

Abstrakt a prameny



ABSTRAKT



- **K čemu slouží abstrakt?**

Na první straně, slouží jako průvodce čtenáři, zda-li práce obsahuje, to co hledá – zda ji číst. Zároveň poskytuje první dojmy z práce – kvalita, ukazuje znalost tématu.

Klíčová slova

Konference

- **Co má obsahovat dobrý abstrakt? Proč? jak? (nález)?**

Cíl a důvod práce. Metoda. Někdy výsledek

- **Co ne?**

Úvod do problematiky, strukturu práce.

- **Jak dlouhý má být?**

Obvykle cca 200 slov.

Co musí abstrakt obsahovat?



- Background, (Introduction)

Objectives

- Methods,
- Results, (Findings)
- Conclusions

Limitations

Kvalitní abstrakt



The abstract is a condensed and concentrated version of the full text of the research manuscript. It should be sufficiently representative of the paper if read as a standalone document.

The abstract must be as detailed as possible within the word count limits specified by the journal to which the paper is intended to be submitted. This will require good precis writing skills, as well as a fine judgment about what information is necessary and what is not.

The abstract must contain as much information as possible on the analyses related to the primary and secondary outcome measures.

The abstract should not present a biased picture, such as only favorable outcomes with the study drug, or findings that support the authors' hypotheses; important nonsignificant and adverse findings should also receive mention. Thus, to the extent possible, the reader should be able to independently evaluate the authors' conclusions.

Background / Pozadí výzkumu



- This section should be the **shortest part (2-3 sentences)** of the abstract and should very briefly outline the following information:
 1. What is already known about the subject, related to the paper in question
 2. What is not known about the subject and hence what the study intended to examine (or what the paper seeks to present)

Příklady



- in the interest of brevity, unnecessary content is avoided. For instance, there is no need to state “The antidepressant efficacy of desvenlafaxine (DV), *a dual-acting antidepressant drug*, has been established...”

“Women in India are traditionally housewives; however, in modern urban India, women are increasingly seeking jobs. Employment notwithstanding, women continue to be expected to discharge their traditional domestic duties. The likely result is role strain and impaired subjective well-being.”

Methods/ způsoby výzkumu



- The methods section is usually **the second-longest section** in the abstract. It should contain enough information to enable the reader to understand what was done, and how.
- ***CO, JAK, JAKÝM ZPŮSOBEM?***

Příklady



Consecutive consenting male inpatients in moderately severe, uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal at screening were randomized to receive either lorazepam (8 mg/day; $n=50$) or chlordiazepoxide (80 mg/day; $n=50$) with dosing down-titrated to zero in a fixed-dose schedule across 8 treatment days. Double-blind assessments of withdrawal symptom severity and impairing adverse events were obtained during treatment and for 4 further days using the Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol revised scale (CIWA-Ar) and other instruments. The primary outcome was the trajectory of improvement in CIWA-Ar ratings.

Consenting adults ($n=20$) with severe, chronic, CBT- and antidepressant-refractory posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) were prospectively treated with a fixed course of 6 bilateral, twice-weekly, ambulatory ECT. The primary outcome measure was improvement on the Clinician-Administered Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Scale (CAPS). Response to ECT was defined as at least 30% attenuation of CAPS ratings, and remission as an endpoint CAPS score of 20 or less.

Results/ Výstupy, nálezy, zjištění



- The results section should therefore be **the longest part** of the abstract and should contain as much detail about the findings as the journal word count permits.

For example, it is bad writing to state “Response rates differed significantly between diabetic and nondiabetic patients.” A better sentence is “**The response rate was higher in nondiabetic than in diabetic patients (49% vs 30%, respectively; $P < 0.01$).**”

Příklady



The number of patients who completed the study; drop out rates in the different groups in the study; in treatment studies, drop out rates specifically related to adverse events in each treatment arm.

The results of the analysis of the primary objectives, expressed in words along with *P* values in parentheses.

The results of the analysis of the more important secondary objectives, expressed in words along with *P* values in parentheses.

Numerical information about the above analyses, such as in terms of means and standard deviations, and response and remission rates. Wherever possible, effect sizes, relative risks, numbers needed to treat, and similar statistics should be provided along with confidence intervals for each.

