DESCRIPTION

Academic and scholarly abstracted journal publishing worldwide clinical and basic research in the field of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine.

*Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine* publishes original peer-reviewed clinical and research articles, epidemiological studies, new methodological clinical approaches, review articles, editorials and guidelines.

*Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine* covers all areas of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine; such as: methods of evaluation of motor, sensory, cognitive and visceral impairments; acute and chronic musculoskeletal disorders and pain; disabilities in adult and children; processes of rehabilitation in orthopaedic, rhumatological, neurological, cardiovascular, pulmonary and urological diseases.

**Official Journal of the French Society of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation** (Société Française de Médecine Physique et de Rédaptation, SOFMER)

**One of the Journals of the UEMS PRM Section. Published in association with ISPRM.**

6 issues/year

Indexed in all major international databases. **2018 Impact Factor: 4.196 Rank 2/65**, 2018 Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics, 2019)

AUDIENCE

All people interested in Rehabilitation

IMPACT FACTOR

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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 Médicine 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 Rédadaptation (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

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

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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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