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DESCRIPTION

Authors - Effective from 15th Sep 2017, authors will not be able to submit your new submissions on this platform until a new platform has been created by the journal on the 1st Jan 2018. Authors can still submit their revised manuscript to this platform upon request from the editor. For any query, please send to Editor-in-Chief at: kenneth.fong@polyu.edu.hk

The Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Therapy (HKJOT) is the official peer-reviewed publication of the Hong Kong Occupational Therapy Association. It is published twice a year by Elsevier.

The Journal’s aims are to promote the development of theory and practice in occupational therapy (OT), and facilitate documentation and communication among educators, researchers and practitioners. The Journal also works to advance availability, use, support and excellence of OT on behalf of the Association to the public, and maintain professional standards to promote better understanding of OT.

The HKJOT welcomes papers that are important and lead to an impact on the OT profession, of the following types: Review articles—systematic reviews or meta-analyses of new or updated assessments and interventions in OT. Research papers—studies about OT instrument development and testing, surveillances of occupational dysfunction, OT student and graduate opinion surveys, efficacy and effectiveness of OT interventions in the form of preliminary single group studies to multicentre randomized controlled trials, and basic science research. Case reports—creative designs of assistive devices to innovative and new treatments of rare dysfunctions with detailed documentation. Discussion—on contemporary professional and research issues in OT, new concepts, theories and models of OT frameworks, and cultural dialogue on the applications of OT particularly in the Asian context. May also include discussions of professional, political, ethical or social issues that impact clients’ welfare, and the role and practice of OT in Hong Kong, Mainland China and other countries in Asia-Pacific. Or discussion of 1 or 2 key points about a single study—strengths, weaknesses, controversies, how it should or should not change clinical practice, or how it illustrates some important principle of science or methodology. Correspondence—constructive comments concerning previously published HKJOT articles, interesting cases that do not meet the requirement of being truly exceptional, short letters on significant preliminary clinical data and other communications of general interest. Book reviews

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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INTRODUCTION

The Hong Kong Journal of Occupational Therapy (HKJOT) is the official peer-reviewed, open access, publication of the Hong Kong Occupational Therapy Association, and is indexed in SCIE, CINAHL, EMBASE, ScienceDirect, Scopus and SIIC Data Bases. Its aims are to promote the development of theory and practice in occupational therapy, and to facilitate documentation and communication among educators, researchers and practitioners in the field. The journal also works to advance availability, use, support and excellence of occupational therapy on behalf of the Association to the public, and maintain professional standards to promote better understanding of occupational therapy.

Articles on clinical or laboratory investigations of relevance to occupational therapy and other related fields that are of interest to educators, researchers and practitioners are eligible for consideration. The journal is published twice a year, in June and December, by Elsevier.

The HKJOT wishes to maintain the highest standards appropriate to a scientific journal. Work submitted for consideration must be original, ethically sound, important and leading to an impact on the occupational therapy profession, conflicts of interest are declared, financial and grant support are listed, and the work complies with the standards described in this Guide for Authors. In addition, authors are required to be in compliance with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals, which are compiled by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), and which are available at www.icmje.org.

Types of article

Review articles

The journal accepts systematic reviews or meta-analyses of new and updated assessments and interventions in occupational therapy. These should aim to provide the reader with a balanced overview of an important and topical subject in the field, and should be systematic, critical assessments of literature and data sources. They should cover aspects of a topic in which scientific consensus exists as well as aspects that remain controversial and are the subject of ongoing scientific research. All articles and data sources should be selected systematically for inclusion in the review and critically evaluated.

Typical length: not more than 4500 words (including abstract), and not more than 50 references.

Research papers

The journal welcomes studies about occupational therapy instrument development and testing, surveillances of occupational dysfunction, occupational therapy student and graduate opinion surveys, efficacy and effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions in the form of preliminary single group studies to multicentre randomized controlled trials, as well as basic science research.

In general, section headings should be: Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements (if any), References. (Your Funding/Support Statement and Conflicts of Interest Statement should be on the Title Page.)

The Introduction should provide a brief background to the subject of the paper, explain the importance of the study, and state a precise study question or purpose.

The Methods section should describe the study design and methods (including the study setting and dates, patient samples or animal specimens used, with inclusion and exclusion criteria, the laboratory methods followed, or data sources and how these were selected for the study, the essential features of any interventions, the main outcome measures), and state the statistical procedures employed in the research.

The Results section should comprise the study results presented in a logical sequence, supplemented with tables and/or figures. Take care that the text does not repeat data that are presented in the tables and/or figures.

