

Poster Policy on Use of Brand Names and Logos

This policy is to serve as guidance for development of ASPEN Nutrition Science and Practice Conference poster presentations. These instructions are based on discussions by the ASPEN Research Committee. Posters will be reviewed by ASPEN staff at the ASPEN Nutrition Science and Practice Conference.

- Use of brand names in poster presentations should be limited to only one time and should be placed in the methodology section of the poster. You are encouraged to use a generic name with that brand name and then continue to use that generic or abbreviated generic name throughout. Use of the brand name in the title will not be allowed. The purpose of allowing one time use of the brand name is to provide enough specific detail to allow another researcher to reproduce these results (See Uniformed Requirements below).
- Use of institutional, agency or company logos will be allowed one time on the poster. Text associated with the graphic logo will be no larger than 2" high, and placed at the top of the poster. Logo graphics must be proportionate to the text. Should there be multiple organizations involved with the abstract, those logos may also be placed at the top of poster.
- The names of the authors will be listed under the title and will include the name of the author's agency, institution, or company. The authors' agency, institution, or company will be listed only **once** and at the end of the author list.
- Disclosures and research financial sponsorships **must** be listed in a section at the bottom of the poster. This section should be inclusive of all sponsors but should be in a **small font** compared to the remainder of the poster.

Questions may be directed to Michelle Spangenburg at michelles@nutritioncare.org.

- **POSTER SIZE: no greater than** 4 feet in height (vertical) (1.219 meters) by 6 feet wide (horizontal) (1.828 meters). PLEASE NOTE: 4x 6 feet is the exact size of the poster display board. Posters may be smaller such as 3 feet vertical (.914 meters)x 5 feet horizontal (1.524 meters). Use your judgment about the size necessary to insure readability of the text you are presenting. Sample poster layout – see next page.

Sample Poster Layout

Text associated with Logo is 2" or less high (5.1 cm). Graphic logo is proportionate to text.



Title: The use of *generic formula name* in the ICU John Doe, Jane Doe Acme Medical Center, Anywhere, USA

Introduction: Methods:

We used generic formula name (Anycal®, XYZ Company, Springfield, USA)

Results:

Conclusions: Generic formula saves lives in the ICU

Disclosures: This research was supported by Acme Medical Center and a Research Grant from XYZ Company

FORMAT NOTE FOR CASE STUDIES AND OTHER ABSTRACT CONTENT:

For case studies or other abstracts that do not follow this format (introduction; methods; results; conclusions), please delineate your abstract sections with **bold** headers, starting a new line for each section. We would suggest: **Introduction** (context of case, relevance, importance); **Description** (history, studies, patient progress/outcome); **Discussion** (rationale for decisions, lessons learned, etc.). **Disclosures.**

Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication

Updated October 2007 <http://www.icmje.org>

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) is a group of general medical journal editors whose participants meet annually and fund their work on the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts. The ICMJE invites comments on this document and suggestions for agenda items.

Authors of the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals

The ICMJE participating journals and organizations and their representatives who approved the revised Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts in July 2005 include

Annals of Internal Medicine, British Medical Journal, Canadian Medical Association Journal, Croatian Medical Journal, Journal of the American Medical Association, The Dutch Medical Journal

(Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde), New England Journal of Medicine, New Zealand Medical Journal, The Lancet, The Medical Journal of Australia, Tidsskrift for Den Norske Laegeforening, Journal of the Danish Medical Association (Ugeskrift for Laeger), and the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

II.D.2. Potential Conflicts of Interest Related to Project Support

Increasingly, individual studies receive funding from commercial firms, private foundations, and government. The conditions of this funding have the potential to bias and otherwise discredit the research.

Scientists have an ethical obligation to submit creditable research results for publication. Moreover, as the persons directly responsible for their work, researchers should not enter into agreements that interfere with their access to the data and their ability to analyze it independently, to prepare manuscripts, and to publish them.

Authors should describe the role of the study sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the report for publication. If the supporting source had no such involvement, the authors should so state. Biases potentially introduced when sponsors are directly involved in research are analogous to methodological biases of other sorts. Some journals, therefore, choose to include information about the sponsor's involvement in the methods section.

Editors may request that authors of a study funded by an agency with a proprietary or financial interest in the outcome sign a statement such as, "I had full access to all of the data in this study and I take complete responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis." Editors should be encouraged to review copies of the protocol and/or contracts associated with project-specific studies before accepting such studies for publication. Editors may choose not to consider an article if a sponsor has asserted control over the authors' right to publish.

IV.A.6. Methods

The Methods section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was written; all information obtained during the conduct of the study belongs in the Results section.

IV.A.6.b. Technical information

Identify the methods, apparatus (give the manufacturer's name and address in parentheses), and procedures in sufficient detail to allow other workers to reproduce the results. Give references to established methods, including statistical methods; provide references and brief descriptions for methods that have been published but are not well known; describe new or substantially modified methods, give reasons for using them, and evaluate their limitations. Identify precisely all drugs and chemicals used, including generic name(s), dose(s), and route(s) of administration.