

## “Another Reason to Smile.”

### DENTISTRY 198: SPECIAL PROJECTS RESEARCH PROPOSAL

#### **General Guidelines of the Research Proposal Format.**

1. Use readable font
  - a. size 12
  - b. Arial, Times New Roman, Tahoma, Calibri, etc.
2. 1” margin on all sides, except left margin (1.5”)
3. Use letter-size paper (8.5” x 11”)
4. Text is single-spaced. Paragraphs must be left-justified.
5. Add a space between paragraphs.  
Leave one line after the section heading.  
No space between the heading and the text for the sub-sections.  
Leave two lines before starting the next section.
6. Use one space after a comma or a semi-colon  
Use two spaces after a period (*when used at the end of a sentence*) or a colon
7. Page numbers must be centered at the bottom of each page.  
No page number on Cover Page (*that will be page 0*).
8. Titles of tables are placed on top of the table.  
Captions/titles of figures are placed below it.  
  
Labels on tables and figures can use a smaller-sized font.  
Fonts for entries on tables and figures can use a smaller font, too.
9. Use the recommended format for section and sub-section headings.  
Be consistent.  
All section and sub-section headings are flushed left.

↓ **BOLD AND ALL CAPS**  
***Bold and Italicized***  
*Italicized*  
Underlined

*This guide will show snippets from different approved research proposals from the students of previous years, and not from a single proposal. Get ideas from them, but always conform the aspects of your proposal based on YOUR intended researches.*

EFFECT OF AIR-DRYING TIME OF TOTAL ETCH  
AND SELF-ETCH ADHESIVES ON ENAMEL  
AND DENTIN BOND STRENGTH

A Research Proposal  
Presented to  
the Faculty of the College of Dentistry  
University of the Philippines Manila

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Doctor of Dental Medicine

by

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Lyzar P. Villena  
Vicente O. Medina III, DDM, PhD

September 20, 2006

**Comment [MnM1]:** 2" top margin for the cover page. The body of the proposal will have a 1" top margin.

**Comment [MnM2]:** TITLE: Bold, ALL CAPS and inverted pyramid format. Use the same font size (12).

**Comment [MnM3]:** Use 3 spaces

**Comment [MnM4]:** Use 15 strikes

**Comment [MnM5]:** Use 3 spaces again

**Comment [MnM6]:** Alphabetize the Dent198 students. Please use complete name, including the middle initial.

**Comment [MnM7]:** Please use the complete name and titles of your technical adviser and your co-author/s.

**Comment [MnM8]:** The order of authors:

- (1) Alphabetized names of Dent198 students
- (2) Technical Adviser
- (3) Co-Author/s

**Comment [MnM9]:** Use the date you are scheduled to present your proposal.

## I. TITLE

A Clinical Comparison on the Plaque Removal Efficiency of Powered and Manual Toothbrushes as Used by Visually Impaired Students of Philippine National School for the Blind Aged 11-20

**Comment [MnM10]:** Skip one space after each section heading.

**Comment [MnM11]:** Indent all lines for the Title

*Your title must convey who will be involved, what the problem to be researched is, and where the study will be conducted. The reader must understand these basic matters in your proposal title. You may also include the year/s the research will be undertaken.*

**Comment [MnM12]:** Skip two spaces at the end of each section.

*Variables that will be investigated must also be stated. This can help the possible funder to have a specific idea on what your research will be about. A well-worded title helps one to understand the different sections of the proposal, and not the other way around.*

## II. INTRODUCTION

Oral health, being multifaceted, is not merely a physical and biological observable fact. It also exhibits a social context. Social factors may affect the oral health status in that it affects the recognition of and response to a disease. Although the consequences of oral diseases are to a lesser extent as compared to the consequences of other medical problems, it does not undermine the fact that these conditions may compound not only existing medical conditions but it may also hinder social opportunities for the individual.

**Comment [MnM13]:** The paragraphs of the main text should observe the 1.5" left margin.

Some of these social factors are gender and socioeconomic status. Gender has always spelled out a difference between roles and behavior. Generally, it could be observed that females are more adept in taking care of themselves and consequently more aware of the means by which they could improve their oral health status. Moreover, socioeconomic status has either a positive or negative effect on the oral health awareness of an individual. A lower level socioeconomic status individual usually has less prior exposure to oral health promoting necessities such as regular visits to the dentist. In contrast, an upper socioeconomic status individual usually reflects more knowledge with regard to oral health because they have the means by which to acquire information about oral health. They have more access to the media, to dental practitioners and to educational opportunities.

The proposed study will attempt to describe the oral health status of the students of Marcelo H. del Pilar National High School in Malolos, Bulacan. The said school has a large population. In the SY 2007-2008, first year students are divided into 44 sections, the second year into 41, the third year into 35 and the

**Comment [MnM14]:** Skip a line between paragraphs.

4<sup>th</sup> year into 30 sections. Each section has an average of 60 students. The total student population of the school is about 9,000.

