

ASCPT Abstract Informational Webinar

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What are the benefits to presenting a poster at the ASCPT Annual Meeting?

- Location – record-setting attendance expected at the ASCPT 2019 Annual Meeting in Washington, DC
- Opportunity for exposure for your research and scientific exchange with experts that can lead to future collaborations
- Chance to showcase your work in an Oral Presentation, Poster Walk, or Poster Presentation; inclusion in the *CPT* Abstract Supplement and Annual Meeting mobile app, and eligibility for Top Poster designation
- Opportunity to indicate interest in presenting your abstract at one of the ASCPT Pre-Conferences: *Advancing QSP Toward Predictive Drug Development: From Targets to Treatments* or *PBPK Modeling for the Development and Approval of Locally Acting Products*
- Accepted abstracts are published in the supplement to *CPT*; individuals who are ASCPT members who cannot attend the meeting will have a chance to see the abstracts; a well-written or innovative abstracts could lead to someone who did not attend the meeting reaching out to the authors

With more than 1,400 experts and up-and-coming leaders in clinical pharmacology and translational medicine attending the meeting, what is the Scientific Program Committee (SPC) looking for when selecting the science that will be presented in the poster hall?

- Originality
- Innovation
- New data and perspectives
- Emerging “hot topic” or cutting-edge data
- Well written and presented
 - Abstract reviewers should be able to easily understand the abstract the first time they review it
 - Reviewers are subject-matter experts
- Quality
 - Should meet quality expected for publication in *CPT* or other high impact journals
- Suitable for oral presentation

Are abstracts required to describe a research study?

- No, there are four categories of abstracts:
 - Research (majority of abstracts fall under this category)
 - Methodology – describe an important methodology advancement
 - Literature review – must address or raise a question of importance to ASCPT members
 - Case study – provide an insight into a novel aspect of clinical pharmacology or raise an important question

What are the expectations for the various sections of the abstract?

- The background section should state the objective and importance of the study; it is generally one or two sentences
- The method section varies the most depending on the type of abstract
 - Research studies
 - Briefly describe the design
 - Indicate the number of subjects and how they were selected
 - Describe the intervention (information and drug administration and treatment)

- This section must include the drug identifier
 - Summarize the data that were collected and method of collection
 - Summarize the method of data analysis
- Methodology studies
 - Indicate data sources and how they were selected, collected, and analyzed
- Literature surveys
 - Indicate how data sources were selected (literature, drug labels, drug reviews) and what data were extracted from each source
 - How you determined what literature source was used
- Case study
 - Indicate how the case was identified and what data were collected
- In the results section, present the main outcome of the study
 - Include measures of variability, not just means or medians
 - Indicate the significance of results
 - This section should include actual quantitative data, not just qualitative statements such as “clearance increased” or “food decreased exposure”
- The conclusion section states the conclusion that is supported by the results and indicates the implications of the findings
- Abstracts are required to be structured and have certain criteria that must be met

What factors lead to rejection or low scoring of an abstract?

- Drug identifier not being included; abstracts based on surveys of multiple drugs may not require identifiers
- The abstract is promotional rather than scientific
- Abstract does not include data to support the conclusion of the study
- The abstract is a work in progress and full results are not yet available or results will change from time of submission
 - Most common reason abstract is rejected or receives a lower score is not including data to support the conclusion
 - Occasionally there is a survey type study or literature type of study that does not include data; it needs to be clear that the study is complete, and you have the final results
 - For a drug interaction study, it is important to show the actual results; if it is clear that it is a work in progress and the results are going to change from when the abstract was submitted to when the poster is put together, it will be rejected

In the case where a member does not have a mentor or English is not their first language, will ASCPT edit the abstract?

- Once the abstract is submitted, it cannot be edited
- The submitter must ensure all authors are included and all names are spelled correctly
- There should be no grammatical or spelling errors
- The figure or table must fit the criteria
- The abstract must be in final form and ready to be published in the supplement for *CPT*
- You should try to find a Mentor or connect with an ASCPT leader if you need assistance before submitting the abstract

What is the difference between an Abstract and a Late-Breaking Abstract?

- Late-Breaking abstracts are those with outcome data that was not available for analysis prior to the regular abstract deadline of September 6, 2018
- Abstracts that simply miss the regular submission deadline are not accepted as Late-Breaking abstracts
- Be sure to follow the instructions on the call for Late-Breaking abstracts

- The scope of topics is narrower than the general call for abstracts
- It is expected to have a higher impact on patient care and the call for Late-Breaking abstracts will indicate the scope

If my work was recently published in a journal, can I still submit it as an Abstract?

- Yes, that is considered an Encore Abstract
- Encore Abstracts have been previously published as a paper in a journal; must have been published since Jan 1, 2018, in a peer-reviewed journal
- Must present significant, ground-breaking, and innovative findings that were published (in paper or online) as an original research article in a peer-reviewed journal on or after January 1, 2018
- Encore submissions based on findings previously presented solely in abstract form (such as only published in conference proceedings) that are not yet published as an original research article in a peer-reviewed journal, do not qualify for an Encore Abstract submission
- You must be an ASCPT Member to submit an Encore Abstract

Does ASCPT edit the accepted abstracts?

