

Scientific Congress of Hellenic Medical Students



17th International Forum for Medical Students and Junior Doctors

> 27th Medical Olympics

www.29esfie.gr

Astir Egnatia Hotel Alexandroupolis

Scientific Paper Presentation Guide

5-7

MAY

2023



Welcome message

Dear colleagues,

We are pleased to welcome you to the 29th Scientific Congress of Hellenic Medical Students (SCHMS) & 17th International Forum for Medical Students and Junior Doctors, which is set to take place in Alexandroupolis, 5th -7th of May 2023, at Astir Egnatia hotel.

We understand how difficult it is for the most of you to prepare a paper presentation. Without proper guidance, both oral presentations and e-posters are challenging for participants. For this purpose, we prepared the following guidelines, which offer all the necessary information on how to proceed with this task. The guide includes information about your research on bibliography and the structure of your abstract and presentation.

Even if you may not have a vast experience with presentations, this guide will give you the chance to be part of the biggest conference organized by medical students and acquire an unforgettable life experience.

We hope that the following guidelines will provide you with everything you need in order to compose a paper presentation and help you solve every problem that it may occur during your preparation.

We wish you good luck with the preparation of your paper presentation and we are looking forward to seeing you in Alexandroupolis, on the 5th - 7th of May 2023.

Anna Eleftheriou

Fotis Tsolakis

President of the 29th SCHMS

General Secretary of the 29th SCHMS

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Scientific Program Supervisor

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Paper Presentations' Supervisor

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1. Basic information and presentation topics

What are Paper presentations?

Paper presentations are official, structured and systematic submissions presented in the 29th SCHMS. Contrary to Round Tables, students present a certain aspect of a scientific topic which have personally selected and they may also select and contact the scientific supervisor(s).

The supervisor of every paper presentation may be either a Professor, or an academic fellow at the Medical Faculty or at another Health Science Department, or a MSC student, a PhD candidate, a residents or an intern doctor.

Categories of Paper presentations

Paper presentations are distinguished in Oral presentations and Poster presentations (e-posters).

Oral presentations

Oral presentations are short presentations lasting about 8 minutes. The writing team may consist of one or more people; however, the paper has to be presented by one single speaker

Poster presentations (e-posters)

Poster presentations (e-posters) are constantly exhibited on screens at the conference area. Moreover, a specific time period is defined for every e-poster, during which the authors may present their work to the attendants and discuss.

Recommended e-Poster Dimensions: 16:9 (wide-screen), 1920x1080 pixels Number of pages: one (1) – two (2) Orientation: Horizontal Make sure the text contrasts with the background for better clarity If you import images, prefer .jpeg or .png format Do not use effects or video



Differences between oral presentations and e-posters

Oral presentations papers are presented to the audience in the form of short presentations lasting about 8 minutes. The writing team may consist of one or more people; however, the paper is strictly presented by one speaker.

E-posters will be posted in TV screens at the conference area, where it will be possible for the authors to present their work to the other participants through a personal and direct audience approach. The initial steps, however, such as literature search and abstract composition, remain the same; essentially, the e-posters are a condensed version of the oral presentations.

In both cases, an abstract of the paper presentation is submitted in Greek and in English based on the instructions given on page 15.

How to choose the presentation method

During the submission process, students have the option of choosing the way in which they wish to present their paper, however the Organizing Committee reserves the right to change this way, based on criteria established by the Scientific Committee. Students will be informed by the Organizing Committee whether their paper has been accepted or not by **March 17th**. If you do not receive a response by the above date, please contact the secretariat at tel.: +30 2310 247743 or +30 210 3250260. The writing and presentation can be either in <u>Greek</u> or in <u>English</u>.

