



Scientific
Society of
Hellenic
Medical
Students

30th Scientific SCHMS Congress of Hellenic Medical Students



24th - 26th
May 2024
Heraklion, Crete
Greece

18th
International Forum
for Medical Students
and Junior Doctors

28th
Medical
Olympics

Cultural Conference
Center of Heraklion

www.30esfie.gr

Paper Presentations Guide

Welcome Letter

With great joy we invite you to the 30th Scientific Conference of Hellenic Medical Students & 18th International Forum of Medical Students and Young Doctors, which this year will be held on the 24-26th of May 2024 at the Culture Conference Centre of Heraklion Crete.

The Scientific Conference of Hellenic Medical Students (SCHMS) is the most important organization of the Scientific Society of Hellenic Medical Students (SSHMS) with the participation of more the 1800 students from all the medical schools of Greece and from non-medical but parallel departments, as well as professors from all over the country.

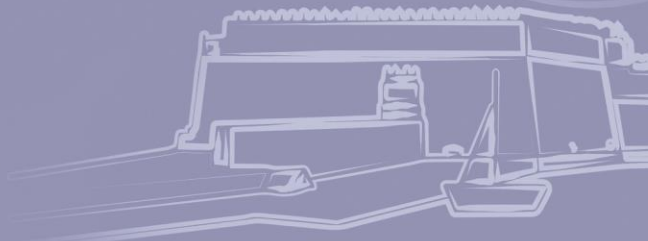
The Scientific Conference of Hellenic Medical Students is a multiple aspects event, a celebration of scientific knowledge and of the student world. Especially this year, after 13 years, the Crete branch is taking over from an extremely successful SCHMS by the Alexandroupolis branch, and our excitement is even greater since we celebrate with it the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Medical School of the University of Crete.

Our main goal is to successfully complete, to the best of our ability, an optimal result since the previous SCHMS have set the bar quite high. Our team will work to meet the multiple requirements of the 30th SCHMS & the 18th international forum, thus contributing to the investigation of the topic, aiming for cooperation with distinguished scientists from abroad but also with groups of students from medical schools and other schools of health sciences in Greece and abroad. It is worth pointing out that we will emphasize on the workshops which are an essential part of the conference as well as the Medical Olympics, while we could not exclude the live surgeries from the scientific program.

Therefore, we will all give our best so that the 30th SCHMS & 18th International Forum will be a unique three-day exchange of thoughts, reflections and broadening of intellectual horizons.

We look forward to see you at the greatest celebration of medical knowledge, in Heraklion on the 24-26th of May 2024!

Yours sincerely,
On behalf of the organization committee of the 30th SCHMS,
Vasiliki Giorgalla,
Sixth year medical student, Medical School of Crete,
President of the Organizing Committee of the 30th SCHM.



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1. Basic information and presentation topics

What are Paper presentations?

Paper presentations are official, structured and systematic submissions presented in the 29th SCHMS. Contrary to Round Tables, students present a certain aspect of a scientific topic which have personally selected and they may also select and contact the scientific supervisor(s).

The supervisor of every paper presentation may be either a Professor, or an academic fellow at the Medical Faculty or at another Health Science Department, or a MSC student, a PhD candidate, a resident or an intern doctor.

Categories of Paper presentations

Paper presentations are distinguished in Oral presentations and Poster presentations (e-posters).

➤ Oral presentations

Oral presentations are short presentations lasting about 8 minutes. The writing team may consist of one or more people; however, the paper has to be presented by one single speaker.

➤ Poster presentations (e-posters)

Poster presentations (e-posters) are constantly exhibited on screens at the conference area. Moreover, a specific time period is defined for every e-poster, during which the authors may present their work to the attendants and discuss.

- Recommended e-Poster Dimensions: 121.9 cm by 63.5 cm , 1920 x 1000 pixels
- Number of pages: one (1)
- Orientation: Horizontal
- Make sure the text contrasts with the background for better clarity
- If you import images, prefer .jpeg or .png format.
- Do not use effects or video

Differences between oral presentations and e-posters:

Oral presentations papers are presented to the audience in the form of short presentations lasting about 8 minutes. The writing team may consist of one or more people; however, the paper is strictly presented by one speaker.

