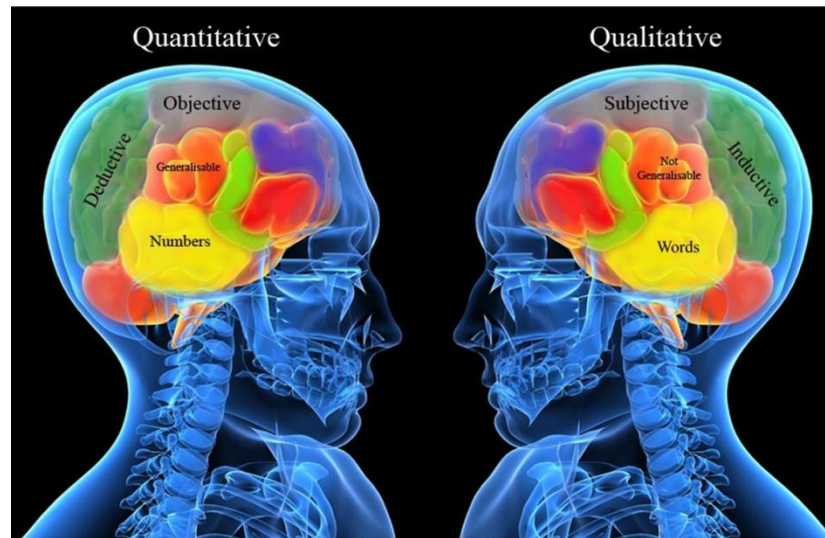


Deciding what to present?



DR JENNIFER DUNN

DR JO NUNNERLEY

Outline of session

Research questions

Overview of the research process

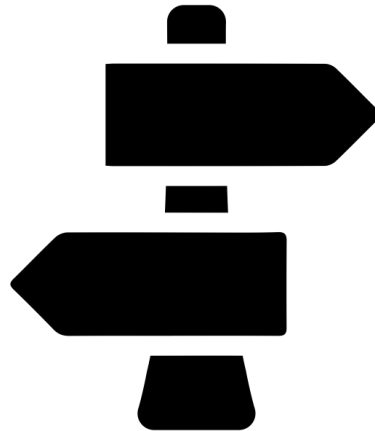
Getting ready for a conference

Preparation of the abstract

What to present?

