

### **Sugestões da revista *Clinical Rehabilitation* sobre como elaborar a discussão.**

They strongly suggest that you consider carefully what your main message or conclusion is, and what story your discussion is going to tell. Once you have done this then you should write the discussion.

We require the discussion to include:

❖ **Summary first paragraph.** This must present your main findings (**not** what you intended to do), and should also highlight any very important weaknesses and/or implications especially for clinical practice. It should implicitly or explicitly set the theme for the discussion.

❖ **Context.** Set your findings in the context of other knowledge. You do not need to consider every single other study, but do point out how your findings support, develop, or refute previous research findings. You can point out how your study is better than, or different from other studies.

❖ **Weaknesses and limitations.** Avoid the temptation to overstate your study. You will, or certainly should know the main weaknesses of your own study. Tell the reader, so that they do not draw inappropriate conclusions. You also have an opportunity to respond to potential criticisms, and to point out any relative strengths. **The major flaw in articles submitted is a total failure to acknowledge any weaknesses.**

❖ **Implications.** You may also take the opportunity to speculate on the consequences of your findings. This should be restrained, and realistic. For this journal, *Clinical Rehabilitation* you should certainly relate your findings to the **clinical practice** of rehabilitation. You may also consider what next **research** step is needed. Sometimes there may be implications for **theory**.