The purpose of this retrospective study was to access the journal publication rates for abstracts (oral manuscripts, poster) accepted for presentation at the American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons (ACFAS) conference between 2010 to 2014. The number of accepted abstracts, publication rate, mean time to publication, and publication rate per year of presentation were calculated. The ACFAS abstract publication rate between 2010 to 2014 was then compared to the ACFAS rates between 1999 to 2008, and the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) rates from 2008 to 2012 (Table 1).

Introduction

The American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons (ACFAS) rapidly expanded its annual conference from 2010 to 2014, which coincided with a significant rise in manuscript publication rates (13). From 2010 to 2014, the ACFAS conference has served as a premier platform for disseminating the latest innovations, and research in the field of foot and ankle surgery. From 1999 to 2008, the number of oral abstracts presented at the conference increased from 1661 to 2969 (40.2%, P < 0.001). The number of posters presented at the conference increased from 1092 to 1910 (73.7%). The number of oral abstracts accepted for publication from the ACFAS abstracts from 1999 to 2008 was 0.75 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.88), and 0.70 (95% CI 0.59 to 0.83) for the ACFAS abstracts from 2010 to 2014 (14). The overall quality of abstracts from 2010 to 2014 was noted to increase over time, and the most common journals of abstract publication were compared between the ACFAS from 2010 to 2014, and the ACFAS from 2008 to 2012 (Table 2).

Methods and Materials

Study design

All abstracts submitted for presentation to the ACFAS conference between 2010 to 2014 were compiled by the Manager of Education Curriculum and Alliances, and the Assistant Director of Education Curriculum and Alliances for the ACFAS office. The titles of the abstracts, and author names were entered into a database. Oral manuscript and poster abstracts were grouped separately, and according to the year of presentation. Fast pod and ankle surgery residents from various podiatric programs were then solicited to complete a comprehensive literature search using PubMed, Google Scholar, and Scopus of all abstracts identified from 2010 to 2014, using the search term: "American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons". The abstracts were then reviewed for journal publication acceptance and the outcomes deemed final.

Results

The number of accepted abstracts (oral manuscript, poster) at the ACFAS conference between 2010 to 2014 were recorded. Abstract rejection rates have fluctuated over the years. For each presentation, the number of manuscript and poster abstracts published in peer-reviewed journals was recorded for each year of the current 5-year study period (1113). The time to publication was noted to mean 20.9 (range, 0 to 66) months for poster abstracts. The mean time to publication for oral manuscripts was noted to be higher than the mean time to publication for posters. The number of manuscript abstracts accepted for journal publication prior to conference presentation, 12 (12/19, 63.2%) were represented in the current 5-year study period (1113) exceeded both the number accepted in the prior reported 10-year period (37.5%, 6/16) and the AOFAS poster publication rate from 2008 to 2012 (55.8%). Compared to oral presentations, posters demonstrated that the majority of abstracts presented at national conferences that go on to journal publication do so within 3 years (6). The majority of studies published between 3 and 5 years post conference. The majority of manuscripts published within 3-5 years of presentation. It was determined that acceptance rates, this finding further suggests an increase in research among FAS’s since prior reports (16-17). The number of manuscript abstracts accepted for journal publication prior to conference presentation, 12 (12/19, 63.2%) were represented in the current 5-year study period (1113) exceeded both the number accepted in the prior reported 10-year period (37.5%, 6/16) and the AOFAS poster publication rate from 2008 to 2012 (55.8%). Compared to oral presentations, posters demonstrated that the majority of abstracts presented at national conferences that go on to journal publication do so within 3 years (6). The majority of studies published between 3 and 5 years post conference. The majority of manuscripts published within 3-5 years of presentation. It was determined that acceptance rates, this finding further suggests an increase in research among FAS’s since prior reports (16-17). The number of manuscript abstracts accepted for journal publication prior to conference presentation, 12 (12/19, 63.2%) were represented in the current 5-year study period (1113) exceeded both the number accepted in the prior reported 10-year period (37.5%, 6/16) and the AOFAS poster publication rate from 2008 to 2012 (55.8%). Compared to oral presentations, posters demonstrated that the majority of abstracts presented at national conferences that go on to journal publication do so within 3 years (6). The majority of studies published between 3 and 5 years post conference. The majority of manuscripts published within 3-5 years of presentation. It was determined that acceptance rates, this finding further suggests an increase in research among FAS’s since prior reports (16-17).

Discussion

In conclusion, the ACFAS oral manuscript publication rate from 2010 to 2014 (76.9%) exceeded its prior publication rates (63.2%, 12/19) from 2008 to 2012. The purpose of this retrospective study was to access the journal publication rates for abstracts (oral manuscript, poster) accepted for presentation at the American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons (ACFAS) conference between 2010 to 2014. From 1999 to 2008, and from 2008 to 2012, the ACFAS abstract publication rate between 2010 to 2014 was then compared to the ACFAS rates between 1999 to 2008, and the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) rates from 2008 to 2012 (Table 6). The mean time to publication was noted to be higher than the mean time to publication for posters. The number of manuscript abstracts accepted for journal publication prior to conference presentation, 12 (12/19, 63.2%) were represented in the current 5-year study period (1113) exceeded both the number accepted in the prior reported 10-year period (37.5%, 6/16) and the AOFAS poster publication rate from 2008 to 2012 (55.8%). Compared to oral presentations, posters demonstrated that the majority of abstracts presented at national conferences that go on to journal publication do so within 3 years (6). The majority of studies published between 3 and 5 years post conference. The majority of manuscripts published within 3-5 years of presentation. It was determined that acceptance rates, this finding further suggests an increase in research among FAS’s since prior reports (16-17). The number of manuscript abstracts accepted for journal publication prior to conference presentation, 12 (12/19, 63.2%) were represented in the current 5-year study period (1113) exceeded both the number accepted in the prior reported 10-year period (37.5%, 6/16) and the AOFAS poster publication rate from 2008 to 2012 (55.8%). Compared to oral presentations, posters demonstrated that the majority of abstracts presented at national conferences that go on to journal publication do so within 3 years (6). The majority of studies published between 3 and 5 years post conference. The majority of manuscripts published within 3-5 years of presentation. It was determined that acceptance rates, this finding further suggests an increase in research among FAS’s since prior reports (16-17).

References