Existing Project

Need to have results to prepare for the conference

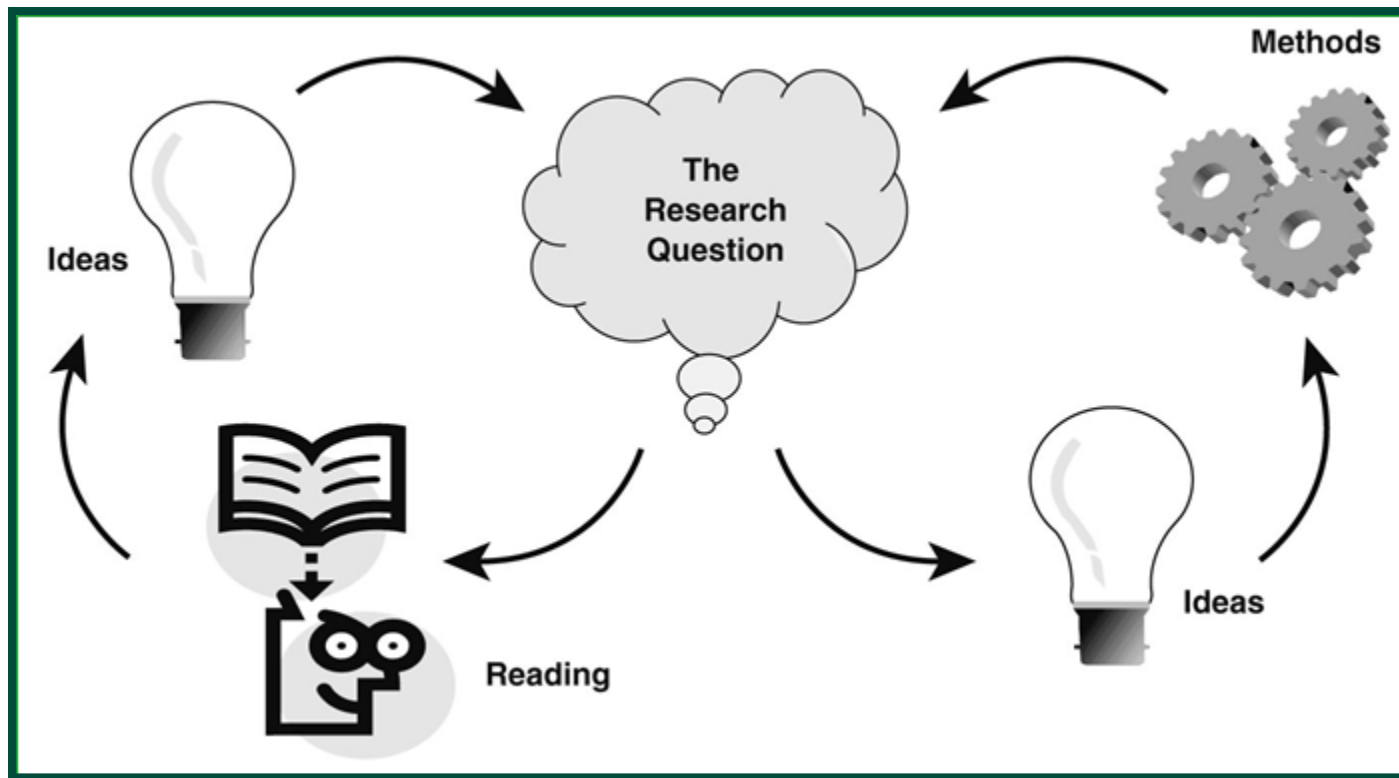


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from Noun Project

New Project

Need to have time to complete before conference

The research Cycle



Generating Research Ideas

Useful Techniques

Rational thinking

Creative thinking

Searching the literature

Scanning the media

Brainstorming

Relevance Trees

