RESEARCH PROPOSAL FORMAT

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Course Requirements

Dent199

2nd Sem – AY 2020-2021

Dent198

1st Sem - AY 2021-2022

Dent197

2nd Sem – AY 2021-2022

Research Proposal

Draft with Pending Activities

Research Proposal

UPM REB Approved

Final Paper

with Poster and Manuscript plus UPMREB Form 3C



Department of Community Dentistry **Promoting oral health in Filipino communities**



College of Dentistry University of the Philippines Manila

"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.
- 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.
- 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
- Page numbers must be centered at the bottom of each page.
 No page number on Cover Page (that will be page 0).
- 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.

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.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES MANILA

MANUAL OF FORMAT AND STYLE

For Theses and Dissertations

University of the Philippines Manila

National Graduate Office for the Health Sciences

Padre Faura Street, Ermita, Manila 2013

Paper Size

-8.5" x 11"

Margins

1" for each side EXCEPT on left margin which is
 1.5" to allow for binding

Font

- font size 12
- Arial, Times New Roman, Tahoma, Calibri, etc.

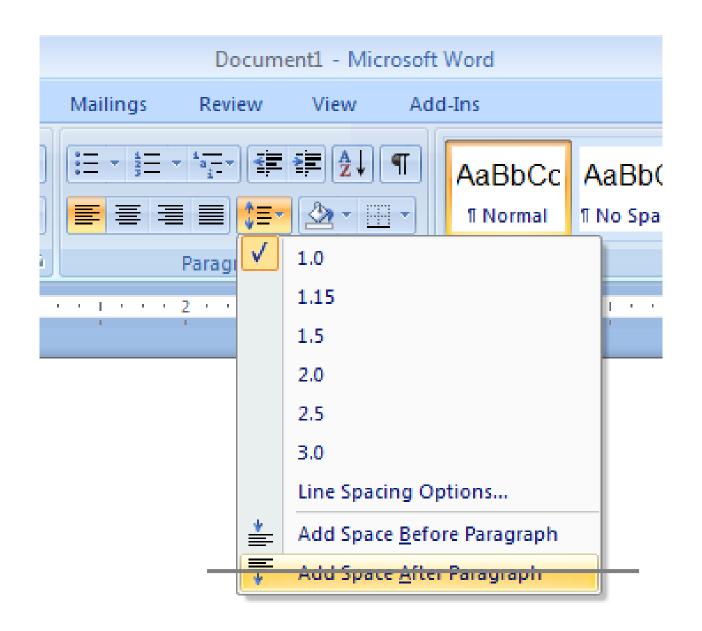
Line Spacing

- single-spaced text
- left-justified paragraphs

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.



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.

Spacing

- one space after a comma or a semi-colon
- two spaces after a period or a colon

Pagination

- page numbers centered at the bottom of the page
- no page number on Cover Page

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)

Tables

- table number and caption is ABOVE the data

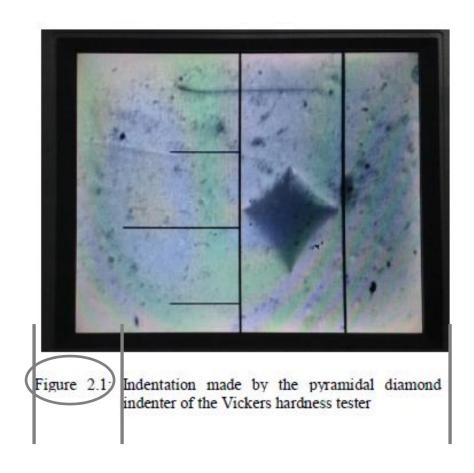
Tables

Table 4.1: Comparison of hearthess test	ardness of samp	les and control group	p using Vicke
	Mean	Standard Deviation	p-value
19.5 PAbV (Red Wine)	43.7500	5.85235	
37.5 PAbV (Gin)	41.0000	4.24264	0.703
5 PAbV (Beer)	43.2500	3.40343	0.703
Distilled water (control)	44.2500	2.21736	

Figures

– figure number and caption is <u>BELOW</u> the figure

Figures



Tables & Figures

- a smaller font size can be used for the labels
- font for the entries can use a smaller font

References

- all citations in the body, figures, tables or captions must be included
 - each item cited in the list <u>MUST</u> have been cited in the paper
- all entries must be alphabetized

References

use the APA style of citation

Article from an Online Journal—DOI (digital object identifier) available

Format:

Author LastName, FirstInitial. (Year of Publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, Volume*(Issue), Page Number(s). doi:#

Example:

Kelly, P. G., & Smales, R. J. (2004). Long-term cost-effectiveness of single indirect restorations in select dental practices. *British Dental Journal*, 196(10), 639-643. doi:10.1038/sj.bdj.4811283

Article from an Online Journal—no DOI available

Format:

Author LastName, FirstInitial. (Year of Publication). Title of article. *Title of Journal, Volume*(Issue), Page number(s). Retrieved from link.

Example:

Rosen, C. S., Henson, B. R., Finney, J. W., & Moos, R. H. (2000). Consistency of self-administered and interview-based Addiction Severity Index composite scores. *Addiction*, 95(3), 419-424. Retrieved from http://search.proguest.com/docview/199575558?accountid=35996

Subheadings

 each different level must be distinguished by a different style

BOLD AND ALL CAPS

Bold and Italicized

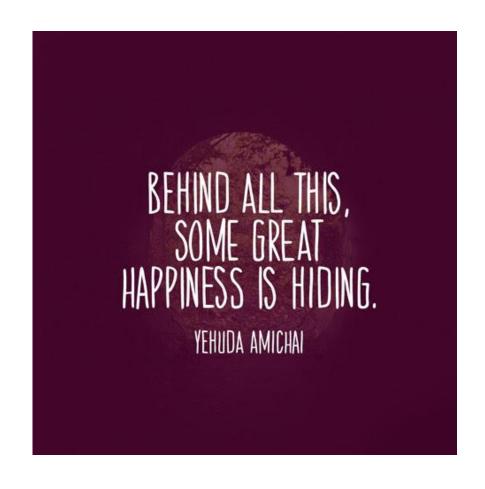
Italicized

<u>Underlined</u>

– Be consistent!

Reminder

- Research Team
 - student researchers
 - Research Adviser
 - co-author*



ANY QUESTIONS?