

Building a Framework to Guide Residents through Scholarly Activities

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Conception & Collection

- Build a platform that brings the items and details needed for residents to complete their ACGME required scholarly activity.
- Meet with residency educational/research coordinators to discuss what was needed for their programs.
 - Expand language to be inclusive of faculty.
- Research and collection of materials.
- Meetings with the IRB Director, Interprofessional Education, and Translational Research Institute.



Building

- Use of LibGuides software
- 3 Sections:
 - Presentation
 - Publication
 - Research
- Break down each topic into easy to follow steps and with all the information needed to finish.
- <https://libguides.uams.edu/scholarlyactivityguide>

The screenshot shows a web page titled "Research and Scholarly Activity Guide". At the top right, there are two search boxes: "Search this Guide" and "Search Web Pages". Below the title is a subtitle: "A guide to assist residents, junior faculty, and students in completing projects from presenting to publishing and assist in the research process." On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with four items: "Home", "Present", "Publish", and "Research". The main content area has a red header with the word "Welcome". Below this, there is a paragraph of text: "Welcome to the Research and Project Center. While this guide is oriented primarily to residents in the completion of their scholarly projects, it may equally be used by junior faculty or students looking for some tips on any of the topics presented. You can use the listing on the left-hand side of the pages to navigate through this guide or click directly to a topic below:". To the left of this text is a photo of a woman, Lindsay Blake, with the caption "Clinical Services Librarian" above her and "Lindsay Blake" below her. To the right of the photo is a bulleted list of topics: "Present - papers, posters, noon conference, grand rounds, etc.", "Publish - case report or series, review article, systematic review, etc.", and "Research - literature searching, grants, IRB, etc.". Below the list, there is a paragraph: "Medical Education Scholarship requires a few general steps, no matter what you do, or if you are a student, resident or faculty member. See the suggested reading at bottom." and a bulleted list: "Clear Goals" and "Adequate preparation, to include understanding prior scholarship".

Marketing

Introduced at:

- **Education Sessions:**
 - Radiology
 - Ophthalmology
 - Internal Medicine
 - Pain Management and Rehabilitation
 - Family Medicine
- **Introduction to Residency Directors at monthly meeting – Sept. 20th**
- **Introduction to Residency Coordinators monthly meeting – Oct 2nd**
- **Regular frame on library plasma screen marketing loop**



Example – Poster Presentation

Poster Presentations

Getting Started

Poster submissions are an excellent way to begin presenting at conferences. While posters require time to organize and incur publication costs, these are both minimal. Posters enable residents to practice their presentation skills with individuals or small groups that have questions during poster times. The steps for developing a conference poster are outlined below.



Applying to Conferences

Poster Templates

Designing Your Poster

Poster Design Services

Printing Your Poster

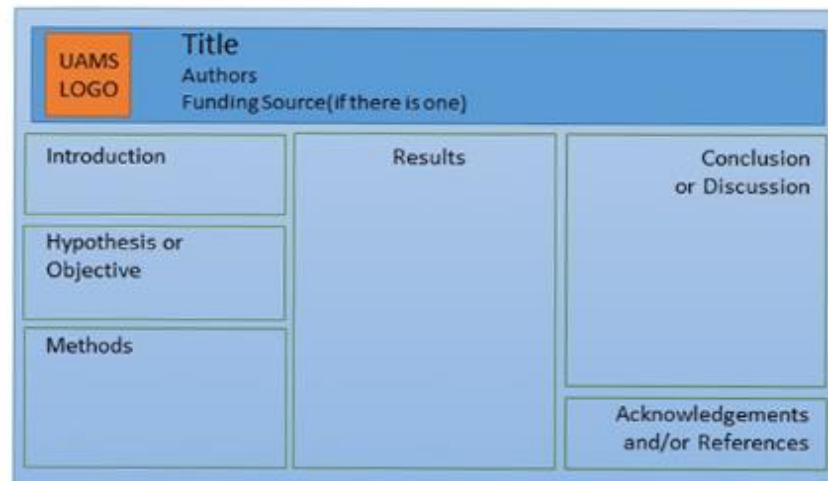
Example – Poster Presentation

Designing Your Poster

The next step is designing your poster. With your chosen template from above, this is something that can be done in the weeks before your conference. Just be sure to leave enough time for others to proofread your poster, for edits/correction to be made, and for printing of final draft of poster.

