

# 如何構思研討會論文

# 摘要撰寫與海報製作

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大綱

為何要投稿研討會論文
如何選擇研究題材
如何構思你的研究
研討會論文基本架構
撰寫論文摘要可能遇到的困難
如何製作海報



# 為何要投稿研討會論文



 ✓ 投稿研討會海報論文的好處:可以在短時間內 向很多人發表研究結果
 ✓ 掌握當今潮流
 ✓ 與自己比較,做為提升、進步的參考



# 如何選擇研究主題

## ■將想研究的主題具體表達

多讀各期刊、文獻及報章雜誌,做為訂題的參考。

■研究者有興趣的

- ■值得花時間去研究的
- ■題目不能太大
- ■題目簡明響亮吸引人

■避免爭議性議題





# 研究題材來源

### ■管理需求

✔藥物使用評估(MUE)

✓品質管控

✔疾病控制情形

✔團隊服務滿意度

✓ .....

■周遭發生的事物

✓Case report

✔長照介入

✔現有工作遇到的困難點

✔新的報導、學術雜誌......

- ■個人興趣
   ✓工作相關資料分析
   ✓大數據分析
   ✓藥局業務整合
   ✓ Systematic review
   ✓ ......
- ■擁有的資源
   ✓診療資料
   ✓合作對象
   ✓政府公開資料
   ✓戒菸、長照、DM....

✓.....





# 如何構思你的研究

- "構思"就是把論文整體的思路預先想好(或者羅列出來),然後根 據所羅列的一點一點展開來。
- 讀者分析:心中有讀者,是誰要看?
- 確定研究問題(the research problems)或是研究主題(the theme)
   擬訂大綱:研究方向、蒐集資料的範疇、確定研究架構
- 圍繞著主題展開
- 力求結構完整統一





# 訂定研究題目注意事項

■對所選題目有相當程度之認識或準備

應具體確實,避免空泛、模稜兩可。

■題目範圍宜小:小題目可以專精、深入。

■具吸引力、創造力

■具有重要性、具影響力

■具實用性

■新穎的,別人未曾做過的





# 可能遇到的問題

■尋找共同研究者:找志同道合者、專家會議尋求共識 ■找尋參考資料全文:可尋求各大醫院同學、大藥廠同學..... ■統計分析方法:可尋求學校老師、公會專家學者 ■英文修訂:寫完英文初稿可尋求公會專家修訂

■時間緊迫:提前規劃、早一點收集資料





# 研討會論文基本架構

- Introduction 背景介紹:為何要做這個研究,將前人的發現 或引用文獻直接帶入研究主題,兩分鐘內能讓人讀完這個段 落。
- Method 研究方法:介紹研究之設計、方法與過程。可利用 <u>圖表</u>來說明複雜的儀器或實驗設計流程。
- Result 結果:呈現研究的結果。以圖表呈現,佐以文字解釋。最重要的段落!
- Discussion & Conclusions 討論或結論:結論必須回到假設來 討論研究結果,再提出可能的解釋,甚至是說明研究發現的 延伸意涵。



### Drug Utilization of Rabies Virus Vaccine in Outpatients in a Medical Center of Taiwan

Chen-Pei Hsin, Chih-Fang Chen, Man-Lih Yao, Wei-Ying Lee Department of Pharmacy, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

#### Background :

There were rabies-free status for several decades of Taiwan until July, 2013. The experience for proper handling rabies vaccines is lacked for new staff in years. This study compared the differences of rabies vaccination usages between the WHO guideline and medical center.

#### Methods :

This study retrospective analyzed the demographic data of patients who received rabies vaccination from July 2013 to January 2014. Collected data include the age, gender, racial group, medical visit department, visiting times, exposure status, vaccination dosage, etc.

#### Results :

The age and sex distribution, category of bites and animals involved in vaccine group is depicted in (Fig 1.&. Fig 2.). A total of 755 cases were included and 34% (257/755) cases were used for pre-exposure immunization. 81.7% clinical application fit the WHO guidelines. 54.1% cases were prescribed for pre-exposure immunization, like veterinarians  $\checkmark$  animal control specialists, etc... Self-protection issues were 36.5% and traveler 4.7%. Completed standard vaccinations were 46.6% cases.





The majority of cases with post-exposure prophylaxis were bitten by dogs (62.8%). Another animals included cats (18.2%)  $\cdot$  mice and rats (14.2%)  $\cdot$  squirrels (2.2%)  $\cdot$  ferret badgers (0.8%)  $\cdot$  monkeys (0.8%)  $\cdot$  miscellaneous (0.8%) and unknown (0.2%). Only 4 cases without fit the WHO guidelines because their bite wound were classified as level one. (Fig 1.) The exposure status and cost payment is involved in vaccine group is depicted in Fig 3.



WHO guideline suggested that patients may stop vaccinations if the offender animals did not have any symptoms of rabies for at least 10 days. It is reasonable that the guideline following rates of post-exposure patients (46.6%) were relative lower than pre-exposure prophylaxis use cases (81.7%). (Fig 4.)