*Provide a brief background for your proposed research. What brought on the research topic? Any general data to jump off from?*

*Read the section on 'Significance of the Study'. The 'Introduction' should not be confused with that. Read further.*

### III. OBJECTIVES

#### **General Objective**

To determine if air drying time affects the bond strength of total-etch and self-etch adhesives on enamel and dentin.

**Comment [MnM15]:** First level of subsection heading is not indented (if not in paragraph form).

**Comment [MnM16]:** Succeeding lines for the objectives or any numbered/enumerated texts must be indented.

#### **Specific Objectives**

1. To determine the time of air-drying of dental adhesives that would give the optimum bond strength to resin-tooth substrate
2. To compare the effect of air-drying time on bond strength between total-etch and self-etch adhesives
3. To compare the effect of air-drying time on the bond strength between resin-enamel substrate and resin-dentin substrate

**Comment [MnM17]:** Make sure that succeeding lines are not left justified or are not more to the left compared to the numbered line.

*State your general and specific objectives.  
Be SMART (specific, measureable, achievable, realistic and time-bound).*

### IV. HYPOTHESIS

- H<sub>0</sub> There is no significant difference in the plaque removal efficiency of powered toothbrush compared to a manual toothbrush as used by young people with visual impairment.
- H<sub>a</sub> The difference in the plaque removal efficiency of powered toothbrush compared to a manual toothbrush as used by young people with visual impairment is significant.

*Write your null and alternative hypotheses, when applicable.*

*You may have multiple null and alternative hypotheses, or multiple alternative hypotheses to a null hypothesis. Of course, this would depend on your proposed study.*

## V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As with all branches of dentistry, complete denture prosthodontics aims to address the needs of the patients, whether functional, esthetic, biological or psychological. The oral cavity and its surrounding structures are examined and diagnostic aids are utilized, taking into consideration the individuality of each patient, and treatment modalities are then matched to the patient's needs and her/his inherent limitations. This is to ensure the success of any given treatment.

It has previously been studied whether variations in conventional technique in the fabrication of complete denture service can affect the result and the corresponding success of the denture, as perceived by both patients and/or another unbiased dentist. Based on the studies of Kawai et. al. and Ellis JS et. al., there were no significant differences regarding patient satisfaction and overall improvement of the dental quality of life garnered from dentures fabricated using conventional or simplified methods. Other studies state that the use of a face bow in complete dentures is not essential (Ellinger, 1979; Simpson, 1984; Bowley, 1990; Bowley, 1992; Shododai, 2001).

With the advent of new technologies and dental materials, what dentists may have learned from their formal dental education, even though in their view it "works in their hands", may not equate to the techniques widely accepted at the present time. Also, patients now have a greater and easier access to avenues of knowledge through the internet. This makes them more aware and more likely to resort to litigation when a service provided by a dentist fails.

To be able to charge a dentist with negligence and malpractice in the courts, four key points must be present. There must:

- a. exist a duty by the dentist;
- b. exist a breach of that duty;
- c. be injury acquired by the complainant;
- d. be proof that the proximate cause of the injury is the breach of duty

To be able to determine whether a breach of duty has occurred, one must first determine the standard of care. The standard of care, from the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry, is defined as the level of care that reasonably prudent healthcare providers in the same or similar locality would provide under similar circumstances. Locality, in the definition, is delineated, as different areas (e.g. urban and rural areas) would have different access to new information.

The standard of care for a dentist who represents himself as having a skill and knowledge greater than that of an average one would also be higher; a dentist who has undergone specialized training in a certain field would therefore be subjected to a higher standard as compared to a general practitioner. But, there should only be one standard of care applied to all patients, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or economic status. (Zion, 2003; Jeffcoat, 2004)

As previously mentioned, new materials and techniques are being marketed, and the use of these new technologies, even though they may not be popular and as widely accepted as the alternative methods, may not automatically subject the dentist to litigation if it is backed by evidence from research; the use of literature in determining the best treatment option based on the circumstances surrounding the chief complaint of the patient is called evidence-based practice (Anderson, 2000).

The attempt to establish a single, absolute standard of care in the branches of prosthodontics is still ongoing. In a systematic review of the literature advocating the different treatment options for the edentulous mandible (i.e. conventional complete denture, two-implant retained overdenture and complete mandibular implant-supported fixed prosthesis), it was concluded that there was no evidence of “a single, universally superior treatment modality for the edentulous mandible.” (Fitzpatrick, 2006). It also states that the patient acceptance and preference of a certain treatment option is affected by both the socio-cultural and economic environment and the dentist’s educational background, knowledge and experience. In addition, it emphasizes the importance of the well-informed patient’s choice in the success of a given treatment.

In the Philippines, a standard of care in any branch of dentistry established by any authority is not yet available. There has also been a scarcity of rulings in court cases that could have been used to shape the formation of a standard of care. Legislators and dentists alike rely heavily on international journals and judgments on court cases from abroad.

