DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Hand Therapy* is designed for hand therapists, occupational and physical therapists, and other hand specialists involved in the rehabilitation of disabling hand problems. The Journal functions as a source of education and information by publishing scientific and clinical articles. Regular features include original reports, clinical reviews, case studies, editorials, and book reviews.

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INTRODUCTION

Authors are invited to submit manuscripts for review, in English, relating to any aspect of rehabilitation of the upper extremity. The Journal of Hand Therapy is interested in the publication of research spanning the entire spectrum of clinical, basic, and translational science, from any relevant perspective, including (but not limited to): clinical practice, theory and outcomes; biomechanics, motor behavior, neuroscience, or epidemiology. A clear indication of clinical relevance is essential for publication.

Manuscript categories for submission include: Clinical/Basic Research Studies, Case-Reports, Literature Review (invited-only) Practice Forum and Letters to the Editor.

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This category also includes implementation studies that contain a detailed description of implementation of an evidence-based intervention with a focus on how a gap between research evidence and hand therapy practice was mitigated using a knowledge translation strategy that was formally evaluated to determine its impact on knowledge, behaviour or outcomes.

**Case Report:** A detailed description of the management of a unique clinical case(s), problem or implementation. For complete instruction on cases see [Case-Reports.pdf](#).

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Introduction

Purpose of the Study

Methods

Results

Discussion

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4. Retrospective Cohort: a longitudinal study where subgroups of patients are involved in a prospective data collection but the research questions (and variables) were defined retrospectively; treatment groups or prognostic factors may have been defined after data collections was initiated e.g. database research

5. Case-Control: a longitudinal study where subgroups of patients are identified/enrolled after outcomes have been ascertained and data are collected retrospectively (recall or pre-existing data) on the treatment or prognostic factors of interest

6. N-of-1: A single patient is enrolled at a relevant baseline and allocated to cross-over different intervention arms based on a random concealed process; outcomes are ascertained prospectively

7. Case Series*: Data are collected on a single subgroup of patients (no comparison group)

8. Case Report: Data are collected on a single subject

9. Repeated Case Study: a formal comparison of 2-5 cases, extending beyond summary data

Other Study Designs

1. Clinical measurement*: e.g., reliability, validity, responsiveness, clinimetric, psychometric, utility, etc

2. Descriptive*: Includes surveys, other descriptive data collection

3. Economic Analysis

4. Consensus statements: Systematic processes used to define or develop consensus on clinical topics

5. Basic (experimental laboratory based) research*: biomechanics, electromyography, physiology

* may be sub-grouped as

a. Longitudinal: data were collected at multiple time points

b. Cross-sectional: data were collected on a single occasion
Qualitative Study Designs
1. Meta-syntheses: a synthesis of the better quality qualitative studies
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4. Descriptive: Studies that may use qualitative and quantitative method to describe a phenomenon without intention to develop theory or meaning
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