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DESCRIPTION

This peer-reviewed journal offers a unique focus on the realm of pain management as it applies to nursing. Original and review articles from experts in the field offer key insights in the areas of clinical practice, advocacy, education, administration, and research. Additional features include practice guidelines and pharmacology updates.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Pain Management Nursing is a refereed journal and the official journal of the American Society of Pain Management Nursing. The purpose of the journal is to provide pain management professionals, particularly nurses, with excellent articles providing insights in the areas of research, evidence-based clinical practice, quality improvement, education, administration, and advocacy. Additional journal features include practice guidelines and pharmacology updates. Submissions must include a specific description of how the content applies to pain management nursing practice.

Article formats

Articles are typically 3000 to 6000 words (double spaced in APA format) and provide an opportunity to address important topics affecting pain management nursing practice. Topics can vary tremendously and focus on a variety of areas, such as reports of research findings, quality improvement projects, review articles, administrative or leadership challenges, special care considerations for selected patient/family populations (e.g., diabetic, obese, orthopedic, pediatric, older adult etc.), clinical consultations, or assessment tools used in pain management nursing practice. Within PMN, there are also continuing education opportunities. If your submission does not fit into the following formats, please contact the editor to determine if you should submit your work.

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Clinical Consultation Articles

The Clinical Consultation is designed to address important, recurrent, and challenging clinical practices for pain management professionals. The primary purpose of this feature is to stimulate discussion and advance pain management nursing and interprofessional practice. Readers should be able to take the practical, evidence-based information contained in the Clinical Consultation article and use it to more effectively manage a persistent clinical practice dilemma. The manuscript should include the following:
Clinical situation (presented as a question and description of an exemplary case study). Example question: What are most salient factors to consider in pain management of older adults following a hip fracture repair? How do you determine if your patient is depressed? Description of major current evidence-based interventions Concluding paragraph describing what evidence still needs to be developed and the rationale References to support your rationale for action Tables and figures may be used, but are not necessary unless they illuminate the content

Special Features

Policy, innovation, or other types of manuscripts that do not fit the previous categories.

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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

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