Exploring past project's

Discussion

Keeping an ideas notebook

Things to consider

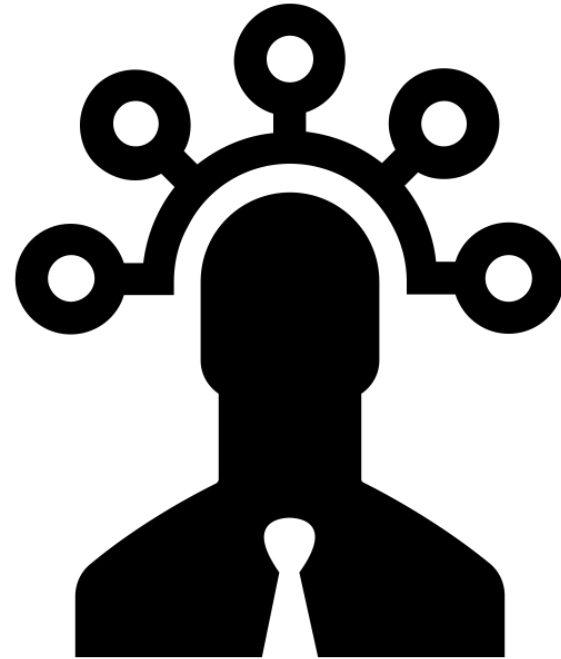
Interest

Time

Cost

Ethics

Support



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Easy places to Start

Audits

Case review

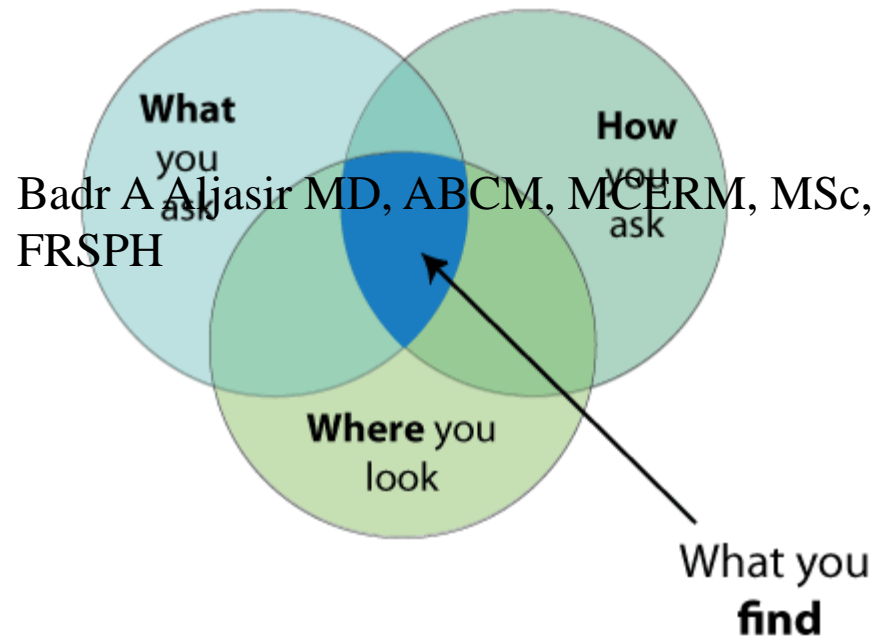
Literature review

Survey



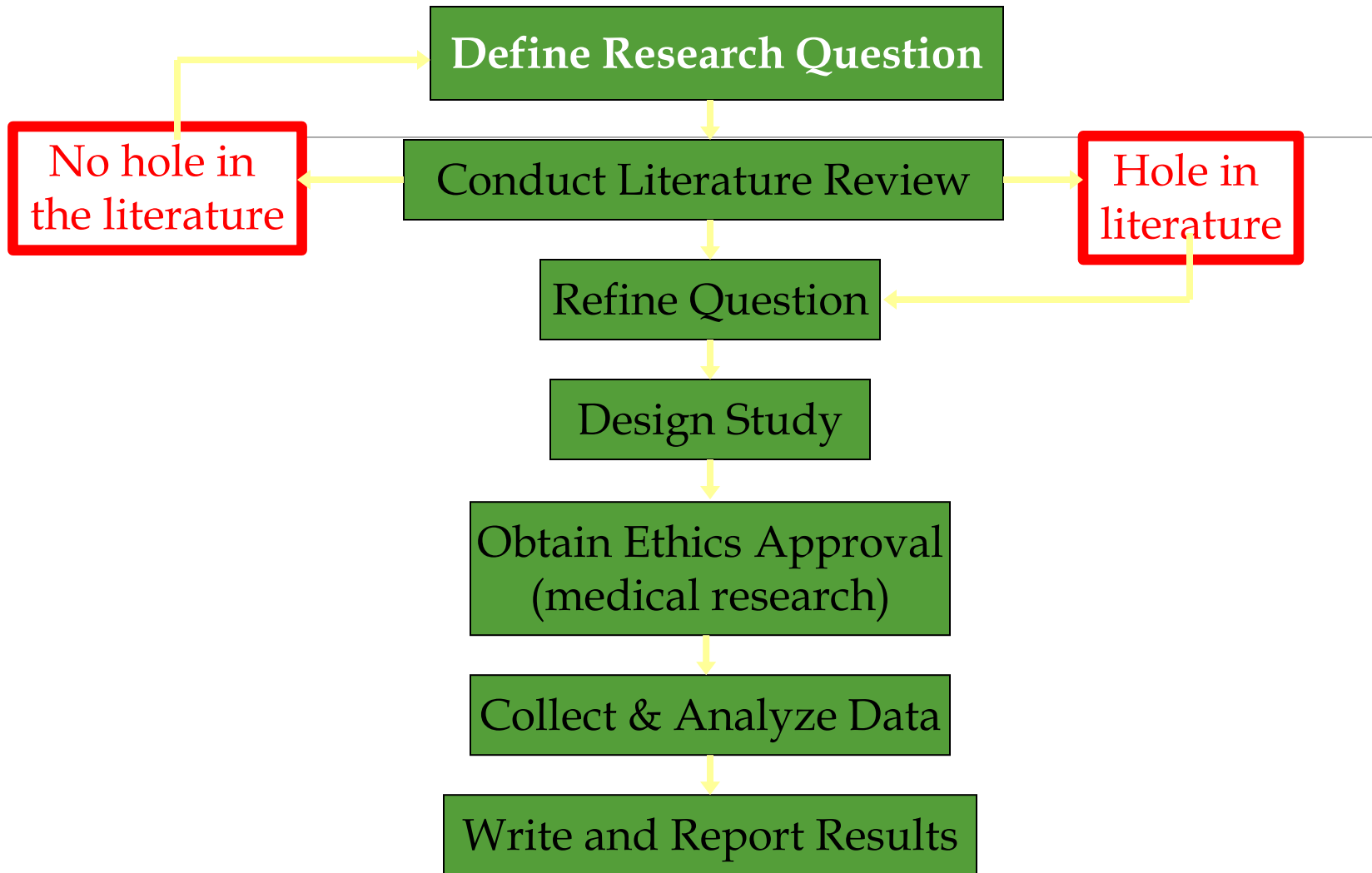
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Asking the right questions

