Introduction

- write this section last
- background: current knowledge, gap in research
- hypothesis

Option 1: bullet points
Option 2: 1-2 paragraphs, 4-8 sentences, ~150 words

Methods

- address research design, setting
- # of patients, how selected
- description of intervention, outcome variables
- method of statistical analysis, how measured
- provide rationale for choice
- include drawing or flow chart if possible

Results

- explain what your quantitative data means
- describe study subjects (included & excluded)
- frequencies of key outcome variables & subgroups
- standard deviations, 95% CI, statistical significance
- clearly labeled visuals that support research question

Discussion

- concise conclusions / relate to research question
- address why results are interesting or significant
- relate results to other research
- future implications & study areas / continuing research

Acknowledgements:

- thank advisors, group members, funding sources
- keep to less than 40 words

Literature cited: see all citations @ http://wilson.usc.libguides.com/content.php?pid=517854&sid=5864321


Contact/Other:

- davisreb@usc.edu; lufranco@usc.edu
- links to sources, additional info, data

Tables: use to present large quantities of information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Outcome</th>
<th>Hypothesized Effect on Risk</th>
<th>Effect Estimate</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChD</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary embolism</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagrams: use to convey background info, show strategies, sort results into categories, propose a model, summarize a study in larger literature

Photos: use to communicate data, ideas, or emotions

5 most common charts in science

- Bar chart
  - non-continuous data; compare discrete quantities

- Line chart
  - continuous data; trend over time

- Scatterplot
  - two continuous variables; relationship

- Pie chart
  - proportional values

- Histogram
  - data distribution; frequency occurs

Sources: