

INSTRUCTIONS TO EVALUATORS/REVIEWERS

Constructive and critical comments are particularly sought. These should cover all aspects of the manuscript/poster/presentation from methodology and organization through writing and presentation style. These comments should convey respect for the authors' research efforts; abrasive comments should be avoided.

A constructive tone can be set by beginning the review with a summary of the study and some expression of the appreciation for the authors' research, the write-up/presentation, or the difficulties involved in conducting such a study. We request that detailed reasons be given for all suggestions. This adds educational value for the author.

Although comments on deficiencies in style or grammar are appreciative. However, you should note substantive problems such as misspellings of technical terms and people's names, the use of inappropriate terminology, and redundancies, including detailed presentation of data in both tables and figures, or in either of these forms as well as in the text.

Presenter:

Date

Title:

Type Abstract Poster Podium Manuscript Other

Evaluator:

Location/Meeting: _____

Please rate this poster/manuscript/presentation on the scale of 100. 1= Poor; 100 = Excellent

Overall rating (1-100):

Review Summary

	Below		Above		
	Poor	Average	Average	Average	Excellent
1. Introduction / Originality	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the importance of research • Describes a need for the research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Generate new knowledge, ○ Answer whether a previous observation can be replicated, ○ Document if previous findings can be applied to a different population, or ○ Determine if improved measurement techniques can clarify a relationship. • Provides relevance of research to clinical pharmacy. 					

- Minimize bias/error.

5. Data Analysis / Statistics

The data analysis, where appropriate for the study design:

- Is deliberate and systematic,
- Uses optimal inferential or descriptive statistics,
- Identifies the level of significance, non-inferiority margin, quality-adjusted-life-year ratio, or equivalent,
- Identifies statistical software or support utilized, and
- Describes processes for articulating emergent ideas about patterns, themes, explanations, and hypotheses and for them conducting a conscious search both for 'rival' patterns and explanations and for data that in some way disconfirm or refine the patterns and explanations.

	Below		Above	
	Average	Average	Average	Excellent
Poor				

6. Results

The results:

- Pertain directly to the research question
- Use design-appropriate raw data to characterize the primary and secondary outcomes,
- Include design-appropriate inferential or descriptive statistical indices, and
- Avoid interpretations, explanations, and speculations.

7. Conclusions

The conclusion:

- Addresses the original research question or hypothesis, must be supported by the results,
- Does not extrapolate beyond the results of study,
- Does not repeat the results, and
- Does not introduce findings not presented in the results section.

8. Readability and Organization

The abstract, when applicable:

- Clearly communicates thoughts and concepts,
- Uses concise writing; avoids repetition and wordiness, utilizes professional language and style, and
- Is free of grammatical or technical errors.

9. Overall Impression

The overall impression evaluates the entire abstract, as a whole. It is not a mathematical representation of the individual scores above.

Note:

Qualitative study gathers information that is not in numeric form such as interview, focus groups to facilitate understanding in interpreting social interaction.

Quantitative study collects data in numeric form to test hypothesis, measure, and predict such as survey and claims analysis.

Hybrid study design refers to study that uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Descriptive statistics is the term given to the analysis of data that helps describe, show or summarize data in a meaningful way such that, for example, patterns might emerge from the data.

Inferential statistics are techniques that allow us to use these samples to make generalizations about the populations from which the samples were drawn. It is, therefore, important that the sample accurately represents the population.

Evaluator comments to author/presenter(for poster and platform presentations please provide any comments related to poster or slide formatting, presentation skills, etc: