



General Guidelines on writing a Scientific Abstract 350 words or less

1. **Title and Author Information:**
 - Begin with a clear and concise title that reflects the main focus of your research.
 - Include author names and affiliations.
2. **Introduction or Background:**
 - Briefly introduce the research problem or question.
 - State the purpose or objective of your study.
3. **Methods:**
 - Describe your research design, methods (e.g., quantitative, qualitative, community-based participatory research, mixed-methods, etc.), and analytic approach taken (e.g., OLS regression, ANOVA, thematic analysis, etc.)
 - Include information on participants (e.g., number of participants, age and other demographic information, selection criteria, etc.), materials (e.g., study recruitment, intervention materials, etc.), and procedures.
4. **Results:**
 - Summarize key findings without interpretation.
 - Use quantitative/qualitative data to highlight significant outcomes.
5. **Discussion:**
 - Interpret your results and relate them to your research question or hypothesis.
 - Discuss the implications of your findings and their broader significance.
6. **Conclusion:**
 - Conclude with the main takeaway or contribution of your study.

Example Abstract on a Public Health Topic:

****Title:**** "Impact of Community-Based Interventions on Childhood Immunization Rates in Underserved Areas"

****Authors:**** [Your Name(s)], [Affiliation(s)]

****Background:****

Childhood immunization rates remain a critical public health concern in underserved communities. This study investigates the effectiveness of community-based interventions in improving immunization coverage among children.

****Methods:****

A randomized controlled trial was conducted in [X] underserved neighborhoods, involving [Y] participants. Interventions included community education sessions, mobile vaccination clinics, and outreach efforts. Data were collected through pre- and post-intervention surveys and analyzed using [statistical methods].

****Results:****

Immunization rates increased significantly in the intervention group ($p < 0.05$). Key factors influencing vaccine acceptance included increased community awareness and accessibility to vaccination services.

****Discussion:****

The findings underscore the effectiveness of community-based approaches in enhancing childhood immunization rates. Addressing barriers to access and raising awareness proved crucial in promoting vaccine uptake. This study contributes valuable insights for public health strategies aimed at reducing health disparities in underserved populations.