*Present in a logical manner. Don't just enumerate your sources or categorize them. String them together. The review of literature need not be lengthy. But present studies that are related to your research. Cite them by using the format: (author/s, year published)*

*You must be able to present the current state of knowledge on the problem. Verified methodologies on the research must be shown. Other information that would support or justify your methodology for the research should also be included here.*

*If you see articles that dispute your planned methodology or the proposed study per se, include them, too. This would not lessen the significance of your study. It would actually strengthen it as it would show other possible outcomes of the research. So, if your results go against the way you expect it, it just verifies the studies that previously disputed your initially expected research outcomes. Maybe that means that THEY were right after all. Mentioning these would mean you left no stone unturned.*

## VI. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

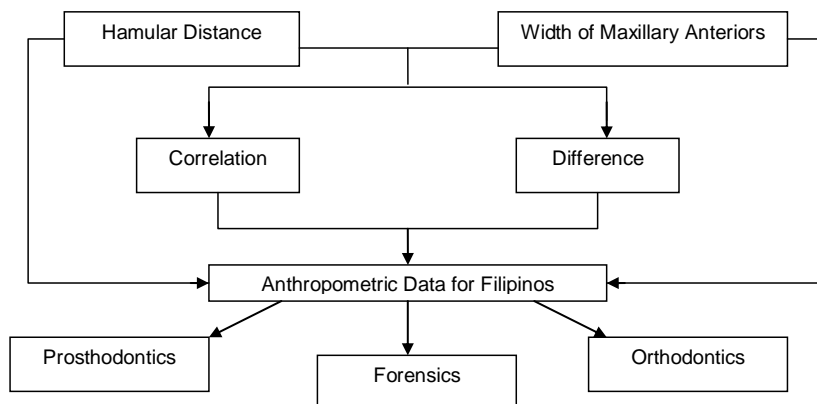


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

**Comment [MnM18]:** Captions or titles of Figures are placed BELOW the figure.

Flush to the left border of the figure.

Measurements of the hamular distance and width of the maxillary anteriors will be obtained. Separately, they are already able to provide anthropometric data which can be applicable for Filipinos. Correlation and difference of the two variables will also be determined where results may be applied to the population studied and may be extrapolated to Filipinos. These data will be useful in the field of Prosthodontics, Forensics and Orthodontics.

*Show how the different variables (dependent and independent) are interrelated. How will they affect the conduct, and results, of the study? Include a short discussion to complement the framework.*

## VII. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Individuals from the lower socioeconomic strata in our community represent the majority of our country's population. It has been said that these individuals are less exposed to learning opportunities and health services and as one of the results, their oral health status suffer. The study would be employed at Marcelo H. del Pilar National High School. The target population has not been previously described in terms of the condition of their oral cavity or in terms of their oral health awareness. No dental program is being implemented as of the moment. A school nurse is available for consultation when students are in need of medical attention. However, a school dentist has not been made available.

In describing the oral health status of the students in Marcelo H. del Pilar National High School and at the same time, identifying the different factors that affect it, the researchers would be able to substantiate if there is indeed a relationship between the said factors. The data that would be gathered will be useful for further studies with regard to social factors and their effect on the oral health. Furthermore, the information acquired could be of help in planning oral health programs suitable for the said population.

*This section will discuss the background of your research problem. The possible benefits of the results of the proposed research can be linked to the observed problem, thus necessitating a thorough study. Though expected outcomes are foreseen, this should not make you biased on the desired results. This should even make you more vigilant and be more objective in the conduct of the research and not fall into the trap of just conforming to what you expect from the study.*

*Did you see the difference from the 'Introduction'?*

#### **VIII. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

*Cross-Border Dental Service* – being able to provide dental service not only to local patients but also to patients located in different parts of the globe

*Dentists* – active members of the Philippine Dental Association (PDA) who are into private practice in Makati City, Baguio City, Cebu City, and Davao, City

*Global Dental Compliance* – dental practice following the acceptable universal protocol

*Readiness* – dentists' readiness on cross border dental service based solely on the physical aspect (excluding skill, experience, knowledge)

*Infection Control* – is the discipline concerned with preventing the spread of infections within the health-care setting

*Means of Communication* – any media used for communicating with the patients locally and overseas including foreigners, Filipino immigrants, and Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW's)

*Patient Documentation* – the content and how the patient work up and other important information is taken and kept



*Payment System* – kind of payment for a dental service done like in cash, credit, cheque, or other bank services and mobile phone services

*Professional Fee* – fee charged by dentists for dental services rendered

*Tourists* – foreigners visiting the Philippines for a vacation

*Use your operational definitions, not merely how they are defined in the journals and the dictionary. This would help the reader to be on the same page with you and to understand more what you plan to do.*

*Present it in such a way that the reader can easily point out the terms you will define. Italicize, bold or underline them. Never underestimate how indenting the succeeding lines can help your terms to pop out. Add a space to separate the different items, too.*

## **IX. METHODOLOGY**

### ***Research Design***

An experimental study design will be used because the study chiefly wants to compare the plaque removal efficiency between two types of toothbrushes (powered and manual). The study is a crossover single-blind design wherein all the participants will use the powered and manual toothbrushes with the single examiner unaware of what brush type each participant used.

