

UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND SOCIAL STUDIES

PHYSIOTHERAPY BASIC TRAINING (BSC)

GUIDE

FOR PREPARING THE THESIS

- FOR THE SPECIALIZATION OF

PHYSIOTHERAPIST -

VALID: FEBRUARY 2016, III. GRADE

CONTENTS

1. Information on formal requirements	3
1.1. General information	3
1.2. Detailed rules on form	
1.2.1. Styles of main units	4
1.2.2. Labeling of tables and figures	7
1.2.3. Formal requirements for reference in the text	
1.2.4. Formal requirements for bibliography references	
2. Information on the content requirements, according to the types of the dissertation	13
2.1. General information on the content of the chapters of the dissertation	13
2.2. Elective thesis types and content features of the chapters	19
2.2.1. Thesis types	19
2.2.2. Content requirements for types	

1. INFORMATION ON FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

The content and the structure of the work to be written are the same as the content of the research aimed at solving scientific problems, including its main moments in chapters.

1.1. General Information

The length of the dissertation must be a minimum of 25 and a maximum of 40 typed pages, calculated in the specified format (min. 50,000, max. 80,000 characters, without spaces). The bibliography, appendices, acknowledgments - without page numbering - should be calculated in addition.

Numbering

The main, sub - and lower chapters of the dissertation should also be numbered. The numbering (Arabic) format should be as follows:

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Types of knee prostheses

2.1.1. Cement prosthesis

In addition, the pages must be numbered (with Arabic numerals). Page numbering should only appear on the pages of the chapters introduction, literature review, hypotheses, results, discussion, conclusions, summary. The cover page is not numbered at all (this means that if the table of contents is only 1 page long and thus the introduction starts on page 4, page 3 should be at the bottom of the page because the cover page is not included in the numbering) !

The following can be considered as general principles:

- Times New Roman font is mandatory, the font color must be black.
- Line spacing should be one and a half *
- The font size is 12 pt. *
- Text layout is line breaks. *
- Page orientation: portrait, margins 2.5 cm.
- Entering spaces, tabs, tabs cannot be used one after the other to set the space.
- The thick, italic and underlined style can be used for highlighting, BUT in the dissertation the highlighting should be uniform.
- In the dissertation we avoid the first person singular, instead we use the first person plural, referring to the people who help to write the dissertation.

- When writing the dissertation, the rules of Hungarian spelling apply.
- When writing Latin words, it is possible to use the original Latin / Greek word (diabetes) or the Hungarian version (diabétesz), but it must be uniform in the dissertation. Their conjugation is governed by the publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

* For some chapter titles, etc. may differ, see formal guide.

1.1. Form rules detailed

Adherence to formal rules is mandatory, is included in the evaluation of the dissertation and cannot be neglected from an aesthetic point of view. When the dissertation is completed, it is worth saving it in pdf format, so it preserves its format for printing, our settings will not be lost.

1.1.1. Styles of main units

Cover page

On the cover of the cover page 1/3 and 2/3 pages (mesh size) the inscription “THESIS” (18 pt, bold, centered, capital letter). NAME at the bottom right of the cover page, below it “SZEGED, 20 ..” (current year, 14 pt, bold, capital letter) (Figure 1).

Title page

The title page should include (Figure 2):

- name of institution, faculty, major, specialization, department (at the top left of the page, 14 pt, bold, capital letters, starting in new lines)
- the title of the dissertation (1/3 and 2/3 pages should be placed on the border, closed in the middle; the title of the dissertation should be short, eye-catching, but refer to the content of the dissertation, 18 pt, bold, capital letters)
- the name of the professional: “Created by (below) Name” (at the bottom right of the page, bottom 12 pt, bold)
- the name and position of the supervisor: „Supervisor: (below) Name, (below) Position (on the left side of the page, bottom 12 pt, bold)
- place and year of the dissertation "Szeged, 20 .." (in the lower middle part of the page, 12 pt, bold)

