

What's Up Doc?

AFPRN Research Workshops and Poster Display

ABSTRACT GUIDELINES and OUTLINE



Rimrock Resort Hotel, Banff, AB – February 25 – 27, 2010
Alberta College of Family Physicians

Guidelines for Abstracts

- Abstracts must be typed, single-spaced. Type within the lined frame, using 12-pitch type.
- Limit the abstract to 300 words (not including the title and authors)
- Do not leave a top or left margin within the lined frame.
- Type the entire title in CAPITAL LETTERS. Spell out all title words; do not abbreviate. Do not indent the title.
- Do not leave any line spacing between the title of the Abstract and the author information. Leave one line between the author information and the body of the Abstract.
- List the name(s) of the author(s) – last name preceding the first name (or initials), followed by the institutional affiliation, city/town, province. Omit degrees, titles and institutional appointments of authors. Underline the name of the person presenting the poster.
- Type the body of the abstract as one paragraph and arrange the text as indicated on the 'sample' abstract form.
- The Abstract should not contain any references or acknowledgements.

Abstract Outline

TITLE: Authors - Last name, First name or initials, affiliation, (Note: person presenting poster must be underlined).

CONTEXT (if not covered in OBJECTIVE): A sentence or two summarizing the rationale for the study, providing the clinical (or other) reason for the study question. In addition, the author should give a sentence or two about the importance of this work to family medicine/primary care.

OBJECTIVE: State the objective or study question addressed (e.g., to determine whether...). If more than one objective is addressed, the main objective should be indicated and only key secondary objectives stated.

DESIGN: Describe the basic design of the study. Use descriptors such as double blind, placebo controlled RCT, cohort, case control, survey, case series, cost-effectiveness analysis, or qualitative study. For new analyses of existing data sets (secondary data analysis), the data set should be named and the basic study design disclosed.

SETTING (if not covered): Describe the study setting(s) such as general community, a primary care or referral center, private or institutional practice, or ambulatory or hospitalized care.

PATIENTS OR OTHER PARTICIPANTS (if not covered): If not covered in design, state the important eligibility (inclusion and exclusion) criteria and key socio-demographic features of patients. Provide numbers of participants and how they were selected.

INTERVENTION/INSTRUMENT (as pertinent): Describe the essential feature of any interventions. The intervention should be named by its most common clinical name (e.g., the non-proprietary drug name propranolol).

MAIN AND SECONDARY OUTCOME MEASURES (if any): Give the primary study outcome measurements. Measurements that require explanation for a general medical readership should be defined.

RESULTS: Give the main results of the study. The results should be quantified, including confidence intervals (e.g., 95%) or *P* values where appropriate. If research is in progress, state the anticipated results.

CONCLUSIONS: Report only those conclusions of the study that are directly supported by the evidence, along with any implications for clinical practice. Avoid speculation and over-generalization. Equal emphasis should be given to positive and negative findings of equal scientific merit. If research is in progress, state the methodological or conceptual problem that is being posed.