

## GUIDELINES FOR CAMERA-READY MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

**The following guidelines are provided to assist you in the preparation of your camera-ready manuscript. They can be used to format a consistent page setup (style) which will help you produce a manuscript ready for press.**

Please note the difference in the instructions if you are preparing a monograph or an edited title. Also, it is important to note that the Kluwer word processing templates/Latex style files and these guidelines may differ slightly in their instruction. All chapters prepared using any of these formats is correct.

These instructions are only a guide. Consistency and correct type area margins (see below) are the most important aspects in your manuscript preparation.

### PAPER

Paper stock for your final camera-ready output will be provided by Kluwer. Our recommended stock is:

Hammermill Laser Plus  
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An 80 lb. weight may jam some laser printers. In this case, a 60 lb. coated or 70 lb. coated stock is also acceptable. Recycled paper is not acceptable.

#### 1. *TEXT AND TYPE AREA (Margins)*

This one basic requirement must be adhered to:

Type area on a page is 4 3/4" wide and 8" long (12 cm. x 20 cm.) inclusive of running heads and folios (page numbers). If folios not included, please leave appropriate space to strip in. This is a maximum. No text or figures should fall out of this text page area. All text should be fully justified. Margins for this type area: top 1.75", bottom 1.3", left 1.9", right 1.8", header/footer 1.5" (header/footer margin is from edge of page). These margins are a guide only. Adjust as necessary to obtain correct (4 3/4" x 8") type area.

#### 2. *FRONT MATTER*

Front matter should be numbered in roman numerals (see **Pagination** for additional information) and should be arranged in the following order:

Page i	Half Title Page; i.e., the book's title only. (Publisher or author can prepare this page.)
Page ii	Series Page (Publisher will prepare this page.)
Page iii	Title Page; this should include the full title, the sub-title

	(if any), the name and affiliation of each author/editor, and the name of the publisher and city of publication. (Publisher or author can prepare this page.)
Page iv	Copyright Page (Publisher will prepare this page.)
Page v	Contents (If there is a dedication page, then that would be page v, page vi would be blank, and the Contents would then begin on page vii). The Contents page should include the List of Contributors, Foreword, Preface, Acknowledgments, Index, etc. Contents should contain chapter numbers, titles and page numbers. Section titles and page numbers can be included if desired but an overly detailed listing (sub-sub sections, for example) should be avoided. If the book is a contributed volume, individual chapter authors' names should be included on the contents page as well. Names should be placed below the chapter title, before the chapter contents listing.

Order of remaining front matter is as follows:

List of Figures - if applicable  
List of Tables - if applicable  
List of Contributors - if applicable  
Foreword  
Preface  
Acknowledgments

The opening page of each new section of the front matter should all begin on new recto (or right handed) pages. Add blank pages as necessary to achieve this.

### **3. PAGINATION**

- a. *Front Matter:* For page numbering, use a drop folio for the opening recto (odd) page of each chapter and then place each of the folios in the upper left and right-hand corners of the pages thereafter. Numbering should appear beginning with page v.
- b. *Chapter Pages:* The opening page of chapter 1 is arabic numeral page 1. The only exception is if the book has been divided into parts and there are part title pages. In that case, the first part title page would then be page 1, page 2 would be blank, and the opening page of chapter 1 would then be page 3. The author/ editor is responsible for paginating the entire manuscript. For page numbering, use a drop folio for the opening recto (odd) page of each chapter and then place each of the folios in the upper left and right-hand corners of the pages thereafter.

#### **4. *RUNNING HEADS***

When running heads are included, the preferred style is Book title on verso (left-hand pages) and either Author(s) Name or Chapter Title on recto (right-hand pages). Running heads should be only one line. Again, consistency throughout the manuscript is more important stylistically.

#### **5. *CHAPTER OPENERS***

Each chapter should begin on a new recto (new odd-numbered, right-hand) page. (If chapter 1 ends on page 6, chapter 2 begins on page 7. If chapter 1 ends on page 5, page 6 is blank and Chapter 2 begins on page 7.) Text of chapter opener should begin 1 3/4" from top of paper (position flush left).

Arrange the text of your chapter opener in the following order:

- a. Chapter Number: 15 point type (Times Roman)  
Title: BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS. 15 point type (Times Roman)  
Subtitle (if applicable): Upper/lower case, italic, 13 point (Times Roman)  
Chapter author(s): Upper/lower case, 11 point type (Times Roman)  
Affiliation(s): Upper/lower case, italic, 9 point type (Times Roman)

Chapter author(s) and affiliation(s) is required for edited volumes only.