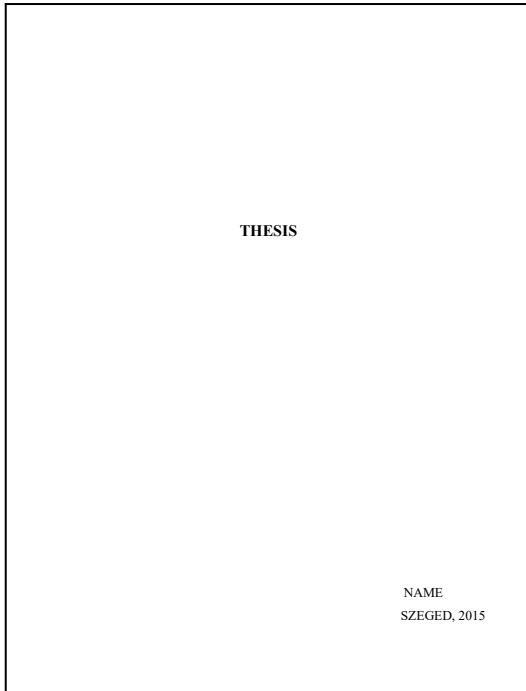


figure No. 1
Cover page sample

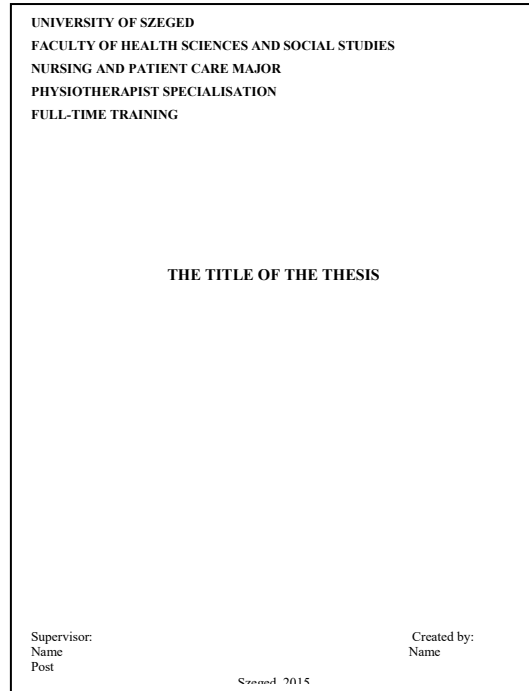


figure No. 2
Front page sample

Contents

Make an insert based on the styles, follow the form of the chapter titles.

Page numbering

The numbering of the pages should also be solved by insertion, with Arabic numerals.

Placement: bottom of page (footer),

Alignment: right,

The page numbering starts on the page of the introduction chapter, see above.

How to set up?

To achieve this technically, a section breakpoint must be created (inserted) between the numbered and unnumbered parts, and then the link between the two sections must be broken in the footnote, after which the page number can be deleted from the unwanted section.

Chapter texts

The format of chapter texts and titles must be formatted with style settings so that the table of contents can be inserted.

The main features of the basic paragraph style in the text of the dissertation are:

Font: Times New Roman; size: 12 pt; style: normal.

Paragraph: alignment: line breaks; indent: 0 cm from left, 0 cm from right, type: first row; text layout: layout - widow lines on, no separation.

(Easiest to accomplish by making minor changes to the Normal style.)

You can highlight a part of the text of a paragraph (see its rules above), it is also allowed to mark certain paragraphs within the text if the content so requires.

Chapter titles

If possible, use only a three-level title list in the dissertation, no more detailed breakdown is needed. Due to the automatic generation of the table of contents, it is recommended to use heading styles (for example, we set the chapter heading style to Heading 1, the subchapter title style to Heading 2, and their subheadings to Heading 3). Chapters should be numbered in Arabic numerals.

