

Abstract Specifications and Examples

SPECIFICATIONS

- **Submission.** All abstracts are to be submitted online
<https://www.nova.edu/hpdresearchday/abstract-submissions.html>
- **Word limit.** Abstracts are limited to 250 words.
- **Title.** The title must not exceed 30 words. Use initial capital letters on any significant word or proper noun.
- **Authors' identification.**
 - **Degree.** No “Dr.” is permitted before authors’ names. Use academic degree ONLY after name. Use only highest degree.
e.g., *Correct:* Patrick Hardigan, Ph.D.
Incorrect: Dr. Patrick Hardigan
Incorrect: Patrick Hardigan, Ph.D., FACOI
 - **Classification.**
 - **For students.** Students are identified with designation of their College classification following their name. Use the drop down menus provided.
e.g., *Correct:* John Smith, OMS-IV, College of Osteopathic Medicine
Incorrect: John Smith, D.O. Candidate
 - **For faculty.** Faculty may be identified by use of his/her academic rank (e.g., Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, etc.). Use the drop down menus provided.
 - **College identification.** The college is listed following the authors’ names and identification. Use College of Dental Medicine, College of Health Care Sciences, College of Medical Sciences, College of Nursing, College of Optometry, College of Osteopathic Medicine, or College of Pharmacy. Department name may be included. Use of Nova Southeastern University identification is not necessary unless the author is not a member of NSU. If an author is not a member of NSU, include the university name.
- **Contents.** Use the text boxes provided for each section of the abstract. The titles of each section will be bolded. Subtitles shall be:
 - Objective
 - Background
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Conclusion
 - Grants—Grants and similar funding support must be acknowledged.

EXAMPLE FOR STUDENTS

The Effect of Subject Size on Enzyme Testing for Mice
Susan Eissel, OMS-III, College of Osteopathic Medicine

Objective. This study was conducted to determine if subjects' relative size was related to differing values obtained for digestive enzymes. **Background.** Earlier research has shown that digestive enzymes tend to remain stable for individual mice over a lifetime when measured at the same point of a digestive cycle, but may differ widely among mice, even mice with close genetic bonds, e.g., siblings. To date, no explanation of this difference has been proposed. **Methods.** For this study the digestive enzymes of two groups of mice were measured at several points of several digestive cycles. One group consisted of mice at the extremes of sizes (large and small), the other group consisted of mice weighing between 26 and 27.5 grams. The two groups were fed the same food in the same amounts and readings of digestive enzymes were taken at the same points in time. **Results.** The mice with extreme size differences had digestive enzymes that differed more widely than did the similarly sized mice. In particular, amylase was found in greater concentration (an average of 0.035 mL/gram of weight) among the larger mice and in lesser concentration (an average of 0.013 mL/gram of weight) among the smaller mice. The average sized mice averaged an amylase concentration of 0.022 mL/gram of weight. **Conclusion.** Size is a contributing factor for explaining differences in digestive enzymes and can account for 73.6% of the variability. **Grants.** This study was partially funded by a grant from the DO Student Body Research Fund.

EXAMPLE FOR FACULTY, ALL NSU

The Effect of Subject Size on Enzyme Testing for Mice
Susan Eissel, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, College of Osteopathic Medicine, Department of Family Medicine
Harold Connelly, Ph.D., Associate Professor, College of Medical Sciences, Biochemistry Department

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EXAMPLE FOR FACULTY, SOME FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES

The Effect of Subject Size on Enzyme Testing for Mice
Susan Eissel¹, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Family Medicine
Harold Connelly², Ph.D., Associate Professor
¹College of Osteopathic Medicine, ²University of Miami

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