- b. Leave 3 line spaces between title (or subtitle) and author.
- c. Leave 5 line spaces between author/affiliation and start of text of chapter.
- d. Your chapter should begin with a brief Introduction. Abstract and keywords are optional.

#### **6. *TEXT***

Text type should be 11 point Times Roman. Text should be single spaced. First line of all paragraphs should be indented. It is not necessary to insert line breaks between paragraphs.

#### **7. *SUBHEADS***

Levels of subheads should be easily distinguishable from each other without the use of numbers. There should be two line spaces before each subhead and one line space after each subhead.

**Examples of Subhead Style:**

**I. FIRST LEVEL SUBHEAD**

(13 point bold, caps, flush left)

**I.I. Second Level Subhead**

(13 point bold, upper and lower case, flush left)

**I.I.I. Third Level Subhead**

(11 point bold, upper and lower case, flush left)

Use FIRST LEVEL SUBHEAD style for the notes, references and index section headings.

**8. *FIGURES (Line Art Drawings) AND TABLES***

**FIGURES**

Figures and tables may appear printed directly in the text.

**Figure should appear soon after the citation in the text.**

If figures will be provided separately, please leave appropriate space in the manuscript. Kluwer can easily handle photographic reduction and paste-up as necessary. But, please be aware that figures/tables will be reduced accordingly to fit into the space left available. (Please keep in mind that figures/tables with significant detail or small type should be submitted at the size in which they will be reproduced.)

When figures/tables are submitted separate from the text, please label with the author's name, chapter number, and figure number.

**Legends/Captions for figures**

Text type should be 9 point Times Roman italic (eg; *Figure 1. Caption*). A caption should be provided for each figure. The legend should be typed into the manuscript, directly beneath the figure.

Legends are to be listed in numerical order, labeled as "Figure 1", "Figure 2", etc. within each chapter.

**TABLES**

Indent tables slightly from the left margin, unless it is necessary to use the full width of the page.

### **Titles/Captions for tables**

The table caption should be typed to the width of the table itself and typed above the table. Text type of table caption should be 9 point Times Roman italic (eg., *Table 1. Caption*).

Number the titles of the tables consecutively in the order of their first citation in the text. Be sure that each table caption is headed as “Table 1”, “Table 2”, etc. within each chapter.

**Both figures and tables must be cited in the text.**

### **9. HALFTONES/PHOTOGRAPHS**

Halftones/Photographs should **NOT** be pasted into the manuscript. Appropriate space should be left for the halftone within the text. An original glossy photo should be submitted with the author’s name and figure number clearly labeled on the back. The author should indicate which side of the figure is the top by using an arrow pointing upwards. Do not use clips/staples on prints.

**Color plates can only be inserted when subsidized financially.** Quotations can be provided for each particular case. However, color photos can be printed in black and white.

### **10. NOTES**

The Kluwer style is endnotes which should appear at the end of a chapter before the references. End notes text type should be 9 point Times Roman.

### **11. REFERENCES**

References text type should be 9 point (Times Roman) at the end of each chapter for an edited volume and at the end of all chapters for an authored volume.

There are various acceptable reference styles: Samples here are included but any standard reference style is acceptable as long as consistency is maintained throughout the manuscript.

References can be listed in the order in which they appear in the text (cited by arabic numbers) or in alphabetical order (cited by author name and year).

### **Examples:**

1. Book  
Ward, Benjamin, *What's Wrong with Economics*. New York: Basic Books, 1972.
2. Chapter in a book  
Smith, Adam. "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." In *Classics of Economics*, Charles W. Needy, ed. Oak Park, IL: Moore Publishing, 1980.
3. Journal Article  
Lakatta E.G., Cohen J.D., Fleg J.L., Frohlich E.D., Gradham A.H. Hypertension in the elderly: age- and disease-related complications and therapeutic implications. *Card Drugs Ther* 1993; 7:643-54
4. Conference Proceedings  
Ostadal B, Dhalla NS. Heart function in health and disease. Proceedings of the Cardiovascular Program sponsored by the Council of Cardiac Metabolism of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology during the Regional Meeting of the International Union of Physiological Sciences; 1991 June 30 - July 5; Prague. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993.

## **12. INDEX**

Text type should be 11 point Times Roman.

In most cases, the author/editor is required to prepare the index. However, this should be confirmed with the respective Kluwer editor publishing your book.

## **13. PERMISSIONS**

The author is responsible for obtaining the necessary permissions to quote or reproduce material, including figures, from already published works and to reprint from other publications. An appropriate credit line should be included.