MAIN CHAPTER TITLE format:

The main chapter titles always start on a new page, numbered in Arabic numerals.

Style: e.g. Heading 1

Font: Times New Roman,

Font size: 14 pt

Font style: bold, effect: UPPERCASE.

Paragraph alignment: left

Indent right: 0 pt, left: 0 pt, type: none

Spacing before: 0 pt, then: 24 pt.

Line spacing: one and a half

Text layout: layout - to a new page.

To set subheadings:

The subchapters are numbered in Arabic numerals: e.g. 1.2

Style: e.g. Heading 2

Font: Times New Roman,

Font size: 14 pt

Font style: bold, effect: none.

Paragraph alignment: left

Indent right: 0 pt, left: 0 pt, type: none

Spacing before: 30 pt *, then: 12 pt.

Line spacing: one and a half

Text layout: Together with the following.

* If the dissertation has an irregular (do not have) subchapter title that immediately follows the chapter title, then this value should be set to 0 pt. For the last paragraphs before the additional (regular) subheading headings (if it is no longer a chapter heading), the space must be set to 30 pt after that. The point is that the subheading title is preceded by a 30pt space and followed by a 12pt.

To set subheadings:

The subchapters are numbered in Arabic numerals: e.g. 1.2.2

Style: Heading 3

Font: Times New Roman,

Font size: 12 pt

Font style: normal, effect: none.

Paragraph alignment: left

Indent right: 0 pt, left: 0 pt, type: none

Spacing before: 24 pt *, then: 12 pt.

Line spacing: one and a half

Text layout: Together with the following.

* If there is an irregular (no) sub-chapter title in the dissertation that immediately follows the sub-chapter title, then this value should be set to 0 pt. For the last paragraphs before the additional subheadings (if it is no longer a subheading), the space must be set to 24 pt after that. The point is that the sub-chapter title is preceded by a 24 pt space and followed by a 12 pt.

How to set these?

To modify style sheets, select the chapter title in the text (for example, introduction) and then select the Heading1 style from the Styles. This will format the default title style, but this is not the same as above.

Therefore, the style of Heading1 needs to be adapted to the required formal requirements. Here's how:

- right-click on Heading1 Style,
- select "Modify" from the pop-up window
- here we set the format changes according to the requirements
- by ticking "Automatic update", press "Ok" to leave the page.

For the other stylesheets, do the same, except for Heading 1, Heading 2, Heading3, and so on. replaced.

1.1.1. Labeling of tables and figures

Tables

The tables are numbered, the numbering is continuous throughout the dissertation, including the tables in the appendices. Each table also has a title, which indicates what data it contains. The tables must be transparent and their labeling is essential.

Caption: 11 pt, in bold, preceded by 18 pt, above the table, centered, indent left: 0 cm, indent right: 0 cm, indent type: none, single line spacing.

spreadsheet No. 1

The title of the table

(place above the table)

(If it is not a table made by us: indicate the source location below the table, font size 10 pt, normal, then 12 pt spacing.)

Source:

Illustrations

Figure: image, photo, graph, drawing, etc. The figures are numbered, the numbering is continuous throughout the dissertation. Each figure also has a title. If our figure contains a graph, it should be plotted in a coordinate system and indicate the quantities and units in each axis (for example, if the time in seconds is plotted on the horizontal axis, write below the axis, on the right edge, that time (s)).

Caption: 11 pt, bold, space spaced 18 pt in front, placed below the figure, center, indent left: 0 cm, indent right: 0 cm, indent type: none, single line spacing.

No. 1 figure

The title of the figure

(place below the figure)

If it is not a picture made by us: the source is marked below the picture, font size 10 pt, normal, then 12 pt space.

If we have taken the figure from a website, put the source in a footnote, given that a long link is not very aesthetic below a nice figure.