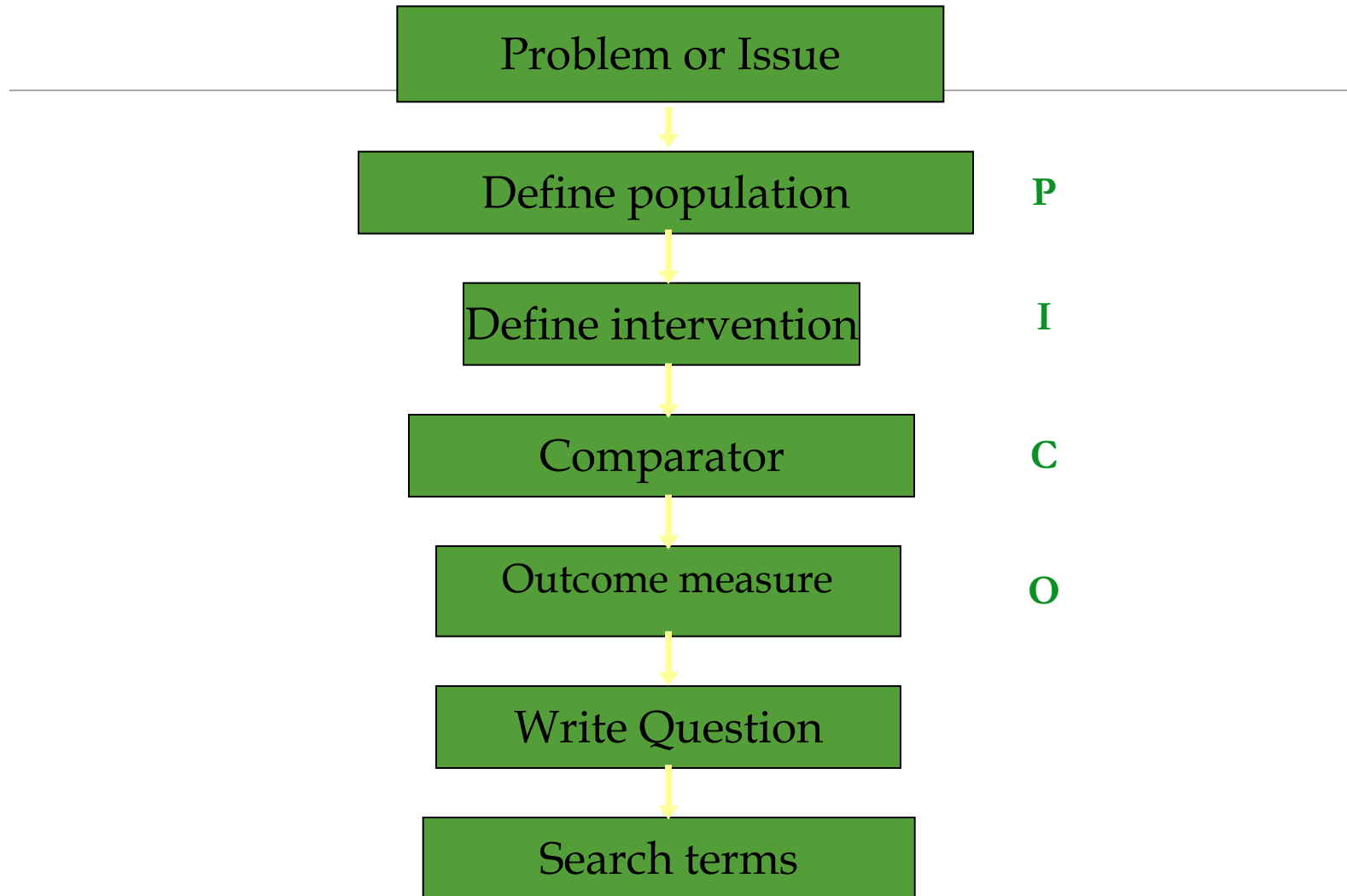


Badr A Aljasir MD, ABCM, MCERM, MSc, FRSPH

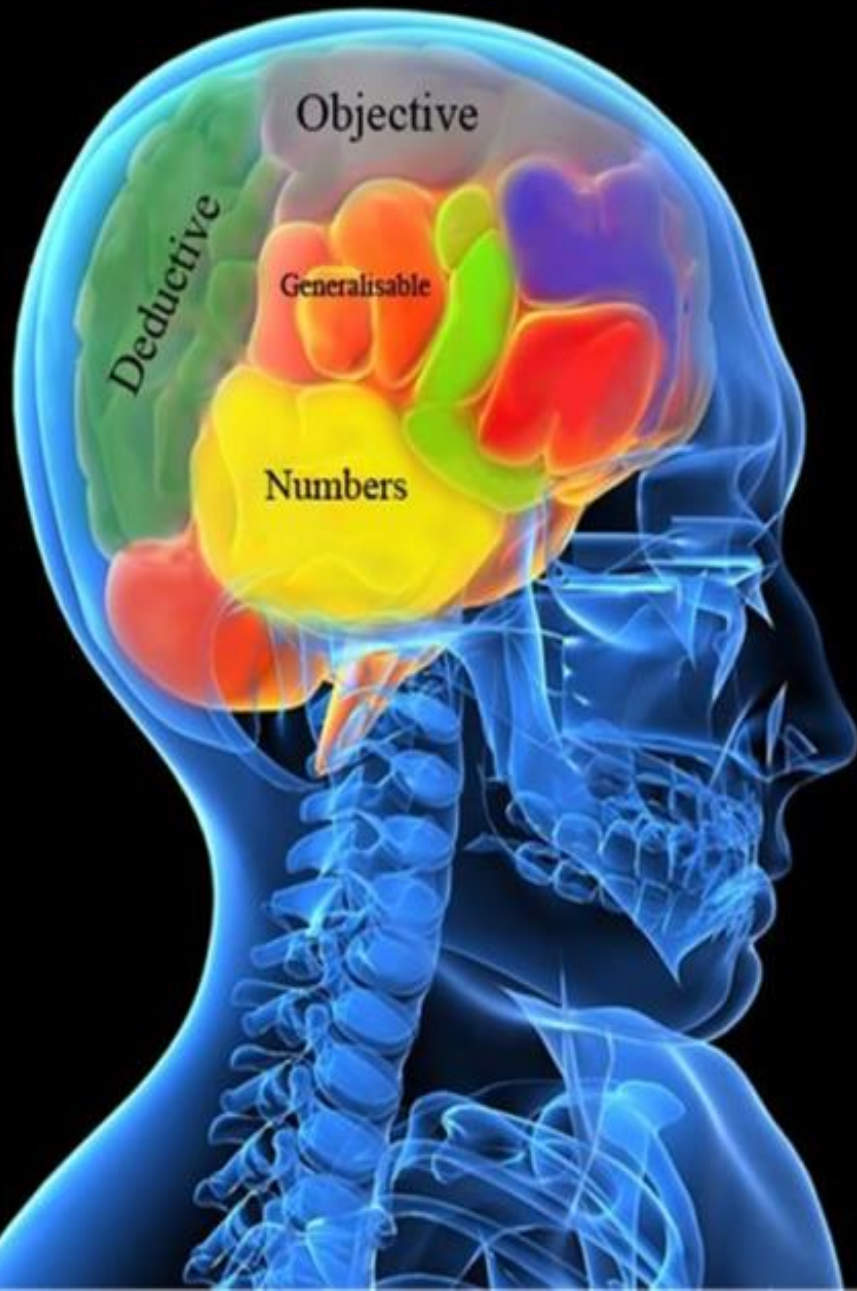
The Research Process



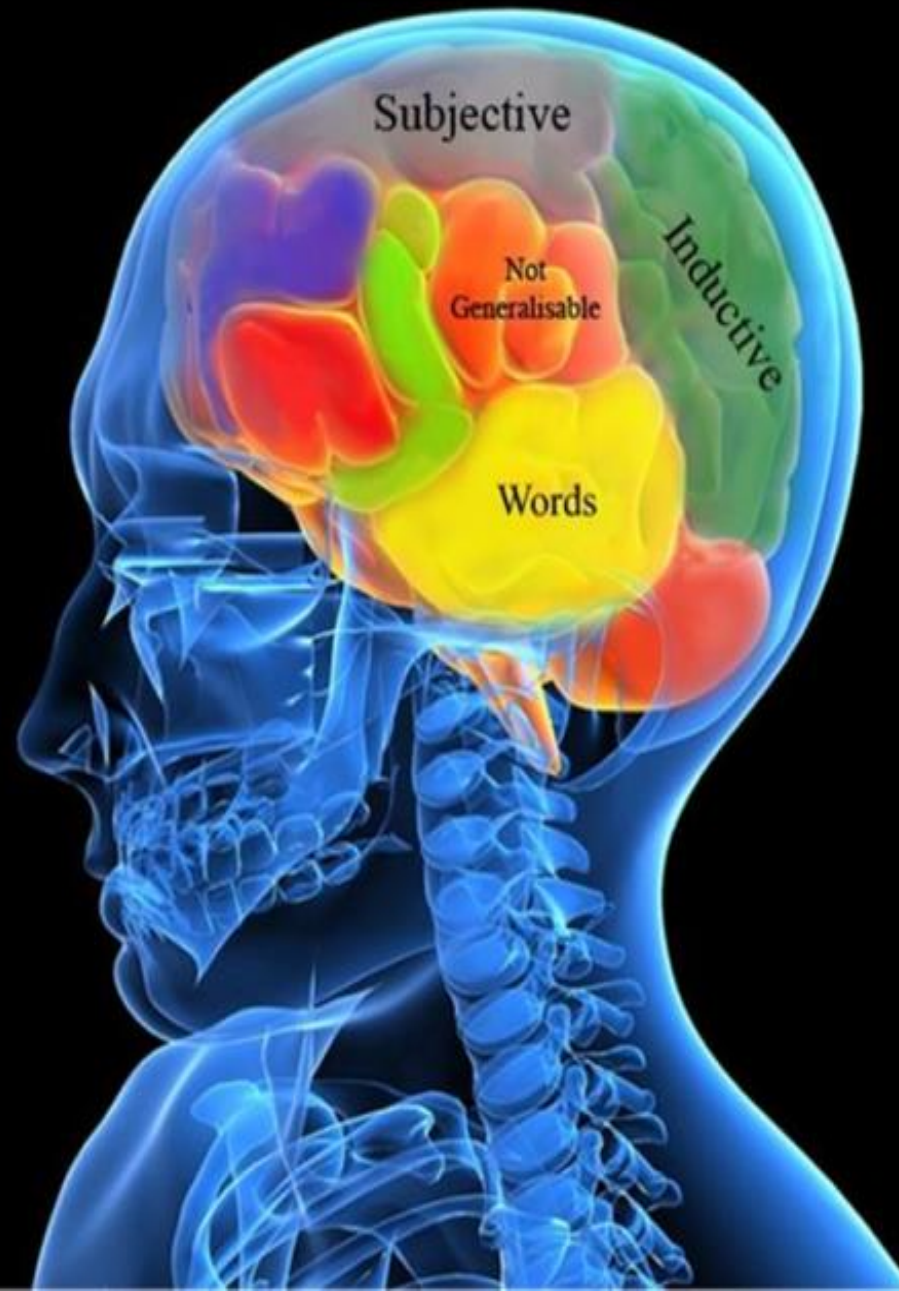
