ACSM’s 2022 Annual Meeting and World Congresses

Call for Scientific Abstracts and Clinical Case Papers

Submission Deadline:
November 1, 2021, 11:59 p.m. PST

www.acsm.org/annual-meeting/present
The 2022 Annual Meeting will be an in-person event. Abstract presentation format will be determined at a later time by the Program Committee. If accepted, ACSM will keep everyone informed on the status of their presentation format. If unable to travel to the Annual Meeting, all participants will have the option to present their abstract as a virtual ePoster.

### 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 (which includes the World Congress on the Basic Science of Exercise and Vascular Health), 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 (or World Congress on the Basic Science of Exercise and Vascular Health) 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 the Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise® (MSSE®) author index, authors are responsible to list their name consistently throughout all abstracts on which they appear as an author.

3. All authors must approve the submitted abstract.

4. ACSM Fellows (FACSM) 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 an ACSM Fellow (FACSM) 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. You will be required to provide the Fellow’s name and e-mail address when submitting. **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 manuscript 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, authors are directed to use the terms as defined by MSSE®, “Information for Authors,” while utilizing the units of measurement of the Systeme International de’Unite (SI). Click here and scroll down to “Technical Guidelines.”

9. Researchers and clinicians may be employed, affiliated with, or have financial interest in commercial entities that may have a relevant 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, as well as acknowledgment in writing on posters, and/or in the beginning of slide presentations. If there is nothing to disclose, that must be reported by including “no relationships reported.” Presentations regarding commercial products must focus on basic or applied science and not on the product or on the commercial aspects of the discovery. In addition, the format of the presentation must permit full discussion of the scientific validity and/or therapeutic benefits and risks of the discovery. The intent of this policy is not to prevent a speaker from making a presentation, but to identify any potential conflict of interest 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 abstract submission 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. Failure to comply with the published disclosure policy will result in exclusion from the Annual Meeting for two years.

10. **Abstract submission fee:** $50. A nonrefundable fee must accompany each abstract submitted. Do not submit the same abstract more than once or a scientific abstract on the clinical case submission site (or vice versa). **Abstract fees will not be refunded for duplicate submissions, submissions using the wrong submission site (i.e., scientific abstract on clinical case site) or for an abstract that has to be withdrawn.**

11. Abstract submissions are only being accepted electronically and must be submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. (Pacific Daylight Time) Nov. 1, 2021.

12. **Regardless of the delivery method, presenters agree to pay registration fees and any other costs associated with presenting at the 2022 Annual Meeting.**

13. Presenters who fail to provide an acceptable notice to the Program Committee for not delivering an accepted abstract/case will be prohibited from presenting at future Annual Meetings. A written notification should be e-mailed to Beth Reed at breed@acsm.org by the primary author.
2022 Sports Medicine Fellow Research Abstract and Clinical Case Submissions

Deadline: March 1, 2022 (for those submissions from a physician in an accredited Sports Medicine Fellowship type program)

Sports medicine fellows (those in an accredited sports medicine or orthopaedic sports medicine fellowship program) are invited to submit their research abstracts or clinical cases between February 14-March 1, 2022. These can be submitted for acceptance by having an ACSM Fellow member sponsor the abstract or case. Abstracts/clinical cases without sponsorship will be reviewed by members of the ACSM Program Committee. Accepted abstracts or clinical cases will be presented as posters in a defined area of the conference center and the abstract/case first author must be present at the designated time and place. The cost of abstract submission will remain at $50. Additional details can be found at www.acsm.org/annual-meeting/present.

Withdrawals
You can withdraw your abstract on-line prior to Nov. 1, 2021 by going to the electronic submission site in the “Review My Work” page. Click on the “Delete this submission” button at the bottom of this page. After that date, withdrawals must be made in writing. Email a letter stating the reason for withdrawal to breed@acsm.org.

Need More Information?
• For updates, information and early registration opportunities, go to www.acsm.org/annual-meeting/present. 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 are not the ones used to access your account on www.acsm.org.
• For technical support during your online submission, email support@abstractsonline.com.
• For general inquiries, contact ACSM at (317) 637-9200, ext. 108 or email breed@acsm.org.

Award Opportunities

ACSM Awards
By submitting an abstract to the ACSM Annual Meeting, you may have an opportunity to apply for travel awards to attend the Annual Meeting. Winning one of these awards is contingent on your abstract being accepted for presentation and a review of all applications. The specific awards are listed at right. For award criteria, click here.

• International Student Award
• Gail E. Butterfield Nutrition Registration Award
• Dr. Priscilla Clarkson Undergraduate Registration Award
• Dr. Lisa S. Krivickas Clinician Scholar Registration Award
• Michael L. Pollock Student Scholarship
• Dr. Jack Wilmore Legacy Registration Award
• Steven M. Horvath Registration Award
• GSSI - ACSM Young Scholar Professional Development Award
• GSSI - ACSM Young Investigator in Sports Nutrition Award
• New Investigator Award
• Charles M. Tipton Student Research Award
• Basic Science World Congress Student Award
Mechanisms Underlying Age-Related Changes in Skin Vasodilation During Local Heating