Source:

If you have figures or tables that only fit in a horizontal position or are larger than half a page, it is advisable to include them in the appendices. An image / photo is also considered an illustration. If you have downloaded the image from the Internet and the link is long, it is worth including it in a footnote. If we have taken a photo of our patient, it is important to cover the face / eyes from the photo in order to ensure the privacy of the person.

The tables and figures in the appendix should also be numbered, continuing the numbering in the text.

1.1.1. Formal requirements for reference in the text

Literal quote

An in-text reference can be a literal quote. We use it in moderation for really important thoughts and definitions that need to be highlighted. Verbatim citations through pages are not acceptable. In literal citation, we use quotation marks and actually pick up the idea one by one from the source. Indicate the source in parentheses, with the author's name (in italics), the year, and the page number (normal letters).

Examples of literal citations:

In case of 1 author

The task of the leader, then, is “to make people align their individual goals with organizational goals” (Dobák, 2006, p. 15). The means of this can be external, internal compulsions, motivating tools.

Or:

According to Dobák (p. 15, 2006), the task of the leader is therefore “to bring people into line with their individual goals and organizational goals”. The means of this can be external, internal compulsions, motivating tools.

In case of more studies

In the order of the authors, we start with the most recent (with the most recent year):

The leader’s job, then, is “to get people to align their individual goals with organizational goals”. The means of this can be external, internal compulsions, motivating tools (Kiss, 2008. p. 25; Dobák, 2006. p. 15).

In the case of two author's works

The leader's job, then, is "to get people to align their individual goals with organizational goals". The means of this can be external, internal compulsions, motivating tools (Dobák and Kiss, 2006, p. 15; Fehér and Nagy, 2008, p. 25).

For works with more than two authors

The leader's job, then, is "to get people to align their individual goals with organizational goals". The means of this can be external, internal coercions, motivating tools (Dobák et al., P. 15, 2006; Fehér et al., P. 25, 2008).

For edited work

According to Allport (p. 96, 1935), attitude is an "emotional setting"

Accurate emphasis

Another way of inter-textual reference is to accurately highlight and summarize the point (i.e. the non-literal citation) in each case with the name of the author (s) cited (*italics*) and the year of publication (normal letters).

Examples to highlight the point:

In case of 1 author

In the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, in an area of the same size as the operating head, 1 minute is sufficient to get the required amount of energy (Watson, 2002).

Or:

Watson's (2002) basic premise is that in the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, 1 minute is sufficient to enter the required amount of energy in an area of the same size as the operating head.

In case of 2 authors

In the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, in an area of the same size as the operating head, 1 minute is sufficient to get the required amount of energy (Watson and Thomas, 2002).

Or:

The basic premise of Watson and Thomas (2002) is that in the case of continuous US with the appropriate parameters, 1 minute is sufficient to enter the required amount of energy in an area of the same size as the operating head.

For multiple authors

In the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, in an area of the same size as the treatment head, 1 minute is sufficient to get the required amount of energy (Watson et al., 2002).

Or:

The basic premise of Watson et al. (2002) is that in the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, 1 minute is sufficient to enter the required amount of energy in an area of the same size as the treatment head.

In case of more work

In the case of a continuous US with the appropriate parameters, in an area of the same size as the operating head, 1 minute is sufficient to get the required amount of energy (Watson, 2002; Wilson, 2004).

Or:

Both Watson (2002) and Wilson (2004) agree that in the case of continuous US with the appropriate parameters in an area of the same size as the operating head, 1 minute is sufficient to get the required amount of energy.

