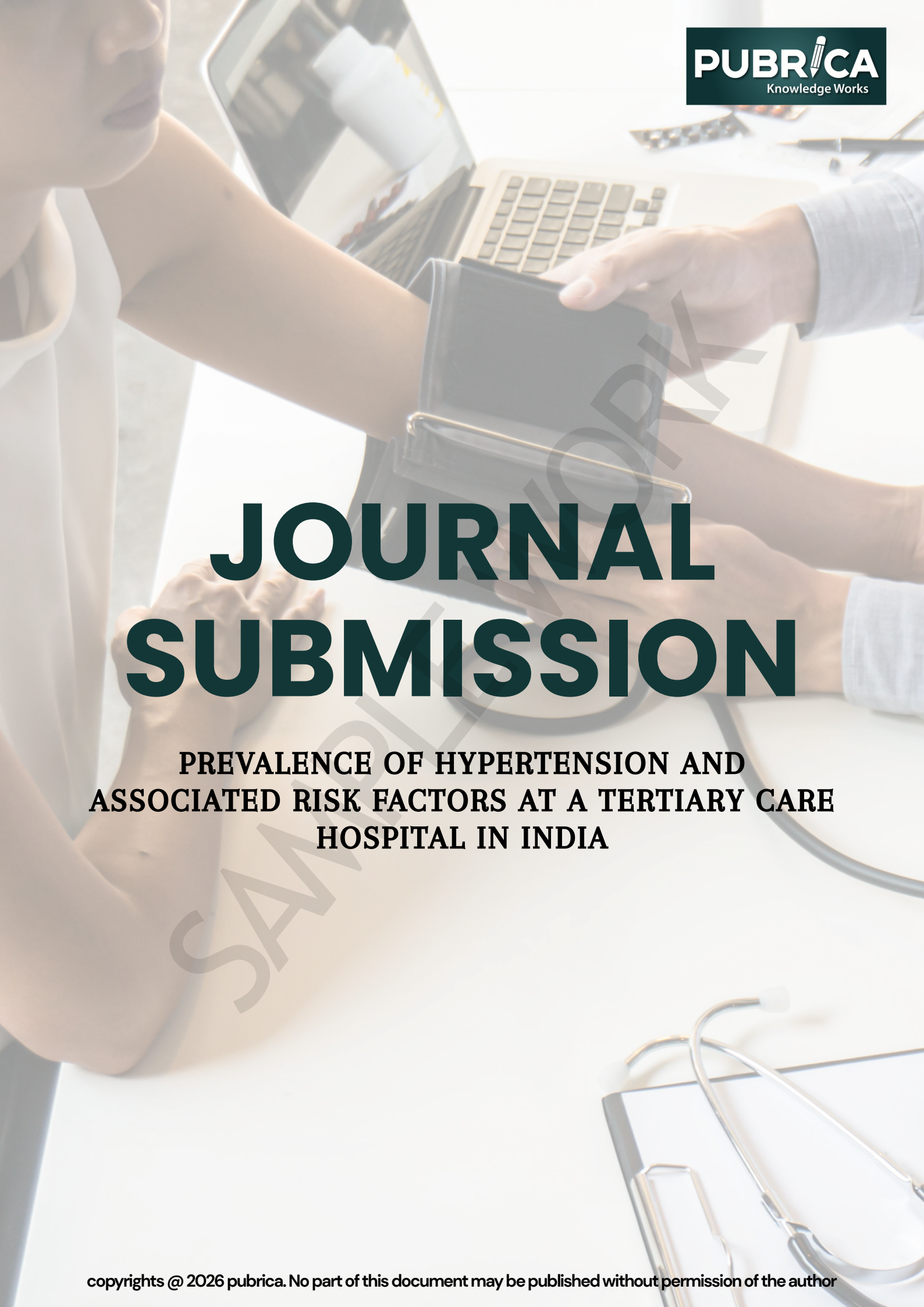




JOURNAL SUBMISSION

**PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION AND
ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AT A TERTIARY CARE
HOSPITAL IN INDIA**

Journal Submission Report

Job code	xxxxxxx
Manuscript title	Prevalence of Hypertension and Associated Risk Factors at a Tertiary Care Hospital in India
Date	xxxxx
Author preferences	Keywords: Hypertension, Prevalence of Hypertension, Associated Risk Factors, Tertiary Care Hospital, India
Comments on Adherence to Author Preferences	All recommended journals have regularly published articles on topics related to the authors' Area of Research / Idea

Journal Recommendations

Journal name	Comments
Journal of Human Hypertension <i>Publisher:</i> Springer Nature	The Reason for the recommendation: <i>Journal of Human Hypertension</i> is published monthly and is of interest to health care professionals who deal with hypertension (specialists, internists, primary care physicians) and public health workers. We believe that our patients benefit from robust scientific data that are based on well conducted clinical trials. We also believe that basic sciences are the foundations on which we build our knowledge of clinical conditions and their management. Towards this end, although we are primarily a clinical based journal, we also welcome suitable basic sciences studies that promote our understanding of human hypertension. - The journal published several articles on topics like authors' Area of Research / Idea, e.g., - Adebisi, Y.A., Volpe, M., George, J. <i>et al.</i> Cigarette smoking, e-cigarette use, and hypertension: a population-based cross-sectional study. <i>J Hum Hypertens</i> 40, 620–630 (2026). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41371-026-01171-4 - Chen, Y., Li, J., Li, X. <i>et al.</i> Systemic inflammation indices generated from first-trimester blood tests can be potential biomarkers for predicting preeclampsia. <i>J Hum Hypertens</i> 40, 649–654 (2026). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41371-026-01169-y

