

The abstract is the only part of the paper that is posted in conference proceedings. The abstract is the only document that the Scientific Planning Committee and peer reviewers see when they are deciding whether to invite you to present your research. In the interests of knowledge accessibility, please use language that can be readily understood by readers outside your discipline.

Below are CIMVHR's guidelines to writing a scientific research abstract:

### **Scientific Research Abstract:**

#### **1. Introduction:**

Describe the problem that you identified or expect to identify and briefly explain why solving the problem is important. Summarize the rationale for the study. Describe the type of study that you have completed (e.g., data collection, analyses, and results are complete), are completing (e.g., data collection underway, interim analyses and results are available), or are imminently undertaking (e.g., completed research protocol). State the aims or objectives, and where appropriate for the design, the hypotheses.

#### **2. Methods:**

Provide a brief description of the study design. Examples include, but are not limited to, a type of therapeutic trial, an observational study, a survey, a qualitative or humanities investigation, or a literature/evidence review. Succinctly describe the population involved, sampling methods, data collection or management methods, the main outcome measures, and the associated data analytic methods.

#### **3. Results:**

State the preliminary, expected, or final outcomes of the study based on data that have been or will be observed. For completed studies, provide two or three of the most important results in both plain language terms and as data summaries. Provide measures of statistical significance and effect sizes for statistical results.

#### **4. Conclusion:**

Briefly summarize the main conclusions based solely on the results to date. Explain how the results compare to expectations (*e.g., whether your hypothesis was correct or whether you found evidence for a solution to the problem you identified or, in the case of evidence reviews, findings with strength of evidence and certainty of conclusions*). Do not make sweeping generalizations unsupported by the data and results. Point out what is or is expected to be new or innovative about the results. Summarize the implications of your study for people, policy, and further research.

**Maximum word count: 400 words.**