Designing a Poster

- Start at the top with your institutional logo, title, author names and funding source, if applicable. The title should be large enough to be read from 10 feet away. Depending on your poster size, you will want to use 36-48 point font size for your title and 24 point font for author name.
- Lay out the sections of your abstract



Example – Case Report

Home

Present

Publish

Literature Searching

Case Report

Research Article

Review Article

Systematic Review

Getting Ready to

Submit an Article

Research

Writing a Case Report

A case report is one of the easiest pieces of literature to write. Unfortunately, it may be one of the most difficult pieces to get published. Many journals no longer accept case reports leaving clinicians to turn to journals specifically created to publish case reports. These journals frequently publish on an open access model, meaning that authors must pay to have their work published.

However, case reports can present a great opportunity to hone clinical writing skills and the work can be used in posters and presentations at conferences, even if not published.

A case report discusses the management of one or more patients with unusual medical conditions or in



Case Report

- Literature Search
- Authorship guidelines
- Patient permission
- Sections

Basic steps to writing a case report are outlined below:

- Any unusual case should first elicit a literature search. The amount of literature found will give you a good idea as to the value of the item as a case report.
- Check with the other residents working with the same patient, including those on different services, and attending clinicians. Most journals will require an attending physician be included on the paper. Case reports frequently limit the number of authors, so you may need to discuss who will write up and try to publish the case.
- Most published or presented case reports now require proof of patient permission to publish. If you come across something interesting, get a signed statement of permission to use the information from the patient while you are still seeing them. Either way respect patient's wishes on whether or not they want their case published.
- Components of a case report: one concisely worded page limited to 1,000 to 1,500 words. Check the journal-specific publishing guidelines for detailed information.

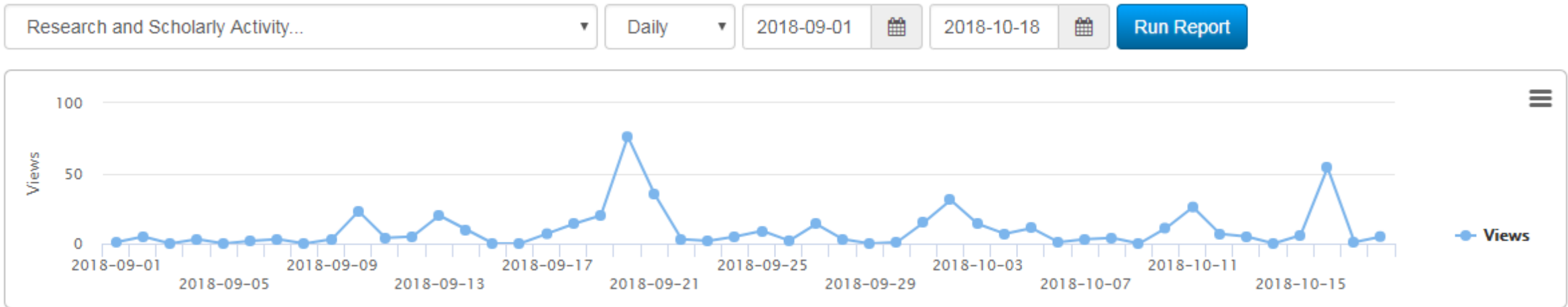


Case reports have five possible sections:

- Title - Be descriptive, but concise.
- Abstract - Not always required. If required, abstract would be 100 word summary of the case to include the clinical question or diagnostic problem followed by why it is important and the outcome.
- Introduction: State objective and incorporate literature review.

Results

Guide Tracking - Total Views



1 guides, 471 views, 48 days

Export All Records

Results continued...

In the past two months the guide has been live:

- **Presentation – 79**
 - **Poster Presentations - 43**
- **Publication – 63**
 - **Case Report – 46**
 - **Systematic Review – 16**
 - **Review - 12**
- **Research – 47**
 - **Quality Improvement - 20**
- **Literature Searching - 39**



Questions?

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