TAFP Poster Competition Abstract Guide

Requirements for all abstracts are as follows:

1. Limit abstract to 300 words, not including the title and authors.
2. The abstract should be written in third person.
3. The abstract should contain the appropriate subheadings described below.
4. The abstract should not contain charts, graphics, references, or acknowledgments.

Context:
The abstract should begin with 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 *(only required for primary research and evidence-based review)*:
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 *(only required for primary research and case reports)*:
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:
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 *(only required for primary research and case reports)*:
Describe the essential features of any interventions. The intervention should be named by its most common clinical name (e.g., the nonproprietary 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 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 overgeneralization. Equal emphasis should be given to positive and negative findings of equal scientific merit. If research is in progress, state methodological or conceptual problem that is being posed.