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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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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, 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.

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Inquiries for the Editor-in-Chief should be made to: Joy MacDermid, PT, PhD at editor.macdermid@gmail.com.

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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.

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All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript: Include keywords All figures (include relevant captions) All tables (including titles, description, footnotes) Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable) Supplemental files (where applicable)

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Clinical research studies involving human subjects require ethics approval. There are rare exceptions that can be addressed by authors in their letter of submission. The name of the Institutional Review Board that approved the research protocol involving human subjects must be provided. Authors should
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Case Report: A detailed description of the management of a unique clinical case(s), problem or implementation. For complete instruction on cases see below or Case-Reports.pdf.

Expert Review (by invitation only): A comprehensive and analytical review of the literature, addressing a topic of interest and relevance to hand therapists. The Editor-in-Chief or Guest Editor must invite manuscripts submitted in this category. Self-nominations for an invitation to submit a literature review may be sent via email be to the Editor-in-Chief, and should include a cover letter describing the unique contribution of the planned submission, and a current curriculum vitae. It is the intention that these be written by experts in the field with a substantial clinical and/or research track record that they can synthesize and apply to critical reasoning with respect to hand therapy practice or research.

Practice Forum: This section presents novel or timely ideas of clinical relevance. However, topics that are not original should represent a unique application of an existing idea and should be referenced and limited to less than 750 words. The idea should be supported by current best science and this
should be referenced in the beginning of the submission. The Journal of Hand Therapy has a clinical audience and we will be asking authors to pay greater attention to knowledge translation. Make sure the description of your techniques is sufficient that a clinician could replicate it, provide either appropriate photographs or preferably a video on techniques to assist clinicians in implementation. If you are describing an exercise program or another intervention make sure you provide the dosage of the intervention also. If there is a vested interest or a conflict of interest between the author(s) and any products listed in the manuscript, such information must be disclosed in the initial submission to the Practice Forum editor. Authors will be restricted to one Practice Forum publication per year. Submit any Practice Forum inquiries and/or manuscripts directly to the Practice Forum editor: Kristin Valdes OTD, OT, CHT at kvaldesotdcht@gmail.com.

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General principlesAuthors should use the terms sex and gender carefully to avoid confusing both terms. Where the subjects of research comprise organisms capable of differentiation by sex, the research should be designed and conducted in a way that can reveal sex-related differences in the results, even if these were not initially expected. Where subjects can also be differentiated by gender (shaped by social and cultural circumstances), the research should be conducted similarly at this additional level of distinction.

Recommendations per section of the article Title and abstractIf only one sex is included in the study, or if the results of the study are to be applied to only one sex or gender, the title and the abstract should specify the sex of animals or any cells, tissues and other material derived from these and the sex and gender of human participants. IntroductionAuthors should report, where relevant, whether sex and/or gender differences may be expected. MethodsAuthors should report how sex and gender were considered in the design of the study, whether they ensured adequate representation of males and females, and justify the reasons for any exclusion of males or females. ResultsWhere appropriate, data should be routinely presented disaggregated by sex and gender. Sex- and gender-based analyses should be reported regardless of positive or negative outcome. In clinical trials, data
on withdrawals and dropouts should also be reported disaggregated by sex. Discussion The potential implications of sex and gender on the study results and analyses should be discussed. If a sex and gender analysis was not conducted, the rationale should be given. Authors should further discuss the implications of the lack of such analysis on the interpretation of the results.

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Authors must submit the relevant reporting guideline checklist when submitting the initial version of the study for consideration for the specific study types list below. Authors are encouraged to submit reporting guideline checklists for other study designs from those available on the Equator website.

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For observational studies (cohort, case-control, cross-sectional studies), authors should use the STROBE statement and submit a completed STROBE checklist with their submission.

Diagnostic test studies should use the STARD statement, checklist, and flow diagram.

Surveys should use CHERRIES as a guide to reporting.

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There are two studies designs where JHT has journal specific reporting guidelines: Case Studies and Short Reports of Cross-cultural Translations. For cross-cultural translations, authors should follow our Template for Short Report for Cross Cultural Translation Studies. Case studies should consult the CARE website and use the CARE reporting guideline.

Statement of research design
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Examples of study design include: Randomized Clinical/Controlled Trial: Patients are enrolled at a relevant baseline and allocated to different intervention arms based on a random concealed process; outcomes are ascertained prospectively. Where specific variants were used please state the subtype-such as Cross-over, Factorial, Equivalence, Non-inferiority, Expertise-based etc. Prospective Cohort: a longitudinal study where subgroups of patients are enrolled and research questions defined at
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Qualitative Study Designs Meta-syntheses: a synthesis of the better quality qualitative studies. Grounded Theory: research that seeks to understand and identify theoretical processes; themes used to develop an understanding and theoretical explanation. Case Study: an in-depth study of an individual lived experience and perspective. Descriptive: Studies that may use qualitative and quantitative method to describe a phenomenon- without intention to develop theory or meaning. Ethnography: the description of the customs of groups or cultures. Interpretive Description: inductive analytic studies designed to understand clinical phenomena with a view to applications.

Mixed-Methods Designs include both quantitative and qualitative components that seek to address a common or complementary research questions. The components can be conducted concurrently or sequentially to expand, explain or triangulate findings of the other component. The author can explain the approaches using any of the design taxonomies described for mixed methods.

A summary of the questions and design is illustrated in the figure.

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- **Study Design**: Using the information above the type of research, and research design should be stated. Where possible use the terminology above. For example, a clinical measurement, cross-sectional study or a qualitative, interpretive description study.
- **Methods**: The key methods including sample, interventions, measures and statistical analyses should be described.
- **Results**: The key findings must be presented. For quantitative studies, the value that indicate the size of the observed effects, not just the p-values. For all studies, the most salient data should be succinctly presented.
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**Electronic artwork**

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• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
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