DESCRIPTION

Journal of Prosthodontic Research is published 4 times annually, in January, April, July, and October, under supervision by the Editorial Board of Japan Prosthodontic Society, which selects all materials submitted for publication.

Journal of Prosthodontic Research originated as an official journal of Japan Prosthodontic Society. It has recently developed a long-range plan to become the most prestigious Asian journal of dental research regarding all aspects of oral and occlusal rehabilitation, fixed/removable prosthodontics, oral implantology and applied oral biology and physiology. The Journal will cover all diagnostic and clinical management aspects necessary to reestablish subjective and objective harmonious oral aesthetics and function.

The most-targeted topics:
1) Clinical Epidemiology and Prosthodontics
2) Fixed/Removable Prosthodontics
3) Oral Implantology
4) Prosthodontics-Related Biosciences (Regenerative Medicine, Bone Biology, Mechanobiology, Microbiology/Immunology)
5) Oral Physiology and Biomechanics (Masticating and Swallowing Function, Parafunction, e.g., bruxism)
6) Orofacial Pain and Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs)
7) Adhesive Dentistry / Dental Materials / Aesthetic Dentistry
8) Maxillofacial Prosthodontics and Dysphagia Rehabilitation
9) Digital Dentistry

Prosthodontic treatment may become necessary as a result of developmental or acquired disturbances in the orofacial region, of orofacial trauma, or of a variety of dental and oral diseases and orofacial pain conditions.

Reviews, Original articles, technical procedure and case reports can be submitted. Letters to the Editor commenting on papers or any aspect of Journal of Prosthodontic Research are welcomed.

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Prosthodontic treatment may become necessary as a result of developmental or acquired disturbances in the orofacial region, of orofacial trauma, or of a variety of dental and oral diseases and orofacial pain conditions.

The scientific content of the Journal therefore strives to reflect the best of evidence-based clinical dentistry. Modern clinical management should be based on solid scientific evidence gathered about diagnostic procedures and the properties and efficacy of the chosen intervention. The content of the Journal also includes documentation of the possible side-effects of rehabilitation, as well as prognostic perspectives of the treatment modalities chosen.

The Journal focuses on presenting original research findings and original technical appraisals, generating critical reviews and relevant case stories, and stimulating commentaries and professional debates in the Letters to the Editor column.

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**Acknowledgements**

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship as defined above should be listed in an acknowledgements section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include persons who provided purely technical help or writing assistance or a department chair who provided only general support. Authors should disclose whether they had any writing assistance and identify the entity that funded for this assistance.

**Article Type**

**FUNDAMENTAL RULE FOR STRUCTURE OF TEXT AND METHOD OF DESCRIPTION**

**Review**

The length shall be no more than 8 printed pages. Reviews shall introduce and summarize a specific theme useful for the reader. It shall correctly introduce the background subject area and the outcomes of past research, and special attention shall be paid to the selection of reference literature. The presentation of strongly biased views should be avoided. It is desirable to describe the methods used to search, select, and summarize the information.

**Original article**

Original articles shall have high novelty leading to objective conclusions and contribute to the development of prosthodontics. The length shall be no more than 10 printed pages.

**<Structure of original article>**

Introduction: The background, purpose, and significance of research shall be described in understandable manner.

Method of research (Materials and methods): The material and apparatus or method used for the research shall be clearly and concisely described so that additional tests may be performed by other persons using the same method. Also, the setup of experimental conditions, number of samples, sampling method, and statistical processing shall conform to the purpose of study.

Results (Performance): Only the objective observations shall be described; the subjective views of the authors shall be avoided. The observed results shall be indicated in tables, in principle, and values such as average and standard deviation shown jointly. Refer to "Measuring data and its treatment" described hereunder for verification of significant difference and multiple comparison.

Discussion: Adequate elaboration shall be made on the methods and results referring to the relevant literature, and arguments and opinions should follow a logical procedure. Furthermore, the discussion shall be focused on the purpose of the research; comprehensive discussion of irrelevant material shall be avoided. In addition, discussion shall be made not only of the results obtained but also on their significance for prosthodontics.

Conclusion (Summary): Only obtained results shall be described accurately and concisely.

**Case report**

Proposals for the modification of diagnostic methods, treatment methods, and treatment skill that are considered established in the field of prosthodontics as well as reports of rare case examples, unexpected complications, or unexpected development of disease may fall in this category. Cases shall be concretely and concisely described so as to inform readers in their treatment of patients. The length shall not exceed 6 printed pages, in principle.

**<Structure of case report>**

Introduction: The introduction shall state the positioning of the case in dental clinics and its characteristics; describe the problems identified and clearly explain why the case is worthy of reporting.

Outline of the case: Concrete and concise description shall be made on the outline of the case such as examination, findings of inspection, diagnosis, and therapeutic policy, treatment, and progress. Subtitles may be used to help the understanding of readers.

Discussion: Refer to the related and important literature and discuss the case to be reported. Discuss the characteristics of the case, treatment, and progress, and refer to the prosthodontic positioning of the case.

Conclusion: The conclusion shall include helpful points for readers in their own clinical practice.
Technical procedure
Introduction of new clinical operation method, research method, and use method of materials may be submitted, and the length shall not exceed 6 printed pages, in principle. Acceptable articles shall not introduce new products or mere technical information but shall describe novel effectiveness of treatment, long-term stability, or performance of equipment enhanced due to improvement proposed by the author.

<Structure of technical introduction procedure>
Introduction: Clearly describe the purpose of technology (operation method, research method, use method, etc.) to be introduced.
Materials and methods: Describe clearly, systematically, and understandably the materials, equipment, use method, methodology, and operational method.
Difference from conventional methods: Summarize and describe concisely the main points of the new contrivance and novelty that are different from conventional methods. Especially, clear description shall be made on the development or contrivances made by the author.
Effect or performance: Clearly describe the improvement in effectiveness and safety resulting from the improvement introduced. Also, description shall be made on the merits and demerits of the operation method to be introduced.
Conclusion: Description shall be made only of the obtained conclusions about the new contrivance and novelty different from conventional methods as well as the points improved thereby and its effectiveness.

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2. An article that may not cover standard research but that is of general interest to the broad readership of Journal of Prosthodontic Research (e.g., technical tips and brief procedures for prosthodontic treatments).
3. A discussion that comment on a recent Journal of Prosthodontic Research article.
As with other articles, a Letter to the Editor may be subject to peer review. Typically, it will contain about 1,000 words of text, figure legends, and references. It will have no abstract, and the references are limited to 10. It need not follow the usual classification of sections, such as materials and methods.
A Letter to the Editor usually contains 1 or 2 figures or tables.

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Clearly and briefly describe the background and the rational objective of the study, with a review of earlier publications. It is recommended that previous studies described should be the most relevant. Avoid exhaustive review of the literature.

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Clearly describe the subjects and sample size, the experimental procedures, and apparatus (manufacturer's name and address) used in the study. In the case of experiments on human and animal subjects, give an account that the methods are regarded as ethically sound. In the event of an original design, the details should be provided. Otherwise, references accompanied by sufficient information for interdisciplinary evaluation will suffice. The type of statistical analysis used, as well as commercial software, must be stated in this section. Do not include discussion in this section. Describe precisely all drugs and chemicals used, including generic names, doses, and routes of administration.

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Acknowledgements
Acknowledgments, a scientific meeting at which the data were presented, the sources of funding for the study, and/or any other special mention, may be stated before the references section.

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Reference to a journal publication:

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Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.' For further details you are referred to 'Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals' (J Am Med Assoc 1997;277:927–34) (see also Samples of Formatted References).

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