Research and Service Symposium abstract guidelines

Include the abstract category/subcategory in the top right corner of page, size 12, Times New Roman Font; categories include Basic science research, Clinical research, Health outcomes research, Medical education research / curriculum development, Medical informatics / public health research, Translational Research, and Service. Reviews/Case Reports, Service, Quality Improvement, and Literature Review abstracts do not need a subcategory.

Title of Abstract should be centered, size 14, bold Times New Roman font.

Author(s) should be centered, size 10, Times New Roman font; bold and underline the name of the author presenting poster.

Affiliation(s) should be centered, size 10, Times New Roman font.

Body of Abstract should be size 12, Times New Roman font.

Contact information/email should be size 10, Times New Roman font. This is especially important for 1st year medical students that want to contact you to learn more about your summer experience.

Word limit is 400 words in the abstract text (excluding the title, authors, and affiliations).

- If submitting a basic science/clinical research abstract, the body should include: Introduction, Methods, Results, and Conclusions (if you have conclusions at time of submission).
- If submitting a clinical abstract, the body should include: Introduction explaining relevance of the clinical case, Description of case including history of patient, Physical findings, Tests/procedures and results, and Discussion of what you learned from the case.
- If submitting a service abstract, the body should include: Introduction explaining relevance of service project, Description of project including your role in the project, Goals for the project and methods used achieve your goals, Results seen over the summer and outcomes expected.
Sample research abstract:

Category: Basic Science Research
Subcategory: Oncology

The Characterization of Mouse Mammary Tumor Cells and Investigation of the Effects of SSRIs on Cell Proliferation

R. Greaves, G. Hinks, E. Yadav, D. Amratia, L. Hernandez, N. Horseman
University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Department of Physiology

Breast cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in U.S. women, with an incidence of 1 in 8 (~13%). Metastasis of the cancerous cells, often to the lungs, liver, bone or brain, is the final stage of progression and the primary cause of death. There are effective treatments available, however many are extremely harmful to a patient’s healthy cells. It was previously found that selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), drugs commonly prescribed to treat depression, are effective at killing cancer cells, including breast cancer cells. Experiments conducted in our laboratory support these findings; using MTT assays, we found that treatment of 4T1 cells, mouse mammary tumor cells, with different SSRIs (fluoxetine and citalopram) results in a decrease of cell proliferation...etc.

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