- No
- Submitters are encouraged to confirm:
 - All authors are included, and all author names are spelled correctly
 - No grammatical or spelling errors
 - All figures/tables included with your abstract are correctly formatted to fit within a single column of the printed journal (86 mm for figures and no more than 25 cells for a table)
 - 400-character penalty for including a figure or table

I want to publish my full work in an ASCPT journal. Do I have to wait until after the Annual Meeting to submit?

- No
- Include a note during the submission that it will be presented at the Annual Meeting and if accepted, editorial staff can coordinate a publication date that aligns with the Abstract embargo
- Submission of full length articles to any of the ASCPT journals is encouraged; however, *Clinical and Translational Science* has a “Brief Report” article category, which are intended as short and complete reports of novel research findings of high importance to the field, that lends itself well to producing a publication from an abstract
- You can submit an abstract as well submit the work as a paper to one of the ASCPT journals; during the submission process for the article, you must indicate that it is going to be presented at the Annual Meeting; the journal staff will work with you to make sure the paper meets the embargo criteria for the abstract; the paper is not published before the abstract is published in the supplement

Can I submit an abstract if I am not sure I can attend the Annual Meeting?

- All abstracts must be presented by one of the authors included on the original submission; author names cannot be added or removed after the abstract is submitted
- At least one person who is an author of the abstract does need to attend the meeting; when you are organizing the abstract, you will need to make sure at least one person is committed to attending the Annual Meeting

How are abstracts selected for oral presentations or poster walks?

- Generally, the highest scoring abstracts are selected for oral presentations and poster walks
- Some topics are better suited for an oral presentation or interactive poster walks
- The SPC tries to get a cohesive group of abstracts presented together in an oral session or topics that are similar to be presented as a poster walk

If an abstract is selected for an oral presentation or poster walk, is support available for preparation?

- Yes
- ASCPT can provide support, typically from the relevant Network or Community

How do I earn a Top Poster Designation and/or a Presidential Trainee Award?

- The highest scoring abstracts as determined by the SPC
- Typically, between the top 10 to 20 percent of accepted abstracts for Top Poster and highest ranked 15 to 30 trainee abstracts for Presidential Trainee Award
- Presidential Trainee Awardees receive a \$500 prize, commemorative plaque given at an award ceremony, and complimentary registration to the Annual Meeting; their poster will be displayed during all three poster sessions and can be publicized via a two-minute video where the author summarizes their research

Where can I access information online regarding abstracts?

- The ASCPT website has information on abstract content and submission
- Review the Call for Abstracts for criteria, <https://www.ascpt.org/Meetings/Annual-Meeting/Call-for-Submissions>

Can I submit more than one abstract?

- Yes, there is no limit on the number of abstracts that someone can submit

How do people find out if their abstract has been accepted?

- Authors will be notified by email if they have been accepted

If my abstract isn't accepted, will I receive details of why?

- Typically, the notification for rejection will indicate which of the criteria led to the rejection

PK modeling research abstracts are typically driven with multiple equations. When presenting intermediate results that are just as important as the overall results, where is the best place to eliminate information to stay within the character limit? Would it be acceptable to present the results/conclusion as qualitative rather than the quantitative?

- In the background section, make sure the objective is very clear and summarize the message succinctly
- The results section is not where you can indicate all results and the method section cannot include all of the equations
- You can have general statements for the methods and the results and an example for each
- Make clear what type of work is done and include the conclusions/implications
- The poster itself can have more detail
- Make sure the method/results sections are not overly generic
- Reach out to ASCPT for guidance or review similar abstracts submitted in previous years

If I receive the Presidential Trainee Award or Top Poster designation, can I include this on my CV?

- Include it in the section on professional societies or in an awards section
- If you are including presentations you have done, you can indicate an oral presentation
- Include a note that you received an award for your presentation

Does the SPC encourage or discourage submissions that are similar to past submissions?

- If there are substantial advances and/or new information, it should be submitted
- If information needs to be repeated for the abstract to flow, clearly indicate the new information

Will abstracts from bench/laboratory studies be considered or do they have to be clinical pharmacology studies?

- Abstracts may be bench/laboratory based
- Make sure the implications are clear
- Consider the continuum that ASCPT covers from discovery to development to review and utilization, benchwork is received

Can you include qualitative information in the conclusions of a modeling abstract or does there have to be quantitative data?

- Conclusions are typically qualitative
- Abstracts have been accepted with modeling where quantitative results were debatable
- It is helpful to include an example or table with some of the results, even if there is a character penalty

Can abstracts be updated and resubmitted after comments are received from the SPC?

- No, there is no appeals process or resubmission available in the same year
- The feedback received may be helpful in submitting in future years

If I am a trainee, am I eligible for the Presidential Trainee Award for multiple years?

- Yes, if it is new work, you are eligible
- There are individuals who have won multiple years