*Categorically state what type of study will be done and the specific research design to be used. Explain why your proposed research design is appropriate to your proposed research.*

### ***Participants / Samples***

The participants are pediatric patients from the Philippine Children's Medical Center aged 6 - 8 years old who reported for a restorative treatment. The participants will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Children with definite indications of restorations of 1 - 2 teeth on the same quadrant.
- Exhibits a non-cooperative behavior or falls under the negative or slightly-negative category in the Frankl Behavior Rating Scale.
- No history of mental and physical disorders such as blindness, seizures or convulsive disorders, vertigo or equilibrium disorders.
- Non-emergency case, i.e. patients that are not in pain

- Not currently taking any medications especially those that may affect her/his behavior, blood pressure and heart rate.

The parents and the dentist involved will be informed of all the details of the study. A parent's or guardian's consent and the patient's assent will be required for the child's inclusion in the study. The participant and her/his parent/companion will be asked if the participant experienced some headaches or seizures after watching a TV show or a movie. If the participant experiences such disturbances in the past, he/she will be excluded from the study.

In the event that the patient will not finish the proposed treatment, or he/she decided to back-out, he/she will also be included from the study.

*If you are using specimens for your study, use 'Samples'. If human participants are involved, it is more appropriate to use the term 'Participants' over 'Subjects'. Your study is bound by the principles of research ethics and those included in your research are expected to participate voluntarily.*

*Describe where your participants will be located and where the study will be conducted.*

**Sampling Design**

From a total of 222 proper students in UPCD, 42 are males and 180 are females. Using stratified random sampling, the participants were stratified according to gender. The following formula:

$$n = \frac{N \sum N_h S_h^2}{N^2 e^2 + \sum N_h S_h^2 z^2}$$

$$N_m = \frac{N_{\text{males}}}{\text{Total Population}} \times n$$

$$N_f = \frac{N_{\text{females}}}{\text{Total Population}} \times n$$

*where*

n - sample population  
s - standard deviation  
N - total population  
N<sub>m</sub> - sample population of males  
N<sub>f</sub> - sample population of females  
N<sub>males</sub> - total population of males  
N<sub>females</sub> - total population of females  
e - error  
z - value corresponding to 95% level of significance

Figure 2: Statistical Formula for Stratification

were used to compute how many were included in the stratum. Results showed that 20 males and 62 females are to be included as participants of the study.

Simple random sampling will then be used to determine the participants. Informed consent will be obtained from the participants.

The following are the inclusion criteria:

1. Participant must be a Filipino
2. Participant must be 18 years old and above  
Growth in width of the dental arches tends to be completed before the adolescent growth spurt and is affected minimally if at all by adolescent growth changes. Growth in length of both jaws, which may affect the posterior width of the dental arches, continues through the period of puberty. In girls, growth in length of the jaws has all but ceased by age 14 to 15. In boys, growth in length usually does not decline to the basal adult level until age 18. (Proffit, 1992)

Exclusion criteria include participants with:

1. One or more missing maxillary anterior teeth
2. One or more maxillary anterior teeth with caries or dental restoration
3. Prosthetic appliance or attrition involving the six maxillary anterior teeth
4. Abnormalities in tooth size or shape on the maxillary anterior teeth
5. Orthodontic treatment wherein palatal growth was altered
6. One or more maxillary anterior teeth that has undergone stripping

*Clearly show how the number of participants or samples will be determined. Show computations, if possible. Since statistical softwares are currently used now, be sure to indicate what were used and the different data and variables used to compute for the sample size.*

*Funding agencies will look at this section not only to determine if the number of participants is adequate for a sound research, but also to see if financing the research will be worthwhile and feasible.*

**REMEMBER:**

***The examples shown here were specific for the respective proposals. You may get ideas from them, but always refer back to YOUR proposed researches. See what specific methodology will be most appropriate to your objectives.***

### Plan of Investigation

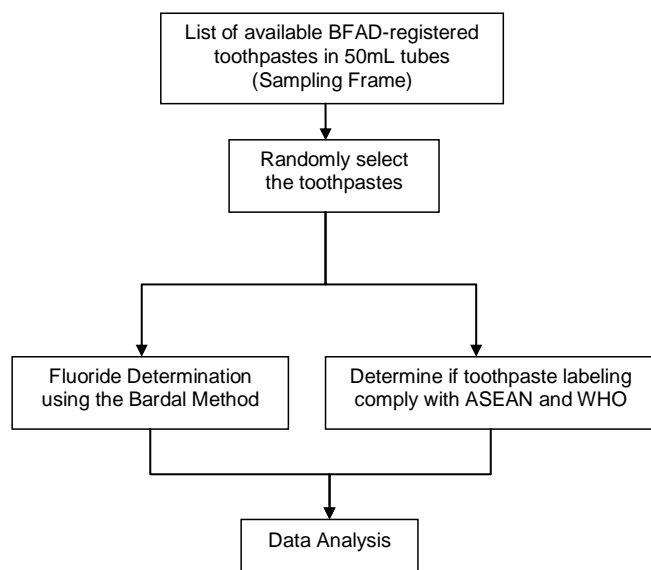


Figure 3: Procedural Framework

For the total fluoride (TF) and ionizable fluoride (IF) determination, the following preparatory steps are done: Dilute 42.5mL of 2 M Hydrochloric acid with water to 250mL. And dissolve 40.5 g of 1 M Sodium Hydroxide in 37.5mL of carbon dioxide free water, cool the solution to room temperature, and filter through hardened filter paper. Transfer 13.625 mL of the clear filtrate to a tight, polyefin container, and dilute with carbon dioxide-free water to 250mL.