E-posters will be posted at the conference area, where it will be possible for the authors to present their work to the other participants through a personal and direct audience approach.

The initial steps, however, such as literature search and abstract composition, remain the same; essentially, the e-posters are a condensed version of the oral presentations.

In both cases, an abstract of the paper presentation is submitted in Greek or in English based on the instructions given on page 18.

How to choose the presentation method

During the submission process, students have the option of choosing the way in which they wish to present their paper, however the Organizing Committee reserves the right to change this way, based on criteria established by the Scientific Committee. Students will be informed by the Organizing Committee whether their paper has been accepted or not **by 27th of March 2024**. If you do not receive a response by the above date, please contact the secretariat at tel.: 0030 210 98 80 032. The writing and presentation can be either in Greek or in English.

Presentation topics

The presentation topic is selected by the writing team, in cooperation with the scientific supervisor, and should be part of the following topics:

- Vascular Surgery
- Dermatology and Venereology
- Sports Medicine
- Public Health and Policy
- Hematology
- Educational (Medical and Paramedic)
- Blood Donation and Transfusions
- Endocrinology
- Anatomy
- Intensive Treatment
- X-Ray diagnostics
- Interventional Radiology
- Radiotherapy-Oncology
- Epidemiology
- Anesthesiology
- Embryology & Teratology
- Immunology
- Hepatology
- Bioethics and Medical Ethics
- Medical Biopathology (Microbiology)
- Biomedical Technology
- Occupational medicine
- Biology
- Medical Physics
- Biostatistics
- Medical Law
- Bioinformatics
- Forensic and Toxicology
- Biochemistry
- Histology
- Gastroenterology
- History of Medicine
- Genetics and Molecular Biology
- Cardiology
- Genetic Medicine
- Cardiac Surgery
- General Medicine
- Social Medicine
- General Surgery
- Cellular Medicine
- Maxillofacial Surgery
- Infectious diseases

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SCHMS

Cultural Conference Center of Heraklion

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18th International Forum for Medical Students and Junior Doctors

28th Medical Olympics



Scientific Society of Hellenic Medical Students

24th - 26th May 2024

Heraklion, Crete Greece

- Dietetics and Clinical Nutrition
- Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Transplants
- Nuclear Medicine
- Neuroradiology
- Rheumatology
- Neuroscience
- Telemedicine and applications
- Neurology
- Traumatology
- Neurosurgery
- Health services
- Nephrology
- Pharmacology and
- Therapeutics
- Nursing
- Physiology
- Oncology
- Physical Medicine and
- Rehabilitation
- Dentistry, Dentotechnology and related sciences
- Orthopedics
- Endocrine Gland Surgery
- Urology
- Breast Surgery
- Ophthalmology
- Pediatric Surgery
- Pathology
- Surgical Oncology
- Pathological Anatomy
- Psychiatry
- Pathological Physiology
- Psychology
- Pediatrics
- Otolaryngology
- Child psychiatry
- Thoracic surgery
- Environment and Health
- Perinatal Medicine & Neonatology
- Plastic Surgery
- Pulmonology-Tuberculosis
- Preventive Medicine

During the submission, you should choose up to **three of the above** topics that best describes your paper.

2. Project Types

Every paper can be constructed in several ways. In this section, you will find information about the different types of papers, from which you can choose and construct your own; whether it is oral or e-poster presentation.

A) Observational studies:

Cohort studies:

They are prospective studies in which all people in the population under investigation, who do not manifest the outcome, are classified in categories according to whether they have been exposed to a factor (e.g. smoking) at the beginning of the period. The categorization can be dichotomous (e.g., exposed / not) or it can include several categories (e.g., not / more / less exposed). Subjects are then observed for a specified period of time and all new cases of the studied outcome (e.g., bladder cancer) that occur during this period are recorded. The Incidence and relative risk are calculated.

They are suitable for studying many exposure factors and outcomes and provide information on the cause-effect time sequence. On the contrary, they are not suitable for rare diseases. Also, in short-term studies it is possible not to detect some cases that are in a latent period.

There are also retrospective cohort studies, which start after the manifestation of the outcome.