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Most important, as stated, please be CONSISTENT throughout the manuscript. A sample of the final output should be submitted early in the process in order to obtain input from our production department. **Sample (1 to 2 chapters) of final manuscript should be submitted to and approved by your Kluwer editor prior to mailing hard copy.**

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**The following are sample pages  
from various Kluwer books.  
Please note that they have been  
reduced for this pamphlet.**



# **ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF FUZZY SYSTEMS**

by

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University of Texas, Austin

International University of Japan

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C.P.A., C.I.A., C.D.P., C.C.P.

Winchester University Centre

**Kluwer Academic Publishers**

Boston/Dordrecht/London

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# **VLSI SIGNAL PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY**

*edited by*

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**KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS**  
**Boston / Dordrecht / London**

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*\*The Table of Contents samples provide two layout options. The Contents can be detailed with sections and subsections listed or it can list only chapter titles.*

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# **SAMPLE PROCEEDINGS TEMPLATE**

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**Abstract**     Sample abstract text. When Enter key is pressed, Small style is turned on in order to add another abstract text. To turn off Small style refer to this template's documentation or Help file.

Another paragraph for abstract text. After this sentence, I will press Enter key once, select the style Keywords, and begin creating sample keywords.

**Keywords:**   Sample keywords text. When Enter key is pressed, Small style is turned on in order to add another keywords text. To turn off Small style, refer to this template's documentation or Help file. Abstract and Keywords use the same style, Abstract style for the title and Small style for the text. After this sentence, I will press Enter key once then select Head 1 style.<sup>1</sup>

## **1.     HEADING ONE**

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### **1.1    Heading Two**

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## Chapter 1

### **SAMPLE EDITED CHAPTER**

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## Chapter 1

### **SAMPLE AUTHORED CHAPTER**

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**Abstract**      Sample abstract text. When Enter key is pressed, Small style is turned on in order to add another abstract text. To turn off Small style refer to this template's documentation or Help file.

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[illegible]

## 2. Heading Two

[illegible][illegible]

## NOTES

- 1 This is the first endnote in this chapter.  
2 This is the second endnote in this chapter.

From these values one can conclude that topics related to 'extra assistance' and 'teaching' seem to be the most important determinants of overall satisfaction. This result is consistent with the LISREL approach. Also, the results correspond largely with the lambda's found for the LISREL application.

#### 4.7 Results of the decision tree method

The following pruned decision-tree has been derived from the training dataset.

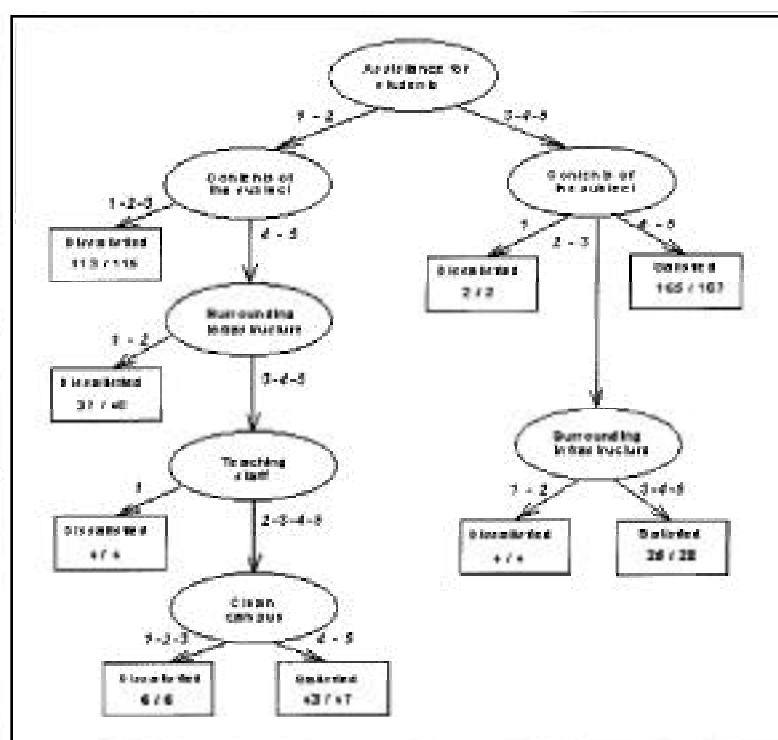


Figure 3: Pruned decision-tree for 413 training dataset.

