The South African Health Review 2019
EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTITIONER AWARD (EPHPA)

SUBMISSION GUIDELINE 2019
2019 SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH REVIEW (SAHR)

Reputation and conceptual approach

Over its 20 plus-year history, the South African Health Review (SAHR) has become one of the Health Systems Trust’s premier publications.

Offering a South African perspective on prevailing local and international public health issues, the Review, as it is also known, is widely read and quoted as an authoritative reference work in South Africa and abroad, and has been accredited by the Department of Higher Education as a peer-reviewed journal since January 2014.

The SAHR combines detailed data on health status and care with in-depth analysis of policies and practices affecting the provision of health services, infused with insights as to degrees of achievement in policy implementation and barriers thereto.

Aims of the South African Health Review

- Monitoring trends within the health system and in a variety of health and related indicators.
- Providing a detailed historical record of the challenges and successes in transforming South Africa’s health system.
- Highlighting possible policy implications of topical and relevant research findings.
- Identifying good practices in policy implementation as well as any hindrances.

Target audiences

- Healthcare professionals at all levels and in all sectors of the health system
- Policy and decision-makers
- Public health specialists
- Academics and students
- Donors
- Media
- Local and international health and development non-governmental organisations

Focus

The SAHR’s content is largely constructed to address and intersect general health system issues, specific perspectives on health reform, and health and related indicators. Within this terrain, there is scope for focused positioning of material that undertakes retrospective and prospective analysis, probes current examples of innovation, and opens exploratory discourse.

Chapters should seek to build upon findings presented in earlier editions of the SAHR, and to reflect progress (or the lack thereof) in relation to chapters in previous Reviews, found here: http://www.hst.org.za/-publications/Pages/SouthAfricanHealthReview.aspx

- For this edition, we are particularly seeking papers that provide fresh insights into health systems strengthening efforts supporting the realisation of universal health coverage in South Africa.
- Emphasis and sufficient space should be given to describing lessons learnt and providing concrete and effective recommendations.

The Emerging Public Health Practitioner Award (EPHPA)

The Emerging Public Health Practitioner Award (EPHPA) aims to provide an enhancing opportunity for novice, South African health practitioners who are about to embark upon their careers in the field. The winner of this award will have their manuscript published in the 2019 edition of the South African Health Review. They will also receive a cash prize and access to wider networks of practicing public health practitioners and researchers in the field.

Manuscripts will be measured for fulfilment of the following aspects:

- The manuscript should demonstrate scientific rigour and intellectual clarity.
- Identification of good practices and hindrances to policy implementation, as well as possible implications for policy reform, would strengthen the paper.
- The degree of innovation and originality represented in the piece will be measured.
- The manuscript may not exceed 5000 words.

To be eligible for the award, the applicant must be:

- A South African citizen or permanent resident, with a valid South African ID number.
- Currently registered for a Master’s degree in health sciences/medicine or public health at a South African tertiary institution.
- The SOLE author of the paper. Any other contributions may only be recognised as acknowledgements.

Timelines and Submission Requirements

EPHPA Submission Deadline: Wednesday, 31 July 2019

To apply, please send:

- The EPHPA entry form (supplied) detailing chapter title, author, affiliations and declaration.
- Your complete and final chapter (see specifications on page 3 and 8), not exceeding 5000 words (all inclusive).
- A certified copy of your ID.
- A letter from your college or university confirming that you are currently registered for a Master’s degree in health sciences/medicine or public health.

All submissions and any related enquiries should be submitted to sahr@hst.org.za.

NB:

The Editorial Advisory Committee reserves the right to reject chapters that are received after the stipulated deadline.

Review process

Entries will be assessed by a panel of public health experts. Authors may be requested to modify their chapters in line with comments from this panel.

The official prize-giving ceremony will take place at the launch of the 22nd edition of the SAHR.
The South African Health Review (SAHR) has become one of the Health Systems Trust's premier publications. Offering a South African perspective on prevailing local and international public health issues, the Review, as it is also known, is widely read and quoted as an authoritative reference work in South Africa and abroad, and has been accredited by the Department of Higher Education as a peer-reviewed journal since January 2014.

The SAHR combines detailed data on health status and care with in-depth analysis of policies and practices affecting the provision of health services, infused with insights as to degrees of achievement in policy implementation and barriers thereto.

Aims of the South African Health Review

• Monitoring trends within the health system and in a variety of health and related indicators.
• Providing a detailed historical record of the challenges and successes in transforming South Africa's health system.
• Highlighting possible policy implications of topical and relevant research findings.
• Identifying good practices in policy implementation as well as any hindrances.