Case-control studies:

The selection of the control group must be simulated with the case/patient group, so that both groups can have the same "a priori" probability of exposure to the causal factor that we are examining.

They are the most suitable for the study of rare diseases. However, they do not provide information on the incidence and the chances of systematic errors, particularly revocation errors, are more.

Cross-sectional studies:

In a contemporary study, the exposure and the disease are measured simultaneously in the population. For example, in a study where the relationship between smoking and coronary heart disease is studied, the participants' smoking habit is recorded once, only at the specific point of time that data was collected (and not any previous time).

Contemporary studies provide a first idea for further investigation of a causal case, and their research objectives are usually diseases with a long physical process and long latent period. They can lead to valid conclusions mainly when the identifier/report (e.g., the gender) does not only change but also precedes chronically the outcome (e.g., lung cancer).

Their advantages are their low cost and their convenience to be carried out, while their disadvantages are the systematic error of duration (as the prevalence is proportional to the disease's duration) and the inability to conclude of the time sequence between the exposure and the disease, provided that the exposure changes during time.

B) Experimental studies:

Randomized Controlled Trials - RCT:

In these studies, a patient is randomized between two strands: treatment/intervention or control/placebo. Then, the participants are being observed and the collected data is analyzed based on a strictly preordained plan.

Usually, a blind way of conduct is selected, in which the participants and/or the therapists are unaware of its therapeutic intervention's distribution, so we refer to single- or double-blind studies, correspondingly.

They are the most reliable epidemiological studies, which ensure the greatest possible neutralization of confounders, although they are not always possible due, mostly, to ethical issues. Other types of studies:

C) Other types of studies:

Case study/Case series:

This is a research method that allows the multidisciplinary examination of a phenomenon. Such a study focuses on a single person, in a small group of people or in one (case study) or more (case series) occasional simple events.

More specifically, case series refer to sets of patients' studies, who were treated the same way, without a control group.

They usually refer to cases that are either unusual or have not been described before. The case studies are categorized to investigatory, explanatory and descriptive.

An advantage is that the examination of the data is being usually done in the context of their use, namely in the situation where the activity takes place.

On the contrary, their disadvantage is the fact that they provide a minimal basis for scientific generalization.

Systematic Review/Meta-analysis:

They are studies that summarize the results of more than one primary studies. RCT reviews as well as other epidemiological studies contribute not only to the clarification of issues where uncertainty exists, but also to the revelation of areas where research may be incomplete.

A systematic review is based on the identification, selection, evaluation and summary of primary studies which are dealing with focused clinical questions using methods that reduce the possibility of systematic errors. Its fundamental elements are the formulation of the research question, the definition of entry criteria, the bibliography research and the evaluation of the methodological quality of primary work.

Meta-analysis is a statistical methodology that aims to quantitative data synthesis and results (e.g., risk ratio, odds ratio) of various studies that however examine the same outcome. It is actually the quantification of the data of a systematic review, so they often take place simultaneously.

The aim of meta-analysis is to improve the validity of the studies, the evaluation and/or explanation of the possible results' heterogeneity, but also the disclosure and correction of any possible systematic errors.

Main advantages of those methods are the clarification of issues or areas where uncertainty exists, as well as and their use as an alternative option against expensive clinical trials which require a large number of patients, while reducing the possibility of false negative results.

3. Finding bibliography

Literature search is a basic step towards the preparation of a paper. Digital sources give access to information for every kind of scientific preparation. Some helpful databases are: NLM, MEDLINE, CENTRAL, EMBASE, SCOPUS, PubMed.

The US National Library of Medicine (NLM)

It is the largest library in the world and includes bibliographic resources dating from 1879 up to nowadays. It is a particularly useful tool which provides free knowledge to students, researchers and health professionals.

MEDLINE

It is the main database of the American National Library. It includes abstracts of articles and full articles. It is accessible via PubMed.

CENTRAL (Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials)

This is a database that includes databases of systematic reviews (Cochrane Reviews) as well as databases of clinical trials and randomized clinical trials (CENTRAL - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials). It usually contains summaries of articles rather than full articles.

EMBASE

This database includes more European journals and more research into pharmaceutical interventions than MEDLINE.

