

Title

1. **Conciseness:** Keep the title succinct, capturing the essence of the research.
2. **Specificity:** Use specific terms or keywords related to molecular diagnostics to provide clarity and attract reader attention.
3. **Accuracy:** Ensure that the title accurately represents the main focus or findings of the study without being misleading or overly sensationalized.

Background

1. **Define the Problem:** Clearly define the specific problem or research question that the study aims to address within the context of molecular diagnostics.
2. **Highlight Significance and Discuss Rationale:** Discuss the significance of the research topic. Provide a rationale for why the study is important and why it was conducted, highlighting the potential impact of the findings on advancing knowledge or improving patient care.
3. **Avoid Excessive Detail:** Keep the background section focused and concise, avoiding unnecessary detail or tangential information that does not directly contribute to understanding the research question.

Methods

1. **Follow a Logical Sequence:** Present the methods in a logical and sequential order.
2. **Include Relevant Parameters and Key Details:** Specify relevant parameters and key experimental details such as sample size, sequencing method, reagents, or instruments used, and controls. Additional methodological details can be reported in your poster or talk.

Results

1. **Quantify Data:** Whenever possible, quantify the results using numerical values or statistical measures.
2. **Highlight Key Findings:** Emphasize the most important or novel findings of the study. Additional findings can be reported in your poster or talk.
3. **Be Objective:** Maintain objectivity when presenting the results, avoiding bias or subjective interpretation. Avoid interpretation or speculation in this section.

Conclusion

1. **Discuss Patterns or Trends:** Identify any patterns or trends observed in the data and discuss their significance in relation to the research objectives.
2. **Address Unexpected Findings:** If there are unexpected or contradictory results, acknowledge and discuss them transparently, offering potential explanations or avenues for further investigation.
3. **Discuss Implications and Novelty:** Discuss the significance and implications of the findings. Emphasize any novel insights or contributions of the study.
4. **Address Limitations:** Acknowledge any limitations or constraints of the study that may impact the interpretation or generalizability of the findings.