



Key to the types of research reports

As with the articles on the [General Background](#) page, each citation on the [Research Reports](#) page is followed by a summary of the report's contents and the number of pages. The difference is that each synopsis on the Research page is followed by one or more of the following codes to indicate the type(s) of study:

A = **Anecdote**. An informal story without rigorous analysis, as in, "I had a client who . . ."

CR = **Case Report**. Detailed observation and discussion of an outcome of interest for one client

CS = **Case Series**. A collection of case reports involving similar presenting conditions

CT = **Controlled Trial**. A clinical trial that compares the results of two or more groups who have received different treatments, of which one might be a control ... or nothing

DM = **Demonstration of Methodology**. A study that introduces novel instrumentation in order to measure changes

NR = **Narrative Research**. Qualitative social research in which each individual describes, in detail and in depth, his/her subjective experiences with a particular real-life problem

PS = **Pilot Study**. An initial test of a hypothesis aimed at attracting interest in (and funding for) a larger-scale study

RCT = **Randomized Controlled Trial**. A controlled trial in which, before receiving different treatments, the participants have been assigned by chance into the two or more groups

SR = **Systematic Review**. A literature review that systematically locates, assembles and evaluates the entire body of literature about a particular clinical issue

Most of these research reports use familiar measures.

- Examples of **objective** measures are range of motion at a joint, circumference of a swollen limb, frequency of a problem event.
- Examples of **subjective** measures (usually on a scale of 0=10/10 are pain level, dizziness, the intensity of a problem event.

A few reports are of interest primarily for their use of novel methodologies for measuring change.