Presentation topics

The presentation topic is selected by the writing team, in cooperation with the scientific supervisor, and should be part of the following topics:



29th SCHM

SCHMS Scientific Congress of Hellenic Medical Students

17th International Forum for Medical Students and Junior Doctors

Bioethics and Medical Ethics

Biomedical Technology

Blood Donation and Transfusions

Anatomy

Anesthesiology

Biochemistry

Bioinformatics

Biology

Biostatistics

Breast Surgery

Cardiac surgery

Child psychiatry

Dentistry, Dentistry and

Diagnostic radiology

Dermatology and Venereology

Dietetics and Clinical Nutrition

Endocrine Gland Surgery

Environment and Health

Forensics and Toxicology

Cardiology

Cytology

Education

Embryology

Endocrinology

Epidemiology

Gastroenterology

General medicine

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WWW.29esfie.gr Hematology Hepatology Histology History of Medicine Immunology Infectiology Intensive care Interventional Radiology Maxillofacial Surgery

Medical Biopathology (Microbiology)

Medical law

Medical physics

Natural Medicine and Rehabilitation

Nephrology

Neurology

Neuroradiology

Neurosciences

Neurosurgery

Nuclear medicine

Nursing

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Occupational Medicine

Oncology

Ophthalmology

Orthopedics

Otorhinolaryngology

Pathological Anatomy

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	Pathological Physiology	Social Medicine
	Pathology	Sports medicine
	Pediatric Surgery	Surgical Oncology
	Pediatrics	Telemedicine and applications
	Perinatal Medicine & Neonatology	Thoracic Surgery
	Pharmacology and Therapeutics	Transplants
	Physiology	Traumatology
	Plastic surgery	Urology
	Preventive Medicine	Vascular surgery
	Psychiatry	Veterinary medicine
	Psychology	

During the submission, you should choose up to three of the above topics that best describes your paper.

2. Project Types

Every paper can be constructed in several ways. In this section, you will find information about the different types of papers, from which you can choose and construct your own; whether it is oral or e-poster presentation.

A) Observational studies:

Cohort studies:

They are prospective studies in which all people in the population under investigation, who do not manifest the outcome, are classified in categories according to whether they have been exposed to a factor (e.g. smoking) at the beginning of the period. The categorization can be dichotomous (e.g. exposed / not) or it can include several categories (e.g. not / more / less exposed). Subjects are then observed for a specified period of time and all new cases of he studied outcome (e.g. bladder cancer) that occur during this period are recorded. The Incidence and relative risk are calculated.

They are suitable for studying many exposure factors and outcomes and provide information on the cause-effect time sequence. On the contrary, they are not suitable for rare diseases. Also, in short-term studies it is possible not to detect some cases that are in a latent period.

There are also retrospective cohort studies, which start after the manifestation of the outcome

Case-control studies:



The selection of the control group must be simulated with the case/patient group, so that both groups can have the same "a priori" probability of exposure to the causal factor, that we are examining.

They are the most suitable for the study of rare diseases. However, they do not provide information on the incidence and the chances of systematic errors, particularly revocation errors, are more.

Cross-sectional studies:

In a contemporary study, the exposure and the disease are measured simultaneously in the population. For example, in a study where the relationship between smoking and coronary heart disease is studied, the participants' smoking habit is recorded once, only at the specific point of time that data was collected (and not any previous time).

Contemporary studies provide a first idea for further investigation of a causal case, and their research objectives are usually diseases with a long physical process and long latent period. They can lead to valid conclusions mainly when the identifier/report (e.g. the gender) does not only change but also precedes chronically the outcome (e.g. lung cancer).

Their advantages are their low cost and their convenience to be carried out, while their disadvantages are the systematic error of duration (as the prevalence is proportional to the disease's duration) and the inability to conclude f the time sequence between the exposure and the disease, provided that the exposure changes during time.



Randomized Controlled Trials - RCT:

In these studies a patient is randomized between two strands: treatment/intervention or control/placebo. Then, the participants are being observed and the collected data is analyzed based on a strictly preordained plan.

Usually a blind way of conduct is selected, in which the participants and/or the therapists are unaware of its therapeutic intervention's distribution, so we refer to single or double blind studies, correspondingly.

