

## CAN guidelines for scientific presentation



1. **Each abstract must be signed/sponsored by an author who is a CAN member.**

This person, known as the abstract sponsor, must be listed as an author of the abstract.

2. **An individual may appear as the first (presenting) author on only one scientific abstract**

No presentation may be given by an individual who is not an author on the abstract.

3. **Material presented at the meeting must be substantively identical to that described in the abstract.**

In particular, the title, authorship, and scientific content of the presentation at the meeting must match that in the abstract.

4. **To ensure proper citation in the author index, style your name consistently and list the same contact email address on all abstracts on which you are an author.**

5. **Work presented in abstracts must conform to the applicable policy and principles for experimental procedures.**

6. **The member who submits/sponsors the abstract is responsible for ensuring that work presented in the abstract is in accord with all applicable ethical rules.**

7. **The abstract should state the study's objective, briefly describe the methods used, summarize the results obtained, and state the conclusions.**

Abstracts should emphasize the significance of results and general principles rather than ordinary methods and procedures. When experimental animals are used, the species should be stated. When relevant, state the sex of experimental animals and humans, and whether males and females were analyzed by sex. Use standard abbreviations for units of measure. Other abbreviations should be fully spelled out on first mention, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses.

8. **CAN requires authors to disclose their sources of contributed support (commercial, public, or private foundation grants).**

This information will emphasize the importance of the organizations that sponsor research.

9. **CAN requires authors to signify whether there may be a real or perceived conflict of interest.**

Any potential for financial gain that may be derived from reported work may constitute a potential conflict of interest. Financial contributions from commercial sponsors to the work being reported may be perceived as a potential conflict of interest and should be clearly acknowledged. Authors should ensure that no contractual relations or proprietary considerations exist that restrict dissemination of their findings. It is the author's responsibility to report any real or perceived financial conflict of interest.

If an author indicates a conflict of interest, it is noted next to the published abstract directing readers to listed conflicts in the Program. In general, disclosure is required in any case in which

an individual or company stands to benefit financially from research performed. Consequently, the central criterion of this policy places the onus for disclosure on each author to indicate any benefit to an individual or company that may derive from any and all relationships that may potentially lead to financial reward. Examples of conflicts of interest are listed below, but this list is not all-encompassing. Conflicts of Interest:

- Author (or first-degree relative) holds an equity position in a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported;
- Author has a consultative relationship (including as a member of a scientific advisory board) with a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported;
- Author's research is funded by a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported;
- Author founded a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported;
- Author receives royalties from a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported;
- Patent or license related to the work being reported is held by the author and/or a university without direct corporate involvement at the time;
- Author (or first-degree relative) derives a real or potential royalty stream through university arrangements and/or directly from a company that produces a product or service related to the work being reported; or
- Real or potential royalty streams generated from multiple sources.