American College of Sports Medicine  
61st Annual Meeting and  
5th World Congress on Exercise is Medicine®

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS  
Scientific and Clinical Case  

Submission Deadline: November 1, 2013
Dear Colleague:

It is my pleasure to enclose the abstract and clinical case information for ACSM's 61st Annual Meeting and 5th World Congress on Exercise is Medicine®. Now is an excellent time to mark your calendar with the due date of Friday, November 1, 2013.

Free Communications, presented in slide and poster format, provide the major vehicle for “new” information exchange at these meetings.

I strongly encourage members and Fellows of the College — beginning investigators and established investigators alike — to submit abstracts of their work for consideration at these meetings.

Physicians are also invited to submit abstracts to present in clinical case sessions.

Further details on how to submit are enclosed on the following pages.

On behalf of the 2014 Program Committee, we look forward to receiving your abstract submission. Thank you in advance for your commitment to the excellence of next year’s meeting.

Sincerely,

Carol Ewing Garber, Ph.D., FACSM, FAHA
2014 Program Committee Chair
President-elect

Abstracts accepted mid-September through November 1, 2013

Visit www.acsmannualmeeting.org to stay up-to-date
ACSM in Orlando
Experience the wealth of distinguished experts presenting first-rate basic and applied science, current public health issues, and clinical sports medicine sessions!

- Highlighted Symposia showcasing basic and applied science in selected, topical areas featuring national and international experts
- International sessions on Exercise is Medicine®
- Clinical lectures and hands-on workshops
- Integrative sessions spanning from bench to bedside
- Classic events and lectures created for students
- 25+ concurrent sessions offered in various formats including free communication slide, poster, and clinical case sessions
- CME and CEC credits
- Opportunity to reconnect with friends and colleagues at all conference social events, Regional Chapter events, and college and university reunions
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With numerous flight options, convenient highway access, and a central location, traveling to and from Orlando is easy.

Important Annual Meeting Dates and Deadlines 2013
September  Online Registration Available
October  Preview Program Available
         Housing Bureau Opens
November 1  Scientific and Clinical Case Abstract Deadline

2014
February  Abstract Submitters Receive Accept/Reject Notification
March  Advance Program Available
         Pre-Registration Deadline
May 28-June 1  ACSM’s 61st Annual Meeting and 5th World Congress on Exercise is Medicine®
June 20  2015 Annual Meeting Proposals Due

Need More Information?
- For updates, information, and early registration opportunities, go to www.acsmannualmeeting.org, call (317) 637-9200, ext. 141 or e-mail meeting@acsm.org.
- For technical support during your online submission, support@abstractsonline.com.
- For general inquiries, contact ACSM at (317) 637-9200, ext. 108 or ddavis@acsm.org.

2014 Annual Meeting Registration Information
Registration fees and form will be available in September 2013 at www.acsmannualmeeting.org. For immediate registration and best service, register online at www.acsm.org. A receipt and confirmation will be e-mailed to you.

International Registrants
A valid ESTA approval is required for all visitors traveling to the United States from Visa Waiver Program (VWP) countries. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is a free, automated system used to determine the eligibility of visitors to travel to the United States under the VWP. It collects the same information as the paper 1-94W form that VWP travelers fill out en route to the United States. ESTA applications may be submitted at any time prior to travel. An ESTA authorization generally will be valid for up to two years. Authorizations will be valid for multiple entries into the United States. DHS recommends that travelers submit an ESTA application as soon as they begin making travel plans. To obtain an application, please visit the following website:
http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/travel/id_visa/esta/

FASEB MARC Travel Awards
ACSM/FASEB Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Travel Awards are meant to promote the entry of underrepresented minority students, postdoctorates and scientists into the mainstream of the basic science community and to encourage the participation of young scientists at the Annual Meeting. Awards are granted to abstract slide or poster presenters and faculty mentors paired with the students/trainees they mentor. Application details will be available in 2014 by visiting www.faseb.org.
Rules for Submission

1. Each person is permitted to submit and be first author on one scientific and one clinical case abstract for the Annual Meeting, and one scientific abstract for the World Congress on Exercise is Medicine®. You may co-author as many other abstracts as desired. If a person submits, as first author, on more than one abstract per meeting, only one abstract will be accepted; all others will be rejected. If submitting an abstract for both the Annual Meeting and World Congress on Exercise is Medicine, each submission must be two different abstracts/studies.

