Abstracts

An abstract has more visibility and distribution than the article itself, so it must contain the essential information of the article. An abstract can have up to 1,700 characters (including spaces), so writing an abstract can become a challenge.

It should be written after the article is finished, but the author should not cut and paste loose sentences. It is a summary of the most important aspects of the article and it should attract readers to the full article. It is often the only part of the article that is read. The CSP does not adopt a structured abstract because of the wide variety of articles submitted. In general, an abstract should contain the following sections: objective, method, main results, and conclusion. Strongly avoid using acronyms and abbreviations in the abstract.

Under "conclusion," avoid common phrases like "further studies are required on the topic," "the results should be considered with caution," or "the results of this study may be useful for the development of prevention strategies." At the end of the abstract, describe in one sentence your conclusion about how the results helped achieve the study objectives. Describe the contribution of the results to the knowledge regarding the studied topic.