Using the Bardal Method, preparation of the samples is done by dissolving 100mg of the toothpaste in 10 mL deionized water.

To determine the TF of the sample, 0.25 mL of the suspension is added with 0.25 mL of Hydrochloric Acid and kept this for 1 hour at 45 deg C. Then, add 0.5mL of 1 M Sodium Hydroxide and 1mL TISAB II. The sample was centrifuged at 3500r/min in 3 minutes.

To determine the IF of the sample, 0.25 mL of the supernatant after centrifugation is used and added with 1 mL TISAB II, 0.25 mL of 2 M Hydrochloric Acid, and 0.5 mL of 1 M Sodium Hydroxide.

After these preparation of samples, TF and IF are analysed with an ion specific electrode. A set of standards was prepared in triplicate using serial

dilution from a 100 ppm NaF stock solution. The millivoltage potentials were recorded, and then converted to ppm using the linear regression.

Samples are placed in plastic containers. And each sample is tested in triplicate for TF and IF. The mean repeatability of the readings obtained will be computed.

*Discuss how the study will be conducted. ALL ASPECTS must be stated, for example: how to talk to your potential participants, how to gather your samples (i.e. will bovine teeth be gathered on the same day?), where and how will your materials and samples be procured, what materials are needed, where the study will be conducted, etc.*

*A procedural framework can also help (or a more detailed flowchart of the example in Figure 3). It would visually show the different steps in conducting the study, not only to the reader, but the researchers as well. You can easily see how to back-track if problems arise, or plan ahead on what the succeeding steps will be. This is very effective for experimental studies.*

### **Data Management**

Descriptive statistics including the mean measurements of the hamular distances and widths of maxillary anterior teeth will be presented in tabular form. The difference between the measurement of the hamular distance and width of the maxillary anterior teeth will be computed for each subject and the summary measures (mean, median, mode) will be presented.

The Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation ( $r$ ) will be computed to determine the degree of correlation of the two measurements. Significance of the correlation will also be tested. On the other hand, paired t-test will be used as statistical method to determine if the two measurements are significantly different.

**Table 1: Mean Measurement in mm**

	Male	Female
Mean		
Median		
Mode		

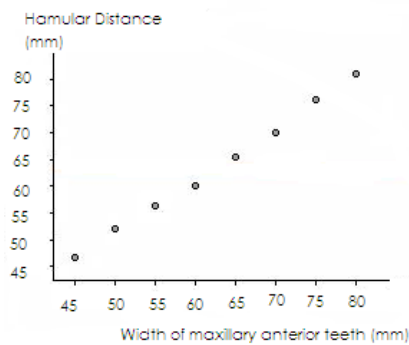
**Comment [MnM19]:** Captions or titles of Tables are placed ABOVE the table.

Flush to the left border of the table.

**Table 2: Difference between the Measurements of the Hamular Distance and Width of Maxillary Anteriors**

	Male	Female
Mean		
Median		
Mode		

**Comment [MnM20]:** Note how the succeeding lines of titles/captions are indented. It should not follow the numbering of the table/figure, but the first word of the title/caption.



**Figure 4: Scatter plot graph of Individual Measurements**

*This section must include how data will be collected and stored, how data will be analyzed and how data will be presented.*

*Discuss the statistical tests that will be used. Explain why these are the tests of choice to analyze your data. Refer back to the Biostatistics lectures and the course Reading List. Or consult with your biostatistician.*

*Show how you will present your data. Include Dummy Tables or Mock Graphs. You may use hypothetical data to help yourselves in making these graphs and tables.*

## **Interpretation and Conclusions**

### *Expected findings*

Results of the study will reveal if the correlation between the hamular distance and the width of the anteriors is positive, negative or if no correlation exists. The study will also determine if there is a difference between the 2 variables and, if such exists, the statistical significance of such difference. Summary measures of the difference will also be determined.

### *Generalizations and extrapolations of results*

Results will be generalizable to the target population. Results may be extrapolated to the Filipino population since students from UPCD come from different geographical groups in the Philippines.

*Briefly discuss what your expected outcomes will be. These should be scientifically-sound and supported by your review of literature.*

*Having this section does not mean you will already be biased while you conduct your study. This section will answer the 'Then what?' question. You will already have a plan on what to do and how to disseminate the results of your research. The challenge here is that you will be ready to continue on or revise your thinking depending on the results you get.*

## **X. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Copies of the results of the oral examination of the children will be given to the parents and to the school authorities to provide information as to the oral health status of the children and the oral health problems that they may possibly have. It is hoped that should there be any findings, the parents or caregivers will address the problem to prevent the further progression of the disease.

