

(Model Single Page Abstract Format)

Title (Times new roman, font size 14)

Presenter 1: (Times new roman, font size 10)

Presenter2, (Times new roman, font size 10)

Presenting Author1 :(Times new roman, font size 10)

Author2: (Times new roman, font size 10)

Department, Organisation, Address, City, Country (Italic, Times new roman, font size 10)

*Corresponding presenter E-mail: (Times new roman, font size 10) (only one)

ABSTRACT :

BACKGROUND (approx 70 words, Times New Roman, 9pt)

Also called “Introduction”, this section describes the study’s relation to past research, rationale, and prepares for the aim. The Background starts with a general context and then leads towards the actual (clinical/technical/educational/...) problem that the study addresses. Also cite relevant previous works [#] (from one’s own or from others) to further direct the reasoning towards the aim. This section is used by reviewers to assess “relevance”.

AIM (approx. 30 words, Times New Roman, 9pt)

The aim (or: purpose; or: objective; or: research question) is a concise statement of the goal, phrased in a precise way, that was targeted by this study.

METHOD (approx 130 words, Times New Roman, 9pt)

The method refers to how the study is designed and executed, by describing all the steps and selections that were made to fulfill the study’s aim and to allow the reader to critically appraise the results. For most clinical studies, this includes participant selection criteria, agenda for each person who took part, measurements and interventions that were performed; how the data was processed into the concepts mentioned in the aim, and statistical evaluation. For non-clinical studies, the structure is less straightforward but relevant details must be provided, especially if the method is (technological) innovative.

RESULTS (approx 130 words, or less if you paste an image or insert a table, Times New Roman, 9pt)

This section describes the actual results of your study. The main result should be presented in a manner that fits the way the aim of the study was phrased. It is encouraged to visualize the main results using a figure. Also, a table might be a concise way to present structured data. To ensure readability for figures and tables, please consider minimizing amount of information included, avoid small font sizes, and no colours. Preferably, describe your results in numbers and add statistical significance (p-values) if appropriate.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION (approx 90, Times New Roman, 9pt)

While the result sections presents focussed outcomes, the discussion provides interpretation of the results. Discussion relevant questions can include: “are there important study limitations?”, “do the results confirm or conflict with previous results?”, “are the result generalizable?” After all relevant considerations, a final **conclusion** must be written. This conclusion should relate to the aim and not overstretch the importance of the results.

REFERENCES (optional, Times New Roman, 9pt):

This is optional, but necessary if you build on previous work. Very short style is common in abstracts, meaning:

1. First author’s name; year and abbreviated journal only
2. ...

Maximum 5 Figures allowed in the abstract

Example:

LOW COST MODIFIED SPRING LOADED SYMES FOOT FOR A SYMES PROSTHESIS

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Presenter2: N/A

Author1 : Aratatan Patra

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ABSTRACT

Background/Introduction:

The Prosthesis for the Syme's amputation are typically limited with low-profile prosthetic feet due to less ground clearance. Most of the clinical settings in India wooden foot or modified customized prosthetic foot is used for the Syme's prostheses due to cost factor as a result functional benefits provided by the long residual limb are mitigated. So an attempt has been made to develop an affordable Syme's foot with functional benefit.

Aims

To develop a low cost Spring Loaded Symes Foot for a Symes Prosthesis to improve motion and energy storage compared to traditional foot options.

Methods

The Spring Loaded Symes Foot design attached with a foot plate and incorporated a spring in anterior parts of foot which allow easy propulsion. The forefoot portion incorporating an attachment section, a curvilinear ankle section, an arch section and a toe section. The foot further includes a heel portion secured to the forefoot portion.

Result

Being light in weight, it may not take much energy consumption, besides it may provides smooth roll over and increased longevity. It may also provides more comfort as compared to wooden made symes foot.

Discussion & Conclusion

It is important for the Prosthetist to understand the use of the cantilever spring loaded foot that has so much advantages for a Syme's amputee.

KEYWORDS:- Low cost, Cantilever Spring loaded symes foot, p&o field, light weight

Reference :

1. Nelson, Robert A., Fabrication of a closed Syme's prosthesis, Interclinic Information, Bulletin, Volume 14, No. 5, May, 1975.
2. Phelps, Marcus E. and James W. Stanford, Fabricating an expandable inner-socket prosthesis. Interclinics Information Bulletin, Oct. 1971.