1.1.2. Formal requirements for bibliography references

For references, the source data is described in the following order

In the case of a book, the order

Author (s) (year of publication): Title. For rent, Headquarters of the publisher

Szabó, R., Dr. (1990): Geriatrics and Elderly Medicine. Medicine, Budapest

Draper, D. O., Prentice, W. E. (2005): Therapeutic Ultrasound. McGraw - Hill, New York

Journal article in case of order

Author (s) (year of publication): Article title. Journal title, Year (number): page number

Hansen, W. B. (2001): The future of health behavior and prevention research: What will change in the next 25 years? American Journal of Health Behavior, 25 (3): 228–233

Sziliné Hangay Á., Gerencsér Zs. (2005): What can we know about proprioceptive training? Movement Therapy, XIV (3): 3-9

Book chapter from an edited book

Author of the chapter (year of publication): Title of the book chapter. In: Author / author of the book (year, ed.): Title of the book. For rent, Headquarters of the publisher

Gy. Hunyadi (1935): Attitudes. In: Halász L., Hunyady Gy., Marton L. M. (1979, ed.): Questions of attitude psychological research. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest

Internet resource

If the author, the title of the journal, exact date of publication, volume number, page number of the article are known exactly, we refer to it in the same way as we will explain in detail below.

If any of these are not available (eg: newspaper title, number, etc. is missing, -author must always be included, otherwise we cannot include it in the dissertation-) but we considered -checked- that e.g. the author is recognized authority, the article has references, known to its author, you should proceed as follows:

Watson, T.: Ultrasound Dose Calculations.

<http://www.electrotherapy.org/downloads/Modalities/Ultrasound%20Dose%20Calculations.pdf> 07-08-2008

- Copy the exact link, not just the address of the main website eg: www.electrotherapy.org. At the same time, save and print the given document, page, so that we can show it at the request of the opponent.

- The Internet link cannot be accepted if it is inaccurate (eg: www.pubmed.com) or from a non-scientific article or source.

- Informative publications and websites written for the lay person are not acceptable links (eg: www.vitalitas.hu).

- We also accept as a basic premise that we cannot use unnamed (author) writings in our dissertation!

Other source

Protocols, recommendations, data found in statistical yearbooks, reports, other publications that are professionally correct, but do not have an author, publisher, etc., should be displayed as other sources. Website titles are not in themselves other sources.

European Council (2000): European Charter for Sport, Nice.

http://ec.europa.eu/sport/doc/ecom/decl_nice_2000_en.pdf 07-07-2009

The order of the authors in the bibliography

In the bibliography, the authors are listed in alphabetical order according to the surname of the first author, numbering is not required. Titles (Dr, Prof, PhD, etc.) should be included in

the bibliography if they are included in the source, in which case they should always be placed behind the name and should not be sorted by title. E.g.:

Szabó R., Dr. (1990): Geriatrics and Elderly Medicine, Medicine, Budapest

Sziliné Hangay Á., Gerencsér Zs. (2005): What can we know about proprioceptive training? Movement Therapy, XIV (3): 3-9

The order of several works of an author in the order of the year of publication, first on the basis of independent works and then on works co-authored, also on the basis of year numbers. E.g.:

Kiss K. (1992)... independent work

Kiss K. (1995)... independent work

Kiss K., Nagy P. (1993):... with co-authors

Kiss K., Horváth E., Nagy P. (1994):... with co-authors

If we cite several works by an author published in the same year, it is a new entry must be made after the year. E.g.:

Németh Z. (1996 a):...

Németh Z. (1996 b):...

2. INFORMATION ON CONTENT REQUIREMENTS ACCORDING TO DISSERTATION TYPES

The dissertation should be structured as follows, keeping the order of the chapters:

COVER

HOME PAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS - figure, table of contents

1. INTRODUCTION

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

3. QUESTIONS (optional)

4. HYPOTHESES

5. MATERIALS AND METHODS

6. RESULTS

7. DISCUSSION

8. CONCLUSIONS

9. SUMMARY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNEXES (of which the declaration is a part)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

General information about the content of the chapters of the dissertation

Cover page, title page

The cover page and title page contain information about the thesis, its author, and the supervisor as described in the formal requirements.

CONTENTS

We mark the starting page number of each chapter or subchapter of the work in order to be manageable.