*Discuss the steps to be observed to ensure an ethical research undertaking. A minimum requirement when the proposed study will involve human participants is to assure the use of an Informed Consent Form, if applicable. (And a sample Informed Consent Form must be attached in the Appendix of your research proposal.) Confidentiality of the identity of the participants is also important. Discuss how these will be assured.*

*Note that you will be required to submit your research proposal to UPM-Research Ethics Board for an ethical review prior to implementation. Follow their guidelines and include the pertinent principles that need to be addressed.*

**XI. TIME TABLE**

ACTIVITY	January				February				March				April				May		
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Review of Related Literature	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			
Administrative Preparation		█	█																
Social Preparation			█	█															
Pilot Study				█	█														
Data Collection						█	█	█	█										
Data Processing								█	█	█	█								
Data Analysis									█	█	█	█							
Writing of Results										█	█	█	█	█	█				
Presentation of Results															█				
Preparation of Final Paper															█	█	█		

*Use a Gantt Chart to clearly show the specific tasks for the time allotted to finish your research. Start with the activities upon UPM-REB approval of the protocol to the submission of the Final Paper (May 2016). You can color-code them depending on the tasks, who are expected to perform it, etc.*



## XII. PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES

The study will be conducted in the offices, medical/dental clinics located in the mall and residential buildings located in the City of Manila that is accessible to the researchers. Due to time constraint, we will ask assistance from a number of colleagues. They will be oriented first about our study before helping to distribute the questionnaires. Additional manpower for the distribution of the survey questionnaire will help us meet our quota of 200 subjects. Computers will be used for internet researches and the preparation and writing of the research (i.e.: research proposal, survey questionnaire, and final paper). Dr. Tristan Nathaniel Ramos of the University of the Philippines Manila, College of Dentistry will serve as our Biostatistician to help us with our data analysis.

*Present this section as a narrative, or a simple enumeration. The reader must know the minimum needs of your research. If you need special equipment, state its location or the agency needed to be contacted regarding the use of such facilities. If permission was already granted, say so. Include these correspondences in the Appendix.*

## XIII. BUDGET

Personnel			P 4,500.00
Biostatistician		P 1,000.00	
Transportation		P 1,000.00	
Honoraria & Tokens		P 2,500.00	
Office Supplies			P 1,070.00
Bond Paper	P 200.00/ream x 2	P 400.00	
Printer Ink	P 600.00/cartridge x 1	P 600.00	
Stapler / Wires		P 70.00	
Photocopying			P 1,690.00
Informed Consent		P 375.00	
Survey Forms		P 1,125.00	
Final Paper		P 190.00	
Computer Use	P20.00/hr x 100hrs		P 2,000.00
Presentation of Results			P 1,900.00
Invitations		P 500.00	
Refreshments		P 700.00	
Binding		P 700.00	
Contingency Fund			P 2,500.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>P 13,660.00</b>

State ALL anticipated expenses for each requirement: personnel, equipment, rentals, office supplies, transportation, communication, etc. Don't forget to include expenditures needed to present your final report. Printing costs, binding and refreshments are often included.

Present the budget orderly. Breakdown all the expenses and present subtotals and totals to be easily appreciated. Include a Contingency Fund to cover possible overbudget costs. This could range from 10-20% of your projected budget.

#### XIV. WORKS CITED

- Andreasen, N. C. (2001). *Brave new brain: Conquering mental illness in the era of the genome*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.
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*It is expected that you cite ALL REFERENCES cited in your research proposal. Alphabetize the list of citations by author.*

*Do not indent the first line. If the information wraps onto more than one line, indent the next line/s 5 spaces or ½ inch. Or use the TAB button.*

*Note the specific **punctuations, indentations and abbreviations**. Be consistent and refer to the American Psychological Association (APA) Referencing Style Guides uploaded in the Research Courses e-Group.*

<b>In-Text Citations</b>
In-text citations consist of the surname(s) of the author(s) and the year of publication: (Belen, Villena & Medina, 2006)
If there is no author, use the title (or a short form of the title, if it is lengthy) and the year. Titles that are italicized in the reference list are italicized in text; titles that are not italicized in the reference list appear in quotation marks. If there is no date, use "n.d." (without quotation marks) instead.
<b>DOIs</b>
A digital object identifier (DOI) is a unique string of letters, numbers, and symbols assigned to a published work to identify content and provide a persistent link to its location on the Internet. The DOI is typically located on the first page of an electronic document near the copyright notice and on the database landing page for the document. When DOIs are available, include them in the reference information. Place the DOI at the end of the reference, and don't add a period at the end of it. Here's an example:  Author, A. (year). Title of article. <i>Journal Title</i> , X, xxx–xxx. doi:xxxxxx
<b>Book with one author</b>
Pegrum, M. (2009). <i>From blogs to bombs: The future of electronic technologies in education</i> . Crawley, W.A: UWA Publishing.
<b>Book with an editor</b>
Hallinan, M. T. (Ed.). (2006). <i>Handbook of the sociology of education</i> . New York: Springer.
<b>Journal article</b>
Potente, S., Anderson, C., & Karim, M. (2011). Environmental sun protection and supportive policies and practices: An audit of outdoor recreational settings in NSW coastal towns. <i>Health Promotion Journal of Australia</i> , 22, 97-101.

