NCODA Poster Abstract 2025 Spring Forum

Select One: Case Report, Education/Training, Hot Topic, Original Research, Review

Your Name & Credentials | Institution, Organization, or University

Email: email@ncoda.org

<u>Title:</u> [Insert Your Title Here]

Learning Objective(s):

- Learning objectives are specific, action-oriented statements that describe what a participant should be
 able to do after engaging with your poster. They help communicate the purpose and takeaway value of
 your work.
- Start each objective with an action verb (e.g., "Describe", "Identify", "Explain", "Evaluate", "Analyze", "Discuss", "Apply", etc.)
- Blooms Taxonomy verbs for inspiration:
 - o Lower-Order: "Define", "Describe", "List", "Identify"
 - o Higher-Order: "Analyze", "Evaluate", "Create", "Recommend"
- Be specific and avoid vague terms like "understand" or "know"
- Keep them concise (1-2 sentences per objective)

Abstract:

The abstract is the heart of your poster as it tells the story and should be ≤400 words. Make it clear, concise, and engaging. Abstracts help others understand the value of your work. Here's a simple formula for abstract writing:

- (1) Introduction (What & Why?): Briefly describe the background and the problem you are addressing.
- (2) Purpose/Objective (So What?): State the purpose of your project. Why does it matter?
- (3) Methods (How?): Explain what you did (e.g., data collection, patient care, literature review, intervention).
- (4) Results (What You Found): Summarize key findings (Even if preliminary).
- (5) Conclusion/Implications (Now What?): What does this mean for clinical practice or future research?

Choose one category for your abstract and adjust the section subtitles as needed to best suit your content:

Category	Explanation	Examples of Subtitles
Case Report	Sharing a specific patient case with lessons learned.	Introduction/Background: Brief context about the condition or treatment. Case: Patient details, treatment course, and key events. Discussion: Interpretation of the case's significance, why it matters. Conclusion: Key takeaways for practice.
Education/Training	For teaching, resources, or programs you've created.	Introduction/Background: Context for the educational topic. Clinical Significance/Service: What is the issue or need? Justification/Documentation: Why is this needed? What evidence supports it? Adaptability: How can others use this resource in their own practice? Significance: Why does this matter in oncology care?
Hot Topic	For innovative programs, services, or trends.	 Service or Program/Background: What is the program or trend? Justification/Documentation: Why is it important now? Adaptability: How could others adopt or adapt it? Significance: What is the potential impact?
Original Research	For presenting new data or findings.	Introduction/Background: Context for the research. Research Question/Hypothesis: What are you investigating? Study Design: Type of study (e.g., retrospective review, survey). Methods: How was data collected and analyzed? Results: Key findings. Conclusion: Interpretation and implications.
Review	For summarizing and synthesizing existing literature.	 Introduction/Background: What topic are you reviewing, and why? Methods: How did you select and review sources? Results/Primary Study Points: Major findings from the literature. Discussion: Interpretation and relevance. Conclusion: Final thoughts and future directions.

NCODA Poster Abstract 2025 Spring Forum

Select One: Case Report, Education/Training, Hot Topic, Original Research, Review

Your Name & Credentials | Institution, Organization, or University

Email: email@ncoda.org

Ask yourself:

- Did I work with a specific patient case? → Case Report
- Am I creating a tool, resource, or educating/training? → Education/Training
- Am I highlighting a new or important issue in oncology care? → Hot Topic
- Did I collect data and conduct a study? → Original Research
- Am I summarizing a study or multiple studies into a cohesive review → Review

References:

- References support your work and show that your poster is based on credible sources. They allow others to verify information, explore the topic further, and recognize the contributions of other researchers.
- When adding references:
 - o Include at least 1-2 recent and relevant sources from reputable journals, guidelines, or textbooks.
 - o Use <u>American Medical Association (AMA)</u> style, a numbered system:
 - In-text citations appear as superscript numbers in the order they are cited.
 - Example: Molecular testing improves outcomes in NSCLC.¹
- For each figure, include a caption directly below the image and a full citation for the source in the reference list:
 - o If unchanged: "Reproduced from [Source Name]# with permission."
 - o If modified: "Adapted from [Source Name]# with permission"
- Always check copyright permissions when using images. For internal posters at the Spring Forum, referencing and acknowledging the source is typically sufficient.
- If unsure about copyright permissions, create your own graphic based on the data instead of copying an exact figure.

Support:

• For questions or assistance, please contact: posterpresentations@ncoda.org