AANP Call For Research Abstracts

The AANP Research Committee is accepting research abstracts for the Research Track of the 2008 Annual Conference. Abstracts of superior quality will be selected for presentation. Each submission will be evaluated for its scientific content, clinical relevance, and specific needs of the AANP's educational program.

The majority of the research presentations will be chosen from the abstracts submitted for the March 17th deadline. There will be a "late breaker" deadline announcement in May to allow for the submission of abstracts from projects that did not have results available at the March deadline. We anticipate the acceptance rate for the "late breaker" deadline to be extremely competitive, and the committee reserves the right to decide based on quality and space available.

Standard Research Abstract Deadline: **March 17, 2008**

Application:

- Please see below for the complete application.
- Incomplete applications will not be considered.
- Please, complete a separate application for each abstract you are submitting.
- **All submissions must be sent via email**; handwritten applications will not be accepted.
- Submissions must be sent via email **no later than March 15, 2008:**

  Email: **AANPabstracts@sync-opate.com**

Notification: Authors will be notified by April 1, 2008

AANP Research Abstract Submission Form

Name:_____
Last First MI Degree

Address:_____

_____

_____
City State Zip

Affiliation:_____

_____

Phone:_____
Work Fax Mobile

Email:_____

Type of Presentation:
- ☐ Poster Presentation
- ☐ Oral Presentation

Title of presentation:_____

_____

_____

Presenter(s):_____

_____

Will you be presenting this topic in any other venue in the near future or have you presented this session recently? If so, where/when:_____

_____

Disclosure:
Please disclose the Funding Source for the research and any potential Conflicts of Interest, including all industry relationships

_____

_____

Research Abstract:
Please attach an abstract (300 word) for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings that includes

- ☐ Title
- ☐ Authors
- ☐ Institution(s)

And summarizes the research project's

- ☐ Objective(s)
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Measure(s)
- ☐ Results
- ☐ Conclusion(s)

*Please note abstracts over the word limit will be truncated

Research Category:
Please check all that apply

- ☐ Original Research
- ☐ Policy
- ☐ Epidemiology
- ☐ Methodology
- ☐ Economics
- ☐ Clinical Trial WITH control group
- ☐ Clinical Trial WITHOUT control group
- ☐ Literature Review
- ☐ Case Study
- ☐ Basic Science
- ☐ Anecdotal
- ☐ Other:_____

Bio:
Please attach a short (150 word) Bio for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings.

Glossary of Terms and Examples

Abstract. - A very brief summary of the study and its results giving key points about the research.

Anecdotal - Based on casual observations rather than scientific analysis.

Background – Reasons/Rationale behind the research study.

Case Study/Series - A description of a single case which is unusual or in which unusual results were seen. A case series is a description of a number of related cases.

Clinical Trial – Research investigation utilizing human subjects. The intent may be to determine clinical pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic effects of the investigational agent, to identify adverse reactions, assess the agent's clinical safety, and/or clinical efficacy.

Conclusions – A discussion of what was learned after completing the research and analyzing the data.

Control Group – A group of study subjects not treated with the investigational agent. This group may receive no therapy, a different therapy, or place and is used as a comparison to the study group.

Design - The design is used to structure the research. It shows how the major parts of the research project -- the groups, measures, treatments, and methods of assignment -- work together to answer the central research question(s).

Disclosure – The act of disclosing or revealing any financial or other relationship that could be considered a conflict of interest.

Epidemiology – The medical science that deals with the study of incidence, distribution and control of a disease in a population.

Funding Organizations/Agency/Sources - This is also a required section usually placed at the bottom right of the poster. Funding agencies like to see their names mentioned. It's good policy to add this information.

Literature Review - An account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers.

Measures – Validated tools used to measure an outcome.

Methods - includes observational or experimental subjects, statistical methods, drugs used and how administered.

Objective – The purpose or aim of the research project.

Original Research - An article is considered original research if the author(s) of a study describe their hypothesis and the purpose of the study; the author(s) detail their research methods; the results of the research are reported; the author(s) interpret their results and discuss possible implications.