<i>Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health</i> <i>Publisher: Elsevier B.V.</i>	The Reason for the recommendation: 1. Journal of the Indian Clinical Epidemiology Network, <i>Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health (CEGH)</i> is a multidisciplinary journal, and it is published six times a year. The mandate of <i>CEGH</i> is to promote articles on clinical epidemiology with focus on developing countries in the context of global health. 2. The journal published several articles on topics like authors' Area of Research / Idea, e.g., • Lam, M.-H. D., Tran, T. D., Le, T. V., Pham, T. P., & Tran, D. N. (2026). Prevalence and associated factors of emotional and behavioural disorders among secondary school students in Da Nang, Vietnam: A cross-sectional study. <i>Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health</i>, 40(102374), 102374. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cegh.2026.102374 • Keowmani, T., Ershad Ahmad Khan, E., Amir, S. F., Mukhtar, S., Raja Kamaruzaman, R. N. F., Lim, K. H., Mohd Khatib, M. A., Arifin, N. E., & Saharudin, S. N. S. (2026). Reasons for medication non-adherence among diabetes mellitus patients in Kelantan: A cross-sectional study. <i>Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health</i>, 38(102297), 102297. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cegh.2026.102297
BMC Cardiovascular Disorders <i>Publisher: BioMed Central (BMC),</i>	The Reason for the recommendation: 1. BMC Cardiovascular Disorders is an open access, peer-reviewed journal that considers articles on the characterization, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the heart and circulatory system. • Consider articles on all aspects of cardiovascular disorders • Welcomes research related to disorders of the heart and circulatory system • High visibility for your work with open access. 2. The journal published several articles on topics like the authors' area of Research / Idea, e.g., • Nishikawa, T., Nakanishi, N., Osawa, K. <i>et al.</i> Association between empagliflozin exposure and skeletal muscle degeneration in patients with heart failure. <i>BMC Cardiovasc Disord</i> 26, 759 (2026). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12872-026-06003-4 • Yu, F., Li, C., Chen, H. <i>et al.</i> Radiofrequency cardioneuroablation versus conventional management for recurrent vasovagal syncope: a 50-pair propensity-score matched cohort study. <i>BMC Cardiovasc Disord</i> (2026). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12872-026-06489-y

Journal Comparator

Key Parameters		Journal of Human Hypertension	Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health	BMC Cardiovascular Disorders
Publisher		Springer Nature	Elsevier B.V.	BioMed Central (BMC),
Similar research published		Yes	Yes	Yes
Indexing database		Scopus, Web of Science (Science Citation Index Expanded - SCIE), PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar	Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI - Web of Science), DOAJ, SCImago, and SNIP	MEDLINE, PubMed, PMC, Scopus, Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE/Web of Science), EMBASE, CAS, and DOAJ.
Impact factor		3.3	1.9	3.1
Review duration		3.5 to 4 months.	51 days	16 Days
Publication type		Hybrid journal	Open Access.	Open Access,
Rejection rate		70-75%	83%	50% to 60%
Acceptance rate		25-30%	17%	40% to 50%
Article processing charges		\$4,390 USD / £3,090 GBP / €3,990 EUR	USD 1,200	USD: \$2,690, GBP: £1,890, EUR: €2,190
Limit	Word count	4,000 words	2,500 to 3,000 words	No strict maximum limit
	Figure/Tables	4 figures and 4 tables	4 tables and 3 figures	No strict maximum limit
	References	35 References	No strict References	No strict maximum limit

Supporting Information - Rationale for Inclusion and Scope

Journal of Human Hypertension	
Rationale for inclusion	Included because it is a well-established journal that publishes clinically relevant and epidemiological research on hypertension, cardiovascular risk factors, prevention, and treatment.
Scope	Publishes basic, clinical, and population-based research on hypertension, including its epidemiology, pathophysiology, risk factors, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and cardiovascular complications.

Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health	
Rationale for inclusion	Included because it focuses on epidemiological and public health research addressing major global health challenges, including chronic diseases, risk factors, disease burden, and healthcare outcomes.
Scope	Publishes clinical epidemiology, public health, disease surveillance, health outcomes, risk-factor research, healthcare delivery, and global health studies across diverse populations and settings.

BMC Cardiovascular Disorders	
Rationale for inclusion	Included because it publishes multidisciplinary research on cardiovascular diseases and their associated risk factors, with strong relevance to hypertension, prevention, disease management, and cardiovascular outcomes.
Scope	Publishes basic, translational, clinical, and epidemiological research on cardiovascular disorders, including hypertension, coronary artery disease, heart failure, cardiovascular risk factors, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

Appendix: Frequently Asked Questions

1. Which journal is most suitable for hypertension research?

Journal of Human Hypertension is the most directly aligned with hypertension-focused research, including epidemiology, risk factors, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

2. Which journal is suitable for epidemiological studies in developing countries?

Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health is particularly suitable for clinical epidemiology and public health research, especially studies involving developing-country populations.

3. Is BMC Cardiovascular Disorders suitable for hypertension studies?

BMC Cardiovascular Disorders considers cardiovascular research across prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and associated risk factors, making it relevant to hypertension research.

4. Which journal has the shortest review duration?

Based on the comparison provided, **BMC Cardiovascular Disorders** has the shortest reported review duration at approximately **16 days**, compared with 51 days for CEGH and 3.5–4 months for Journal of Human Hypertension.

5. Which journal should I choose for a hypertension prevalence study?

For a study specifically focused on **hypertension prevalence and associated risk factors**, **Journal of Human Hypertension** is the strongest subject-specific option, while **Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health** is a strong alternative for an epidemiological/public-health emphasis.