2. The first named author must present the abstract. To ensure proper citation in *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* (MSSE®) author index, list your name consistently throughout all abstracts on which you appear as an author.

3. All authors must approve the submitted abstract.

4. All Fellows of the College who author or co-author a submitted abstract, also accept responsibility as a sponsor for that abstract, as described in Rule 5, below.

5. Abstracts can be recommended for acceptance by having a Fellow of the College attest to the scientific, medical, or educational merit of the work. Abstracts received without Fellow endorsement will undergo formal review. A Fellow may sponsor as many abstracts as desired. The final acceptance decision is the exclusive right of the Program Committee. This may include a formal review even though an ACSM Fellow is an author or sponsor. Fellow endorsement does not automatically imply acceptance.

6. The primary focus and substance of the submitted abstract/case must be novel. The abstract must not have been published as an abstract or as a full paper in a scientific, medical, or professional publication at the time of submission. Abstract data may not be presented prior to the Annual Meeting. The only exception to this policy concerns abstracts presented at an ACSM Regional Chapter meeting.


8. To ensure consistency and clarity, it is directed that authors use the terms as defined by MSSE®, “Information for Authors,” while utilizing the units of measurement of the Systeme International de’Unite (SI).

9. Senior researchers and clinicians may be affiliated with or have financial interest in commercial entities that may have a bearing on the subject matter of an abstract/case presentation. The prospective audience must be made aware of the affiliation/financial interest by an acknowledgment in the final program. The intent of this policy is not to prevent a speaker from making a presentation, but to identify any affiliation so that the listeners may form their own judgments about the presentation. If the disclosure should be noted, please check the appropriate box on the electronic form so that it may be noted in the final program. A notation in this box will not affect whether an abstract is accepted for presentation at the meeting.

10. Abstract submission fee: $25. A nonrefundable fee must accompany each abstract submitted. Do not submit the same abstract more than once. Abstract fees will not be refunded for duplicate submissions.

11. Abstract submissions are only being accepted electronically and must be submitted no later than 11:59PM. (Pacific time zone) November 1, 2013.

12. Abstract/case presenters must pay the registration fee and all other costs associated with travel to present at the conference. Do not submit an abstract or a clinical case if your attendance at the meeting is questionable.

13. Presenters who fail to provide notice of a reason acceptable to the Program Committee for not delivering an accepted paper will be prohibited from presenting at future Annual Meetings. A written notification should be e-mailed to Danielle Davis at ddavis@acsm.org.

General Information

Notification of Programming
You will be notified electronically of the acceptance/rejection of your abstract/case in February 2014. This notification will include the date and time of session/presentation as well as type of presentation if accepted.

If you do not receive your notification by the end of February, you should contact the ACSM Education Department in early March.

Accessing the Abstract Submission Site
To access the submission site, you should visit the Annual Meeting homepage. The website address is www.acsmannualmeeting.org. The submission site will be available beginning mid-September 2013. If you have previously submitted an abstract or session proposal, please use your established login and password. Contact support@abstractsonline.com if you need your login or password. NOTE: The login and password is not the one used to access the www.acsm.org “my ACSM” page.

Withdrawals
You can withdraw your abstract on-line prior to November 1, 2013 by going to the electronic submission site in the “Review My Work” page. Click on the red “X” at the bottom of this page. After that date, withdrawals must be made in...
writing. Forward a letter stating the reason for withdrawal to ddavis@acsm.org, mail to ACSM, P.O. Box 1440, Indianapolis, IN 46206-1440, Attn.: Danielle Davis, or Fax: (317) 634-7817.