Target audiences

• Healthcare professionals at all levels and in all sectors of the health system
• Policy and decision-makers
• Public health specialists
• Academics and students
• Donors
• Media
• Local and international health and development non-governmental organisations

Focus

The SAHR's content is largely constructed to address and intersect general health system issues, specific perspectives on health reform, and health and related indicators. Within this terrain, there is scope for focused positioning of material that undertakes retrospective and prospective analysis, probes current examples of innovation, and opens exploratory discourse.

Chapters should seek to build upon findings presented in earlier editions of the SAHR, and to reflect progress (or the lack thereof) in relation to chapters in previous Reviews, found here: http://www.hst.org.za/publications/Pages/SouthAfricanHealthReview.aspx

• For this edition, we are particularly seeking papers that provide fresh insights into health systems strengthening efforts supporting the realisation of universal health coverage in South Africa.
• Emphasis and sufficient space should be given to describing lessons learnt and providing concrete and effective recommendations.
• Papers should also take cognisance of the World Health Organization’s six building blocks for an effective, efficient and equitable health system.

NB: Please be aware that submission of a manuscript for peer review does not guarantee the inclusion of your chapter in the final publication.

The Emerging Public Health Practitioner Award (EPHPA)

The Emerging Public Health Practitioner Award (EPHPA) aims to provide an enhancing opportunity for novice, South African health practitioners who are about to embark upon their careers in the field. The winner of this award will have their manuscript published in the 2019 edition of the South African Health Review. They will also receive a cash prize and access to wider networks of practicing public health practitioners and researchers in the field.

Manuscripts will be measured for fulfilment of the following aspects:

• The manuscript should demonstrate scientific rigour and intellectual clarity.
• Identification of good practices and hindrances to policy implementation, as well as possible implications for policy reform, would strengthen the paper.
• The degree of innovation and originality represented in the piece will be measured.
• The manuscript may not exceed 5000 words.

To be eligible for the award, the applicant must be:

• A South African citizen or permanent resident, with a valid South African ID number.
• Currently registered for a Master’s degree in health sciences/medicine or public health at a South African tertiary institution.
• The SOLE author of the paper. Any other contributions may only be recognised as acknowledgements.

Timelines and Submission Requirements

EPHPA Submission Deadline: Wednesday, 31 July 2019

To apply, please send:

• The EPHPA entry form (supplied) detailing chapter title, author, affiliations and declaration.
• Your complete and final chapter (see specifications on page 3 and 8), not exceeding 5000 words (all inclusive).
• A certified copy of your ID.
• A letter from your college or university confirming that you are currently registered for a Master’s degree in health sciences/medicine or public health.

All submissions and any related enquiries should be submitted to sahr@hst.org.za.

NB: The Editorial Advisory Committee reserves the right to reject chapters that are received after the stipulated deadline.

Review process

Entries will be assessed by a panel of public health experts. Authors may be requested to modify their chapters in line with comments from this panel.

The official prize-giving ceremony will take place at the launch of the 22nd edition of the SAHR.
Chapter design and construction

Length of manuscript

Chapters should be a MAXIMUM of 5 000 words in length (including ALL references, figures, graphs, tables, appendices AND the 300 word abstract), written in an accessible style that is suitable for both academic and lay audiences.

Manuscripts must include the following:
- A brief abstract (300 words maximum).
- A short introduction which sets the scene, including: terms of reference and the objective of the chapter, and a brief overview of the methodology used in data collection, if relevant.
- Key findings with strong analysis and an emphasis on the implications of the findings.
- Conclusions should offer fresh insights, and detailed discussion of lessons learnt.
- Recommendations should be strongly present and as specific as possible.
- References must be incorporated in Vancouver style.
- A complete list of acronyms used in the document.
- 5 Keywords pertaining to the chapter.
- 10 key summary sentences that highlight the essence/main findings/recommendations of the chapter.

File format

- Chapter manuscripts should be produced in MS Word.
- Submitted files must be saved using the following naming convention:
  Name Surname (of author)_Chapter Title (or sensible abbreviated version thereof)_EPH- PA_Entry Date
  EG: John Smith _Analysing the Health Systems of A_EPHPA_Entry_31Jul2019

Font and line spacing

Manuscripts must be presented in ARIAL size 12 with double-line spacing.

Punctuation

1 space after every comma; 1 space after every full-stop.

Spelling

UK English should be used as the set language for the document.