Important negative findings, if any, should also be presented; that is, findings that fail to support the authors' hypotheses

Data on important adverse events should be included in addition to the data on efficacy

Conclusion/ Závěr



- This section should contain the **most important** take-home **message** of the study, expressed in a few precisely worded sentences.
 1. The primary take-home message
 2. The additional findings of importance
 3. The perspective

Příklady



Desvenlafaxine (100–200 mg/day) is effective and well-tolerated in the attenuation of the number and severity of hot flashes in menopausal women; benefits are apparent within the first week of therapy and are maintained for at least 6 months of treatment.

Olanzapine (5–10 mg/day) augmentation improves illness and quality-of-life outcomes in selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) -refractory OCD; however, short-term weight gain and metabolic dysregulation in treated patients remain an important concern.

The 9.3% prevalence of bipolar spectrum disorders in students at an arts university is substantially higher than general population estimates. These findings strengthen the oft-expressed hypothesis linking creativity with affective psychopathology.

In contrast with previous research, our study found that lorazepam was as effective as diazepam on all outcome measures in patients with uncomplicated alcohol withdrawal. A likely explanation is that we used higher doses of lorazepam, and a longer treatment duration with a slower taper. We conclude that lorazepam can and should be preferred over diazepam in alcoholics with known or suspected liver disease.

Co vynechat



Citation of references anywhere within an abstract is almost invariably inappropriate.

Bibliographic references

Details about the laboratory and other assessments conducted as part of safety assessments (this is because such tests are routinely performed in clinical studies), unless there is a specific need to highlight these in the abstract.

Details about the statistical methods employed and the software used, unless there is a specific reason why these details are necessary in the abstract.

Sociodemographic details, unless these are necessary for the proper interpretation or generalization of the findings.

Details about the value of the statistical criterion for a test and its degrees of freedom (eg, Chi-square=7.49, df=1, $P<0.001$); it is sufficient to merely indicate significance in the sentence or state the P value in parentheses after describing the finding.

Humanitní abstrakt



Kenneth Tait Andrews, “Freedom is a constant struggle’: The dynamics and consequences of the Mississippi Civil Rights Movement, 1960-1984” Ph.D. State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1997 DAI-A 59/02, p. 620, Aug 1998

This dissertation examines the impacts of social movements through a multi-layered study of the Mississippi Civil Rights Movement from its peak in the early 1960s through the early 1980s. By examining this historically important case, I clarify the process by which movements transform social structures and the constraints movements face when they try to do so. The time period studied includes the expansion of voting rights and gains in black political power, the desegregation of public schools and the emergence of white-flight academies, and the rise and fall of federal anti-poverty programs. I use two major research strategies: (1) a quantitative analysis of county-level data and (2) three case studies. Data have been collected from archives, interviews, newspapers, and published reports. This dissertation challenges the argument that movements are inconsequential. Some view federal agencies, courts, political parties, or economic elites as the agents driving institutional change, but typically these groups acted in response to the leverage brought to bear by the civil rights movement. The Mississippi movement attempted to forge independent structures for sustaining challenges to local inequities and injustices. By propelling change in an array of local institutions, movement infrastructures had an enduring legacy in Mississippi.

Rozbor



What the dissertation does

- This dissertation examines the impacts of social movements through a multi-layered study of the Mississippi Civil Rights Movement from its peak in the early 1960s through the early 1980s. By examining this historically important case, I clarify the process by which movements transform social structures and the constraints movements face when they try to do so.

How the dissertation does it

- The time period studied in this dissertation includes the expansion of voting rights and gains in black political power, the desegregation of public schools and the emergence of white-flight academies, and the rise and fall of federal anti-poverty programs. I use two major research strategies: (1) a quantitative analysis of county-level data and (2) three case studies.

What materials are used

- Data have been collected from archives, interviews, newspapers, and published reports.

Conclusion

- This dissertation challenges the argument that movements are inconsequential. Some view federal agencies, courts, political parties, or economic elites as the agents driving institutional change, but typically these groups acted in response to movement demands and the leverage brought to bear by the civil rights movement. The Mississippi movement attempted to forge independent structures for sustaining challenges to local inequities and injustices. By propelling change in an array of local institutions, movement infrastructures had an enduring legacy in Mississippi.