Scientific Abstract Submission Information

Preparing the Abstract

Accepted abstracts will be published in the May supplement issue of MSSE®, and limited to 2,000 characters (not including spaces, title, or author block). If including table, chart, or graph, your text character count will be limited to accommodate your graphic.

Do not use brand names in the abstract.

Indicate grant funding information at the bottom of the abstract.

Title: The title should be brief (limit to 15 words).

Authors: The first and last names of the authors will be included in the author block. Do not include degrees, as this affects online search functions.

Institutions: Institutions of all authors will be included. Do not include departments.

Sponsored Fellow Notation: If a Fellow sponsors without authoring or co-authoring the abstract, you will need to provide the Fellow’s name in your on-line submission.

Text: The abstract must be informative, including a statement of the study’s specific PURPOSE, METHODS, summary of RESULTS, and CONCLUSION statement using these headings. It is unsatisfactory to state, “The results will be discussed.”

Abstracts of experimental studies must include data to substantiate the conclusions being drawn. It is not satisfactory to simply describe what was found (such as, “the treatment group increased their fitness more than the control group”) or to only include statistical results (such as, “associations were significant at p < .05”). The lack of inclusion of experimental data may result in the abstract being rejected. This applies to abstracts that are sponsored by fellows, as well as those that undergo full review.

The abstract must be written in English.

See the sample on page 6.

The Program Committee will determine the method of presentation, which is based on submitter’s preference. Submitters will be given the presentation options of slide preferred, poster preferred, or indifferent. Abstracts submitted in the Exercise is Medicine® category will only be presented in a poster format. Due to the tremendous growth in the size of the program, the majority of the presentations will be organized into poster format.

Slide Sessions

Presentation of the scientific papers in a slide session will be limited to 10 minutes, followed by a 5-minute discussion period. Time limits will be strictly enforced.

Poster Sessions

Scientific poster sessions will be one of two types:

Poster: Poster sessions are presented in two parts. During the first part, the poster is available for viewing by the attendees. During the second part, the author must be present to answer any questions.

Thematic poster: Thematic poster sessions are presented in two parts. During the first part, the poster is available for viewing by attendees. During the second part, the poster is discussed during a moderator-led session.

Abstract Category

Abstract review and program fit is largely determined by the category you select. Select the category that represents the intended focus of your abstract. These categories are listed below.

Topical Categories for Abstracts

Fitness Assessment, Exercise Training, and Performance of Athletes and Healthy People

101 Fitness Assessment of Healthy People
102 Exercise Training Interventions in Healthy People
103 Sport Science
104 other

Cardiovascular, Renal and Respiratory Physiology

201 cellular/molecular
202 cardiac
203 vascular function
204 acute exercise
205 disease
206 blood flow
207 rehabilitation
208 renal
209 respiratory
210 other

Skeletal Muscle, Bone and Connective Tissue

301 skeletal muscle physiology
302 physiology and mechanics of bone and connective tissue
303 cellular and molecular physiology related to these systems
304 other

Biomechanics and Neural Control of Movement

401 gait analysis
402 sport biomechanics
403 musculoskeletal mechanics/modeling
404 sports equipment
405 motor control
406 movement disorders
407 posture/balance
408 other
Epidemiology and Biostatistics
501 epidemiology of physical activity and health
502 epidemiology of injury and illness
503 physical activity assessment
504 population-based surveillance
505 biostatistics/research methodology
506 health equity
507 other

Physical Activity/Health Promotion Interventions
5501 physical activity interventions
5502 physical activity promotion programming
5503 intervention strategies
5504 other

Metabolism and Nutrition
601 oxygen uptake kinetics
602 carbohydrate metabolism
603 fat metabolism
604 protein and amino acid metabolism
605 energy balance and weight control
606 dietary analysis
607 nutritional intervention – micro and macronutrients
608 supplements, drugs and ergogenic aids
609 other