Referencing

- Authors must use the VANCOUVER referencing style for consistency across all chapters.
- In Vancouver style, references are numbered in the order in which they appear in the text (not alphabetised), with the citation numbers super-scripted in the text and the full list of complete references presented in a correspondingly numbered list at the end of the chapter.
- The original number assigned to a source is re-used every time it is cited in the text, regardless of its previous position in the text.
- References should not be inserted as footnotes.
- All tables, figures, boxes and graphics must be referenced directly underneath the visual, e.g. Source: WHO, 2000.28 with related reference information in the reference list.
- Authors are required to verify the cited references against the original sources before submitting their manuscripts, and to provide reference information in full.
- Authors are requested to use, as far as possible, relevant South African journals as sources and to refer to South African research pertaining to the chapter content.
- If there are more than six authors, list the first three; thereafter add ‘et al.’. Book and journal titles are not italicised or placed in quotation marks.

Examples of Vancouver-style referencing are provided in the following table.

### Table 1: Referencing examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Publication</th>
<th>In-text example</th>
<th>Reference list example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Print journals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Internet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of a reference for content published in the South African Health Review:


---

**Table, Figures, Boxes and Graphics**

- Tables, figures, boxes and graphics should be numbered and captioned (Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1, Figure 2, Box 1, Box 2, etc.) with the description in sentence case above the visual. Font size 10.5.
- Indicate the source of the data below each table, figure or box with corresponding authors, the year and reference number. Font size 9.5.
- Font size of text contained within a table should be set at 8.5.
- Reference in the text to tables, figures or boxes should be given as:
  - “As can be seen” or “shown in Figure 3”
  - “The number was higher in Gauteng (Table 2) than in the Free State (Table 3).”
- Please provide high-resolution images for all graphics. Where graphics are included, the source data (Table/Excel spreadsheet) should also be provided to allow re-graphing as required.

**Please refer to the following examples for guidance:**

**Box 1: What is stewardship?**

Stewardship in health is the very essence of good government, i.e.
- Careful and responsible management of the wellbeing of the population
- Establishing the best and fairest health system possible
- Concern about the trust and legitimacy with which its activities are viewed by the citizenry
- Maintaining and improving national resources for the benefit of the population

**Table 1: Levels of Education of Medicinal Plant Consumers in Durban**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>% of respondents surveyed at healers’ practices (n = 99)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No schooling</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to Grade 7</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to Grade 10</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to Grade 12</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary qualification</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Writing style

Heading styles

• Where possible, consistent formatting styles should be used – i.e. heading styles should be used to distinguish each heading level (Heading 1, Heading 2, etc.)
• Headings should not be followed by punctuation.
• All other text should be defined as “Normal”.

Quotations

• Use “double quotations” for a direct quote, and insert the reference.
• Use ‘single quotation’ to emphasise a point, denote a common meaning or expression, or to highlight an issue.

Footnotes

These should be inserted using the footnote feature built into MS Word, with continuous superscript letters (a, b, c,) so that they do not become confused with the numerical references.

Numbers

• Numbers should have one space between thousands (not commas) 1 000 or 10 000 or 100 000
• Where decimals are used; a full-stop is used to indicate the decimal place 10.56 or 1 000.56 or 10 000.56
• Please use the en-dash (–) between digits (values, dates, etc.) to indicate range, e.g.:

Provinces: order and abbreviations

Where data are given by provincial breakdown, list provinces in this order and with these designations/spellings:
Racial groups

- In tables, figures, boxes and graphics, racial groups should be designated: Black, Coloured, Indian, and White (abbreviated as B, C, I, W where required) and should be given in this order.
- Where these terms are used to specify racial groups in sentences, the first letter should be capitalised, for example:
  - the number of White doctors
  - printed on white paper

For more information, please contact sahr@hst.org.za
**The South African Health Review 2019**

**EPHPA CHECKLIST**

**Deadline for submission: Wednesday, 31 July 2019**

Before submitting your manuscript, please refer to the following checklist and ensure that all the required specifications have been met:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checklist</th>
<th>✔️</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EPHPA entry form</strong> completed and submitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copy of ID</strong> attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A letter from your college or university</strong> confirming that you are registered for a Master’s degree in health sciences/ medicine or public health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5 000 word maximum length</strong> (including all references, figures, tables, graphs, abstract, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File name (see file naming convention, pg. 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 word abstract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete list of Acronyms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Key words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 key summary sentences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver style referencing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS Word format</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arial font, size 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK English as set language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-line spacing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>