Keywords: social movements, Civil Rights Movement, Mississippi, voting rights, desegregation

Přírodovědný abstrakt



Luis Lehner, “Gravitational radiation from black hole spacetimes” Ph.D. University of Pittsburgh, 1998 DAI-B 59/06, p. 2797, Dec 1998

The problem of detecting gravitational radiation is receiving considerable attention with the construction of new detectors in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The theoretical modeling of the wave forms that would be produced in particular systems will expedite the search for and analysis of detected signals. The characteristic formulation of GR is implemented to obtain an algorithm capable of evolving black holes in 3D asymptotically flat spacetimes. Using compactification techniques, future null infinity is included in the evolved region, which enables the unambiguous calculation of the radiation produced by some compact source. A module to calculate the waveforms is constructed and included in the evolution algorithm. This code is shown to be second-order convergent and to handle highly non-linear spacetimes. In particular, we have shown that the code can handle spacetimes whose radiation is equivalent to a galaxy converting its whole mass into gravitational radiation in one second. We further use the characteristic formulation to treat the region close to the singularity in black hole spacetimes. The code carefully excises a region surrounding the singularity and accurately evolves generic black hole spacetimes with apparently unlimited stability.

Rozbor



Why do this study

- The problem of detecting gravitational radiation is receiving considerable attention with the construction of new detectors in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The theoretical modeling of the wave forms that would be produced in particular systems will expedite the search and analysis of the detected signals.

What the study does

- The characteristic formulation of GR is implemented to obtain an algorithm capable of evolving black holes in 3D asymptotically flat spacetimes. Using compactification techniques, future null infinity is included in the evolved region, which enables the unambiguous calculation of the radiation produced by some compact source. A module to calculate the waveforms is constructed and included in the evolution algorithm.

Results

- This code is shown to be second-order convergent and to handle highly non-linear spacetimes. In particular, we have shown that the code can handle spacetimes whose radiation is equivalent to a galaxy converting its whole mass into gravitational radiation in one second. We further use the characteristic formulation to treat the region close to the singularity in black hole spacetimes. The code carefully excises a region surrounding the singularity and accurately evolves generic black hole spacetimes with apparently unlimited stability.

Keywords

- gravitational radiation (GR)
- spacetimes
- black holes

Dílčí úkol II.



- Přepřacujte abstrakty
- Nahrát do odvezávárny do 12.3.

CO JE PRIMÁRNÍ PRAMEN?



- Písemné prameny
 - Institucionálního původu
 - ✦ Právní dokumenty, správní a hospodářské prameny, listiny, úřty, sepisy obyvatelstva
 - Soukromého původu
 - ✦ Osobní korespondence, osobní deníky, literární a písemná pozůstalost
 - Narativní a literární
 - ✦ Legendy, romány, fikce, kroniky, letopisy
- Nepsané prameny
 - Hmotné (kostení pozástatky, archeologické nálezy)
 - Obrazové
 - Audiovizuální
- Ústní prameny
 - Mytologie
 - Orální historie

Třídění pramenů



- Rozlišujeme různé druhy informačních pramenů, které jsou tříděny podle různých hledisek. Nejzákladnější je dělení pramenů podle míry původnosti jejich obsahu. Dělíme je na primární, sekundární a terciální prameny.

- **Primární informační prameny** – přináší původní, nové informace. Jsou to původní tvůrčí díla, umělecká nebo literární; původní zprávy o nějaké události nebo časovém období, které vznikly během události nebo v určitém časovém období. Obsahují fakta, nikoli různé interpretace. Primárními prameny jsou knihy, časopisy, noviny, písně, obrazy, sochy, publikované výsledky vědeckých studií, sborníky z konferencí...