Formulating the Question



Quantitative



Qualitative

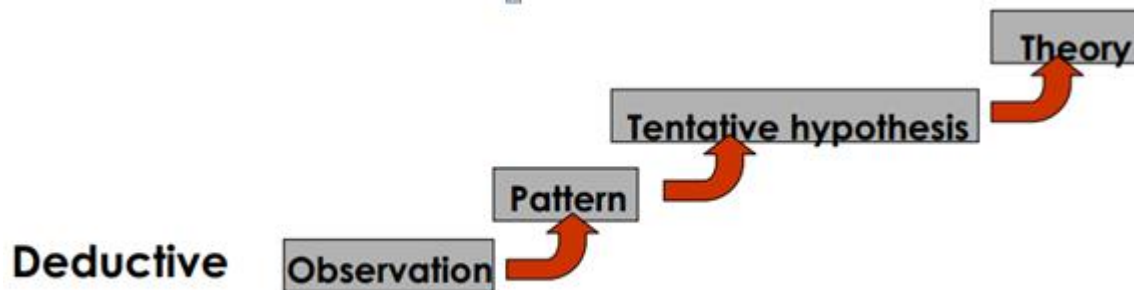


Exploration

To develop an initial, rough understanding of a phenomenon

E.g.:

- literature reviews
- Interviews
- case studies
- key informants



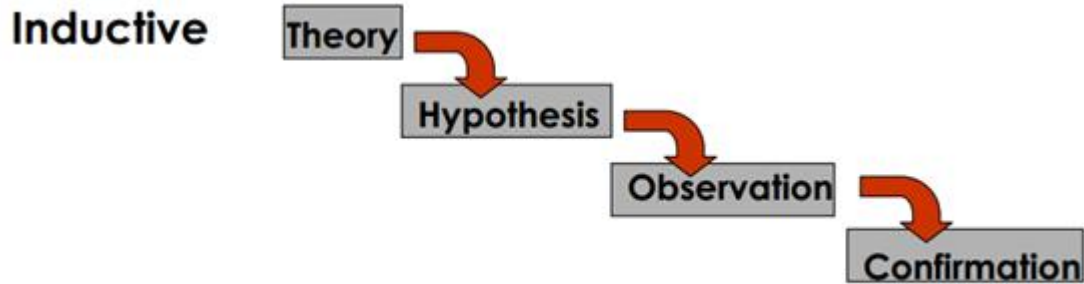
Description

Measurement & reporting of the characteristics of the population or phenomenon

What is the case?

