

CRANaplus Abstract Guidelines



Title of presentation (preferably related to the Conference theme)

Devise a title that is descriptive and inviting.

Short Bio (maximum of 100 words)

Including qualifications, nominals, current role description.

Presenter's email address: john.smith@abc.org.au

Abstract body text (maximum of 300 words)

Introduction

A short concise statement summarising the issue(s) or topic addressed by the abstract.

For example:

The provision of Palliative care services in remote areas of Australia has many challenges. It seems a matter of social justice & equity that residents of these communities have access to services where they live, where their family and supports are located, that is culturally safe/appropriate, as well as a quality evidence-based service.

What is happening in your project/ health service/or what has been your experience:

A brief description, purpose/objective of what it is, your key findings & implications as part of your discussion.

For example:

Our palliative care service aims to...and we have found...(the learnings of your experiences)

Conclusion

For example:

This paper will use some case studies to demonstrate how our service operates, discuss our findings, the challenges & barriers and make recommendations from our experiences .

This paper will summarise my experiences in relation to

**Can also make a challenging statement here

Use of references

If you cite a reference /quote in the body of the Abstract identify your source in usual format at end of the Abstract. It is not usually necessary to put a reference in an Abstract, but you can.

Helpful hints

Things to consider when writing your abstract:

- Tell conference participants what you are going to say, and interest them in coming to hear you say it.
- Be concise but descriptive
- Reflect the conference theme.
- If research based, refer to the research and evidence supporting it.
- Identify the topic/subject of your paper and the question/problem/issues it raises.
- If appropriate refer to a field of scholarship; who/what provides the intellectual context for the problem/question the paper raises.
- Outline your two/three points of argument; interest them in hearing you say it.
- Emphasise your position/proposition; your central idea regarding the question/problem (this might be in the conclusion)
- Find words that are accessible to both specialists and non-specialists, relevant to a multi-disciplinary audience, clinical & non-clinical.