- **Sekundární informační prameny** – jsou to prameny, které informují o existenci primárních pramenů a odkazují na ně. Většinou mají formu seznamů utříděných podle určitých aspektů. Jsou nezbytné pro vyhledávání potřebných dokumentů a pro odbornou práci s informacemi. Mezi tento druh pramenů patří bibliografie, obsahová periodika, rejstříky, indexy a knihovní katalogy. Sekundárními prameny jsou i dokumenty, které vycházejí z primárních pramenů a které analyzují a interpretují původní informace. Mohou to být přehledové biografie, slovníky, encyklopedie, biografie, historiografie, recenze a literární kritiky, analýzy klinických studií nebo recenze shrnující výsledky studií a experimentů.

- **Terciální informační prameny** – jsou nejméně běžné a obsahují informace o sekundárních pramenech. Příkladem jsou bibliografie bibliografií obsahující záznamy publikovaných bibliografií či databáze databází, které obsahují záznamy o existujících databázích

PRIMÁRNÍ VERSUS SEKUNDÁRNÍ



- Přestavte si, že chcete citovat zdroj, o kterém jste četli, ale nečetli jste ho.
- Tento **původní pramen**, na který vámi čtená práce odkazuje, je **zdrojem primárním**.
- Pramen, který jste skutečně četli, je zdrojem sekundárním.
- **Vždy se snažte přečíst primární zdroj.**
- Sekundární zdroje nejsou nikdy prezentovány úplně a může také dojít ke zkreslení informace.
- Pokud není primární zdroj dostupný, ale vy na něj stále chcete odkazovat, **odkažte oba prameny – primární i sekundární zdroj v textu, ale v závěrečném seznamu odcitujte pouze sekundární zdroj.**
- Například chcete odkazovat v textu na studii Nguyena a Leeho z roku 1989, o které jste četli ve studii od Beckera a Selingmana z roku 1996. Použijte jednu z následujících forem:
- Nguyen a Lee (1988 podle Becker & Seligman, 1996) vypožorovali v dětech zpětnou reakci.
- V dětech byla vypožorována zpětná reakce (Nguyen & Lee, 1988 podle Becker & Seligman, 1996).

Vzory bibliografických citací



- **citace článku z odborného časopisu:**

- TOMEŠ, J. (1996): Specifická nezaměstnanost v České republice v regionálním srovnání. Geografie - Sborník ČGS, 101, č. 4, s. 278-229.
- MUSIL, J. (1993): Changing urban systems in post-communist societies in Central Europe: analysis and prediction. Urban Studies, 30, č. 6, s. 899-905.

- **citace knihy:**

- HAMPL, M., GARDAVSKÝ, V., KÜHNEL, K. (1987): Regionální struktura a vývoj systému osídlení ČSR. Univerzita Karlova, Praha, 236 s.
- SAYER, A. (1992): Method in Social Science. A Realist Approach. 2. vydání. Routledge, London, 315 s.

- **citace kapitoly v editované knize:**

- BLAŽEK, J. (1996): Nové institucionální rámce ekonomiky a regionální rozvoj: velké firmy a sektor progresivních výrobních služeb. In: Hampl, M. a kol.: Geografická organizace společnosti a transformační procesy v České republice. Přírodovědecká fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha, s. 303-314.
- DOSTÁL, P., HAMPL, M. (1994): Changing economic base of Prague: towards new organizational dominance. In: Barlow, M., Dostál, P., Hampl, M. (eds): Development and Administration of Prague. Instituut voor Sociale Geografie, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, s. 29-46.

- **citace magisterské/diplomové práce a výzkumné zprávy:**

- TRNKOVÁ, Z. (1995): Politika bydlení České republiky v období centrálního plánování. Magisterská práce. Katedra sociální geografie a regionálního rozvoje PřF UK, Praha, 97 s.
- SÝKORA, L. (1995): Ekonomická a sociální restrukturalizace a gentrifikace v Praze. Výzkumná zpráva, OSI/RSS č. 146/94. Research Support Scheme of the Open Society Institute, Praha, 25 s.

- **citace internetového zdroje:**

- Podle povahy materiálu se cituje buď jako článek nebo kniha s tím, že místo nakladatelství je uveden odkaz na webové stránky. Pokud lze, je lépe citovat publikované materiály v tištěné podobě.
- BLAŽEK, J. (2001): Politika hospodářské a sociální soudržnosti EU.
- <http://www.geography.cz/socgeo/blazek/blaz02.html>