<b>Journal article in print: 8 or more authors</b>
<p>Sohrabi, H. R., Weinborn, M., Badcock, J., Bates, K.A., Clamette, R., Trivedi, D., ... Martins, R. N. (2011). New lexicon and criteria for the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. <i>Lancet Neurology</i>, 10(4), 299-300.</p> <p><i>Complete author list: Sohrabi, H.R., Weinborn, M., Badcock, L., Bates, K.A., Clamette, R., Trivedi, D., Verdile, G., Sutton, T., Lenzon, N.P., Gandy, S.E., Martins, R.N.</i></p>
<b>Newspaper Article</b>
<p>Landler, M. (2007, June 2). Bush's Greenhouse Gas Plan Throws Europe Off Guard. <i>New York Times</i>, p. A7.</p>
<b>E-Books</b>
<p>The reference list entry for an e-book includes the author, date, title, and source (<a href="#">URL</a> or <a href="#">DOI</a>). For a chapter in an e-book, include the chapter title and page numbers (if available).</p> <p><b>Whole e-book:</b>  Author, A. (date). <i>Title of book</i>. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxx</a>  Author, A. (date). <i>Title of book</i>. doi:xxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p><b>Chapter in an e-book:</b>  Author, A. (date). Title of chapter. In E. Editor (Ed.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xx-xx). Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxx</a>  Author, A. (date). Title of chapter. In E. Editor (Ed.), <i>Title of book</i> (pp. xx-xx). doi:xxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p>The in-text citation includes the author and date, as with any other APA Style citation.</p>
<b>Websites</b>
<p>For a passing reference to a website in text, the URL is sufficient; no reference list entry is needed.</p> <p>Gussie Fink-Nottle has set up a discussion forum for newt fanciers (<a href="http://gfnfg.livejournal.com/">http://gfnfg.livejournal.com/</a>).</p> <p>However, when you are citing a particular document or piece of information from a website, include both a reference list entry and an in-text citation. The key to creating the reference list entry is to determine the type of content on the web page. Basically, provide the following four pieces of information:</p> <p>Author, A. (date). Title of document [Format description]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxx</a></p> <p>The in-text citation includes the author and date (Author, date), as with any other APA Style citation.</p>

<p><b>Interviews</b></p> <p>The citation of interviews depends on the nature of the interview.</p> <p><b>Third-party interviews:</b> If the interview is in a form that is recoverable (e.g., a recording, transcript, published Q&amp;A), use the reference format appropriate for the source in which the interview is available.</p> <p><b>Informational interviews:</b> If you have interviewed someone for information about your topic and that person has agreed to be identified as a source, cite the source as a personal communication (in text only):  (G. Fink-Nottle, personal communication, April 5, 2011)</p> <p>Personal communications do not have reference list entries because they cannot be retrieved.</p> <p><b>Interviews of research participants:</b> No citation is needed for remarks made by participants in the research on which you're reporting. Do not cite these as personal communications; this would breach the participants' guarantee of confidentiality.</p>
<p><b>Websites</b></p> <p>For a passing reference to a website in text, the URL is sufficient; no reference list entry is needed.  Gussie Fink-Nottle has set up a discussion forum for newt fanciers (<a href="http://gfnfng.livejournal.com/">http://gfnfng.livejournal.com/</a>).</p> <p>However, when you are citing a particular document or piece of information from a website, include both a reference list entry and an in-text citation. The key to creating the reference list entry is to determine the type of content on the web page. Basically, provide the following four pieces of information:  Author, A. (date). Title of document [Format description]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxxx</a></p> <p>The in-text citation includes the author and date (Author, date), as with any other APA Style citation.</p>
<p><b>YouTube and other Video-posting Websites</b></p> <p>If both the real name of the person who posted the video and the screen name are known:  Author, A. A. [Screen name]. (year, month day). <i>Title of video</i> [Video file]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxxx</a></p> <p>If only the screen name of the person who posted the video is known:  Screen name. (year, month day). <i>Title of video</i> [Video file]. Retrieved from <a href="http://xxxxxxxx">http://xxxxxxxx</a> The in-text citations include the author name outside of brackets (whichever that may be) and the date.</p>

### **Social Media (i.e. Facebook and Twitter)**

Although the *Publication Manual* (6th ed.) does not include specific social media citation formats, you can adapt the basic reference format to fit.

