

BRAZILIAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL THERAPY

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The *Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy* (BJPT) is the official publication of the Brazilian Society of Physical Therapy Research and Graduate Studies (ABRAPG-Ft). It publishes original research articles on topics related to the areas of physical therapy and rehabilitation sciences, including clinical, basic or applied studies on the assessment, prevention, and treatment of movement disorders.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Types of article

The **Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy (BJPT)** publishes original research articles, reviews, and brief communications on topics related to physical therapy and rehabilitation, including clinical, basic or applied studies on the assessment, prevention and treatment of movement disorders. Our Editorial Board is committed to disseminate high-quality research in the field of physical therapy. The BJPT follows the principle of publication ethics included in the code of conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The BJPT accepts the submission of manuscripts with up to 3,500 words (excluding title page, abstract, references, tables, figures and legends). A total of five (5) combined tables and figures is allowed. Any extra information that the authors would like to publish with the manuscript can be published as Appendices or Supplementary material. Appendices will be included in the total number of words allowed and published at the end of the PDF version of the article after the references. Supplementary material is hosted online and its content is not included in the manuscript word count.

The following types of study can be considered for publication, if directly related to the journal?s scope:

- a) Intervention studies (clinical trials): studies that investigate the effect(s) of one or more interventions on outcomes directly related to the BJPT?s scope. The World Health Organization defines a clinical trial as "any research study that prospectively allocates human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effect(s) on health outcome(s)". Clinical trials include single-case experimental studies, case series, non-randomized controlled trials, and randomized controlled trials. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) must follow the CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) recommendations, which are available at: http://www.consort-statement.org/consort-statement/overview0/. The CONSORT checklist and Statement Flow Diagram. available http://www.consort-statement.org/consort-statement/flow-diagram, must be completed submitted with the manuscript. Clinical trials must provide prospective registration (i.e. registration of the trial in a public trial registry at or before the time of first patient enrollment) that satisfies the requirements of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), e.g. http://clinicaltrials.gov/ and/or http://www.anzctr.org.au. The complete list of all clinical trial registries can be found at: http://www.who.int/ictrp/network/primary/en/index.html. We suggest that all authors register clinical trials prospectively via the website http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Note: We do not accept single case studies and series of cases (i.e. clinical trials without a comparison group).
- **b) Observational studies:** studies that investigate the relationship(s) between variables of interest related to the BJPT?s scope. Observational studies include cross-sectional studies, cohort studies, and case-control studies. All observational studies must be reported following the recommendation from the STROBE statement (http://strobe-statement.org/index.php?id=strobe-home).
- **c) Qualitative studies:** studies that focus on understanding needs, motivations, and human behavior. The object of a qualitative study is guided by in-depth analysis of a topic, including opinions, attitudes, motivations, and behavioral patterns without quantification. Qualitative studies include documentary and ethnographic analysis.
- **d) Systematic reviews:** studies that analyze and/or synthesize the literature on a topic related to the scope of the BJPT. Systematic reviews that include meta-analysis will have priority over other systematic reviews. Those that have an insufficient number of articles or articles with low quality in the Methods section and do not include an assertive and valid conclusion about the topic will not be considered for peer-review analysis.

The authors must follow the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist to format their systematic reviews. The checklist is available at http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/Default.aspx and must be filled in and submitted with the manuscript.

Potential authors are encouraged to read the following tutorial, which contains the minimum requirements for publication of systematic reviews in the BJPT: Mancini MC, Cardoso JR, Sampaio RF, Costa LCM, Cabral CMN, Costa LOP. Tutorial for writing systematic reviews for the Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy (BJPT). Braz J Phys Ther. 2014 Nov-Dec; 18(6):471-480.

- e) Studies on the translation and cross-cultural adaptation of questionnaires or assessment tools: studies that aim to translate and/or cross-culturally adapt foreign questionnaires to a language other than that of the original version of existing assessment instruments. The authors must use the checklist (Appendix) to format this type of paper and adhere to the other recommendations of the BJPT. The answers to the checklist must be submitted with the manuscript. At the time of submission, the authors must also include written permission from the authors of the original instrument that was translated and/or cross-culturally adapted.
- **f) Methodological studies:** studies centered on the development and/or evaluation of clinimetric properties and characteristics of assessment instruments. The authors are encouraged to use the Guidelines for Reporting Reliability and Agreement Studies (GRRAS) to format methodological papers, in addition to following BJPT instructions. Important: Studies that report electromyographic results must follow the Standards for Reporting EMG Data recommended by ISEK (International Society of Electrophysiology and Kinesiology), available at http://www.isek.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Standards-for-Reporting-EMG-Data.pdf.
- **g) Protocols**: the BJPT does not publish any research protocols, including clinical trial protocols, systematic review protocol, observational study protocols and statistical analysis plans (SAP).
- **h) Short communications:** the BJPT will publish up to six short communications a year in a format similar to that of the original articles, containing 1,200 words and up to two figures, one table, and ten references.
- i) Masterclass articles: This type of article presents the state of art of any topic that is important to the field of physical therapy. All masterclass articles are invited manuscripts and the authors must be recognized experts in the field. However, authors can send e-mails to the editor-in-chief with an expression of interest to submit a masterclass article to the BJPT.

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Reporting guidance

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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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Registration in a public trials registry is a condition for publication of clinical trials in this journal in accordance with International Committee of Medical Journal Editors recommendations. Trials must be registered at or before the onset of patient enrollment. The clinical trial registration number should be included at the end of the abstract of the article. The editors will check consistency between the registration and the manuscript but reviewers will remain blinded. A clinical trial is defined as any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects of health outcomes. Health-related interventions include any intervention used to modify a biomedical or health-related outcome (for example drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, dietary interventions, and process-of-care changes). Health outcomes include any biomedical or health-related measures obtained in patients or participants, including pharmacokinetic measures and adverse events. Purely observational studies (those in which the assignment of the medical intervention is not at the discretion of the investigator) will not require registration.

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Article structure

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Acknowledgements

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