“To become a professor of medicine or surgery now you have to be young, impossibly specialised to the point of non-functionality in any clinical reality zone, and skilled either in the treatment of rats and cats or in plagiarising other people’s research through meta-analysis.”

I wrote this section with both mentors and the mentored in mind. However, my primary target is the reader who is being mentored, whom I will call “you.” I hope it also will help mentors (whom I will call “they”) identify their duties and evaluate their effectiveness.

I think that the determinants of your “academic success” as a clinician-investigator (defined in terms of principal investigatorship, lead authorship, promotion, tenure, career awards, honours, power, and reputation) are not “academic” (defined in terms of intelligence, theoretical understanding, mastery of a body of knowledge, and teaching skills). Some clinician-investigators fail because they are crazy. Others fail because they lack minds that are “prepared” to generate important questions based on their clinical observations. However, the range of their intelligence is so compressed at the top of the scale that even if it were an important determinant, attempts to correlate it with success are doomed. Furthermore, academic failure is common among those who do and don’t understand the theory and know the facts, and are and aren’t excellent teachers. The ability to generate novel, imaginative hypotheses does play a role in the academic success of basic researchers. However, this rarely applies in patient-based and clinical-practice research (where the hypotheses usually are common knowledge and often originate with patients). Finally, I’m confident that none of you will seriously argue that being a nice person is a prerequisite for academic success.

What, then, are the determinants of your academic success for the clinician-investigator? I’ve concluded that they are three: mentoring, creating periodic priority-lists, and time-management. However, the evidence supporting my conclusions is of shaky validity. Most of it is based on a Level 4 case-series of young academics I’ve mentored and to whom I’ve taught priority-lists and time-management. I’ve also repeated Level 2b cohort observations of individuals who did and didn’t receive mentoring or employ time-management. In addition, I’ve made several Level 3b case-control observations of academics who clearly were and were not successful.

A literature search provided some confirmation for my conclusions, but no higher levels of evidence. Applying the MeSH terms MENTORS (510 hits) and TIME MANAGEMENT (901 hits) didn’t turn up any Level 1 evidence, but the Level 2-4 evidence I encountered there supports my thesis. I also found important evidence on the experiences and perceptions of women in medicine. A final note of caution: most of the clinician scientists I’ve mentored and observed in the USA, Canada, and the UK have been hospital-based interns. If you and your mentor are from another health discipline, you will have to decide whether and where the conclusions and recommendations I make in this section apply to you.

Mentoring

Mentoring is vital to your success as an academic clinician. For example, graduates of US-style primary care internal medicine research fellowship programmes were 5 times as likely to publish at least one paper and 3 times as likely to be PIs on a funded research grant if they had an “influential mentor” during their fellowship. Effective mentoring is of two sorts, depending on whether you are a newcomer or an established academic. For newcomers (such as graduate students or new faculty), mentoring provides three things. First, it provides resources without obligations. Second, it provides opportunities without demands. Third, it provides protection. I hope it’s already obvious (and I’ll reinforce this point later) that it requires an already successful and secure academic to provide this sort of mentoring.
By resources, I mean that a really good mentor would provide you with:

- space to work;
- productivity-enhancing equipment;
- free photocopy, email and internet;
- occasional secretarial support;
- money to go to courses and meetings;
- salary supplements if your fellowship doesn’t provide for necessities and simple graces; and
- bridge-funding of your research until you get your first grant.

In some departments, all or most of these resources are provided by the chair, and in others, none. In either setting, your mentor should “wheel and deal” until the resources are in place. You should be spared both the time and the humiliation of begging for these resources on your own.

By opportunities at the beginner’s level, I mean the systematic examination of everything that crosses your mentor’s desk for its potential contribution to your scientific development and academic advancement:

1. The opportunity to join one of your mentor’s ongoing research projects. This can provide more than just “hands-on” practical experience in the application of your graduate course content. You can also learn how to create and function as a member of a collaborative team, and to develop skills in research management.

   Taking on a piece of your mentor’s project to run, analyze, present and publish is a two-edged sword. On the one hand, it provides an excellent opportunity to go beyond the classroom and develop your practical skills in data management and analysis. Moreover, it gives you the opportunity to start to learn how to combine “science and showbiz” in presenting your results and writing for publication. Finally, your CV will benefit.