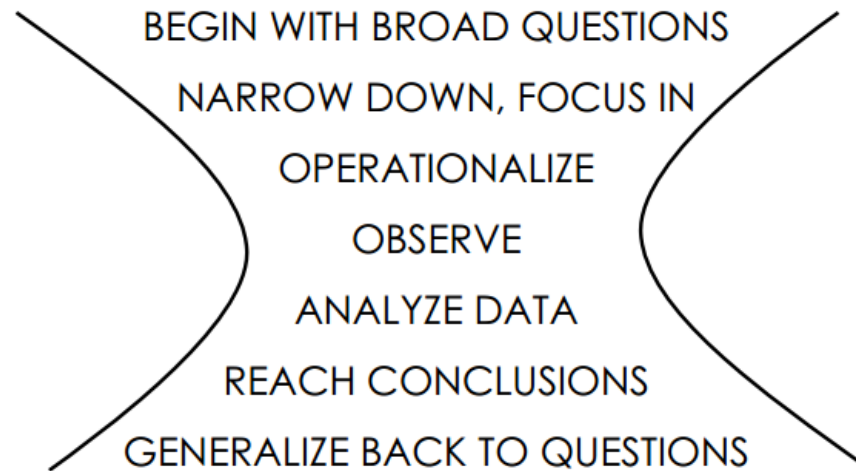
What is the nature of the relationship?

Methods: census, surveys, qualitative studies



Most research projects share the same general structure, which could be represented in the shape of an hourglass.

The “Hourglass” notion of research



Examples of research questions for conferences

Graded Redefined Assessment of Strength, Sensibility and Prehension (GRASSP) – a suitable outcome measure in the rehabilitation setting?

A Retrospective Audit of Admissions to the Transitions Unit at the Burwood Spinal Unit

Decide on the Conference

Appropriate to your area

Appropriate to your profession

Location!



Save the date

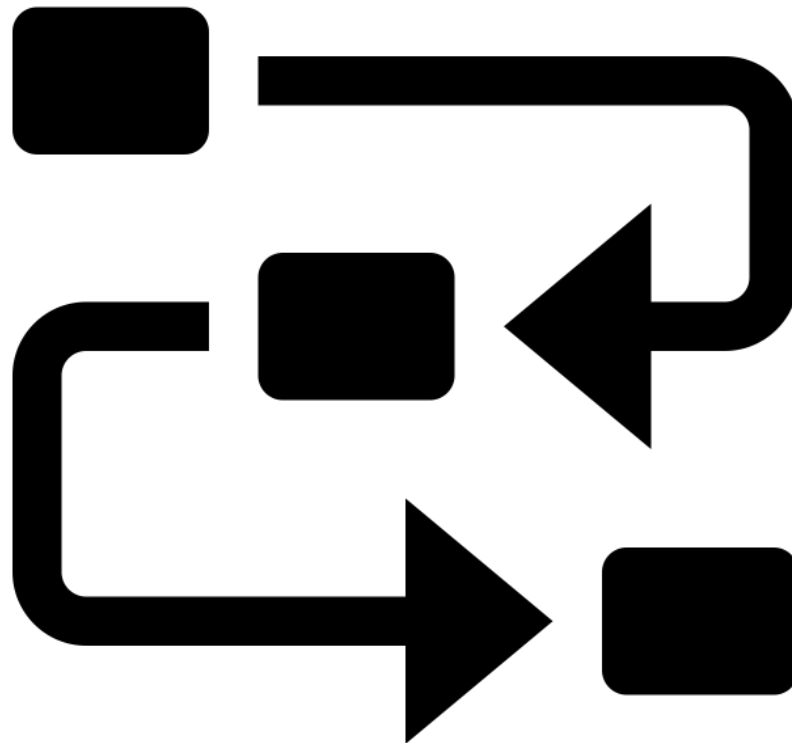
Mark your calendar now! The New Zealand Rehabilitation Association Conference is coming to Christchurch on **8 - 11 September 2017**.

To register your interest in attending, presenting or sponsoring the conference please [click here](#) so we can ensure you receive relevant updates.

Otherwise, keep an eye on the website and your emails over the coming months for more information.

We look forward to seeing you then.

