



How to prepare a poster for a scientific presentation

















This session will:

- Present the characteristics of a ideal poster
- Summarise the information in preparing a conference poster
- Consider how to present key messages and design a poster
- Provide an opportunity to view a selection of templets and posters
- Provide you with an opportunity to design your own poster





Scientific presentation

- A scientific presentation is a professional way to share your observation, introduce a hypothesis, demonstrate and interpret the results of a study.
- Include podium (oral, platform), poster or lecture.





Scientific poster

- Present all the information at once, so viewers' attention can wander from one panel or image to another and can frequently return to the starting point.
- May best suit novice researchers and/or students who would like to present their results for the first time.
- One of the major advantage of a poster presentation is that posters tend to stay on display throughout a conference, symposium etc. for a whole day.





Characteristics of the ideal poster

- To provide a brief overview of your work
- To be attractive
- To initiate discussions
- To present your work when you are not there





How to summarize ...

Research poster -IMRAD format

- Introduction,
- Methods,
- Results and
- · Discussion.

Curriculum development poster IDCRD format

- Introduction,
- Development process,
- · Curriculum description,
- Results and Discussion





...How to summarize...

Clinical case presentation poster

- Introduction,
- · Case description,
- Discussion of current practice guidelines for management of the patient,
- · Conclusions.

Systematic Review

- Introduction/Background
- Research question,
- Methodology,
- Results,
- Evidence summary,
- Clinical implications





...How to summarize...

2. Use Your Oral Presentation Slides

• Use your slides as a starting point if you have already summarized information for your oral presentation.





...How to summarize...

3. Summarize Highlights from Memory

- Write from memory and in your own words what your project is about.
- Remember the highlights.





...How to summarize...

4. Rules for Summarizing

- 4.1. Delete trivia, details, redundancy and non-crucial words (articles, adjectives, adverbs and obvious verbs)
- 4.2. Integrate information across paragraphs and paraphrase in order to condense information
- 4.3. Use bullets to set off summarized text.
- 4.4. Generalize by categorizing like items or actions. If there are lists of items or events, decide if each item is important.
- 4.5. If an important list is given in sentence form, put each item on a separate line with a bullet in front of it.





How to present key messages and design a poster - The Format

TO DO

- cut down on text
- use bullet points and simplify the language, with easy-to-read phrases
- use the active voice and avoid jargon and acronyms
- Substitute text for figures and graphs. Graphs are better than tables, and tables are better than text.
- Use arrows to relate cells in the table to graphs, conclusions, or discussions.

NOT TO DO

- treat the poster as if it were a mini manuscript
- use full sentences
- use a lot of text





How to present key messages and design a poster -The Structure (IMRAD format)

TO DO

NOT TO DO

- Landscape orientation is always better than vertical orientation because most of the poster is close to eye level and it is easier to span data, figures, and text horizontally than vertically.
- Use some background information or a brief review of literature as introduction.
- Use bullet points and flow charts or figures to illustrate the methods section.
- Dedicate 60% to 70% of the area of the poster to results/discussion.
- Use graphs, charts, pictures and tables to show the results.
- · Highlight the novelty of the work.

- Use long sentences in introduction, methods and results
- Use unnecessary details on methods





How to present key messages and design a poster - Orientation and size

TO DO

NOT TO DO

- Check the conference guidelines (poster templates)
- Use columns and headers to facilitate reading.
- Use space to draw attention to your most important message
- Headings should be in bold, 36-point type and the rest of the text should be no smaller than 24point type.
- Chose the right color palette and limited to 3-4 colors
- · Use the same fonts on the all poster

(Times New Roman-body text, title and heading-Arial or Helvetica)

- Use yellow, rainbow, or other light colors on white
- Use patterns or black colors for the background
- · Fill the all available space
- Use Comic Sans





Key points

- · Decide who your audience will be.
- Be clear on the message(s) that you want to convey.
- Carefully read the instructions size, orientation (landscape or portrait)
- Follow all the rules!
- Design your poster, review, revise and get feedback BEFORE the conference.