   On the other hand, being given a project by your mentor can be harmful. The greatest risk here is that your mentor might “give” you a pre-designed sub-study or research project and encourage you to use it as your major (e.g., thesis) learning focus. Although often done with the best intention, accepting this “gift” is bad for you. This is because taking on a pre-designed project robs you of the opportunity to develop your most important research skills. First, you’ll lose the opportunity to learn how to recognize and define a problem in human biology or clinical care. Second, you’ll lose the opportunity of learning how to convert that problem-recognition into a question that is both important and answerable. Third, you’ll lose the opportunity to learn how to select the most appropriate study architecture to answer your question. Fourth, you’ll lose the opportunity to identify and overcome the dozens of “threats to validity” that occur in any study. These four skills are central to your development as an independent investigator. Without them, you’ll master only the methods that are required for your “given” project. Like the kid who received a shiny new birthday hammer, you’ll risk spending the rest of your career looking at ever less important nails to pound with your same old limited set of skills.

2. The opportunity to carry out duplicate, blind (and, of course, confidential) refereeing of manuscripts and grants. The comparison of these critiques not only sharpens your critical appraisal skills. It also permits you to see your mentor’s refereeing style and forces you to develop your own.

3. The opportunity to accompany your mentor to meetings of ethics and grant review committees to learn firsthand how these groups function.

4. The opportunity, as soon as your competency permits, to join your mentor in responding to their invitations from prominent, refereed journals to write editorials, commentaries, or
essays. Not only will the joint review and synthesis of the relevant evidence be highly educational. It also provides you the opportunity to learn how to write with clarity and style (see the section on writing). Finally, it adds an important publication to your CV. As soon as your contribution warrants, you should become the lead author of such pieces. The ultimate objective is for you to become the sole author (all the sooner if your mentor casts a wide shadow).

One note of caution about invited chapters for books: unless the book is a very prestigious one, its authorship adds little or no weight to your CV.

5. The opportunity to take over some of your mentor’s invitations and learn how to give “boilerplate” lectures (especially at nice venues and for generous honoraria).

6. Your inclusion in the social as well as academic events that comprise the visit of colleagues from other institutions should become automatic.

7. The opportunity to go as part of a group to scientific meetings, especially annual gatherings of the research clan. This has several advantages. First, it gives you the chance to meet and hear the old farts in your field. Second, it allows you to meet and debate with the other newcomers who will become your future colleagues. Third, you can compare your impressions and new ideas with your mentor while they are fresh, in a relaxed and congenial atmosphere.

Another note of caution: spending time going to meetings carries risks as well as benefits, as I’ll describe under time-management at the end of this section.

8. The opportunity to observe, model and discuss teaching strategies and tactics in both clinical and classroom situations. When you are invited to join your mentor’s clinical team, you can study how they employ different teaching strategies and tactics as they move from the post-take/morning report, to the daily review round, to the clinical skills session, to grand rounds. With time, you should take over these sessions and receive feedback about your performance. The same sequence should be followed in teaching courses and leading seminars in research methods.

As you become an independent investigator, your opportunities mature and incorporate two additional areas. First, your mentor should start nominating you to more advanced opportunities for increasing your academic experience, networking, and recognition. Examples here include scientific committees (e.g., grant review committees), task forces (e.g., for the development of methodological standards or evidence-based guidelines), and symposia (especially those that can result in first-authored publications). Second, your mentor should start nominating you for academic posts, writing letters of support and counselling you as you negotiate space, support staff, rank, and salary. Finally, your mentor should continue to be available for discussions of your triumphs and troubles and for letters of support as you proceed through the various stages of academic development, promotion, and tenure.

It is important that these opportunities are offered without coercion and accepted without resentment. Crucially, they must never involve the off-loading of odious tasks with little or no academic content from overburdened mentors to the beholden mentored.

By advice, I mean providing frequent, unhurried, and safe opportunities for you to think your way through both your academic and social development. Topics here include your choices of graduate courses, the methodological challenges in your research projects, the pros and cons of working with a particular set of collaborators, and how to balance your career with the rest of your life. For example, some mentors refuse to discuss academic issues at such sessions until they have gone through a check-list of items encompassing personal and family health, relationships, finances, and the like. Their advice should take the form of “active listening,” should focus on
your development as an independent thinker, and should eschew commands and authoritarian
pronouncements.