They are the most reliable epidemiological studies, which ensure the greatest possible neutralization of confounders, although they are not always possible due, mostly, to ethical issues. Other types of studies: Case study/Case series:

This is a research method that allows the multidisciplinary examination of a phenomenon. Such a study focuses on a single person, in a small group of people or in one (case study) or more (case series) occasional simple events.

More specifically, case series refer to sets of patients' studies, who were treated the same way, without a control group.

They usually refer to cases that are either unusual or have not been described before. The case studies are categorized to investigatory, explanatory and descriptive.

An advantage is that the examination of the data is being usually done in the context of their use, namely in the situation where the activity takes place. On the contrary, their disadvantage is the fact that they provide a minimal basis for scientific generalization.

Systematic Review/Meta-analysis:

They are studies that summarize the results of more than one primary studies. RCT reviews as well as other epidemiological studies contribute not only to the clarification of issues where uncertainty exists, but also to the revelation of areas where research may be incomplete.

A systematic review is based on the identification, selection, evaluation and summary of primary studies which are dealing with focused clinical questions using methods that reduce the possibility of systematic errors. Its fundamental elements are the formulation of the research question, the definition of entry criteria, the bibliography research and the evaluation of the methodological quality of primary work.

Meta-analysis is a statistical methodology that aims to quantitative data synthesis and results (e.g. risk ratio, odds ratio) of various studies that however examine the same outcome. It is actually the quantification of the data of a systematic review, so they often take place simultaneously.



The aim of meta-analysis is to improve the validity of the studies, the evaluation and/or explanation of the possible results' heterogeneity, but also the disclosure and correction of any possible systematic errors.

Main advantages of those methods are the clarification of issues or areas where uncertainty exists, as well as and their use as an alternative option against expensive clinical trials which require a large number of patients, while reducing the possibility of false negative results.

3. Finding bibliography

Literature search is a basic step towards the preparation of a paper. Digital sources give access to information for every kind of scientific preparation. Some helpful databases are: NLM, MEDLINE, CENTRAL, EMBASE, SCOPUS, Pubmed

The US National Library of Medicine (NLM)

It is the largest library in the world and includes bibliographic resources dating from 1879 up to nowadays. It is a particularly useful tool which provides free knowledge to students, researchers and health professionals.

MEDLINE

It is the main database of the American National Library. It includes abstracts of articles and full articles. It is accessible via PubMed.

CENTRAL (Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials)

This is a database that includes databases of systematic reviews (Cochrane Reviews) as well as databases of clinical trials and randomized clinical trials (CENTRAL - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials). It usually contains summaries of articles rather than full articles.

EMBASE

This database includes more European journals and more research into pharmaceutical interventions than MEDLINE.

SCOPUS

Scopus, created by Elsevier, is the largest peer-reviewed database of abstracts and literature such as scientific journals, books and conference papers.



<u>Pubmed</u>

Research in PubMed is similar to using a simple online search engine. It consists of a wide range of articles and information from books and journals, while also offering access to MEDLINE. It was created and maintained by NCBI. Full text links are also provided.

• How can I search in Pubmed?

The search in Pubmed simulates the use of a search engine, except that a specific MeSH (Medical Subject Heading) vocabulary is used. It is a set of words related to each other and to the search term. Let's start browsing PubMed.

1. Start with a clear research question

2. Use the appropriate filters on the left side of the screen, e.g. article type, text availability, publication year and the type of studied species

3. Select the type of search that suits you. Advanced search is useful for more complex search. Use logical operators such as AND, OR and NOT to avoid logical errors. Sort by best match, use keywords and check how up-to-date articles are.

4. Abstract composition

The abstract constitutes a dense, concise and comprehensible summary of the paper, where the purposes and the results of the research are briefly mentioned. The aim of the abstract is to demonstrate the main subject of the research and its conclusions to the readers. It will form the readers' first impression of the paper, so it must be correctly structured and carefully written.

The Organization Committee of the Congress will review all the abstracts, evaluate them according to their topics, and validate their scientific credibility as well as their creativity. The Committee will eventually define which papers are ideal to be presented at the Congress as well as the way they will be presented (either as Oral or e-Poster Presentations).

