



Editorial-Announcement:

Clinical Research in Orthopedics (CRO) is a peer reviewed Open Access, online Journal dedicated to disseminate most reliable source of information on Orthopedic Research. The Journal aims to promote basic, clinical and translational research pertaining to musculoskeletal conditions and disorders, diagnosis, treatment, medical procedures, rehabilitation, prevention and management in all major Orthopedic subspecialties.

The scope of the journal is publishing the article of admiring standard in the field of musculoskeletal system, Orthopedic Surgeries, Musculoskeletal oncology, Orthopedic Oncology, Orthopedic Trauma, Sports Injuries, Pediatric Orthopedics, Biomechanics etc.

Any article pertaining to Orthopedic Research will be considered. Review processing is performed by the editorial board members of Clinical Research in Orthopedics or experts out of the board; at least two independent reviewers approval followed by editor approval is required for acceptance of any citable manuscript. Authors may submit manuscripts and track their progress through the system, hopefully to publication. Reviewers can download manuscripts and submit their opinions to the editor. Editors can manage the whole submission/review/revise/publish process.

Musculoskeletal System:

The human musculoskeletal system helps in locomotion of the human body by using Muscular and skeletal systems. The subsystems are Muscles, Skeleton, Bones, ligaments and Bursae. The primary function of this system is to protect the vital organs and allowing the movement of the body. Without the muscle fiber contraction and pull against of the skeleton, we are not able to sit, stand, walk or run.

Bone Biology:

Bone Biology deals with the bones, these have their own Blood vessels and living cells that help in their self-growth and repair. Bone is also made up of Proteins, vitamins and Minerals. The primary function of the bone is to give structural support and to protect the vital organs of the body. The human body is made up of about 300 soft bones in the beginning, as the adolescence reached the soft bones are matured to hard bones by joining together and had made a count of about 206 bones in the adult skeleton. Some of the bone cells which helps in production, maintenance and modeling are Osteoblasts, Osteocytes and Osteoclasts. In Latin the bones are known as so this study is also known as Osteology.

Orthopedic disorders and injuries:

Orthopedics is mainly concerned with Muscles, Ligaments and Joints. Any kind of disorders to these areas is referred as orthopedic disorders and injuries. They can be congenital, developmental or acquired, including those of infectious, neuromuscular, nutritional, neoplastic and psychogenic origin. Some of the more common disorders include those of the: Neck, Foot, Toes, Leg, Spine, Shoulder and Elbow etc.

Spine and spinal cord injuries:

The 26 bones called vertebrae constructs the spine which helps to stand and bend. There are many disorders related to the spine. Some of them are Scoliosis, Lumbar Spinal Stenosis etc. The group of nerves present in the spine is called spinal cord which constructs the central nervous system along with the brain. The main function of the spinal cord is to send signals from the brain to other regions of the body (Main Messenger). Spinal cord injuries can either be complete or incomplete. If sensations and movements are lost below the injured area, the injury is complete. If some of the sensations remain below the level of injury, it is incomplete injury.

Cartilage disorders:

At joints the ends of bone tissues are covered by a tough tissue called cartilage. It is mainly useful for shape and support of the body. It prevents the bone from rubbing each other and keeps the bones mobile. Diseases or conditions that affect the cartilage are called cartilage disorders. There are many types of cartilage disorders, some of them are

The location at which the two or more bones meet/join together is called Joint. The disorders or injuries caused at this point are referred as joint diseases. Some of the diseases are arthritis, Bursitis and dislocations. All the kinds of these diseases are cured or treated by many methods but the most common method is replacement of injured bone with the healthy bone obtained either from the own body or from the donor. Common replacements take places are

Treatment of Musculoskeletal tumors for Adults and children are called orthopedic oncology. This deals with the study of both benign and malignant tumors of the bones. The tumors will affect the soft tissue as well as bones. The treatment for this condition is as follows Amputations, bone grafting, endoprosthetic reconstructions, etc.

Pediatric orthopedics:

Pediatric orthopedics deals with the musculoskeletal disorders of infants to youngsters. The Child's musculoskeletal problem is different from the adult because their bones are in the stage of growth and the reaction to injuries will be different from those of adults. Some of the problems with the children are clubfoot, differences in length of the leg, broken bones, Abnormalities in gait, infections and tumors on joints.

Journals Related to Pediatric orthopedics:

Techniques in Orthopaedics, Acta Orthopaedica et Traumatologica Turcica, Journal of Children's Orthopaedics, Indian Journal of Orthopaedics, European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology

Podiatric surgery:

The diagnosing and treatment of disorders or problem encountered with foot and ankle is referred to as podiatry. The surgery that deals with the podiatry is known as podiatric surgery. Podiatry is also known as Chiropodist in the older days. The podiatric surgeons should be well versed in the reconstructive surgery of foot, ankle and lower extremities. They should also be trained in orthopedic surgery, sports medicine, physical therapy, biomechanics and endocrinology.