Psychology, Behavior and Neurobiology
701 mental health
702 cognition and emotion
703 perception (RPE, pain, fatigue)
704 behavioral aspects of exercise (correlates, predictors)
705 behavioral aspects of sport
706 neuroscience
707 pedagogy related to exercise physiology
708 other

Environmental and Occupational Physiology
801 heat stress and fluid balance
802 cold stress
803 hyperbaria
804 altitude and hypoxia
805 space physiology and microgravity
806 occupational or military physiology and medicine
807 other

Immunology/Genetics/Endocrinology
901 exercise immunology
902 exercise immunology – supplement use
903 endocrinology, not including reproductive 
904 reproductive endocrinology and physiology
905 genetics
906 other

Athlete Care and Clinical Medicine
1001 athlete medical evaluation and care
1002 athlete trauma evaluation and care
1003 age group and gender issues
1004 chronic illness and special populations
1005 other

Clinical Exercise Physiology
1101 clinical exercise testing
1102 cardiovascular diseases
1103 pulmonary/respiratory diseases
1104 obesity/diabetes
1105 musculoskeletal/neuromuscular diseases
1106 other

Exercise is Medicine
1200 Exercise is Medicine focuses on the impact of physical activity on health and the prevention and treatment of disease and disability in clinical settings.

Scientific Abstract Sample
Mechanisms Underlying Age-Related Changes in Skin Vasodilation During Local Heating
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, Penn State University, University Park, PA

The skin blood flow (SkBF) response to local heating is reduced in healthy older (O) vs. young (Y) subjects; however, the mechanisms that underlie these age-related changes are unclear. Local skin heating causes a bimodal rise in SkBF involving at least two independent mechanisms: an initial peak mediated by axon reflexes and a secondary slower rise to a plateau which is mediated by the local production of nitric oxide (NO). PURPOSE: To determine the altered mechanism(s) underlying the attenuated SkBF response to local heating in aged skin. METHODS: Two microdialysis fibers were placed in the ventral skin of the forearm of 10 Y (22±2 yrs) and 10 O (77±5 yrs) subjects. SkBF over each site was measured by laser-Doppler flowmetry as the skin over both sites was heated to 42˚C for ~60 min. At one site, 10mM L-NNAME was infused throughout the protocol to inhibit NO-synthase (NOS). At the second site L-NNAME was infused after 40 min of local heating. Cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC) was calculated as flux/mean arterial pressure and scaled as % maximal CVC (infusion of 50mM sodium nitroprusside). Age comparisons were made using two-way ANOVA with repeated measures. RESULTS: Maximal CVC was reduced in the O (56±15 vs. 192±12 mV/mmHg, p<0.05), as were the initial peak (46±4 vs. 61±2% max, p<0.05) and plateau (82±5 vs. 93±2%, p<0.05) responses. The decline in CVC with NOS inhibition during the plateau phase was similar in the Y and O groups but the initial peak was significantly lower in O when NOS was inhibited prior to local heating (38±5 vs. 52±4%, p<0.05). CONCLUSION: Age-related changes in both axon reflex-mediated and NO-mediated vasodilation contribute to the diminished vasodilator response to local heating in aged skin. Supported by NIH Grant ROI AG07004.

This sample is only for visual reference of a completed abstract. You will be prompted for required fields during the on-line data entry process.
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Examination on the sidelines revealed moderate tenderness over the spinous processes posterior neck pain. There was no numbness, tingling, weakness or radiation of pain into his upper extremities.

Three tackles later, 11 plays later, and during the fourth quarter, he reported his neck pain to the athletic trainer. As he drove his head into a ball carrier's chest, his neck was forced into flexion and he developed moderate of C6-T1, mild tenderness of the adjacent paraspinal muscles bilaterally and normal sensation, reflexes and strength of his upper extremities. There was full active range of motion of his neck but flexion and extension were painful.