The abstract should not exceed the limit of 300 words.

The structure of the abstract is specific and it consists of:

<u>Title</u>

The title should be short, interesting and it should describe the purpose and the content of the paper.



Introduction / Background

The introduction usually consists of one or two sentences that briefly describe the practical or theoretical question addressed by the research, as well as the purpose of the paper.

The introduction mentions what is already known from the literature which is related to the field of the paper as well as the objective that will be investigated.

Methods / Data

The methods include a description of all the procedures that were for the research and in particular the data collection process, which contributed to the outcome of the paper. The description should be concise while details of the procedure are omitted.

In case of primary (clinical or laboratory) research it is necessary to indicate its quantitative and qualitative analysis of the sample, equipment and materials used, type of study, the duration of the study, the number of participants, the interventions carried out etc.

If it is a bibliographic review, the selection criteria of the publications, the study period of the references as well as the data processing procedures should be mentioned.

Results

The results are usually the most extensive part of the abstract, summarizing the most important findings that will allow the reader to understand the conclusions of the paper.

Summary / Discussion

Finally, the summary mentions the main conclusions of the research, which answer the clinical question of the paper. At the end of the abstract, the reader should be able to comprehend the key points that have been proven or supported by the research.

Also at this point in the abstract, suggestions for future research may be included.

Tips

- Remember that the summary should be comprehensible by someone without extensive prior knowledge of the subject.
- Make sure there is a logical and coherent flow in your text.
- Optionally you can include keywords to facilitate recognition of the key points of the abstract.
- Do not use references in the summary text; include all the bibliography used in the relevant field of the submission form.
- Avoid abbreviations or if necessary, the whole word or phrase should be preceded. Check the text for grammatical, punctuation and spelling errors.



- Check the abstract several times before submitting, because after submission no change will be accepted. The Supervisor should check the abstract before submission.
- Submit your article abstract on time, avoid the stress of submitting a few minutes before the end of the deadline, as technical problems may occur.

5. Bibliographic references

The citation of bibliography is a necessary element of every academic project. Even though this seems to be a typical procedure, it is important to be done properly because it provides validity to the project.

A number of various referencing styles has been developed worldwide which basically provide the same information (author's name, title, publication etc), but each of them has different requirements. The most popular of those are the MLA references and the Vancouver System.

The appropriate referencing style is defined by the Editorial Team of the Journal or by the Scientific and Organizing Committee of the congress. For the 29th SCHMS submissions, the Vancouver System is mainly used which is explained below.

The list of bibliographic references is cited at the end of every scientific paper. The references are written in order of appearance in the paper and not alphabetically. Images as well as tables should be included. The numbering must be done in the Arabic numeral system (1, 2, 3...). Please note that if a reference is used more than once, the same number should be used. Examples of bibliographic references are given below

A. Papers from Journals

Printed papers

The first 6 authors of the scientific article are indicated and if more authors are involved, they are indicated as et al. Furthermore, the title of the article, the title of the Journal, the publishing date, the volume and the page numbers used must be indicated.

Author A, Author B, Author C. Title of Article. Abbreviated title of journal. Date of publication YYYY Month DD; volume number (issue number): page numbers.

Example: Russell FD, Coppell AL, Davenport AP. In vitro enzymatic processing of radiolabelled big ET1 in human kidney as a food ingredient. Biochem Pharmacol 1998;55(5):697-701.



Online publications

Compared to the printed papers, digital papers differ in the following feature; after the date of publication, the date of the reference must be indicated as well as the DOI (persistent interoperable identifier).

