Announcing GETA's Student and Post-Doc "Best Abstract Award" Competition for 2025

Genetic and Environmental Toxicology Association of Northern California

The Genetic and Environmental Toxicology Association of Northern California (GETA NorCal) is now accepting abstracts from students and post-doctoral researchers. Abstracts should follow style and formatting based on SOT guidance and should be based on original research in disciplines related to environmental and/or genetic toxicology.

Recent abstracts have described:

- The anti-clastogenic effects of black tea against arsenic in mice
- How gene transcription increased the potency of Ames assay negative carcinogens in a DNA deletion assay
- A comparison of chlorpyrifos reference dose estimates based on either human, animal, or high-throughput screening data
- Fipronil hazard identification for occupational and residential exposure
- A human health risk assessment for lead in wine
- Developing protocols to identify, monitor, and provide feedback to Biomonitoring California study participants with high urinary arsenic levels

GETA is funding two awards, with one award for students ($250) and one for post-doctoral researchers ($300). We strongly encourage undergraduates, graduate-level students, and post-doctoral researchers who are currently studying or conducting research at California institutions to apply.

Each awardee will have the opportunity to give a 5-minute "lightning round" presentation during the GETA Fall Symposium (October 21, 2025).

All abstracts must be submitted to Kim Truong (kim.truong@oehha.ca.gov) by **Tuesday, September 30, 2025 (midnight, PST)**.

What the Abstract Should and Should Not Include

GETA's Scientific Program Committee reviews each submitted abstract. The scientific quality of the abstracts contributes substantially toward our goal of educating our

members. Therefore, GETA will follow the abstract guidance used by the Society of Toxicology. Please use the following guidelines for your abstract:

- **< 4,500 Total Characters** (about 250-270 words) – This includes the title, body, author name(s), and institution(s). Spaces are not included in the character count.
- **No Tables, Figures, References or Chemical Structures.**
- **Write out all Nonstandard Acronyms.**
- **Write in Paragraphs without Headers** - Do not include headers or subheads, such as "Introduction" or "Results," in your abstract.

For abstracts describing the results of experimental studies, you must answer two questions ("What was done?" and "What was found?") and must contain the following:

1. A statement of the rationale and scope of the study presented.
2. A brief description of the experimental procedures.
3. The data that resulted from the study.
4. The principal conclusion(s) based on interpretation of the results.

Additionally, authors should consider the following when developing the abstract:

- Test compounds utilized in the study should be identified in the abstract. In cases where the length of the proper chemical name precludes its use, a manufacturer's identification number, etc., may be acceptable, provided the chemical identity of the compound is included in the presentation. Abstracts will not be accepted if the authors are unable to disclose the chemical identity of the compound(s) used in the study.
- When describing your research or assessment approaches, please refrain from using introductory phrases such as "will be presented." Phrases such as "results/data will be discussed" convey no information as to the outcome of the studies.
- It can be challenging to describe results of "big data" studies within the confines of a 4,500-character abstract. Instead, include specific examples of findings to help meet the requirement for description of data.
- All animal experimentation must be carried out in accordance with the Society of Toxicology's Guiding Principles in the Use of Animals in Toxicology.
- All abstracts submitted with human testing require that IRB protocol has been followed and approval obtained.

In the case of studies that do not describe laboratory or field experiments, such as reports on educational, ethics, legal, or social initiatives, authors should:

- Describe the research or assessment approach instead of experimental procedures.
- Summarize the study's results or findings explicitly.
- Clearly articulate the implications for stakeholders.

In addition, abstracts describing new initiatives or science policy in the regulatory community should clearly describe the impact on the practice of toxicology and/or risk assessment. Care should be taken to clearly distinguish between statements based on documented facts versus opinions. Literature surveys or reviews and background materials are insufficient in and of themselves.