ANNALS OF PHYSICAL AND REHABILITATION MEDICINE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

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 Rédaptation, SOFMER)

Official Journal of the UEMS PRM Section

Published in association with ISPRM

6 issues/year

AUDIENCE

All people interested in Rehabilitation

IMPACT FACTOR

2017: 3.432 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Research4Life (Hinari)
Current Contents/Clinical Medicine
EMBASE/Excerpta Medica
Medline/Index Medicus
Science Citation Index Expanded
SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

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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, neurologial, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manuscript Type</th>
<th>Word Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>≤ 1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Figures/Table</td>
<td>≤ 12 Letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Article</td>
<td>≤ 3500 + supplemental material online ≤ 300 ≤ 40 ≤ 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Paper</td>
<td>≤ 4000 + supplemental material online ≤ 300 ≤ 60 ≤ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Report</td>
<td>≤ 1800 + supplemental material online ≤ 250 ≤ 20 ≤ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>≤ 1200 None ≤ 12 ≤ 3</td>
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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. Intervventional 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.

Specifications:
• A maximum of 3500 words (not including abstract, figure legends, table legends, references). This length equals about 18 double-spaced manuscript pages.
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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.
• If a table is longer than two double-spaced manuscript pages (including the legend), it will be published online as supplementary material.
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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:
• A maximum of 4000 words, excluding references
• 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.

Short report (Smaller Scope Studies)
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:
• A maximum of 1800 words (not including abstract, figure legends, table legends, references)
• Structured abstract, maximum 250 words.
• No more than 20 references.
• A maximum of 4 tables or figures.

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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
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Specifications:
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- No abstract (the title serves as abstract).
- No more than 12 references.
- No more than 3 tables or figures.

In some cases, the length of a letter to the editor may exceed that mentioned in the Table above, but only with the agreement of the editors.

**Editorial**
Editorials expound opinions, describe noteworthy facts, summarize prominent studies, report news, or provide perspective. The authors are free to choose the outline. There is no abstract. Although editorials are often commissioned by the Editorial Committee, spontaneous submissions are welcome, with or without a pre-submission inquiry to the editors. In some cases, the length of the editorial can oversize the one mentioned in the Table above, with the agreement of the editors.

**Submission checklist**
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

**Ensure that the following items are present:**

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Please submit your article via http://ees.elsevier.com/rehab.

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Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential referees. For more details, visit our Support site. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

PREPARATION
Peer review
This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor’s decision is final. More information on types of peer review.

Use of word processing software
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure
**Subdivision - unnumbered sections**

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'.

**Introduction**

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

**Material and methods**

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

**Theory/calculation**

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**

Results should be clear and concise.

**Discussion**

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.

**Essential title page information**

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
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Abstract
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.

Graphical abstract
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.
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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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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.

Acknowledgements
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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General points
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• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
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