Author A, Author B. Title of article. Abbreviated title of Journal [Internet]. Date of publication YYYY MM [cited YYYY Mon DD];volume number(issue number):page numbers. Available from: URL

Example: Bastianelli S, Orr KM, Kelly K. Nonprescription naloxone: pros and cons.J Am Pharm Assoc [Internet]. 2014 Jul-Aug [cited 2019 Jan 5]; 54(4):328-9. Available from: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1544319115302004 DOI:10.1331/JAPhA.2014.14048

B. Books - Book chapters

The author's last names have to be mentioned as well as the initial letters of their first names in order of appearance on the textbook, separated by a comma and a gap. The first letter of the book's/chapter's title has to be written in capital letter along with any other words that should be written in capital letters (people's names, places, etc.). For the books' chapters used, you have to cite the page numbers e.g. p.15-25 or p.120-8 if possible. For books which are available online, the DOI has to be mentioned.

Printed Textbook

Author A. Title of book. # edition [if not first]. Place of Publication:, Publisher; Year of publication. Pagination.

Example: Lodish H, Baltimore D, Berk A, Zipursky SL, Matsudaira P, Darnell J. Molecular cell biology. 3rd ed. New York: Scientific American; 1995. p. 541.

Digital Textbook

Author A. Title of web page [Internet]. Place of Publication: Sponsor of Website/Publisher; Year published [cited YYYY Mon DD]. Number of pages. Available from: URL DOI: (if available)

Example: Ettinger S. Nutritional pathophysiology of obesity and its comorbidities: a casestudy approach [Internet]. Amsterdam: Academic Press; 2017 [cited 2019 Aug 20]. 334 p. Available from: https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9780128030134 doi: 10.1016/C2014-0-04074-9



Chapter of Printed Book

Author A, Author B. Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Chapter title; p. [page numbers of chapter].

Example: Speroff L, Fritz MA. Clinical gynecologic endocrinology and infertility. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; c2005. Chapter 29, Endometriosis; p. 1103-33. Scientific Congress of Hellenic Medical Students

Chapter of Digital Book

Author A, Author B. Title of the book [Internet]. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Chapter title; [cited YYYY Mon DD]. p. number. Available from: URL doi: (if available)

Example: Elisabetta B, Yassin G. Crash course: pharmacology [Internet]. 4th ed. Edinburgh (GB): Mosby Ltd; 2012. Chapter 5, Central nervous system; [cited 2019 Jan 7]. p. 69-98. Available from: <u>http://site.ebrary.com/lib/monash/reader.action?docID=10574606</u>

C. Online sources

The authors must be listed in the form and the sequence they are mentioned in the website. After the journal's title, comment on whether this is an article taken from the internet using the clause [internet]. The location of the publication is considered to be the city where the website that accommodates the paper is located. In case this information is not known, use the clause [place unknown]. Before using the URL, report the phrase: Available from:

Website-Internet

Title of the homepage [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher's name; Date or year of publication. Title of specific page/part; Date of publication of part [Date cited of part]; [location or pagination of part]. Available from: URL

Example: Australian Medical Association [Internet]. Barton ACT: AMA; c1995- 2012. Junior doctors and medical students call for urgent solution to medical training crisis; 2012 Oct 22 [cited 2012 Nov 5]; [about 3 screens]. Available from: https://ama.com.au/media/junior-doctors-and-medical-studentscallurgentsolution-medical-trainin -crisis

Image from the Internet

Author or organisation. Title [Image on internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication [date cited YYY Mon DD]. Available from: URL



Example: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles on face. [Image on internet]. 2011 [updated 2011 Jan 10; cited 2019 Nov 6]. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/shingles/about/photos.html

6. Abstract submission guidelines

To submit your presentation for evaluation in order to present it at the 29th SCHMS you must submit your abstract (oral or e-poster) via the online conference platform at <u>www.globalevents.gr</u>. The official website of the congress <u>www.29esfie.gr</u> will redirect you in the website of the Congress Secretariat. Read the instructions that are accompanying the submission form carefully, as well as the Terms and Conditions (see Chapter "Terms and Conditions" of the Guide). In case of non-compliance with these provisions your paper will be rejected and will have to be resubmitted.

Abstracts will be published directly reproduced from the original file, without further correction. All copyright issues that apply to publications also apply to abstracts.