Christopher T. Gineon, Lacy A. Holowatz, W. Larry Kenney, FACSM, Brett J. Wong, Brad W. Wilkins. 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-NAME was infused throughout the protocol to inhibit NO-synthase (NOS). At the second site L-NAME 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 (156+15 vs. 192+12 mV/mmHg, p<0.05), as were the initial peak (46+4 vs. 61+2%, 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 example is only for visual reference of a completed abstract. You will be prompted for required fields during the online data entry process.
Scientific Abstract Categories

Abstract review and program fit is largely determined by the category you select. Select the categories (Choice 1 and Choice 2) that represents the intended focus of your abstract. These categories are listed below:

**Topical Categories for Scientific Abstracts**

(Reviewed and Approved by Topical Representatives June 2021)

**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 disability
105 pregnancy/prenatal/post-partum
106 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 disability
211 oxygen uptake kinetics
212 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 disability
305 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 disability
507 meta-analysis
508 other

**Physical Activity/Health Promotion Interventions**

5501 physical activity interventions
5502 physical activity promotion programming
5503 intervention strategies
5504 disability
5505 pregnancy/prenatal/post-partum
5506 other

**Metabolism and Nutrition**

601 carbohydrate metabolism
602 fat metabolism
603 protein and amino acid metabolism
604 energy balance and weight control
605 dietary analysis
606 nutritional intervention – micro and macronutrients
607 supplements, drugs and ergogenic aids
608 disability
609 obesity/diabetes/cardiovascular disease
610 pregnancy/prenatal/post-partum
611 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 disability
709 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 disability
808 other

(Topical categories for scientific abstracts continued on next page)
### 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 adaptive sports/disability
- 1006 clinical translation - sessions in this category should focus on improving health outcomes through the integration of evidence-based medicine and quality improvement initiatives
- 1007 other

### Clinical Exercise Physiology
- 1101 clinical exercise testing
- 1102 cardiovascular diseases
- 1103 pulmonary/respiratory diseases
- 1104 obesity/diabetes
- 1105 musculoskeletal/neuromuscular diseases
- 1106 disability
- 1107 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 for clinical application.

### Basic Science World Congress
- 1400 World Congress on the Basic Science of Exercise and Vascular Health

### Cancer
- 1501 implementation science
- 1502 epidemiology, surveillance, survival
- 1503 mechanisms and biomarkers
- 1504 risk prevention (primary and secondary)
- 1505 exercise programming and prescriptions
- 1506 cancer biology (tumor microenvironment)
- 1507 triage and referral into exercise programming
- 1508 symptoms, side effects, and adverse effects of treatment (short and long term)
- 1509 psychosocial and behavioral research
- 1510 health economics/health services research
- 1511 disability
- 1512 other

### Health Equity
- 1601 aging
- 1602 pediatric
- 1603 rural/urban
- 1604 race/ethnicity
- 1605 socioeconomic status
- 1606 ability status
- 1607 other

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**Complete your experience... Don’t Forget to Register**
for ACSM’s 2022 Annual Meeting and World Congresses

**Learn about innovative science, major advances in the field and practical applications to improve health.**

This comprehensive sports medicine and exercise science conference is the one place to get it all—programming that covers the science, practice, public health and policy aspects of sports medicine, exercise science and physical activity.

- Educational sessions
- CECs/CMEs
- Keynotes and named lectures
- Scientific abstract/clinical case posters
- Exhibit hall and more!
Clinical Case Abstract Submission Information

Preparing the Clinical Case Abstract

Clinical Case abstracts are limited to 2,000 characters (not including spaces, title or author block). Accepted clinical case abstracts will be published in a supplement issue of MSSE®.

Your clinical case abstract should include a synopsis of your case which includes the History and Physical Exam of the case to be discussed, an outline of the Differential Diagnosis, Test and Results, Final/Working Diagnosis, and Treatment/Outcomes as it pertains to the case. Clinical case presentations will be presented in discussion format. It is recommended that the necessary data (i.e., EKG, X-rays, ECHOS, etc.) be in slide form.

Do not use brand names in the clinical case abstract.

Indicate grant funding information at the bottom of the clinical case abstract.

**Title:** The title should be brief (limited to 15 words) and should be succinct and descriptive. The first part of the title should reflect the area of the problem and the second part, the sport or activity of the athlete, but should not include the diagnosis (example: Neck Injury—Football).

**Authors:** First and last names of authors will be listed on the case abstract. If an ACSM Fellow sponsors without authoring or co-authoring the case abstract, the ACSM Fellow’s name and e-mail address must be provided in the on-line submission.

The presenting author must have been involved with significant evaluation and treatment of the patient and have a thorough understanding of the entire case and the outcome. Do not include degrees, as this affects online search functions.

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

**Text:** The first paragraph should state the history of the case; the second paragraph should outline the physical exam, then list:

- Differential Diagnosis
- Final/Working Diagnosis
- Tests and Results
- Treatment and Outcomes

See clinical case abstract example on the following page.

Clinical Case Topical Categories

There are five types:

- Cardiovascular
- General Medicine
- Head, Neck and Spine
- Musculoskeletal
- Age and Gender Specific Issues

**Note:** Clinical case abstracts may be chosen by the Program Committee for either slide or poster presentation.

Clinical Case Abstract Example

**Neck Injury — Football**

Suzanne M. Tanner, University of Colorado Sports Medicine Center, Denver, CO. (Sponsor: William G. 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 paraspinous 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-shoeler’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.

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