SCOPUS

Scopus, created by Elsevier, is the largest peer-reviewed database of abstracts and literature such as scientific journals, books and conference papers.

PubMed

Research in PubMed is similar to using a simple online search engine. It consists of a wide range of articles and information from books and journals, while also offering access to MEDLINE. It was created and maintained by NCBI. Full text links are also provided.

- How can I search in PubMed?

The search in PubMed simulates the use of a search engine, except that a specific MeSH (Medical Subject Heading) vocabulary is used. It is a set of words related to each other and to the search term. Let's start browsing PubMed.

1. Start with a clear research question.
2. Use the appropriate filters on the left side of the screen, e.g., article type, text availability, publication year and the type of studied species
3. Select the type of search that suits you. Advanced search is useful for more complex search. Use logical operators such as AND, OR and NOT to avoid logical errors. Sort by best match, use keywords and check how up-to-date articles are.

4. Abstract composition

The abstract constitutes a dense, concise and comprehensible summary of the paper, where the purposes and the results of the research are briefly mentioned. The aim of the abstract is to demonstrate the main subject of the research and its conclusions to the readers. It will form the readers' first impression of the paper, so it must be correctly structured and carefully written.

The Organization Committee of the Congress will review all the abstracts, evaluate them according to their topics, and validate their scientific credibility as well as their creativity. The Committee will eventually define which papers are ideal to be presented at the Congress as well as the way they will be presented (either as Oral or e-Poster Presentations).

The abstract should not exceed the limit of 300 words.

The structure of the abstract is specific and it consists of:

Title

The title should be short, interesting and it should describe the purpose and the content of the paper.

Introduction / Background

The introduction usually consists of one or two sentences that briefly describe the practical or theoretical question addressed by the research, as well as the purpose of the paper. The introduction mentions what is already known from the literature which is related to the field of the paper as well as the objective that will be investigated.

Methods / Data

The methods include a description of all the procedures that were for the research and in particular the data collection process, which contributed to the outcome of the paper. The description should be concise while details of the procedure are omitted. In case of primary (clinical or laboratory) research it is necessary to indicate its quantitative and qualitative analysis of the sample, equipment and materials used, type of study, the duration of the study, the number of participants, the interventions carried out.

If it is a bibliographic review, the selection criteria of the publications, the study period of the references as well as the data processing procedures should be mentioned.

Results

The results are usually the most extensive part of the abstract, summarizing the most important findings that will allow the reader to understand the conclusions of the paper.

Summary / Discussion

Finally, the summary mentions the main conclusions of the research, which answer the clinical question of the paper. At the end of the abstract, the reader should be able to comprehend the key points that have been proven or supported by the research.

Also, at this point in the abstract, suggestions for future research may be included.

Tips

- Remember that the summary should be comprehensible by someone without extensive prior knowledge of the subject.
- Make sure there is a logical and coherent flow in your text.
- Optionally you can include keywords to facilitate recognition of the key points of the abstract.
- Do not use references in the summary text; include all the bibliography used in the relevant field of the submission form.
- Avoid abbreviations or if necessary, the whole word or phrase should be preceded.
- Check the text for grammatical, punctuation and spelling errors.
- Check the abstract several times before submitting, because after submission no change will be accepted. The Supervisor should check the abstract before submission.
- Submit your article abstract on time, avoid the stress of submitting a few minutes before the end of the deadline, as technical problems may occur.

5. Bibliographic references

The citation of bibliography is a necessary element of every academic project. Even though this seems to be a typical procedure, it is important to be done properly because it provides validity to the project.

A number of various referencing styles has been developed worldwide which basically provide the same information (author's name, title, publication etc.), but each of them has different requirements. The most popular of those are the MLA references and the Vancouver System.

The appropriate referencing style is defined by the Editorial Team of the Journal or by the Scientific and Organizing Committee of the congress. For the 30th SCHMS submissions, the Vancouver System is mainly used which is explained below.

The list of bibliographic references is cited at the end of every scientific paper. The references are written in order of appearance in the paper and not alphabetically. Images as well as tables should be included. The numbering must be done in the Arabic numeral system (1, 2, 3...). Please note that if a reference is used more than once, the same number should be used. Examples of bibliographic references are given below.