The Discussion section should be used to emphasize the new and important aspects of the study, placing the results in context with published literature, the implications of the findings, and the conclusions that follow from the study results.

Typical length: not more than 4000 words (including abstract), and not more than 40 references. There should be no more than 6 tables or figures.
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The journal accepts creative designs of assistive devices to innovative and new treatments of rare dysfunctions with detailed documentation in the form of a clinical note, as well as short discussions of a case or case series in clinical practice with unique features not previously described that make an important teaching point or scientific observation.
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The Introduction should describe the purpose of the report, the significance of the condition and its specificity, and briefly review the relevant literature.
The Case Report should, in the case of devices, describe the specifications, mechanical or technological aspects and evaluation of the device(s) used in assessment, treatment, management or education, or, in the case of a typical case report, include the general data of the case, medical history, family history, chief complaint, present illness, clinical manifestation, methods of diagnosis and treatment, and outcome.
The Discussion should compare, analyze and discuss the similarities and differences between the reported device or case and existing devices or similar previously reported cases. The importance or specificity of the case should be restated when discussing the differential diagnoses. Suggest the prognosis and possibility of prevention.
Typical length: 800–1200 words, 15–30 references.

Discussion
The journal welcomes Discussion papers that comment on contemporary professional and research issues in occupational therapy, new concepts, theories and models of occupational therapy frameworks, and cultural dialogue on the applications of occupational therapy particularly in the Asian context. Papers in this category may also include discussions of professional, political, ethical or social issues that impact clients' welfare, and the role and practice of occupational therapy in Hong Kong, Mainland China and other countries in Asia-Pacific. The journal also accepts brief discussions focusing on 1 or 2 key points about a single study—strengths, weaknesses, controversies, how it should or should not change clinical practice, or how it illustrates some important principle of science or methodology. These are usually written by editors or reviewers involved in the evaluation of a submitted manuscript, and published concurrently with that manuscript.
Typical length: 2000–2500 words, 20–40 references.

Correspondence
These include brief constructive comments concerning previously published articles in the HKJOT, interesting cases that do not meet the requirement of being truly exceptional, short letters on significant preliminary clinical data and other communications of general interest. Correspondence should have a title and include appropriate references, and include the corresponding author's e-mail address. Correspondence are edited, sometimes extensively, to sharpen their focus. They may be sent for peer review at the discretion of the Editor.
Typical length: 300–600 words, 5 references; 1 table and/or 1 figure may be included.

Book reviews
These are written by invited reviewers of newly published books in the field.

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This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions are 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.

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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'.

*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.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusion
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusion section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of the 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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The title page should contain the following information (in order, from the top to bottom of the page):
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• Conflicts of interest statement. Since it is difficult to distinguish between an actual conflict of interest and a perceived conflict of interest, the HKJOT requires authors to disclose all and any potential conflicts of interest and let readers judge for themselves. Therefore, please ensure that you provide information about any potential financial and non-financial conflicts of interest in a concise statement here on the title page. If none, then state, "The author(s) have no conflicts of interest relevant to this article."
• Short running title. This should not exceed 50 characters.

Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required for the following article categories: Review Article, Research Paper, Case Report and Discussion. Abstracts should be no more than 250 words in length. 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.
Abstracts for Review Articles should be structured, with the subheadings 'Background/Objective', 'Methods', 'Results', and 'Conclusion' for systematic reviews and meta-analyses, and unstructured (i.e., no subheadings) for all other types of review.
Abstracts for Research Papers should be structured, with the subheadings 'Background/Objective', 'Methods', 'Results', and 'Conclusion', and provide, respectively, the context or background for the research and should state its purpose, basic procedures (selection of study subjects or laboratory animals, observational and analytical methods), main findings (giving specific effect sizes and their statistical significance, if possible), and principal conclusions. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations.

Abstracts for Case Reports are unstructured in one single paragraph, but should include the significance and purpose of the device or case presentation, and, in the case of devices, briefly summarize the technological aspects and evaluation of the device(s) used in assessment, treatment, management or education, or, in the case of a typical case report, include the diagnostic methods of the case, the key data, and brief comments and suggestions with regard to the case. Abstracts for Discussion papers should also be unstructured.

No abstract is required for Correspondence.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords in alphabetical order, using British spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Keywords should not simply be taken from the manuscript title but should be representative of the content of the article and be characteristic of the terminology used within the particular field of the study. 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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**Acknowledgements**
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