As long as gender-based inequalities exist in running households and raising children, mentors
must be knowledgeable and effective in addressing and advising around the special problems
that face women in academic careers. Although only 20% of female academics in one study
stated that it was important to have a mentor of the same gender\(^\text{12}\), it is imperative that all women
pursuing academic careers have easy access to discussing and receiving informed, empathic
advice about issues such as timing their pregnancies, parental leave, time-out, part-time
appointments, sharing and delegating household tasks, and the like. When the principal mentor
is a man, these needs are often best met by specific additional mentoring around these issues
from a woman.

I’ll discuss your mentor’s role in helping you evaluate your “priority list” and time-management
strategies later in this section.

When listening to you sort through a job offer, it is important for your mentor to help you
recognise the crucial difference between “wanting to be wanted for” and “wanting to do” a
prestigious academic post. You’d be crazy not to feel elated at “being wanted for” any prestigious
job, regardless of whether it matched your career objectives and academic strengths. However,
an “actively listening” mentor can help you decide whether you really “want to do” the work
involved in that post. It is here that they may help you realize that the post is ill-matched to your
interests, priorities, career stage, competencies, or temperament.

By protection, I mean insulating you from needless academic buffeting and from the bad
behaviour of other academics. Because science advances through the vigorous debate of ideas,
designs, data, and conclusions, you should get used to having yours subjected to keen and
critical scrutiny. For the same reason, you needn’t be tossed in at the deep end. Thus, for
example, you should rehearse formal presentations of your research in front of your mentor (and
whoever else is around). They can challenge your every statement and slide in a relaxed and
supportive setting. As a result (especially in these days of PowerPoint), you can revise your
presentation and rehearse your responses to the likely questions that will be asked about it. The
objective here is to face toughest, most critical questions about your work for the first time at a
rehearsal among friends, not following its formal presentation among rivals and strangers.

Similarly, your mentor can help you recognize the real objectives of the critical letters to the editor
that follow your first publication of your work. Most of them are attempts to show off (the
“peacock phenomenon”), to protect turf, and to win at rhetoric, rather than to promote
understanding. When serious scientists have questions about a paper, they write to its authors,
not to the editor. Your mentors also can help you learn how to write responses that repeat your
main message, answer substantive questions (if any), and ignore the tawdry slurs that your
detractors attempt to pass off as harmless wit.

Finally, disputes between senior investigators often are fought over the corpses of their graduate
students. This means you. Your mentor must intervene swiftly and decisively whenever they
detect such attacks on you, including especially those related to your sex, gender, race, or
orientation. The intention of your tutor’s rapid retaliation needn’t be to overcome your attacker’s
underlying prejudice or jealousy. It should merely make the repercussions of picking on you so
unpleasant for him that he never tries it again. If it wasn’t already part of your core training, a
study of the classic paper on “how to swim with sharks” should be part of this exercise\(^\text{17}\).

I don’t believe that academics ever outgrow their need for mentoring. As you become an
established investigator, you’ll require gentle confrontation about whether you are becoming a
recognised “expert” and taking on the bad habits that inevitably accompany that state\(^\text{18}\).
Moreover, given the huge number of highly prestigious but simply awful chairs and deanships that
are pressed upon even unsuccessful academics, these offers need the dispassionate (even
cynical) eye of a mentor who can help you distinguish the golden opportunities from the black holes. Finally, mentors can help senior academics find the courage to seize opportunities for radical but fulfilling and even useful changes in the directions of their careers. For example, I am ever indebted to my then-mentor Bill Spaulding, who helped me confirm the sense, and then find the courage, to repeat my internal medicine residency shortly before my 50th birthday.

What should you look for when picking a mentor (or in sizing up the one to whom you’ve been assigned)? I think your mentor should possess five crucial prerequisites:

1. Your mentor has to be a competent investigator. Although most will be clinicians, this needn’t be the case. Some of the most successful academic clinicians I know (including me) were mentored by biostatisticians.

2. Your mentor must not only have achieved academic success themselves, but must treat you accordingly. That is, your mentor must feel secure enough that they are not only comfortable taking a back seat to you in matters of authorship and recognition. They must actively pursue this secondary role. Everything fails if your mentor competes with you for recognition. Unfortunately, such competition is common, and you should seek help from your chair or program director if this happens to you (I devote lots of time to trying to resolve such conflicts before they destroy friendships and damage careers).