For larger jobs with many figures and tables, a separate list of figures and tables is also recommended.

The table of contents itself, the appendices, the acknowledgment and the statement should not be included in the table of contents, only the main chapters of the dissertation.

INTRODUCTION

Arouse interest by presenting the reason for choosing the topic, its importance, describing the antecedents, raising and explaining the problem.

Raising and explaining the problem

To help formulate the problem:

- observation of similarities or differences,
- observation of a lack of logical connection,
- the distinction between relevant, and irrelevant,
- discovery of inconsistencies,
- analytical skills.

The object and purpose of the study

We clarify what needs to be examined (subject) to solve the problem, and what our goal was by conducting research and investigation. Of course, our research work and, consequently, depending on the nature of the dissertation, our goal is to describe, present and explore something! Thus, the aim is to interpret existing knowledge according to new aspects, to integrate the knowledge of certain disciplines, and to unify terminology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of domestic and international literature on the topic. In the case of popular topics, a solution that is often used and recommended is to further structure the literature review into sections related to results and methods.

We do not expect a detailed, textbook copy of the basic sciences, but a targeted review of the theoretical background of the problem, ie a summary of the results of current articles published in scientific journals. Thus, it is necessary to mention the problems related to the topic that have already been solved or are still to be solved, the works supporting the

necessity of applying the method, the authors of the works forming the knowledge system, the users of the methods taken from others, the first communicators.

In addition to books and periodicals, review publications, documentation publications, review works, thematic bibliographies, conference volumes, floppies, CDs, and the Internet are suitable for reviewing the literature if used properly. Choose a work that is professionally correct, with a well-known author, a group of authors, and avoid disseminating knowledge intended for lay people. The lesson note cannot be included in the literature. The literature used should be referred to by an intertext reference as described in the formal requirements section.

QUESTIONS (it is not always necessary to include it as a separate part!)

Questions formulated by reviewing the literature, which justify the need for further research, based on the results of previous research.

HYPOTHESES

Assumption of the expected result of the research. There are reasons and certain conditions for the necessary occurrence of a phenomenon. Conditions as the causes of the phenomenon and the causal (probabilistic) assumption of the occurrence of the phenomenon - this is the basis on which we can formulate our hypothesis. Simply put, what causes what under what conditions. In some cases, it is advisable to break down the hypothesis into parts and examine the parts or “sub-hypotheses” separately. The hypothesis is specific and accurate (e.g., we assume that early rehabilitation increases the degree of knee flexion after knee replacement implantation. Or: Our hypothesis is that early rehabilitation increases the amount of knee flexion after knee replacement.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Presentation of test subjects, methods and tools. Data processing methods should also be listed (Microsoft Excel 2010, STATISTICA program, etc.), which should be started with basic statistical indicators to characterize the sample, if used.

RESULTS

Presentation of the results obtained from the data during the comparison of the literature sources. The presentation of the results includes the presentation of the “raw” (basic statistics) data examined, the results of comparisons, the exploration of correlations and the evaluation

of the results. Based on the evaluation of the results, we can make a statistical decision. Indeed, only the use of basic statistics (means, standard deviations, etc.) is required.

Requirements related to the results: basic data are not usually published, the basic statistics indicators or the tables compiled from them can be described in the results section. We can present our results with either tables or figures, both of which together are redundant. In rare cases where the purpose is to provide additional information, the combined use of a table and a figure is permitted.

DISCUSSION

The results obtained during the study are interpreted and evaluated. A position should be taken on the extent to which the literature data contradict or support each other. In both cases, it is necessary to indicate the reason or reasons for the relationship.

We can decide the fate of the formulated hypothesis, the questions can be answered, it is possible to formulate clear tendencies or recognizable regularities and possible generalizations. The tests deemed necessary to solve the problem more completely should be outlined.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions can be drawn from the implementation of the study, the methods used and the results for theorists and the resulting recommendations for practice. Demonstration of the practical applicability of the obtained results. It is expedient to outline the new questions and hypotheses that can be formulated during the solution of the problem, and also to compare them with the relevant references in the literature.

