

Sample Table

Authors should refer to the **Guidelines for Evidence Tables** at <http://www.aota.org/DocumentVault/AJOT/Guidelines-Tables.aspx> for details on content.

Table 1. Selected Evidence for the Effect of [Type of] Interventions on [Outcome(s)] Among [Study Population]

Author	Study Objectives	Level/Design/Participants	Intervention and Outcome Measures	Results	Study Limitations
Author et al. (2001)	To determine the effects of [intervention] on _____ [or similar language]	<p>Level X</p> <p>Study design [RCT, systematic review, etc.]</p> <p><i>N</i> = XX [older adults, youth, children]</p> <p>Occupational therapy intervention group <i>n</i> = X</p> <p>Control group <i>n</i> = X</p> <p>Mean age or age range</p>	<p><i>Intervention</i></p> <p><i>Intervention group:</i> [Describe]</p> <p><i>Control group:</i> [Describe]</p> <p><i>Outcome Measures</i> [Provide bulleted list]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment • Assessment • Physical indicator • Physical indicator 	[Summarize briefly]	[List the study limitations, with a line space between each item]

Note. [Define abbreviations here; e.g., IADLs = independent activities of daily living; RCT = randomized controlled trial].

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Authors should review the Guidelines for Authors on the next page.

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Guidelines for Authors

Refer to the sample table above for guidance; see also the evidence tables published in the September/October 2011 and May/June 2012 special issues of the *American Journal of Occupational Therapy* (available at <http://ajot.aotapress.net>). Two of those tables are available at <http://www.aota.org/DocumentVault/AJOT/Sample-1.aspx> and <http://www.aota.org/DocumentVault/AJOT/Sample-2.aspx>.

Different studies have different levels of complexity (e.g., multiple interventions or control groups), and study descriptions may vary slightly and require additional information for clarity. The goal is for evidence tables to be as complete and consistent in content and style as possible, given the variation in studies.

General formatting guidelines are as follows:

- List the studies in alphabetical order by first author. Provide the author names and date; include the full reference citation in the accompanying manuscript or article.
- Provide key information about study participants (e.g., mean age and age range; number of men and women; race/ethnicity, if relevant). If the study has more than one group, list the descriptive information by group. If important information is not provided in a study, consider noting it in the Study Limitations column, particularly if it is available for the other studies in the table.
- Abbreviate names of assessments and programs when they are commonly known by an abbreviation or acronym (e.g., AMPS, SF-36). Abbreviations that are used only with respect to one study should be defined in the table text in parentheses. Abbreviations that appear in more than one table row should be defined in a table footnote.
- There is no need to provide references for assessments listed as outcome measures, but if an assessment is discussed in the article that accompanies the table, a reference for that assessment should be provided in the article's reference list.
- Authors may use either phrases or sentences in a given table column, but they should be consistent throughout the column. For example, authors might use phrases in the Intervention and Outcome Measures column, because this type of information lends itself to brief phrases, but they might choose to use sentences in the Study Limitations column for clarity.
- Put a period after complete sentences; end punctuation is not necessary with phrases. Separate phrases and sentences with a line space (see above sample).
- Avoid using bullets within columns, except when listing Outcome Measures. If bullets are used, authors should not worry about indentation; it will be dealt with in typesetting.
- Use Roman numerals for level of evidence (Level I, Level III, etc.).
- Use <, >, ≤, ≥, /wk, /yr, and other common abbreviations.
- In the article or paper accompanying the evidence table, place a * next to each study reviewed in the systematic review.

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