

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION (FOR HEADINGS, USE “HEADING STYLE 1”)

Background (For Subheadings, use “Heading Style 2”)

< What is the context of this problem? In what situation or environment can it be observed? >

Problem Statement

< What is it that we do not know? What is the gap in our knowledge this research will fill? What needs to be improved? >

Literature Review

< Describe the context for the study and summarize related research. The length and extent of this section will be guided by your advisor. This section typically has several subheadings named for the specific topics reviewed. Identify the gaps in knowledge the proposed project will help to fill. >

Significance

< Explain why your research is important in the context of pediatric catastrophic disease. Explain how the results of your study may help advance the science/field of pediatric catastrophic disease. >

Hypothesis, Research Question, Specific Aims or Objectives

< State the hypothesis, research question, aim or objective of your study. Include at least one of these as appropriate for the study design and your intentions for the research. Consult with your advisor regarding which is best for your research. Specific aims or objectives are a listing of the steps and/or approaches to addressing the hypothesis or research questions. Often the hypothesis or research question is preceded by a brief (no more than half a page) rationale for the research. This section is often in the form of an

introductory statement followed by a colon and listing of the hypothesis, research question
aims or objectives. >

CHAPTER II: MANUSCRIPT TITLE

< This is your manuscript that has been accepted by a journal. >

CHAPTER III: MANUSCRIPT TITLE

< This is your manuscript that has been accepted by a journal. >

CHAPTER IV: DISCUSSION

< Explain the meaning of the results presented in your manuscripts and link them to previous research studies. It explains why the findings are weak, strong or significant, and their limitations. A further review of the literature might be required to enhance the discussion of results.

End each chapter with a summary. >

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

< Introduce this chapter. First, refer back to the problem or topic that you have presented in Chapter 1 and what you hoped to achieve at the beginning of the research. The research questions you tried to answer must also be reviewed in this chapter as well as your hypotheses, if applicable. It is important to also reexamine the methodology followed in the research and show how the objectives were achieved (or were not achieved) with the application of different methods and techniques.

As suggested by Hopkins and Dudley-Evans (1988), six possible components can be included in the concluding chapter of quantitative dissertations: “statement of hypothesis (or purpose), summary of main points / findings (whether they support the hypothesis; whether they align with, or differ from, other researchers’ findings), possible explanations for the findings and/or speculations about them, limitations of the study, implications of your findings, recommendations for future research, action or policy changes, and practical applications.”

End this chapter with some reflections and final words. >

CHAPTER VI: SOCIETAL IMPACT

< To induce changes in child health, academic research from a wide range of disciplines is needed, but solutions require a wider societal input, for which researchers need to collaborate with other experts and work in inter-, multi- or transdisciplinary contexts – which is frequently referred to as the co-production of knowledge. Describe how the outcome of your research and contributions of any stakeholders or collaborations contribute to a common goal. >

REFERENCES

< List citations for literature, websites, books, etc, referenced. Use reference management software, such as EndNote, provided free to students. Use APA citation style. >

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Sample Appendix Title

(If no appendices, omit this page)