A. Papers from Journals

Printed papers

The first 6 authors of the scientific article are indicated and if more authors are involved, they are indicated as et al. Furthermore, the title of the article, the title of the Journal, the publishing date, the volume and the page numbers used must be indicated.

Author A, Author B, Author C. Title of Article. Abbreviated title of journal. Date of publication YYYY Month DD; volume number (issue number): page numbers.

Example: Russell FD, Coppell AL, Davenport AP. In vitro enzymatic processing of radiolabeled big ET1 in human kidney as a food ingredient. *Biochem Pharmacol* 1998;55(5):697-701.

Online publications

Compared to the printed papers, digital papers differ in the following feature; after the date of publication, the date of the reference must be indicated as well as the DOI (persistent interoperable identifier).

Author A, Author B. Title of article. Abbreviated title of Journal [Internet]. Date of publication YYYY MM [cited YYYY Mon DD]; volume number (issue number): page numbers. Available from: URL

Example: Bastianelli S, Orr KM, Kelly K. Nonprescription naloxone: pros and cons. J Am Pharm Assoc [Internet]. 2014 Jul-Aug [cited 2019 Jan 5]; 54(4):328-9. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1544319115302004> DOI:10.1331/JAPhA.2014.14048

B. Books - Book chapters

The author's last names have to be mentioned as well as the initial letters of their first names in order of appearance on the textbook, separated by a comma and a gap. The first letter of the book's/chapter's title has to be written in capital letter along with any other words that should be written in capital letters (people's names, places, etc.). For the books' chapters used, you have to cite the page numbers e.g. p.15-25 or p.120-8 if possible. For books which are available online, the DOI has to be mentioned.

Printed Textbook

Author A. Title of book. # edition [if not first]. Place of Publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Pagination.

Example: Lodish H, Baltimore D, Berk A, Zipursky SL, Matsudaira P, Darnell J. Molecular cell biology. 3rd ed. New York: Scientific American; 1995. p. 541.

Digital Textbook

Author A. Title of web page [Internet]. Place of Publication: Sponsor of Website/Publisher; Year published [cited YYYY Mon DD]. Number of pages. Available from: URL DOI: (if available)

Example: Ettinger S. Nutritional pathophysiology of obesity and its comorbidities: a case-study approach [Internet]. Amsterdam: Academic Press; 2017 [cited 2019 Aug 20]. 334 p. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9780128030134> doi: 10.1016/C2014-0-04074-9

Chapter of Printed Book

Author A, Author B. Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Chapter title; p. [page numbers of chapter].

Example: Speroff L, Fritz MA. Clinical gynecologic endocrinology and infertility. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; c2005. Chapter 29, Endometriosis; p. 1103-33.

Chapter of Digital Book

Author A, Author B. Title of the book [Internet]. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication. Chapter number, Chapter title; [cited YYYY Mon DD]. p. number. Available from: URL doi: (if available)

Example: Elisabetta B, Yassin G. Crash course: pharmacology [Internet]. 4th ed. Edinburgh (GB): Mosby Ltd; 2012. Chapter 5, Central nervous system; [cited 2019 Jan 7]. p. 69-98. Available from: <http://site.ebrary.com/lib/monash/reader.action?docID=10574606>

C. Online sources

The authors must be listed in the form and the sequence they are mentioned in the website. After the journal's title, comment on whether this is an article taken from the internet using the clause [internet]. The location of the publication is considered to be the city where the website that accommodates the paper is located. In case this information is not known, use the clause [place unknown]. Before using the URL, report the phrase: Available from:

Website-Internet

Title of the homepage [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher's name; Date or year of publication. Title of specific page/part; Date of publication of part [Date cited of part]; [location or pagination of part]. Available from: URL

Example: Australian Medical Association [Internet]. Barton ACT: AMA; c1995- 2012. Junior doctors and medical students call for urgent solution to medical training crisis; 2012 Oct 22 [cited 2012 Nov 5]; [about 3 screens]. Available from: <https://ama.com.au/media/juniordoctors-and-medical-studentscallurgentsolution-medical-trainin-crisis>

