

Protocol blueprint

- Student details
- Research Title (No limit)
- AV Title (No limit)
- Introduction (300 - 400 words)
- Aims and objectives (100 - 150 words)
- Methodology (600 - 800 words)
- Results (400 - 800 words)
- Analysis/ Discussion (300 – 400 words)
- Conclusion (50 words)
- References (Vancouver style, Font family - Times New Roman)

The above word limit for sections is only an approximate guide. The overall word limit of abstract should not exceed beyond 2600 words.

Font size - Title: 28, Headings: 18, Content: 15

Title:

Two titles should be written

1. Research title: It should make the central objectives and variables of the study clear to the reviewer(s). Should contain type of study, the population and area of study.
 - Example: Cross-sectional Study To Assess Factors Affecting Pre-hospital trauma management of Road Traffic Accidents in Laypeople and Ambulance workers of Hyderabad
2. AV title: - Short, Accurate, Creative and concise
 - Example : A step back is THE step forward

Introduction:

Introduction is an initial pitch of the idea. It sets the scene and puts the research in context so that the reviewer may understand and appreciate the objectives. It should convey the rationale behind the study, what necessitates the study- the relevance and significance, your passion for the topic and defend the topic. Some questions that can be used to assess the significance of the study are:

- a. What is your domain of inquiry?
- b. What do we already know about the topic?
- c. Why this topic? **How is it relevant in the current scenario?**
- d. What has not been answered adequately in previous research and practice? Are there any controversies related to the topic that have not been addressed?
- e. How will this research add to knowledge, practice and policy in this area?

It Should contain 300-400 words. The discussion should be supported with appropriate references. **Avoid including any quotes or questions.**

Aim :

Aim of the study describes the object of interest you want to elicit from this study

Example : To determine reasons behind underdiagnosis of ADHD and the impact it had on affected individuals

Objectives:

- 1-3 objectives must be specified, it should give a clear notion of what is expected to be obtained from the study - what is to be described, determined, identified, compared and confirmed.
- Objectives should be specific , to the point and achievable.

Example:

1. To assess prevalence of awareness and misconceptions regarding ADHD among parents, teachers and Anganwadi workers
2. To assess impact of missed diagnosis on quality of life among late diagnosed ADHD individuals.

Methodology:

Describe all the procedures that will be used to achieve the objectives. It includes:

1. Type of study (observational/ experimental)
2. Study design (cross-sectional, case-control, etc)
3. Area of study
4. Study population
5. Sample size (Mention the prevalence used to calculate sample size along with in text citation of the source article.)
6. Selection criteria (inclusion and exclusion criteria)
7. Data Collection procedures and instruments used – Questionnaires and scales used must be valid and relevant to the study. Pre-designed questionnaires must be pre-tested before survey.
8. Plan of analysis, statistical tools being used
9. Ethical considerations with all required forms

Ethical considerations refer to the protection of the participants' rights (right to self-determination, right to privacy, right to autonomy and confidentiality, right to fair treatment and right to protection from discomfort and harm), obtaining informed consent and the institutional review process (ethical approval). The researcher needs to provide adequate information on each of these aspects. Informed consent needs to be obtained from the participants as well as the research site and the relevant authorities.

Results

The result percentages, software used for analysis and the scales should be discussed.

Results of the study must be shown with proper graphs, diagrams and table.

Mention key results with reference to study objectives

Example - The participants were enquired about their level of knowledge, 243(79.9%) had no knowledge, 50(16.4%) had some knowledge and 11(3.6%) were very knowledgeable about palliative care. The majority of the family members with knowledge of palliative care were either medical practitioners or had a friend or relative who was receiving it.

Analysis/Discussion :

Give a cautious interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.

Example – The findings of the study show that only 3.6% of family members of the terminally ill patients were aware about palliative care in comparison to study done in Ernakulam district of Kerala 13.4% of people had heard about palliative care.(8)

The majority of family members who were aware of palliative care were either medical professionals (10.2%), had a friend or family member who was getting it, or had been briefed by the doctor(7.5%). These findings underlines the significance of health professionals and social media platforms in raising community knowledge of palliative care.

Conclusion:

The gist of your abstract, implications of your research ,the impact created through your idea or topic, the correlation of the results with your hypothesis, the limitations of your research if any should be elaborately written.

References:

Provide appropriate references in Vancouver style only from recently published journals/ literature supporting the proposed research. Do not quote websites or newspaper articles.

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Questionnaire and Ethical committee approval letter should be sent separately. Not included in the abstract.