**Research Presentation Example:**

Samantha Hart is a 6th year DO-PhD student preparing a research abstract and poster. She is in the Pharmacology & Toxicology Program at Michigan State University, and is also in the Environmental and Integrative Toxicological Sciences (EITS) Training Program at MSU’s Center for Integrative Toxicology (CIT). One lab tech, Fred Williams, contributed significantly to the generation of data and handling of samples. Another researcher at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Wes Nichols, Ph.D., is a collaborating author, and Samantha’s mentor at MSU is Rob Thelen, Ph.D., in the Pharm-Tox department.

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The Nellis Dunes Recreational Area (NDRA; Las Vegas, NV) is a popular natural site for recreational vehicle operators with over 300,000 visitors per year. Potential health effects caused by PM10 generation from ORV activity were examined. B6C3F1 mice were exposed to dust collected from 3 NDRA map unit sites (2.2, 3.1, or 3.2). Exposure was administered via oropharyngeal aspiration at doses of 0.1, 1, 100, and 1000 mg/kg/day for 3 days. The lowest adverse effect level (LOAEL) for map unit 2.2 was 0.1 mg/kg/day while the LOAEL was 1.0 mg/kg/day for map units 3.1 and 3.2. Each LOAEL was based on significant and dose-responsive decreases in specific IgM B-cell responses and CD4/CD8 splenic lymphocytic subpopulations. Pulmonary histopathology was evident in the 100 and 1000 mg/kg/day dose groups. Observations were primarily multifocal, centriacinar bronchiolitis with accumulation of dust-filled macrophages and interstitial fibrosis. Alveolar bronchiolization and bronchiolitis obliterans were also common, characteristic of pneumoconiosis. Median particle diameter for map units 2.2, 3.1, and 3.2 was 4.3, 2.4, and 3.1 um, respectively. The predominant mineral was smectite while palygorskite was also common. ICP-MS measured >20 naturally-occurring metals to include: 23-143 ppm total As, 18-24 ppm Pb, 9-18 ppm Cr, 6600-9800 ppm Al, 106-183 ppm Sr, and 274-428 ppm Mn. Further research is needed to determine the impact of dust exposure on respiratory health and disease resistance because of the likelihood of human exposure.

Note that the abstract body has the IMRC Format (Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusions), and is within the 400 word limit. The title, authors, and affiliations do not count toward the 400 word limit. If any of the affiliations are the same between authors, they will be given the same number. Author names may appear as (Last, First initial) in the final version.