CALL FOR ABSTRACTS AND VIDEOS

You are invited to submit abstracts and videos for the 16th Annual Canadian Surgery Forum, taking place September 8-11, 2016 at the Fairmont Royal York in Toronto.

The various paper, poster, and video presentations all contribute to the conference’s dynamic and interactive learning environment. This is your opportunity to share your research with other national and international surgical professionals!

SUBMISSION

All abstract and video submissions must be made electronically by APRIL 1, 2016. Submissions received after this date will not be considered. Please note that submission information will be printed as submitted in all Forum materials. Further submission instructions and an abstract example are available below.

CATEGORIES

Abstract and video submissions related to the following topics will be considered for presentation at the CSF:

- CABPS - Bariatric Surgery
- CSCRS - Colorectal Surgery
- CAGS - General Surgery
- CAGS - Community General Surgery
- CHPBA - Hepatobiliary Surgery
- CHS - Hernia Surgery
- CSSO - Surgical Oncology
- CATS - Thoracic Surgery

Authors may submit more than one abstract or video, but no more than two to be presented by the same author at the same session.

REVIEW AND SELECTION

Submissions will be blinded, reviewed and selected by review panels established for each category. Abstracts will be judged on quality and clarity, scientific merit, relevance to current or future practices, ability to fill in knowledge gaps, and absence of commercial bias.

In early June, an email will be sent to the submitter (the person who submitted the abstract or video, whether an author or not) to confirm the status (accepted/rejected) of the submission.

The highest ranked abstracts will be offered a podium presentation and all other accepted abstracts will be offered a poster presentation.

The best video submissions will be offered a presentation at the Video Competition. Video submissions will also be considered for presentation in other sessions related to their topic.
NOTE: Consideration will be given only to papers and videos that have not been previously published in a Canadian journal or presented at a national meeting in Canada.

PRESENTING AT THE 2016 CSF

All individuals attending the Forum (including presenters) are required to register for the Forum and pay for their registration fee. Travel and accommodation arrangements are also the responsibility of the attendee. Discounted registration rates will be available for residents and students, and many universities have funding assistance available for this as well. Specific details will be provided to the submitter about the session, date, time and location of the presentation along with registration, housing and audio-visual information.

RECOGNITION & AWARDS

All accepted abstracts will be published in a supplement of the Canadian Journal of Surgery in August 2015. All accepted abstracts to be presented by a medical/undergraduate student or resident during the Forum will be eligible for an award. The Canadian Surgery Forum is sponsoring an award for the best poster presentation in each category presented at the Forum. The individual societies also present awards to the best papers in their respective categories. The video presentations will be judged by the audience at the Video Competition, and a prize will be awarded to the winner. The top four abstracts will also present their work during the Canadian Journal of Surgery Editor’s Choice Awards at the Forum.

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

Deadline for submission: April 1, 2016

ABSTRACT GUIDELINES

- All abstracts must be submitted electronically.
- Abstracts should be no more than 300 words in length.
- Single-space all typing and do not use CAPS.
- The abstract body should not contain any author or affiliation information to maintain a blinded review process. Do NOT include names of people, provinces, universities, hospitals, etc.
- Abstracts must present a clear, concise summary of the work. Do not include the words introductions, historical data, literature reviews, bibliographies, references or mention of corporate support. Organize the body of the abstract to include the objective (preferably one sentence), the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusion. Do not use subheadings for results, conclusions, etc.
- Use standard abbreviations such as kg (kilogram), g (gram), mg (milligram), ml (millilitre), L (litre), mEq, m (metre), mmol (millimole), / (per) and % (per cent). Place special or unusual abbreviations in parentheses after the full word the first time it appears. Use numerals to indicate all numbers (including 1–10), except to begin sentences. Non-proprietary (generic) names are required when a drug is mentioned. For example, acetazolamide (Diamox).
- Place acronyms in parentheses after the full term the first time it is used.
Laparoscopic hepatic resections (LHR) for both benign and malignant tumours have been compared to open hepatic resections (OHR) in previous studies; however, the number of patients and follow-up has been limited. An updated meta-analysis on the role of laparoscopic liver resection for benign and malignant tumours including an analysis of long-term outcomes was needed. Studies from January 1998 to May 2009, comparing laparoscopic to open approaches in patients undergoing liver resection for benign and malignant neoplasms, were analyzed by meta-analysis. Operative, postoperative, resection margin, complication and survival outcomes were evaluated. Weighted mean differences (WMD) and relative risks were calculated. As well, hazard ratios (HR) up to the longest available follow-up time (2, 3 or 5 years) for all-cause mortality and recurrence were evaluated. A random effect model was used. A total of 26 studies were included in the meta-analysis. The hazard ratio of death was significantly lower in the LHR group compared to the OHR group HR 0.629 (p = 0.043). The hazard ratio of recurrence was not significantly different between the 2 groups (HR 0.816, p = 0.379). LHR had a lower operative blood loss (-161ml, p < 0.001) and relative risk of total postoperative complications (RR 0.41, p < 0.001). Furthermore, duration of hospital stay, days of narcotic use and days until oral intake were all significantly lower in the LHR group compared to the OHR group. Operative time between LHR and OHR was not significantly different. Significant heterogeneity was observed in some of the operative parameters, likely due to surgeon differences and different surgical techniques. LHR has a long-term survival that is at least comparable, if not superior, to OHR. LHR for both benign and malignant tumours is a viable alternative to OHR with many potential operative and postoperative benefits. Despite concerns by some, there does not appear to be any difference in disease recurrence between LHR and OHR. If used by specially trained hepatic surgeons who have extensive experience with laparoscopic techniques, laparoscopic hepatic resection is an effective means of dealing with benign and malignant tumours.

QUESTIONS?

Visit www.canadiansurgeryforum.com or contact Anna Savelyeva at asavelyeva@cags-acgc.ca.