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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, rheumatological, neurological, cardiovascular, pulmonary and urological diseases.

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

**Official Journal 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

2018: 4.196 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Hinari
Current Contents - Clinical Medicine
Embase
PubMed/Medline
Science Citation Index Expanded
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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

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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.

Original articles
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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- 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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Annals of PRM will consider smaller (e.g., < 40 participants), uncontrolled, nonrandomized, or unblinded clinical trials as short report. This category includes pilot studies with an adequate sample size (>20 participants). These manuscripts should be registered as "Article" by the authors at submission. Editors will make final decisions regarding their length.

Specifications:
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Letters to the editor are Clinical/Scientific notes, abbreviated reports on cases or preliminary studies, or comments on a paper published in the Annals of PRM. The writing may be organized in sections, must be fluid without any chapter heading. The introduction and the discussion should be brief and
should point out the originality of the study or the case(s) description, and its contribution to scientific knowledge. No attempt should be made to write a review of the topic. Manuscripts reporting a case with a review of the literature will not be considered.

Specifications:
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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.

Results
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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.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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