ENCA Guidance for reviewing abstracts

This is guidance for reviewing and scoring scientific abstracts. The points are shown for guidance, and we suggest that for each question, you give a score up to the maximum shown. The maximum total is 20 points.

Title

Does the title reflect the content of the abstract? This means you know what the paper is about from the title. 1 point

Introduction and Objectives

o Is the research question clear and understandable? This means you can see why the research is being carried out. 2 points

Is the scientific question 'sound'? This means it is a valid question, with a scientific application. 1 point

Is this an original research question?

2 points

This means it is new and is not a repeat of something done before.

Methods

o Are the methods appropriate for the study? 2 point This means the researchers have used the right approach to answer the study question.

1 point

o Are the number of participants appropriate? This means the number of people (or samples) in the study is enough to answer the question.

Is it clear how and where participants have been selected to avoid bias? 1 point This means that participants have been selected or grouped fairly, and the researchers have been clear how they have done this.

Where two groups are compared, are they a fair comparison? This means that any control or comparison group is described so you can see that they are a good control or comparison group. Note: Reduce score by 5 if a comparison group is used but is not appropriate for the study.

Results

For quantitative research, are the results statistically significant? 1 point If not, the findings are not scientifically robust. Note that if this is a study of just a few participants or samples, this does not apply.

o For qualitative research, is it clear that the researchers have tried to avoid bias? 1 point For example, have they used coding by two independent researchers.

1 point o Are the results clearly presented? This means you can see what the results are easily, without having to re-read the abstract.

o Are the overall results supported by the data analysis shown? 1 point This means you can tell how the study findings have been worked out.

Conclusions

o Are the conclusions based on the results? 1 point Conclusions and summaries should only be based on the study findings.

Are these conclusions important to the research, scientific or clinical community? 1 point This means the findings help build our overall knowledge.

Communication

 Are the terms in the abstract clearly defined? 1 point This means any unfamiliar terms and all acronyms or abbreviations are clearly explained.

Is the abstract clearly written and understandable? 1 point This means you can understand the abstract when first reading it, and do not need to reread or check details as you read through it.

Value

- Do these results represent a benefit to patients, either directly or indirectly?
 1 point
 This means these findings will be useful in future research, or to make a change in health policy. Will they be useful to improve clinical care?
- Is this a topic that conference attendees, patients or patient organisations are very interested in hearing about?
 This means that there is likely to be a lot of interest in these findings.

Fraud, or incomprehensible

If the abstract is incomprehensible (you cannot understand what they have done), is a copy of a study reported elsewhere, or appears to be fraudulent, you must give the minimum possible score and the abstract should be rejected. In all cases, add a comment to explain your decision.

Patient, Parent or Public Involvement

Consider patient, parent or public involvement. This should be included as a response when submitting the initial abstract (it is unlikely to be recorded in the abstract itself). Award points where the study design or delivery include patient or parent involvement.

1 point

This means patients or parents are mentioned in the abstract as having a role in the study.

Maximum possible score: 20 points

Divide by 4 to give a score out of 5 (for PReS, for example).

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