During the third quarter of a midseason game, he unintentionally used a spearing technique for a successful tackle. HISTORICAL: A 17-year-old senior high school football defensive cornerback sustained a neck injury while tackling. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Examination on the sidelines revealed moderate tenderness over the spinous processes of C6-T1, mild tenderness of the adjacent paraspinal muscles bilaterally and normal sensation, reflexes and strength of his upper extremities. There was full active range of motion of his neck but flexion and extension were painful. Over the next hour, his neck progressively became stiffer, but he had no neurological symptoms or signs.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS:
1. Strain of cervical paraspinal muscles
2. Fracture of cervical spine
3. Cervical sprain

TEST AND RESULTS:
Cervical spine anterior-posterior and lateral radiographs:
— obliquely horizontal fracture of C7 spinous process with 1/2 cm displacement of fracture fragments
— 2 mm of forward subluxation of C6 vertebral body relative to C7 vertebral body
Lateral cervical spine radiographs with neck actively flexed and extended:
— no further subluxation of C6 vertebrae
— increased distraction of spinous fracture fragments with neck flexion
Cervical spine oblique radiographs:
— normal orientation of facets and pedicles

FINAL/WORKING DIAGNOSIS:
Clay-shoveler's fracture (avulsion fracture of spinous process of C7)

TREATMENT AND OUTCOMES:
1. Immobilization with Philadelphia collar for 6 weeks.
2. Repeat active extension and flexion radiographs at 3 and 6 weeks post injury showed no delayed increase in stability.
4. Range of motion and neck strengthening exercises started 6 weeks post injury.
5. Returned to sports 3 months post injury when he had full, painless ROM, normal strength and able to meet the demands of his sport.

Clinical Case Abstract Sample

Neck Injury — Football

Suzanne M. Tanner, University of Colorado Sports Medicine Center, Denver, CO
e-mail: aabbccdd@eoff.edu
(Sponsor: William O. Roberts, FACSM)

HISTORY: A 17-year-old senior high school football defensive cornerback sustained a neck injury while tackling. During the third quarter of a midseason game, he unintentionally used a spearing technique for a successful tackle. As he drove his head into a ball carrier's chest, his neck was forced into flexion and he developed moderate posterior neck pain. There was no numbness, tingling, weakness or radiation of pain into his upper extremities. Three tackles later, 11 plays later, and during the fourth quarter, he reported his neck pain to the athletic trainer.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Examination on the sidelines revealed moderate tenderness over the spinous processes of C6-T1, mild tenderness of the adjacent paraspinal muscles bilaterally and normal sensation, reflexes and strength of his upper extremities. There was full active range of motion of his neck but flexion and extension were painful. Over the next hour, his neck progressively became stiffer, but he had no neurological symptoms or signs.

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Highlighted Symposia

Athlete Care and Clinical Medicine
Diabetes topic

Biomechanics and Neural Control of Movement
TBD

Cardiovascular, Renal and Respiratory Physiology
The Pulmonary Physiology of Exercise: Demands and Capacities – An Update

Clinical Exercise Physiology
Stress Testing: The Past, the Present and the Future

Environmental and Occupational Physiology
TBD

Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Health Promotion
If You’re Going to Talk the Talk, You’ve Got to Walk the Walk

Fitness Assessment, Exercise Training, and Performance of Athletes and Healthy People
Maximizing Performance Across the Lifespan

Immunology/Genetics/Endocrinology
Is It Because of My Genes That My Jeans Don’t Fit?: Integrating the “-omics” to Understand the Control of Activity and Weight

Metabolism and Nutrition
TBD

Psychology, Behavior, and Neurobiology
Beyond Belief: The Placebo Effect in Sports Science Research and Practice

Skeletal Muscle, Bone and Connective Tissue
Demystification: A Basic Discussion of Epigenetics and Exercise Adaptations

ACSM Call for Scientific and Clinical Case Abstracts
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New BASIC SCIENCE offering for 2014...
World Congress on the Role of Inflammation in Exercise, Health and Disease