3. Your mentor should not directly control your academic appointment or base salary. Such controls interfere with the free and open exchange of ideas, priorities, aspirations, and criticisms. For example, you may find it difficult to turn down an irrelevant, time-consuming task offered by your mentor when they also control your salary.

4. Your mentor must like mentoring and be willing to devote the time and energy required to do it well. This includes a willingness to explore and solve both the routine and the extraordinary scientific and personal challenges that arise when they take on this responsibility.

5. Finally, your mentor must periodically seek feedback from you about how well they are performing. They must periodically evaluate their own performance, decide whether they remain the best person to mentor you, and identify ways to improve their mentoring skills.

Do the benefits of mentoring flow just one way, or do mentors benefit as well? A qualitative study of Faculty Advisors in Maryland identified several benefits of being a mentor:

- An enhanced academic reputation from spotting and developing highly talented young people.
- The development of a dependable junior colleague.
- The satisfaction of repaying a past debt owed their own mentors.
- The thrill and pride resulting from seeing a protégé succeed.
- The enjoyment and excitement of taking partial credit for their protégé’s success.

Making and updating your “priority-list”

You should start making and updating your “priority list” as soon as you gain the smallest degree of control over your day-to-day activities and destiny. This control might start the day you take up your first faculty appointment, or maybe after your successful thesis-defence. Updating, discussing, and acting on this list will be central to your academic success throughout the rest of your career. You should review and update this list at least every 6 months, and more often if needed. Its discussion is a key element of the mentoring process. For established academics, your mentor need no longer be a senior colleague; indeed, the most effective mentoring I’m receiving in the twilight of my career comes from younger colleagues.
Making, updating, and following your priority list is trivially simple in format, dreadfully difficult in execution, and vital to both your academic success and happiness. It has 4 elements:

List 1: Things you’re doing now that you want to quit.
List 1a: Things you’ve just been asked to do that you want to refuse to do.
List 2: Things you’re not doing that you want to start doing.
List 3: Things you’re doing that you want to keep doing.
List 4: Strategies for improving the balance within your lists by shortening List #1 (want to quit) and lengthening List #2 (want to start) over the next 6 months.

Note that the entries on this list are about doing (things like research, clinical practice, teaching, writing, and the like). They are not about having (things like space, titles, rank, or income). Note, too, that there are no “cop-out” entries for “things you have to do.” These “have-to-do” entries must be thought through until they can be allocated to either List 1 (want to quit) or List 3 (want to keep doing).

You can generate Lists #1 (want to quit) & #3 (want to keep doing) by reviewing your diary for the period since your last update. List #1a (want to refuse) comes from your mail and from recalled conversations with bosses or colleagues who were attempting to transform their problems into your problems.

List #2 (want to start) is more exciting. It comes from multiple sources:

- the next research question that logically follows the answer to your last one;
- ideas that arise from successes and failures with your patients;
- brain storms that occur while reading, or during conversations with colleagues;
- ideas that are formed during trips to meetings or other research centres;
- inspirations that arise in reading other people’s research in depth and with a critical eye;
- long-held aspirations that are now within reach;
- job offers;
- changes in life goals or personal relationships;
- etc.

Contemplating the length and content of List #3 (want to keep doing) enables self-diagnosis and insight. If it’s long, is it comfortable but complacent, stifling further growth? Worse yet, is it the list of an expert, comprising the tasks required to protect and extend your personal “turf” in ways that are leading you to commit the “sins of expertness”?

The next, crucial step is to titrate Lists #2 (want to start) & #3 (want to keep doing) against List #1 (want to quit or refuse). Academic and personal disaster results from a dislocation between what you are doing and what is expected of you. This dislocation is inevitable when you fail to stop doing enough old things on List #1 (want to quit or refuse) to make it possible to pursue List #2 (want to start) while keeping up with List #3 (want to continue).

Dislocation and its sequelae are not new, and their causes have been acknowledged for decades. The special vulnerability of clinicians was reported over 20 years ago as they were already experiencing the constant pressure of trying to provide more and better patient care with resources that had already begun to diminish.

