Example:

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