The steps for submitting the form are the following:

- By entering the platform you create a new account
- Please enter with capital letters the abstract's title
- Please select the preferable presentation type Oral presentation / E-poster; (see Chapter "Basic information" of the present guide)
- Please select from the menu up to 3 topics to which the paper presentation belongs (see Chapter "Topic of Announcements" of the Guide)
- Register the authors' details as indicated in the instructions of the online platform. This record is evaluated as correct
- Please select the presenting author speaker
- Submit the abstract in one (1) file. The structure of the paper should follow the order: Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Conclusions
 In the body of the abstract (word file) the authors and the institutions will be included
- Follow the platform submission steps and upload the file to the appropriate field
- There is also the option to submit the Announcement for award (see Chapter "Awarded Projects" of the Guide)
- The correctness of the authors' information rests exclusively with the author who submits the paper, who will also be responsible for all relevant contact (please make sure to submit the correct email)



- We remind you that the text of the abstract should not exceed 300 words, should be in bold, single-spaced, with font Arial, size 11. The file to be submitted should be in doc/docx format (word)
- Submit the bibliographic references used, according to the Vancouver system (see the "Bibliographic Reference Guidelines" Chapter of present guide)
- Any paper presentation that does not meet all the above conditions will not be accepted
- Abstracts submitted by email or fax will not be accepted
- Once the paper presentation is submitted, corrections will not be accepted
- In order to submit the paper presentation for judgment to the Scientific Committee, the registration (right to participate) of the entire group of authors is necessary with the exception of up to 2 faculty members
- The Scientific and Organizing adheres the right of the final decision regarding your presentation type
- The person in charge of the communication with the Organizing Committee will be informed on the acceptance or not of your paper presentation by March 17, 2023. In case of non-acceptance of the presentation, the registration fees may be refunded if the author does not wish to attend the conference as a delegate. Should you do not receive a response by the above date, please contact the Congress secretary at tel.: +30 2310 247743 or 210 3250260

7. Oral Presentations Guidelines

Below is some general information and tips about the presentation of your Oral Presentation during the congress. We hope you find them useful, especially if you present for the first time an Oral Presentation at SCHMS!

- Use Microsoft PowerPoint or a similar program for the presentation of your work. Your slides should be short, concise and comprehensible, preferably containing mainly images and diagrams instead of long texts.
- Try not to read the content of the slides during your presentation, but this does not mean that you should memorize it. Use bullet points as prompts in your slides, which will help you remember and describe the basic points of your paper.
- Remember that during the presentation of the Oral Presentation at the congress you
 will address mainly fellow students, several of them may be attending an earlier
 semester of medical school. Therefore, try to present your work in a simple and
 understandable way, always remaining scientifically accurate.
- Keep in mind that your Oral Presentation will be presented in the same session with other presentations of the same or relevant subjects. Therefore, try to keep the interest of your audience undiminished and give an exclusive figure to your work so that it remains in the memory of the audience.



- The time available for the presentation of your Oral Presentation is strictly 8 minutes. Therefore, organize your speech before the congress to ensure that it does not exceed the time limit, respecting at the same time the speakers who will present at the same session with you.
- Finally, rehearse your presentation several times before the congress, preferably in front of an audience, to eliminate as much as possible your stress during the presentation of your paper.

8. E-poster guidelines

E-posters are a condensed version of the oral presentations. The initial steps, however, such as searching the literature and writing the abstract, are the same. The difference lies in the form and structure of presentation. E-posters are posted on screens in the conference area and are presented by the authors at a specific time.

Each e-poster consists of 1 (or 2 at the most) slide/s which needs to include:

- The title of the e-poster and the author names and titles.
- The logos of the scientific institutions that have contributed to the supervision and writing of the paper and are thus mentioned in the e-poster.
- The abstract of your paper, as written in the submission form
- An introduction to your paper
- A brief text about the materials and methods you used
- Your results and conclusions
- Pictures, tables, diagrams that complete your research
- Your bibliography
- A thank you statement to the teachers and people who helped you create your paper presentation

Notes

- Recommended e-Poster Dimensions: 16:9 (wide-screen), 1920x1080 pixels
- Number of pages: one (1) two (2)
- Orientation: Horizontal
- Make sure the text color and the background colors are contrasting for better definition
- If you include images, have them be. in the .jpeg or .png format
- Do not use special effects or videos



9. Awarded Projects

Each paper presentation, regardless of its type, may be submitted as a candidate for Project Awards. The papers submitted should touch upon an original topic, which surpasses the level of undergraduate studies and other simple paper presentations. Both the Oral Presentations and the e-posters may be submitted for Project Awards.