For “time-imbalanced” clinician-scientists, there are two outcomes. First, you can work day and night, keep up, and trade your family, friends, and emotional well-being for a reputation as a “world-class” academician. Second, regardless of whether you work day and night, you can fall behind and gain a reputation as a “non-finisher.” Either way, you increase your risk of slipping into emotional exhaustion, cynicism, feeling clinically ineffective, and developing a sense of depersonalization in dealing with patients, colleagues, and family. The term “burnout” has been applied to the resulting deterioration of values, dignity, spirit, and will. This process can start...
early in your career (even during your training), can take years to become full-blown, but by then
has a poor prognosis in terms of ever gaining career satisfaction or personal well-being.

Making and up-dating lists has two goals, then. One is the prevention of burn-out. The other is
the realization of a set of research, teaching, and clinical activities that would make it fun to go to
work.

All the foregoing leads to List #4, a tactical plan for improving the balance within your lists by
terminating entries in Lists #1 (want to quit or refuse) and having more time for Lists #2 (want to
start) and #3 (want to continue). You will add greatly to your academic reputation when your List
#4 (improving the balance) advocates gradual and orderly change through evolution, such as
giving 6-months notice on List #1 (want to quit) entries and helping find and train your successor.
Along the way, you can gain administrative skills by sorting out which of the List #1 (want to quit)
tasks can be delegated to your assistants, with what degrees of supervision and independence.

By the same token, it will greatly damage your academic reputation if your List #4 (improving the
balance) calls for revolution, resignation, or running away.

My psychiatric colleagues taught me that troubled families achieve about 80% of the benefits of
family therapy before they ever sit down with a therapist. The explanation is that they have
already acknowledged their problem and resolved to seek help in solving it. I likewise suggest
that most of your benefit from the periodic priority-list will occur before it is presented and
discussed with your mentor. Nonetheless, additional insights can come with presenting your lists
to someone else. Moreover, additional List #4 strategies for improving the balance, such as
learning how to say “no” constructively, can arise in these discussions.

Aspiring clinician-investigators, especially women, often face their greatest academic demands
during the period of greatest physical and emotional dependency of their children and partners.
The ability to discuss gender-specific conflicts in balancing priorities with an informed, empathic
mentor is essential.

The List #4 strategies for improving the balance that emerge from these discussions often focus
on the effective and efficient use of time, which leads us to the third determinant of academic
success: time-management.

Time-Management

The most important element of time-management for academic success is setting aside and
ruthlessly protecting time that is spent writing for publication. I’ve encountered several successful
academics whose only control over their schedule has been protected writing time. Conversely,
I’ve met very few academics who succeeded without protecting their writing time, regardless of
how well they controlled the other elements of their schedules. For some academics, this
protected writing time occurs outside “normal” working hours, but the price of such nocturnal and
week-end toil is often paid for by family and friends, and is a set-up for burn-out. The
prototypically successful academic sets aside one day per week (except during periods of
intensive clinical responsibilities; vide infra) for this activity, and clearly means it by telling
everyone that they aren’t available for chats, phone calls, committees, classes, or departmental
meetings that day.

I’ve never admired the publications of any academic who told me writing was easy for them;
those whose work I admire tell me they find it very difficult to write (although many find it
nonetheless enormously enjoyable and gratifying). Given the difficulty of writing well, no wonder
so many academics find other things to do when they should be writing for publication. The great
enemy here is procrastination, and rigorous self-imposed rules are needed for this protected
writing time:
• it is not for writing grants,
...not for refereeing manuscripts from other academics (aren't they already ahead of you with their writing?),
• not for answering electronic or snail mail,
• not for keeping up with the literature,
• not for responding to non-emergencies that can wait until day’s end,
• not for making lists of what should be written about in the future,
• not for merely outlining a paper, and
• not for coffee-breaks with colleagues.

Early on, self-imposed daily quotas of intelligible prose may be necessary, and these should be set at realistic and achievable levels (as small as 300 coherent words for beginners).

It is imperative that no interruptions occur on writing days. Unless you are protected by a ruthless secretary and respected by garrulous colleagues, this often can best be achieved by creating a "writing room" away from the office; whether this is elsewhere in the building or at home depends on distractions (and family obligations) at these other sites (for a time, I simply traded offices with a colleague who wrote the same day as I). Writing in a separate, designated room permits you to create stacks of drafts, references and the other organized litter that accompanies writing for publication. It also avoids your unanswered mail, unreferred manuscripts, undictated patient charts and the other distracting, disorganized litter of a principal office. Moreover, if email is disabled in the computer in your writing office, a major cause for procrastination is avoided.