SUMMARY

Brief description of the essential elements of the dissertation. The abbreviation should not result in the loss of important information and should therefore include the purpose, material and method of the study, key findings and key conclusions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A list of all the literature used in writing the dissertation. The references indicated in all parts of the dissertation are the evidence of authenticity and the sources of more information for the reader (opponent, reviewer, interested party), therefore the compilation must be paid attention to, it is an essential part of the dissertation. Correct information is provided **if we list in the**

bibliography only the works to which we refer in the text or which are mentioned in the intertextual references.

Literature requirements

In the bibliography we can use relevant, professionally correct, accepted domestic and international works, journals, books, edited works. Always consult the supervisor regarding the literature.

Hourly notes, informative brochures and books for lay people may not be used in literature references.

A separate word should be said about Internet links, the Internet. There are many sources on the World Wide Web that seem out of place and seem professional. Let's try to browse and use professional search engines and magazines. Because something is in English, it may not be correct. Carefully follow it before using it.

What is mentioned in the text as a reference should also be referred to in the bibliography, whoever fails to commit any of the plagiarism, his thesis will be rejected.

ANNEXES

This may include tables, figures, and other additions (eg questionnaires, computer programs) that cannot be included in the text and provide information for special users, which are necessary for a more detailed knowledge and understanding of the content.

Declaration (Annex 1)

By signing, the student declares that the dissertation is their own work. The mandatory text of the declaration is can be found in Annex. There is nothing else to do but sign it with your own hands.

The statement should be as follows:

I, undersigned,..... graduate student I declare that the dissertation is the result of my own work.

During the preparation, I published the literature and tools used in an identifiable way.

The results of the completed dissertation can be used by the Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Training of the University of Szeged for its own purposes free of charge.

Szeged,

.....

signature

In case the supervisor of the student writing the dissertation is the lecturer of the Department of Physiotherapy of the University of Szeged, they must sign a separate statement. Based on the signed declaration, the completed dissertation qualifies as a service intellectual work, so the rules for service intellectual property continue to apply to the dissertation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are a gesture to all those who helped prepare the dissertation, which is why it is not appropriate to leave it at the end of the dissertation.

PRACTICAL CONTENT RATIOS OF THE DISSERTATION:

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW, HYPOTHESES, : 20-30%

MATERIALS AND METHODS, RESULTS: 40-50%

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS: 20-30%

SUMMARY: 15-20 LINES

AS CAN BE SEEN, THE SUBSTANTIVE PART OF THE DISSERTATION, THE PART ABOUT THE AUTHOR'S ACTIVITY, IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE, IT IS IN THE AUTHOR'S INTEREST TO OBSERVE THE PROPORTIONS.

Optional dissertation types and content features of the chapters

You can choose from different types of dissertations, their mixed versions are also suitable,
e.g. examine a given sample on the basis of a questionnaire and a physical survey.

2.1.1. Thesis types

Survey - based dissertation

Survey

Processing of 50-100 completed questionnaires

Questionnaire types that can be used:

- Standardized

Original or revised reverse version

Independently translated standard questionnaire

- Based on the available questionnaires related to the topic, resp. questionnaire supplemented with individual questions

Physical survey

Survey of a minimum of 15 people

Minimum 30 measurement times

eg: 15 people x 2 dates; 30 people measured at x 1 time

Aim: to set up a treatment plan or make lifestyle recommendations based on the data obtained and the results evaluated from them

Types of physical surveys:

- Cross - sectional examination

Eg comparative study (15 main control groups, 15 main study groups).

Objective: To compare the measurable parameters of a given lesion with the values of the normal population.

- Longitudinal examination

Measuring the same parameters at 2 different times.

Purpose: to track changes in the same parameters.