Find out the deadlines



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from Noun Project

Writing an abstract

An abstract is a short summary of your COMPLETED research

If it is done well it will make the reader want to know more about your research

Covers all the essential elements of your study/research

Writing an abstract

Contains no information not included in your full study
(poster/presentation)

Written in plain English and is understandable to a wide
audience

Six sentences

1. Introduction – one sentence on what the topic is
2. Problem – one sentence on the key research question
3. Summarize – why nobody else has covered this yet
4. How did you tackle the research question
5. Method – how did you go about doing the research question
6. Key impact of your research

Submitting an abstract to a conference

Look at the themes for the conference and see if your current study will fit into one of the themes

Most conferences have a specified format for their abstracts

- Background/Aims; Methods; Results; Conclusion/Discussion
- Font and size
- Make it count!

Themes

Neurorehabilitation (including Stroke, Acquired Brain Injury, Spinal Cord Injury)

Amputee, Orthotics and Prosthetics

Orthopaedic/Musculoskeletal and Pain Rehabilitation

Health Service/System Co-Design

Implementation science

Models of Service Delivery

Consumer-lead research and initiatives

Rehabilitation processes (including goal setting, teams, etc.)

Outcome measurement

An example:

Title

Authors

Affiliations: affiliation (do not include titles or degrees), city, country

Abstract

Maximum of 250 words

Do not insert any tables or figures as your abstract will be as plain text, rather than an uploaded document

Check spelling and grammar. Submitted material will be published in conference materials - the abstract should, therefore, contain no errors

Please include the following subtitles in your abstract; background and aims, design and methods, findings, conclusions.

Standard scientific abbreviations may be used - non-standard abbreviations should be included in parenthesis after the first use of the full word

Do not indent paragraphs

Present sufficient data to support conclusions - it is unsatisfactory to use statements such as "data will be presented" or "results will be discussed"

General abstract writing rules

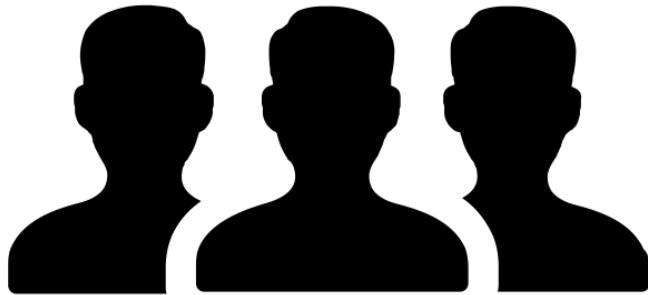
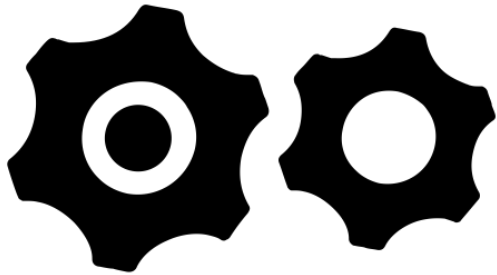
Do not include referencing or tables/graphs

Do not include abbreviations except statistical abbreviations (SD, n= , P>) etc

Most abstracts are between 200 -300 words

Numbers under ten are written as words, over ten are written as numerals

No man is an Island



Decide on your 'team'

Author list, affiliations

Acknowledgements

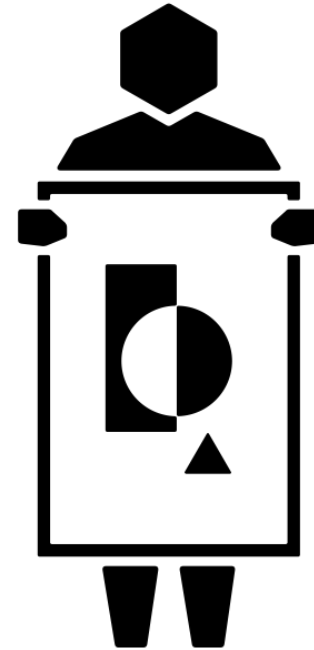
- Participants as well as colleagues, management etc

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from Noun Project

Presentation V's Poster



Created by Delwar Hossain
from Noun Project



Created by dan lowenstein
from Noun Project

Abstract examples

The consumption of caffeinated hot beverages is essential in a health related workshop to ensure prolonged alertness.

Controversy exists about whether a preference for coffee or tea, and the time since imbibing provides better alertness.

No previous work has explored this with health professionals attending a BAIL workshop in their lunchtime.

Abstract examples

A self-report survey on preference of caffeinated hot beverages and levels of alertness was designed and administered to a group of health professionals attending a BAIL workshop

Of the XX participants,

Questions