It is necessary to submit the full text in the language that it will be presented (English or Greek) for the evaluation of the award-winning projects, which will be performed by the Scientific Committee of the conference. The text submitted should be detailed and contain all parts of the project (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusions-Discussion). It should also contain the complete bibliography as well as relevant images and graphs, if necessary.

The evaluation of the candidate studies will take place after the concealment of the authors' information in order to ensure complete transparency of the process. The project awards will be given during the closing ceremony of the congress.

In order to submit a paper for evaluation, it is necessary to fill in the Paper Presentation form. After completing the fields with the information of the author's team and the Supervisor as well as submitting the abstract of the paper and the references, you should select the relevant field to submit the paper for evaluation for the award. Then you will be directed to the page where you upload the full text of your presentation.

10.Terms and conditions

Compliance with the following Terms & Conditions is required to present a Paper Presentation during the 29th SCHMS and the 17th International Forum.

In case of non-compliance with these, the Organizing Committee has the right not to accept the presentation and not to include it in the scientific program of the conference.

1. Regardless of the number of authors the writing team consists of, there can be only one presenter.

2. All authors participating in each paper, including the presenter, must have completed their registered at the conference for the submission of the paper (excluding faculty members. In case that the registration of all authors has not been completed, there will be a notice of non-acceptance of the submission and the paper presentation will have to be resubmitted correctly.

3. The Supervisor of the Oral or e-Poster presentation should be a member of a Faculty of Medicine or another department of a School of Health Sciences, or a postgraduate student



or a doctoral candidate, or a specialist doctor or an intern. The Supervisor of the Oral Presentation has honorary free entry to the 29th SCHMS, as a member of the Scientific Committee providing valuable contribution at the congress. There can only be one or two supervisors at the most in each paper presentation.

4. The information entered in the Paper Presentation submission form is the final information that will be included in the scientific program. After the submission of the Paper

Presentation no further changes will be accepted, except for specific occasions, after communication with the Head of Communication of the writing team.

5. The submission period of the Paper Presentation is clearly defined and upon completion, no paper will be accepted. Those interested must have completed the Paper Presentation' submission form within the time period that has been announced.

6. The students responsible for communication must comply with the deadlines, which are announced by the Organizing Committee and respond promptly to the emails sent to them by the Organizing Committee of the conference. Any delay in communication is likely to lead to rejection of the Paper Presentation, in case there are unresolved issues regarding the paper.

7. The Organizing Committee reserves the right to decide the format of a Paper Presentation, in accordance with the relevant criteria established by the Scientific Committee. This means that, if deemed necessary, a paper may be presented as a Poster instead of Oral Presentation or vice versa and the authors must comply with the decision of the Organizing Committee.

8. It is not possible to change the presentation time, given the amount of papers and presenters.

9. Regarding the Oral Presentations, the presenter should strictly comply with the time limit of 8 minutes for each presentation. If the given time is exceeded, the panel reserves the right to interrupt the speaker, in order to maintain the flow of the scientific program.



11. Communication

For any question or clarification regarding the preparation and submission of a Paper Presentation, do not hesitate to contact the Working Group of the 29th SCHMS at <u>29esfie.program@gmail.com</u>

In addition, you can follow all the updates of the 29th SCHMS & the 17th International Forum by following us on social media:

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/29esfie/

https://www.facebook.com/17.International.Forum

Instagram: <u>https://www.instagram.com/29esfie/</u>

https://www.instagra,.com/17.international.forum/

12.Bibliography

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