Therapy-based dissertation

Case report

Minimum 1 person (however, we recommend a minimum of 2 people, as the implementation becomes uncertain with the participation of one person) is a complex condition assessment, examination, detailed description of its treatment and presentation of the effectiveness of the effect.

Investigation of the effectiveness of a therapeutic procedure performed on a sample with a higher number of elements.

Aim: to perform the necessary surveys on a given sample, to perform a chosen therapy, to perform re-measurements, and then to draw the appropriate consequences based on the effectiveness of the therapy.

Thesis based on a literature review

A dissertation based on a review of up-to-date literature.

Based on the existing literature, the aim of the dissertation is to draw the appropriate conclusions for the profession.

Who do we recommend this type to? For students interested in science and research, who do not have any problems using or reading English, and their supervisor is also proficient in the preparation of this type of work.

A minimum of 10 processed foreign language literature (not older than 15 years), depending on the research in the topic.

2.1.1. Content requirements specialized for types

The content components of the title page, cover page, table of contents, hypothesis, discussion, summary, bibliography, appendices, acknowledgment are the same for all dissertation types, so these requirements are described in the section “General information on the content of the dissertation chapters”.

Survey - based dissertation

Survey with questionnaires

The process of preparation and selection of the questionnaire must be presented in the chapter on materials and methods. It is important to explain the reason for choosing and

compiling the questionnaire, why you chose this one, why this questionnaire is suitable for getting to know the given problem.

In the chapter entitled Results, the results obtained by processing the questionnaires should be described and quantified. It is worth examining these data with basic statistical indicators (eg: mean, standard deviation, etc.), no serious statistical calculations are required. It is advisable to present our results with the help of diagrams and tables.

In the conclusions chapter, taking into account the evaluation and results of the questionnaire, the aim is to formulate a recommendation for the target group surveyed by the questionnaire. The recommendation should be of a practical nature, with which the identified problem can be remedied and mitigated.

For the sake of clarity, an example:

Suppose we study nonspecific low back pain among nurses. We are looking for questionnaires on the topic. It is then translated / selected / compiled and filled in with nurses. We then evaluate the data on, for example, how many women completed the questionnaire, what the average age was, and so on. Based on the results, we determine what the group would need, e.g., "Nurses with low back pain would need McKenzie treatment twice a week to reduce their lumbago. For this, our therapeutic recommendations are as follows:"

Fizikális felmérés

Physical survey

Depending on the results of the measurements, a treatment plan or recommendation should be outlined in the conclusions chapter, which is of a practical nature and helps to reduce the assessed lesion or phenomenon.

For the sake of clarity, an example:

We want to investigate the sensitivity of the MTP joint of boxers. We select the appropriate methods, assess them, describe our results, e.g., "The pain rate of boxers averages 7 on the VAS scale." The conclusions thus describe that: "In view of the great pain of boxers, it is essential to alleviate the inflammation of the joints in the following ways and with the regularity of: .."

Therapy-based dissertation

Case report

There are few subjects in the case study type dissertation. In the chapter on materials and methods, the description and examination of the persons should be very detailed, presenting the peculiarities of the given case. All surveys related to the topic should be performed on patients, and a questionnaire or other test may be used. The treatment, all its circumstances, must also be included in this unit.

In the results section, all changes should be described, and a detailed description should be sought here as well.

Investigation of the effectiveness of a therapeutic procedure performed on a sample with a higher number of elements:

Here, due to the large number of items, the description of the subjects, devices and methods in the chapter on materials and methods is less detailed, however, the data characterizing the sample must be indicated here as well as the specifics of the method and the tools used.

In the chapter entitled Results, it is not necessary to present the results individually, but to characterize the trends with averages.

For the sake of clarity, a little extra content:

Example of such a summary writing: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0031940615038134>

A guide from one of the journals can also help:

http://cdn.elsevier.com/promis_misc/jphys_8sysrev_guidelines_2014.pdf