MANUSCRIPT CATEGORIES

Posted on March 5, 2010 by Administrator

Category: Uncategorized
Current Concepts in Health Information Management—describes important issues in health information management, public health, and HIT research in a scholarly, well-referenced and systematic manner. These articles are not original research but focus on topics of interest in HIM. Examples of these manuscripts would be literature reviews or meta-analyses. Recommended length should not exceed 2,000 words (not including tables, figures, or references).

Case Studies/Quality Improvement—pragmatic examples of how organizations address quality improvement issues and problems. Manuscripts should address strategies, challenges, barriers, and, particularly, solutions in the implementation of health information technology quality improvement interventions. These manuscripts originate from real-world experiences with the goal of being generalizable to other healthcare organizations. Recommended length is 2,500–3,000 words (not including tables, figures or references).

Research Paper—presents original hypotheses and findings. They report various types of research, including historical, descriptive, correlational, causal comparative, quasi-experimental, and experimental. Research approaches may be quantitative or qualitative. Formats for quantitative approaches and for historical research and qualitative approaches differ from formats for manuscripts reporting descriptive, correlational, causal comparative, quasi-experimental, and experimental research.

Historical Research—investigates the history of health information management or related phenomena that have influenced the development of health informatics, health information management, or health information technology and systems.

Systematic Review or Meta-Analysis of Literature—presents a comprehensive review and interpretation of the literature on a well-defined topic that has significance to health informatics and information management. Of particular importance are the integration of past findings and the identification of gaps in the literature. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses are robust, unbiased methods of reviewing the literature.

- **Systematic review**—a review of a clearly formulated question that uses systematic and explicit methods to identify, select, and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect and analyze data from the studies that are included in the review. Statistical methods (meta-analysis) may or may not be used to analyze and summarize the results of the included studies.
- **Meta-analysis**—a statistical technique that synthesizes the results of many studies. Meta-analysis uses explicit criteria for inclusion and pools the effect sizes across studies to synthesize results.

Education Article—report on academic curricula, case studies, or methodological approaches in curricula or instructional design and technology.

Case Study—describes the application of health information knowledge in a setting. The application
could be an innovation or a solution to a problem. The manuscript should include the application and its impact. Measure of impact might include number of users (actual as well as the number of possible); whether the users continue to use the system over time; implementation effort; data quality; application utility or acceptability; cost/benefit; etc., to effective use of an application in an environment.

**Methodological and Evaluation Article**—Studies of these types detail processes or techniques used to implement and evaluate new and/or innovative approaches. For illustrative purposes, examples of two formats, model formulation and evaluation study, are provided. Model formulations propose a model, framework, technique, or innovation. The manuscript should clarify and validate the proposal through an example.

**Theory Building Paper**—advances the discipline of health informatics and information management through the formulation and development of theories and models.

**Commentary**—provides new insights into questions facing the discipline. Authors offer opinions on debates, issues, concerns, future trends, emerging technologies, or challenges in the practice of health information management and systems.
There are no comments yet.