Presentations, oral -
Oral presentations are limited to 15 minutes each and must be in PowerPoint format. On the day of your presentation, a timekeeper will help keep you on time by alerting you when you have 5, 3, and 1 minute(s) remaining. An LCD projector and laptop will be provided.

Presentations, Poster -
Rationale:
The ideal poster is designed to

- Provide a brief overview of your work
- Initiate discussion
- Attract attention
- Give you something useful to point to as you discuss your work
- Stand alone when you are not there to provide an explanation
- Let people know of your particular expertise

Size: Posters must be no larger than 3 feet high by 4 feet wide.
Preparation:

1) Posters may be prepared in the format of a large single poster made in power point, which can be enlarged and printed by a photocopy store or university printing shop to the specified size. Please check with the store that will be making your poster to determine the specifications of your power point slide for the proper enlargement.
2) You can also prepare individual backed pieces of paper to layout your study design and findings in the space available. Please be sure the title is at least one inch high, and bear in mind that individuals will be standing a few feet from your poster so make the lettering large enough to read.
3) Suggested sections for your poster:
    - Authors/Title/Affiliations
    - Background
    - Methods
    - Results
    - Conclusions
    - Funding Sources

Example of Abstract:

URL:
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=9676677&dopt=Citation

JAMA. 1998 Jul 15;280(3):267-9. Related Articles, Links

JAMA

Can the accuracy of abstracts be improved by providing specific instructions? A randomized controlled trial.

Pitkin RM, Branagan MA.

Obstetrics & Gynecology, Los Angeles, Calif 90024-3908, USA.
rpitkin@greenjournal.org

CONTEXT: The most-read section of a research article is the abstract, and therefore it is especially important that the abstract be accurate. OBJECTIVE: To test the hypothesis that providing authors with specific instructions about abstract accuracy will result in improved accuracy. DESIGN: Randomized controlled trial of an educational intervention specifying 3 types of common defects in abstracts of articles that had been reviewed and were being returned to the authors with an invitation to revise. MEAN OUTCOME MEASURE: Proportion of abstracts containing 1 or more of the following defects: inconsistency in data between abstract and body of manuscript (text, tables, and figures), data or other information given in abstract but not in body, and/or conclusions not justified by information in the abstract. RESULTS: Of 250 manuscripts randomized, 13 were never revised and 34 were lost to follow-up, leaving a final comparison between 89 in the intervention group and 114 in the control group. Abstracts were defective in 25 (28%) and 30 (26%) cases, respectively (P=.78). Among 55 defective abstracts, 28 (51%) had inconsistencies, 16 (29%) contained data not present in the body, 8 (15%) had both types of defects, and 3 (5%) contained unjustified conclusions. CONCLUSIONS: Defects in abstracts, particularly inconsistencies between abstract and body and the presentation of data in abstract but not in body, occur frequently. Specific instructions to authors who are revising their manuscripts are ineffective in lowering this rate. Journals should include in their editing processes specific and detailed attention to abstracts.

Example of Bio:

Christine L. Girard, ND: Dr. Girard received her BA from Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont and her ND from the National College of Naturopathic Medicine, Portland, Oregon. She completed the first hospital-based residency for naturopathic physicians at Griffin Hospital, Derby, Connecticut. Currently, she serves as the Chief Medical Officer/ Executive Vice President of Clinical Affairs for the Southwest College of Naturopathic Medicine and Health Sciences. Dr. Girard is the former Director of Naturopathic Medicine at Cancer Treatment Centers of America in Tulsa, OK. Dr. Girard was previously in private practice at Cornerstone Center for Health, LLC in Seymour, CT. Former co-director the Integrative Medicine Center (IMC) at Griffin Hospital, she served as an expert panel member for the CAM Outcomes Research Project at the Yale-Griffin Prevention Research Center. Dr. Girard gives numerous lectures throughout the country on natural medicine, integrative medicine, naturopathic residency programs, and child passenger safety.