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DESCRIPTION

Formerly known as *Annales de Réadaptation et de Médecine Physique*, *Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine* is the Official Journal of the **French Society of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (Société Française de Médecine Physique et de Réadaptation -SOFMER)**, published in English. The Journal publishes original peer-reviewed clinical and research articles, epidemiological studies, new methodological clinical approaches, review articles, editorials and the guidelines. Are mainly concerned: methods of evaluation of motor, sensory, cognitive and visceral impairments; functional disabilities; handicaps in adult and children; processes of rehabilitation in orthopaedic, rhumatological, neurological, cardiovascular, pulmonary and urological diseases.

**Official Journal of the UEMS PRM Section**  
Published in association with ISPRM  
6 issues/year + proceedings of the Sofmer Congress (e-only)

AUDIENCE

All people interested in Rehabilitation

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Research4Life (Hinari)

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INTRODUCTION

*Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (APRM)* is a scientific journal created in 2009 from the existing Annales de Réadaptation et de Médecine Physique. It is published in English and covers all fields and aspects of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, from basic, to medical and social sciences related to rehabilitation.

*Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine* is published in association with the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (ISPRM). In addition, it is one of the Official journals of the Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine section of the European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS) and is the official organ of the Société Française de Médecine Physique et de Rédaptation (SOFMER). The Journal is indexed in MEDLINE. SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) covers the journal, which is ranked in the second quartile of the 'Rehabilitation' category as well as the 'Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine' category. SJR indicators for APRM are improving regularly. Also increasing is the number of citations per document recently published in the journal.

Publication in the Annals of PRM is free of charge.

The Editorial policy of the Journal is to publish papers respecting the ethical principles of the Helsinki statement (1964). Papers must deal with one of the following fields:

- Assessment methods of motor, sensory, cognitive and visceral impairments
- Functional disabilities in children, adult, and elderly
- Clinical applications and research about handicap epidemiology and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
- Rehabilitation technics and programs as well as technological innovations to reduce the handicap in cardiovascular, neurological, orthopaedic, pulmonary, rheumatological, and urological diseases
- Evidence-based-medicine applied for non-pharmacological treatments, and drugs used in rehabilitation
- Elaboration of clinical recommendations in the field of rehabilitation
- Submission of papers dealing with interventions in rehabilitation is especially encouraged.

To ensure the quality of the disability and rehabilitation research submitted for publication, the Annals of PRM invite authors to follow guidelines (CONSORT and non-pharmacological CONSORT for randomized controlled trials; STROBE for observational studies; PRISMA for systematic reviews and meta-analyses; STARD for studies of diagnostic accuracy; CARE for case reports; and ARRIVE for animal studies), and to register their study in international databases.

An international editorial board and a panel of reviewers, all well recognized in their respective fields, help authors improve the quality of their papers. The editorial process is kept as short as possible: in 2014 and 2015, the mean time to reach the first decision was one month for manuscripts submitted.

The Annals of PRM publish six issues per year, including alternatively 2 or 3 thematic issues (invited authors) and 3 or 4 regular issues. At the discretion of the editor in chief, some papers are posted with immediate free access. All papers are available with free access after one year. The papers published in the Annals of PRM are increasingly popular, as shown by the recent statistics of the ScienceDirect downloads. In 2015, the articles of the Annals of PRM were downloaded 36,000 times every month, all over the world, with North America: 40%, Western Europe: 30%, Asia: 12%, Australasia 6%, South America: 5 %, Eastern Europe: 4%, Africa: 3%.

Types of article

Specifications for Manuscript Categories

**Manuscript type Word Count**

Excluding abstracts, tables, figure legends, references Abstract References Figures/Tables

- Original Articles ≤ 3500 + supplemental material online ≤ 300 ≤ 40 ≤ 6 Reviews - Update papers - Position papers ≤ 4000 + supplemental material online ≤ 300 ≤ 60 ≤ 8 Short reports ≤ 1800 + supplemental material online ≤ 250 ≤ 20 ≤ 4 Letters to editor

Including case reports, comments on, clinical/scientific Notes etc.. ≤ 1500 None ≤ 12 ≤ 3 Editorials ≤ 1200 None ≤ 12 ≤ 3

The length of each manuscript must be given on the title page, including a word count for the abstract, the main text, as well as the number of tables, figures and references.

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Articles are full-length reports of original research. These include large-scale pivotal trials of new therapies (randomized clinical trials). According to ClinicalTrials.gov, clinical trials "are generally considered to be biomedical or health-related research studies in human beings that follow a pre-defined protocol". ClinicalTrials.gov includes both interventional and observational types of studies. Interventional studies are those in which the research subjects are assigned by the investigator to a treatment or other intervention, and their outcomes are measured. Observational studies are those in which individuals are observed and their outcomes are measured by the investigators. Original articles report new and original work that has not been published elsewhere (except as an abstract at a conference). The last paragraph of the introduction should state the question(s) of the study, whose answers are found in the results section. The results should be described concisely, with no redundancies between the text and the tables or figures. The discussion should start with a brief summary of the results and an explanation of how the results contribute to answer the study question(s). The discussion should be brief; in general, one-third of the total manuscript length is appropriate.

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- Limit of 5 figures and tables total. Up to 3 additional figures or tables can be published online. Tables should not repeat data in the text.
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- If Methods contain widely available, detailed protocols, appropriate portions may be posted online only at the Editor’s discretion.

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Reviews and position papers are either a review or an opinion statement that provides a summary of the most important recent information on a topic. Update papers present an update of recent data about a specific topic. Methodologies of review papers must follow some rules regarding the bibliography selection, reading and presentation (Prisma reporting guidelines). If a review summarizes recommendations for practice, use the word "Recommendations" in the title rather than "Guidelines", unless they have been established by a process involving learned societies. The structure of Update articles and position papers may be more flexible.

Specifications:
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- Abstract (structured optional), maximum 300 words
- A maximum of 60 references (additional references may be added as online supplementary material). They should cite the most important papers in the field.
- No more than 8 tables and/or figures.

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- No more than 20 references.
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Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply 'the text'.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

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Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

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