Key points

- Concise text is better
- Illustrate with graphs, tables, charts, maps, pictures, photographs
- Background
- Use colours but not too much!
- Font size
- Include logos and contact details



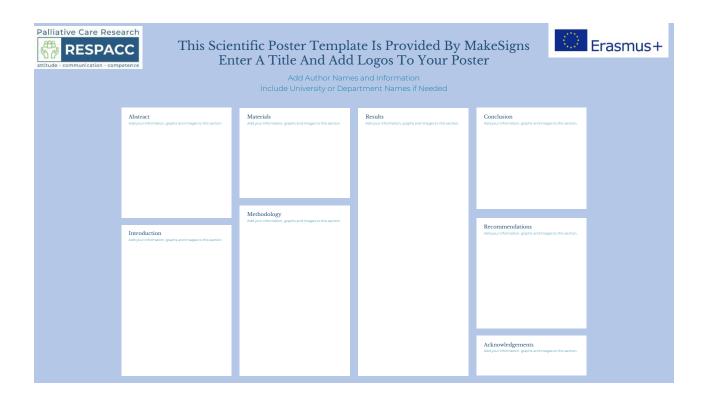


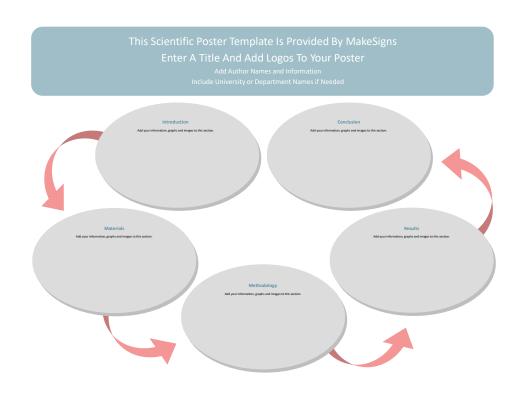
PowerPoint templates

Examples

Scientfic Poster PowerPoint Templates | MakeSigns

https://www.makesigns.com/products/scientific-posters/paper-scientific-posters







VERTICAL POSTER TITLE And a Subtitle Here

Authors, degrees, Institutions

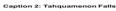
INTRODUCTION

This template contains poster elements you can use with your own content: a background, text boxes, section headings, bullets, captions, horizontal lines, etc.

You can highlight and replace the current text in a text box with your own. Or you can copy and paste the text box itself, then replace the old text with your own and move the box where you want.

Use section headings to indicate what kind of centent a section contains. Highlight the current text in the Section Headings box above, then enter your own heading according to the list in the Content Sections box in the left column.





RESULTS

METHODS

- To use these bullets and hanging indents, highlight the text and enter your own. DO NOT delete the highlighted text before typing in your own text because the bullets may disappear. Copy this text box to have additional replaceable bulleted text available.
- Here is a first level bullet with a hanging indent.

 > Here is a second level bullet with a hanging indent.

 Here is a third level bullet and hanging indent. Usually these level bullets are not needed.

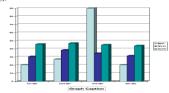


Caption 2: Lenticular Cloud

DISCUSSION

CONTENTS FOR THREE TYPES OF POSTERS

Making a poster is different than making slides. In a poster your domote placebedges, so you format test and bullets manually. There we not elements in a poster, so alignment is important. A poster is larger than a slide, so you zoom in to edit text, and zoom out to see the entire poster.



MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY
Human Medicine

For Research Posters Introduction Methods Results Discussion and Conclusions

- For Curriculum Development Posters Introduction Curriculum Development Description of Curriculum Results of Implementation Discussion and Conclusions

For Educational Project Posters Introduction Project Development Description of Project Project Outcomes Discussion and Conclusions

Additional Sections

- Abstract
 Hypothesis
 References and Acknowledgements





Group work

45 min

- In your team shortly present your abstracts and choose one for preparing a draft of the poster
- Following the information from the session draft in Microsoft PowerPoint a poster

15 min

View and give feedback to your colleagues





Conclusions

- Posters provide an opportunity for practitioners to disseminate work and engage with others in their own field.
- Posters are an effective way to share preliminary data results or snapshots of a project in progress.
- Posters can serve as an effective way for conveying information.
- Preparing a poster requires different skills to those used in oral presentations.





References

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