The numbers in the leaves give the number of correctly classified cases divided by the number of covered cases. For every branch with a leaf one can reach a conclusion. For example, students appear to be dissatisfied when extra assistance is below average ( $<3$ ) and content of the subjects is only average or lower ( $\leq 3$ ). Such conclusions are more powerful when the

# 11

## CYTOKINE REGULATION OF FILARIA: INDUCED AIRWAY AND CORNEAL DISEASE

Eric Pearlman, Rajeev K. Mehlotra, Musa A. Haxhiu and  
Laurie R. Hall

*Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106*

### INTRODUCTION

Approximately 200 million individuals are infected with filarial helminths, the parasitic helminths that cause lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis (river blindness). Filariae are thread-like nematodes that are transmitted by the bite of blood-sucking arthropods (mosquitoes transmit lymphatic filariae and black flies transmit onchocerciasis). Adult males and females are viviparous, and the early first stage larvae, termed microfilariae, are present in either the blood (lymphatic filariae) or the skin (onchocerciasis).

This review will focus on two animal models of disease caused by microfilariae in which eosinophils are prominent, and will examine the differential outcomes of IL-5 deficiency and recombinant IL-12 treatment. The murine models are of Tropical Pulmonary Eosinophilia (TPE), caused by *Brugia malayi* and *Wuchereria bancrofti* (reviewed in Ottesen and Nutman, 1992), and *Onchocerca volvulus*: mediated corneal disease, which is a major cause of river blindness (reviewed in Ottesen, 1995; Hall and Pearlman, 1999).

#### **Tropical Pulmonary Eosinophilia**

Much of the pathology associated with the lymphatic filariasis is attributed to the presence of adult worms causing blockage of the lymphatics. First stage

*These two sample medical pages differ slightly from the guidelines. Whichever layout is chosen, please be consistent throughout the manuscript.*

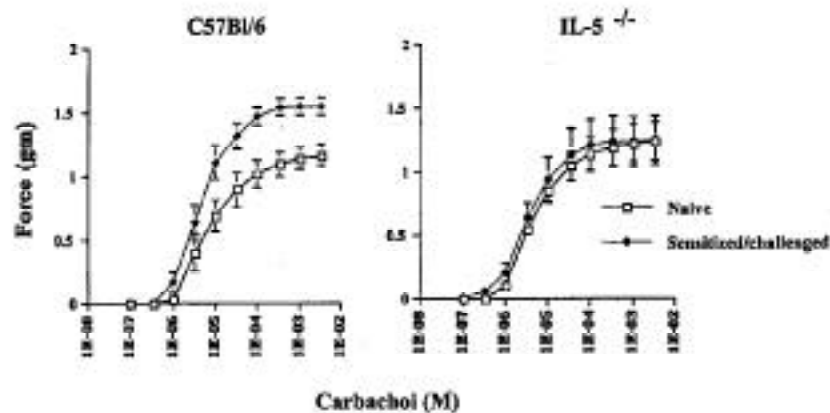


Figure 3. Contractile responses of tracheal smooth muscle in naive and challenged/microfilaria-challenged C57Bl/6 and IL-5<sup>-/-</sup> mice. C57Bl/6 and IL-5<sup>-/-</sup> mice were immunized subcutaneously and injected intravenously with *B. malayi* microfilariae. On day 8 post-challenge, tracheas were dissected and tracheal cylinders were submerged in an organ bath and exposed to cumulative doses of carbachol. Naive mice were used as controls. The data points represent force generated in grams (mean  $\pm$  SE of 8 animals per group). Data were analysed by nonlinear regression using PRISM. Statistical significance was determined using unpaired t-test. Maximal contractile force in tracheas from sensitised C57Bl/6 mice increased significantly compared to naive controls ( $1.6 \pm 0.07$  g versus  $1.2 \pm 0.08$  g,  $p=0.002$ ). In contrast, tracheal smooth muscle responses of sensitised/challenged IL-5<sup>-/-</sup> mice were similar to naive IL5<sup>-/-</sup>. Reprinted with permission from Hall et al., (1998).

#### IL-12 abrogates filaria-induced airway hyperresponsiveness

Given our observations on the role of IL-5 and eosinophils in airway hyperresponsiveness, and our earlier studies that administration of recombinant IL-12 modulates the Th response to *B. malayi* antigens from Th2 to a predominant Th1 response (Pearlman et al., 1995), we predicted that rIL-12 would diminish airway disease in the murine model for TPE. To test this hypothesis, animals were injected intraperitoneally with 1.25  $\mu$ g rIL-12 during the first week of sensitization. Injection of recombinant murine IL-12 modulated the predominant Th2- response in the lungs and spleen to a Th1 response, with elevated IFN- $\gamma$  and IgG2a, and decreased antigen-specific IL-4 and IgG1, and total serum IgE (Mehlotra et al., 1998). In addition, IL-5 production was decreased and BAL eosinophilia was significantly reduced.

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