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#### Conclusion :

This study presented that most cases fit the guideline for rabies vaccinations. There is not any evidence that present the vaccination cases were due to propagation effect.

Key word : Rabies virus vaccine, Drug utilization

#### Reference :

Burn out

1. Alfred DeMaria, Jr, MD. Martin S Hirsch, MD. Jennifer Mitty, MD, MPH. When to use rabies prophylaxis. Up-To-Date .Apr 2014 2. World Health Organization (WHO)Rabies. Updated July 2013. Available at: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en/

悪霊 イ



### Young Pharmacist's Involvement in **Taipei Pharmacists Association**

Ming-Sheng Hong<sup>1</sup>, Chi-Sheng Su<sup>1</sup>, Wei-Hua Chu<sup>1</sup>, Ching-Chuan Lin<sup>1</sup>, Wen-Ching Chang<sup>1</sup>, Dorian Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Chin-Shun Huang<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Taipei Pharmacists Association, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Correspondence: harrypotter7182@hotmail.com

#### Objectives

Young Pharmacists Committee (YPC) was established in Taipei Pharmacists Association since 2011. Diverse activities were held to attractive more young pharmacists to join in association and grow from off work time. The study aims to realize the young pharmacist' s involvement in Taipei Pharmacists Association and find out the correlation between held activities and participant's feedback.

#### Method

Total 8 different types of activities were held including baking, career lecture, electric circuit design, sales and marketing, separation of prescribing and dispensing, long-term care, training camp and riddle city. Questionnaires were used to collect data from participants including participants numbers and feedback to content arrangement.

#### Results

Since 2011, 73 young pharmacists joined YPC as committee members in Taipei Pharmacists Association. Total 410 pharmacists attended activities held by 19th YPC from Sep 2017. 66% of participants are very satisfied with the content arrangement. Baking and electric circuit design let pharmacist experience DIY fun. Sales and marketing course invited employees from global pharmaceutical company for career sharing. Separation of prescribing and dispensing symposium invited pharmacists from other countries to share pharmacy practice and regulation in each country. And long-term care symposium invited pharmacists involved to share their experience from different aspects. Career lectures shared with college students different career paths.

#### Conclusion

Activities held by YPC can not only inspire pharmacists but let them relax from off work time. Young pharmacist' s involvement in Taipei Pharmacists Association attracted more pharmacists to join and realize the paid efforts. Meanwhile, YPC is also a stage for young pharmacists to grow and shine.



Young Pharmacists Committee of TPA from Sep



Figure 1. The attendance of each activity held by the Young Pharmacists Committee



Figure 2. The statistics of very satisfied proportion in each activity held by the Young Pharmacists Committee



Appendix 1. Photos of activities held by the Young Pharmacists Committee

Table 1. The scheduled activities held by the

2017

11



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Date	Topics	Туре
205eg2017	To be a baking king	DIY activities
LBOck2617	Where do you go	Career lecture
94Nox2917	Clecuit scribe	Divactivities
05Dec2917	Young pharmacists training camp	Training locture
LOFob2018	Sales and marketing strategy	Symposium
2149/2018	Separation of prescribing and dispanding	Symposium
12May2038	Intervention of Long- term care in young pharmacists	Symposium
14Jun2018	Riddle City	Outdoor activities

Table 1. The scheduled activities held by the Young Pharmacists Committee of TPA from Sep 2017









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Fig 1. Rabies vaccination subjects of gender, category of bite and biting animal.



The majority of cases with post-exposure prophylaxis were bitten by dogs (62.8%). Another animals included cats (18.2%)  $\cdot$  mice and rats (14.2%)  $\cdot$  squirrels (2.2%)  $\cdot$  ferret badgers (0.8%)  $\cdot$  monkeys (0.8%)  $\cdot$  miscellaneous (0.8%) and unknown (0.2%). Only 4 cases without fit the WHO guidelines because their bite wound were classified as level one. (Fig 1.) The exposure status and cost payment is involved in vaccine group is depicted in Fig 3.



WHO guideline suggested that patients may stop vaccinations if the offender animals did not have any symptoms of rabies for at least 10 days. It is reasonable that the guideline following rates of post-exposure patients (46.6%) were relative lower than pre-exposure prophylaxis use cases (81.7%). (Fig 4.)



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# FIP Abstracts can be submitted under the topics:

## Pharmaceutical Practice:

Academic Pharmacy Clinical Biology

- Community Pharmacy
- Hospital Pharmacy
- Industrial Pharmacy Military & Emergency
- Pharmacy Health & Medicines Information
- Social and AdministrativePharmacy
- ✓ History of Pharmacy
- Pharmacy Technicians
- Pharmaceutical Sciences:
  - Drug Design and Discovery
  - Natural Products
  - Formulation Design and Pharmaceutical Technology
  - Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics & Systems Pharmacology
  - Translational Research and Individualized Medicines
  - ✓ Biotechnology
  - ✓ Analytical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Quality Regulatory Sciences

# ~THE END~



