

Sample Slides for ILPRC

The following examples show the guidelines required for presentation slides.

Slide 1

Presentation Title:
Date:
Speaker, Credentials,
Work Title, Work Site

*Preceptor Mentor Name, Credentials, Work Title,
Work Site
*(*for any fellow/resident/student presentations)*

Slide 2

Disclosures

- The course director, faculty or presenter, preceptor and reviewers of this activity have no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

OR

- Dr. XXX (presenter and/or preceptor) disclose they are a shareholder in XXX. All of the relevant financial relationships listed for this/these individuals have been mitigated.

[below is for all presentation slides]

- Planner Dr. Trishia Shaw discloses that she is a shareholder in McKesson & BioNTech. All of the relevant financial relationships listed for this individual have been mitigated.
- The remaining planner(s) and reviewer(s) of this activity have no relevant financial relationship(s) with ineligible companies to disclose.

Slide 3

Learning Objectives

LO 1

Slide 4

ACPE Information

In support of improving patient care, Rush University Medical Center is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

This activity is being presented without bias and with/without commercial support.

Rush University Medical Center designates this knowledge-based live/internet activity for a maximum of six and three quarters (6.75) contact hours for pharmacists.

Throughout Presentation:

- References on slides as appropriate
- Interactive learning activities
- Assessment activities
- Copyright permission information for images
- Indicate any off-label use
- No commercial logos
- Use generic names (all brands in parenthesis)

Last Slide

**Bibliography or Resource List
and / or
Reference List**

Supplemental Citation and Referencing Guidelines – AMA Style

Print Journals

Author(s). Article title. Journal Name. Year; volume: inclusive page numbers.

Names of Journals — Journal names are always abbreviated and italicized. Initial letters are capitalized. If you're unsure how to abbreviate a journal title, consult previous issues of *American Journal of Public Health* or the National Library of Medicine's List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus.

Example 1:

Stein AD, Shea S, Basch CE, Contento IR, Zybert P. Variability and tracking of nutrient intakes of preschool children based on multiple administrations of the 24-hour dietary recall. *Am J Epidemiol.* 1991;134:1427-1437.

Example 2:

Jahns L, Siega-Riz AM, Popkin BM. The increasing prevalence of snacking among US children from 1977 to 1996. *J Pediatr.* 2001;138:493-498.

Reference to Books

Author(s). Title of book and subtitle (if any). Volume number and volume title (when there is more than 1 volume). Edition number (do not indicate first edition). Place of publication: Name of publisher; Year of copyright.

Referencing an entire book —

Example:

Wareham R. *No Safe Place: An Assessment on Violence Against Women in Kosovo*: United Nations Development Fund for Women; 2000.

Referencing a chapter in a book — Capitalize the chapter title as you would a journal article's title (sentence style). Do not use quotation marks, but do give the chapter's inclusive page numbers (separated by an en-dash).

Example:

Westron L, Eschenbach D. Pelvic inflammatory disease. In: Holmes K, Mardh P, Sparling P, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 1999;783-809.

Editors — Names of editors, translators, translator-editors, or executive and section editors are given.

Example 1: single editor

Jafari P ed. *Free Will's Burden: Understanding the True Meaning of Freedom*. New York, NY: Society of Peeves; 1995. Existential Essay Series.

Example 2: translator-editor

Kerplunk, IM. *My Life*. Stockhoff, DA, trans-ed. New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers Inc; 2000:135–138.

Example 3: multiple editors:

Needham A, Calgaro CA, Jafari P. Ester linkages and beyond. In: Banshee SL, Folishle SD, eds. *Me, You, and Fatty Acids*. 4th ed. Washington, DC: Penguin Press; 1981.

Reference to a Web Site

Example 1:

US Dept of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service. 63-Year list of severe weather fatalities. Available at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/severe_weather/63yrstat.pdf. Accessed September 11, 2003.

Example 2:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/index.htm>. Accessed September 20, 2002.

Paper Presented at a Meeting

Example:

Oliver-Velez D, Beardsley M, Deren S, et al. impact of methadone treatment on HIV risk behaviors among Puerto Rican IDUs in East Harlem, New York and Bayamon, Puerto Rico. Paper presented at: American Public Health Association Annual Meeting; November 7-11, 1999; Chicago, Ill.

Law/Statutes

If you wish to cite a law that was enacted by the US Congress and therefore contained in the US Code (USC), use the following format in this order:

1. Official name of the act.
2. Title/chapter number.
3. Abbreviation of the code.
4. Section number (designated by §).
5. Date of code edition.

Citing state statutes varies by state. *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* contains examples from each state.

Example 1:

Section 222 of Florida Statutes: Fla Stat §222.

Example 2:

Section 100 of Revised Code of Washington: Wash Rev Code §100

For a more detailed explanation of the American Medical Association style, see American Medical Association Manual of Style 9th Edition.