

Journal of the Association of Chartered Physiotherapists

in Respiratory Care

A guide to writing a case study

You might want to write a case study if you come across a condition or technique that is unusual or a response to treatment that is unexpected. Although case studies lack the scientific rigor of large randomized controlled trials, they are important for highlighting instances where a patient or treatment has deviated from the 'typical' protocol or response. They are often used for patients who have very rare presentations, where insufficient patient numbers would preclude a randomized controlled trial. Or for novel treatment approaches that have shown to be surprisingly successful!

The following table provides information of detail to be included in each section of the case study.

Word count: you should aim for 1500 words for a case study

Title

The title should identify the research design and topic of the study e.g. A case study of a 60 year old man with Parkinson's disease and decreasing peak cough flow

Abstract

The abstract should provide:

- The background to the case study
- A brief description of the case
- A brief evaluation of the case in the context of previous literature
- Main conclusion/s and recommendation/s.

Introduction

The introduction should include a background to the topic including:

- the purpose of the case study i.e. what is novel about this case study?
- Background information e.g. pertinent information relating to the condition
- A brief review of pertinent literature related to the case study

The case presentation

This section should provide a clear description to the reader about the case and may include detail related to:

- Participant demographic data
- Participant's underlying condition

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- Participants' previous medical, medication, family and social history (as much detail as is relevant to the case)
- Data related to other systems e.g. digestive, musculoskeletal (as relevant)
- A chronological description of the participant's problems.

Discussion and conclusion

The first paragraph should summarise the main findings of the case study. The case should be evaluated in terms of accuracy, validity and uniqueness. Information from the case study should be integrated with information from previous literature. New knowledge should be highlighted and recommendations made

Key points

Three key points should provide the reader with the value of the case study.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements should be provided for anyone who was not an author but helped in the preparation of the article.

Funding

Funding of the study needs to be acknowledged preferably worded as follows. Either: 'This work was supported by [name of funder] grant number [xxx]' or 'This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors'. You must ensure that the full, correct details of your funder(s) and any relevant grant numbers are included.

Ethical and R&D approval

Approval for use of an individual's data must be gained from relevant sources. If your manuscript contains any individual person's data in any form (including individual details, images or videos), consent for publication must be obtained from that person, or in the case of children, their parent or legal guardian.

Trust/Health Board R&D approval and if necessary NHS research ethics approval must be documented. If the study was part of an academic award, confirmation of University ethical approval is also required.

If your manuscript does not contain data from any individual person, please state "Not applicable" in this section.



References

These should be referenced using the Harvard system. You are responsible for accurate referencing.

In the text, use the name and year system e.g. As Black and White (1987) have shown..., as already reported (Black and White, 1987)... For three or more authors print the first author's name followed by et al e.g. as Black et al (1987) have shown...

When several references are cited simultaneously, the order should be chronological e.g. Black et al 1997, White and Smith 1987.

In the reference list arrange references alphabetically by first author's surname. Print the names and initials of all authors for references with six or fewer authors; for seven or more authors print the first three and add 'et al'.

The sequence **for a journal article** is: author(s); year; title; journal; volume; first and last page numbers. The layout and punctuation are e.g.

Gosselink, R. 2004 Breathing techniques in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Chronic Respiratory Disease 1(3): pp163-172.

For online journals i.e. those that are only available on-line or those in press and available online:

Merchant, A.T. 2007. Diet, physical activity, and adiposity in children in poor and rich neighbourhoods: a cross-sectional comparison. Nutrition Journal [Online] 6. Available at: http://www.nutritionj.com/content/pdf/1475-2891-6-1.pdf [Accessed:10 May 2013].

The sequence, layout and punctuation for books are:

West, J.B. 2012 Respiratory Physiology 9th Edition Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

For a chapter within an edited book:

Samuels, B. 1979 Pulmonary complications of AIDS. In: Rand, A. and Long, B. eds. Management of AIDS. London: Butterworth, pp 387-95

The total number of references should not exceed 20.



General formatting of the document for submission

Font and spacing

All text is Calibri and fully justified.

Title: bold 16pt, 1.5 spacing

Authors, keywords and correspondence: 12pt, all headings bold

Abstract:

Sub-headings: 14pt, bold, italicText: 12pt, single spaced, italic

Main body of article:

• Headings: bold 14pt,

• Text: 12pt, double spacing

• Any further subheadings within sections: italic

Fig and table titles: 12pt

Note for insert figure/table: bold, italic, capital, red 12pt.

All pages must be numbered

Title page

All submissions should include a title page as the first page of the document. This page must include the following information:

- Title of the article
- The names and initials of each author & institutional affiliation of each author.
- Name, e-mail address and telephone number of the author responsible for correspondence.
- Please provide up to 5 keywords that summarise the major themes of your article.
- Word count (excluding abstract)

Abbreviations and units

Abbreviations should be defined at their first mention. SI units should always be used.

For numbers: all numbers under 10 should be written as words except when describing a quantity e.g. PaO2 8.5Kpa. Numbers greater than 10 should be written as digits, except at the start of a sentence.



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Tables and illustrations should be sent in separate files. Do not paste figures and tables into the text. Photography and images should be in black and white. Supply images at highest resolution obtainable from source. Do not reduce the file size.

If previously published, acknowledge the original source. It is the author's responsibility to ensure that permission is received from the copyright holder for the reproduction of figures and tables before submission (search for 'permissions' on the publisher's website).

References, explanatory matter and definitions of abbreviations should be explained in a key below the table.

Ensure that each table and figure are cited in the text.

Describe where the table should sit within the text e.g.

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Word documents should be submitted online at http://www.acprc.org.uk/publications/acprc_journal.asp or emailed to journaleditor@acprc.org.uk with the files named as follows:

- Main document: Author, date of submission, title of paper e.g.
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