

Writing an effective abstract

The abstract is a concise summary of your research. Emphasis should be placed in writing a good abstract as it is the most often read section of your article. As such, effort should be placed in writing an abstract that will attract readers to continue reading your article. Most search engines use the abstract in their search parameters and so it is important to repeatedly use keywords that will reflect the content of your research. In order to optimize your search engine visibility, please visit Author Resources (<https://bit.ly/2KdPamm>) on the Wiley website.

When writing an **Original Article** for Allergy, the abstract is restricted to **250 words**, structured into four discrete sections:

1. **Background:** A brief introduction to the significance and aims of the research. It should immediately capture the attention of the reader and address the novelty of the research.
2. **Methods:** Describe the basic experimental design and key techniques used. Mention the number of patients, dosage, and length of study. If animal models were used, the species must be specified.
3. **Results:** The main findings of your research. It should be as detailed as possible and should not miss major findings.
4. **Conclusion:** Briefly states the overall conclusion of the article and how it will impact future research.

When writing a **Position Paper** or a **Review Article** for Allergy, the abstract is a non-structured paragraph restricted to **200 words**. It should follow a similar format as for original articles discussed above but in a single, flowing paragraph.

Acronyms and abbreviations should be spelled out at first mention. Given the importance of a well-written abstract, we advise that a colleague not familiar with your work proof-reads your abstract.