Mondays hold three distinct advantages as writing days. First, the things that “can’t wait” are much more likely to arise on Fridays, and very few things that arise over the week-end can’t wait until Monday night or Tuesday. Second, a draft that gets off to a good start on Monday often can be completed during brief bits of free time over the next 4 days and sent out for comments by week’s end. Third, the comforting knowledge on a Sunday night that Monday will be protected for writing can go far to improving and maintaining your mental health, family function, and satisfaction as an aspiring academic. And, of course, the more of your colleagues who write on the same day each week, the greater the opportunity for trading offices and the lesser the conflicts in scheduling meetings on other days in the week.

The second important element of time-management requires you to schedule clinical activities with great care. On the one hand, you want to maximize the delivery of high-quality care and high-quality clinical teaching. On the other hand, you want to avoid, or at least minimize, conflicts with the other elements of your academic career. Of course, your clinical work should complement your research. Indeed, your clinical observations, frustrations and failures should be a major source of the questions you pose in your research. But both of them require your full attention. Having to switch back and forth between them several times a week is a recipe for frustration and failure.

I reckon this conflict is best resolved in in-patient disciplines by devoting specific blocks (of, say, one month) of “on-service” time to nothing but clinical service and teaching. When on-service, your total attention is paid to the needs of patients and clinical learners. No time is spent writing, travelling, attending meetings, or teaching non-clinical topics. This total devotio...
(again on my service, post-admission and pre-discharge telephone conversations with the
patients’ GPs reduced out-patient follow-up to <5% of my admissions).

If you are worried about getting rusty or out of date between your months on service, precede
them by shadowing a colleague for a week just before reassuming command (I alternated
between the coronary care and intensive care units for my “warm-up” weeks). Like so many
other elements of your academic success, this sort of time-management is fostered by the
development of a team of like-minded individuals who spell one another in providing excellent
clinical care.

Clinicians in other fields (e.g., intensive care and many of the surgical specialities) sometimes find
it preferable to allocate time to clinical practice in units of one week. Another variant of
scheduling is practiced by two of my former residents whose current incomes are derived solely
from private practice. They devote 3 weeks each month to intensive clinical practice in order to
free up the fourth for their highly successful applied research programmes.

This still leaves you with the out-patient dilemma. Academic clinicians usually accept ambulatory
referrals to their general or sub-specialty clinics 1 or 2 half-days every week. In addition to the
time you spend during the clinic session itself, you have to spend several hours during the
following 2-3 days chasing down lab results, talking with referring clinicians, and dictating notes.
This additional time conflicts with your research, teaching, and travel to meetings and other
centres, diminishing your research and writing productivity, peace-of-mind, and fun.

Moreover, I think that this pattern of weekly clinics lowers the quality of patient care. What
happens when you are 1000 Km away when one of your out-patients gets sick during the
diagnostic tests you’ve ordered or has an adverse reaction after starting a new treatment
regimen?

A solution you should at least consider is to stop holding your out-patient sessions every week
and concentrate them into back-to-back-to-back clinics just once a month. By staying in town for
the few days following this out-patient “blitz,” you can tie up four clinics’ loose ends all at once
(especially if you can delegate chasing down lab results) and the rest of your month is free for
academic activities.

My final advice concerns taking time to go to annual scientific and clinical meetings. Such
meetings usually are fun and relaxing. They also can be highly educational (especially, as noted
above, when you attend with your mentor), and sometimes offer the chance to meet or at least
observe the ephemeral experts in the field. However, you have to pay the opportunity costs of
attending meetings. You have taken time away from your teaching and patients, and especially
from your writing. I know lots of world-renowned clinician scientists who seldom or never go to
annual meetings (which should show you that attending them is not a prerequisite for academic
success).

You might want to set up and follow some rules about annual meetings. I close with the set I give
my fellows:

1. Never go to an annual meeting for the first time unless you have submitted an abstract
that will get published in a journal (thus inaugurating your curriculum vitae).
2. Never go to that meeting a second time until you have a full paper based on that earlier
abstract in print or in press (thus making a major contribution to your curriculum vitae and
academic recognition).
3. Thereafter, only go to that meeting if both Rule #2 has been met and this year’s abstract
has been selected for oral presentation (or you have been invited to give the keynote
lecture).

REFERENCES


4 Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine at the University of Oxford: Levels of Evidence. <http://cebm.jr2.ox.ac.uk/docs/levels.html>