APA Citation samples and notations taken from:

1. *Finger Lakes Community Center – Charles J. Meder Library: APA Reference List Examples.*
2. *University of Western Sydney Library: American Psychological Association (APA) Referencing Style Guide. Updated 10/12/2014.*
3. *The University of Western Australia: APA Citation Style Examples for UWA.*
4. <http://www.apastyle.org/learn/quick-guide-on-references.aspx>

### **XV. PROPONENTS' CURRICULUM VITAE**

*Research proposals are presented to possible funding agents. This section could be a determinant for a successful grant application since your capabilities and track record as researchers will be highlighted. This is also taken into consideration by Technical and Ethical Review Boards in reviewing a research proposal.*

*Briefly discuss who you are (including your technical adviser and co-author/s). This basically includes your full name, current position and affiliations. Present also your research interests and experience, publications, etc. If you were involved in projects that may be related to your research proposal, or an activity that may be similar to your proposed research, include them. You can be creative, but limit to just the pertinent details. Remember, this is a formal document.*

*Follow the sample format in the UP Manila Manual of Format and Style for Theses and Dissertations (2013).*

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name Kara dela Cruz  
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(02) 537-1827

Insert Photo Here

### Educational Background

1995 B.S. Nursing  
St. Louis University  
2000 M.A. in Nursing (Mental Health Psychiatric Nursing)  
University of the Philippines Manila  
2003 Ph.D. in Nursing, candidate  
University of the Philippines Manila

### Professional Employment

August 1998-July 1999 Research Associate  
SS501 Foundation Inc.  
August 1999-July 2000 Supervisor – Undergraduate Research Team  
University of the Philippines Manila  
April 2001-June 2001 Instructor – Undergraduate Nursing Course, Psychiatric  
Nursing  
University of the Philippines Manila

### Publications

Jung, Y.H., dela Cruz, K., Shim, C.M., Hyun, B. (2001). Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents: A Review. *Journal of Mental Health*, 21 (2), 93-103.  
Potter, H.J., Weasley, R.B., dela Cruz, K., Granger, H.J., Rowling, J.K. (1999). High-Risk Behavior and Rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Undergraduate Students. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 58 (4), 866-879.

### Personal Data

Date of Birth October 5, 1975  
Place of Birth Manila  
Sex Female  
Nationality Filipino  
Civil Status Married

*The next section will be the Appendices.*

*Include here all materials that were used but not presented fully in the text: pictures, correspondences, guides, educational materials, questionnaires, record forms, consent forms, etc. Present them in a logical manner. It is good to start with the first ones discussed in the proposal. Don't order them haphazardly.*

*Label them as Appendix A, Appendix B and so on. Don't forget to include a title or caption for each. Cite your sources. Separate the appendices by page, therefore, each appendix will start on a new page.*



**APPENDIX A  
MODIFIED BEHAVIOR PROFILE RATING SCALE**

Melamed et al. Reduction of fear-related dental management problems  
with use of filmed modeling. JADA, Vol. 90, April 1975. pp. 824-825

**6- stage observation periods**

<b>Office Behavior</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>FREQUENCY of Behavior observed</b>	<b>SCORE Per Category</b>
(1) Inappropriate mouth closing								
(1) Choking								
(2) Won't sit back								
(2) Attempts to dislodge instruments								
(2) Verbal complaints/sounds								
(2) Overreaction to pain								
(2) White knuckles								
(2) Negativism								
(3) Verbal message to terminate								
(3) Refuses to open mouth								
(3) Rigid posture								
(3) Crying								
(3) Dentist uses loud voice								
(4) Restraints used								
(4) Kicks								
(4) Stands up								
(4) Rolls over								
(5) Dislodges instruments								
(5) Refuses to sit in chair								
(5) Faints								
(5) Leaves chair								
<b>TOTAL</b>								

- Stage 0:** Preinclusion stage
- Stage 1:** After briefing the parents and the child about the procedures of the study
- Stage 2:** Upon sitting on the dental chair
- Stage 3:** Upon cavity preparation
- Stage 4:** Upon filling of the restorative material
- Stage 5:** Upon polishing of the restoration
- Stage 6:** After the treatment

**APPENDIX B**  
**FRANKL BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE**

Kent, G.G. The Psychology of Dental Care. Bristol: John Wright  
and Sons Ltd. (1984) pp. 52

Definitely Negative - Refusal of treatment, over-resistance and hostility, extreme fear, forceful crying and massive withdrawal or isolation or both.  
(Numerical Equivalent = 1)

Slightly Negative - Minor negativism or resistance, minimal to moderate reserved fear, nervousness or crying.  
(Numerical Equivalent = 2)

Slightly Positive – cautious, acceptable to treatment but with some reluctance, questions or delaying tactics, moderate willingness to comply with dentist.  
(Numerical Equivalent = 3)

Definitely Positive - Good rapport with operator, no sign of fear, interested in the procedure and appropriate verbal contact.  
(Numerical Equivalent = 4)

**Stage 0:** Preinclusion stage

**Stage 1:** After briefing the parents and the child about the procedures of the study

**Stage 2:** Upon sitting on the dental chair

**Stage 3:** Upon cavity preparation

**Stage 4:** Upon filling of the restorative material

**Stage 5:** Upon polishing of the restoration

**Stage 6:** After the treatment

**APPENDIX C**  
**Venham Fear Picture Test**

Kent, G.G. *The Psychology of Dental Care*. Bristol: John Wright and Sons Ltd. (1984) pp. 49



For every negative picture that the child points to s/he is given a point.