Image from the Internet

Author or organization. Title [Image on internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Date of publication [date cited YYYY Mon DD]. Available from: URL

Example: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles on face. [Image on internet]. 2011 [updated 2011 Jan 10; cited 2019 Nov 6]. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/shingles/about/photos.html>

6. Abstract submission guidelines

In order to submit your presentation for evaluation for presentation at the 30th SCHMS you should fill in the corresponding form available on the official website of the Conference: www.30esfie.gr. Read the instructions that are accompanying the submission form carefully, as well as the Terms and Conditions (see Chapter "Terms and Conditions" of the Guide). In case of non-compliance with these provisions your paper will be rejected and will have to be resubmitted.

Abstracts will be published directly reproduced from the original file, without further correction. All copyright issues that apply to publications also apply to abstracts.

The steps for submitting the form (Google form) are the following:

1. Please select the preferable language (Greek or English) of your presentation.
2. Register the authors' details, affiliations and their SCHMS registration codes as indicated in the instructions of the submitting form.
3. Enter the details of the Supervisor of the Presentation.
4. Enter the details of the contact person of the writing team.
5. Select the preferable presentation type - Oral Presentation / E-Poster; (see Chapter "Basic Information and Presentation Topics" of the present guide)
6. Enter the project type (see Chapter "Project Types") and select 3 suitable Presentation topics (see Chapter "Basic Information and Presentation Topics").
7. Enter the presentation's title and abstract (in Greek or English). We remind you again that the abstract **should not exceed 300 words** and must be submitted as a Word (.doc) file, in **Calibri font** and **font size 12**.
8. List the bibliographic references used, according to the Vancouver system (see chapter "Bibliographic references").
9. Optionally, submit your Paper Presentation for award (see chapter "Awarded projects")

7. Oral Presentations Guidelines

Below is some general information and tips about the presentation of your Oral Presentation during the congress. We hope you find them useful, especially if you present for the first time an Oral Presentation at SCHMS!

- Use Microsoft PowerPoint or a similar program for the presentation of your work. Your slides should be short, concise and comprehensible, preferably containing mainly images and diagrams instead of long texts.
- Try not to read the content of the slides during your presentation, but this does not mean that you should memorize it. Use bullet points as prompts in your slides, which will help you remember and describe the basic points of your paper.
- Remember that during the presentation of the Oral Presentation at the congress you will address mainly fellow students, several of them may be attending an earlier semester of medical school. Therefore, try to present your work in a simple and understandable way, always remaining scientifically accurate.
- Keep in mind that your Oral Presentation will be presented in the same session with other presentations of the same or relevant subjects. Therefore, try to keep the interest of your audience undiminished and give an exclusive figure to your work so that it remains in the memory of the audience.
- The time available for the presentation of your Oral Presentation is strictly 8 minutes. Therefore, organize your speech before the congress to ensure that it does not exceed the time limit, respecting at the same time the speakers who will present at the same session with you.
- Finally, rehearse your presentation several times before the congress, preferably in front of an audience, to eliminate as much as possible your stress during the presentation of your paper.

8. E-poster guidelines

E-posters are a condensed version of the oral presentations. The initial steps, however, such as searching the literature and writing the abstract, are the same. The difference lies in the form and structure of presentation. E-posters are posted on screens in the conference area and are presented by the authors at a specific time.

Each e-poster consists of a single slide which needs to include:

- The title of the e-poster and the author names and titles.
- The logos of the scientific institutions that have contributed to the supervision and writing of the paper and are thus mentioned in the e-poster.
- The abstract of your paper, as written in the submission form
- An introduction to your paper
- A brief text about the materials and methods you used
- Your results and conclusions
- Pictures, tables, diagrams that complete your research
- Your bibliography
- A thank you statement to the teachers and people who helped you create your paper presentation.

Notes

- ❖ Recommended e-Poster Dimensions: **121.9 cm x 63.5 cm, 1920 x 1000 pixels**. (To set the dimensions, in the PowerPoint application, in the Design tab, select Slide Size and then Custom Slide Size...)
- ❖ Number of pages: **one (1)**
- ❖ Orientation: Horizontal
- ❖ Make sure the text color and the background colors are contrasting for better definition
- ❖ If you include images, have them be. in the .jpeg or .png format
- ❖ Do not use special effects or videos

9. Awarded Projects

Each paper presentation, regardless of its type, may be submitted as a candidate for Project Awards. The papers submitted should touch upon an original topic, which surpasses the level of undergraduate studies and other simple paper presentations. Both the Oral Presentations and the e-posters may be submitted for Project Awards.

