

## NNR Encourages Registered Report Article Submissions

ASNR's academic journal *Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair* (NNR) accepts a variety of article types, including full-length Original Research Articles, Review Articles, Point of View articles, Brief Communications, and Registered Reports. Registered Reports are a relatively new kind of article in academic publishing in which the proposed methods and analyses for a study are pre-registered and peer-reviewed in advance.

### How It Works

All Registered Report submissions must include a cover letter containing essential information (e.g., anticipated timeline of proposed study), and the report should consist of the following sections: introduction, methods, and pilot data if applicable. Registered Reports will be evaluated upon submission by the Editor/s in the same manner as other types of articles, and a decision will be made regarding whether it will be sent out for peer review (Stage 1).

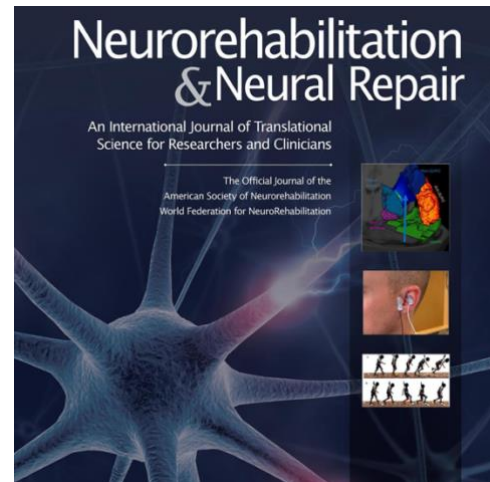
While Registered Reports typically focus on randomized clinical trials, authors should contact the Editor for submission of other types of studies that may be applicable.

In Stage 1, the Registered Report submission undergoes peer review of the study protocol. After review, the articles are rejected, returned for revision, or accepted in-principle for publication. Authors have an opportunity to re-submit a revised version of their Registered Report if reviewer feedback includes recommendations for revisions. The decision on whether NNR will publish the study is made before the research is conducted, and it is based on the importance of the research question and the rigor of the methods detailed in the Registered Report. Following favorable peer review, authors receive an in-principle acceptance, which is a commitment from the journal to publish the study after it is conducted, regardless of the results.

Authors who receive an in-principle acceptance of their Registered Report can proceed with conducting the planned research and analyses as described, knowing that the study will be published upon completion. In Stage 2, after the study has concluded, authors will prepare the results and discussion sections of the manuscript and submit this revised version for further peer-review. Reviewers will ensure that the study was conducted in accordance with the plans detailed in Stage 1, whether the conclusions drawn reflect the data and results obtained, and whether the new sections adhere to quality and formatting requirements. Revisions may be requested at this stage and then a final decision will be issued.

### Benefits of Registered Reports

Authors and their research projects can benefit from receiving conceptual and methodological feedback from peer reviewers before the research or analyses are conducted. Undergoing the



Registered Report process also typically leads to faster publication of research results after a study is completed because the rationale, study design, and portions of the manuscript have already been reviewed when the Stage 2 submission with the results and discussion is submitted. A major benefit for authors who opt to submit Registered Reports is that the journal is committed to publishing their full manuscript, after it has been granted in-principle acceptance, regardless of the final results.

Registered reports help improve representativeness of published research in the field by combatting potential biases against publishing negative results from high-quality clinical trials and other research. They also further build confidence and trust in published research findings because study teams are required to adhere to the data collection and analysis plans outlined in the Registered Report before the study began.

To learn more about Registered Reports and get tips for submission, [visit the Sage website](#). You can also [visit the NNR website](#) for more information on submitting your research and to review our Manuscript Submission Guidelines.