It is necessary to submit the full text in the language that it will be presented (English or Greek) for the evaluation of the award-winning projects, which will be performed by the Scientific Committee of the conference. The text submitted should be detailed and contain all parts of the project (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusions-Discussion). It should also contain the complete bibliography as well as relevant images and graphs, if necessary.

The evaluation of the shortlisted papers for the award will be carried out after the authors' details have been withheld, in order to ensure full decency in the process. After the evaluation of the written text by the Scientific Committee, the 7 best Paper Presentations for award will be presented at the same Session of the Conference (at a date and time to be announced) where the oral presentation of the papers will be evaluated. This year, 2 prizes will be awarded, the best Oral Presentation, the best e-poster, which will be determined by the evaluation of the Scientific Committee. More details on the paper awards will be announced later.

In order to submit a paper for an award at the 30th SCHMS, it is necessary to fill in the E-Poster & Oral Presentations' Submission Form, which you will find on the official conference website: www.30esfie.gr. After filling in the relevant fields with the details of the author team and the Supervisor, as well as after submitting the text of the abstract and the bibliography used, you should select the relevant field for submitting papers for award. You will then be taken to the corresponding page where you will be able to submit **the full text of your paper**.

10. Terms and conditions

Compliance with the following Terms & Conditions is required to present a Paper Presentation during the 30th SCHMS and the 18th International Forum. In case of non-compliance with these, the Organizing Committee has the right not to accept the presentation and not to include it in the scientific program of the conference.

1. Regardless of the number of authors the writing team consists of, there can be only one presenter.
2. All authors participating in each paper, including the presenter, must have completed their registered at the conference for the submission of the paper (excluding faculty members). In case the registration of all authors has not been completed, there will be a registration reminder update for the conference. If, despite the reminder, authors continue not to register, the submission will not be accepted.
3. The Supervisor of the Oral or e-Poster presentation should be a member of a Faculty of Medicine or another department of a School of Health Sciences, or a postgraduate student or a doctoral candidate, or a specialist doctor or an intern. The Supervisor of the Oral Presentation has honorary free entry to the 30th SCHMS, as a member of the Scientific Committee providing valuable contribution at the congress. There can only be one or two supervisors at the most in each paper presentation.
4. The information entered in the Paper Presentation submission form is the final information that will be included in the scientific program. After the submission of the Paper Presentation no further changes will be accepted, except for specific occasions, after communication with the Contact Person of the writing team.
5. The submission period of the Paper Presentation is clearly defined and upon completion, no paper will be accepted. Those interested must have completed the Paper Presentation' submission form within the time period that has been announced.
6. The students responsible for communication must comply with the deadlines, which are announced by the Organizing Committee and respond promptly to the emails sent to them by the Organizing Committee of the conference. Any delay in communication is likely to lead to rejection of the Paper Presentation, in case there are unresolved issues regarding the paper.

7. The Organizing Committee reserves the right to decide the format of a Paper Presentation, in accordance with the relevant criteria established by the Scientific Committee. This means that, if deemed necessary, a paper may be presented as a Poster instead of Oral Presentation or vice versa and the authors must comply with the decision of the Organizing Committee.

8. It is not possible to change the presentation time, given the number of papers and presenters.

9. Regarding the Oral Presentations, the presenter should strictly comply with the time limit of 8 minutes for each presentation. If the given time is exceeded, the panel reserves the right to interrupt the speaker, in order to maintain the flow of the scientific program.

11. Communication

For any questions or clarifications regarding the preparation and the submission of the Paper Presentation or regarding this Guide, please do not hesitate to contact the Working Team of the 30th SCHMS at: esfie30program@gmail.com

In addition, to keep up to date with everything related to the 30th SCHMS & the 18th International Forum, you can follow us on social media:

Facebook:

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12. Bibliography

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