

Príprava a tvorba prezentácie na konferenciu,
tvorba posteru.

Techniky prednesu, príprava na vystúpenie
na konferencii v SR a v zahraničí

prof. Ing. Martin Weis, DrSc. a prof. Ing. Ľubica Stuchlíková, PhD.

How to Design Presentation and Scientific poster

Ľubica Stuchlíková

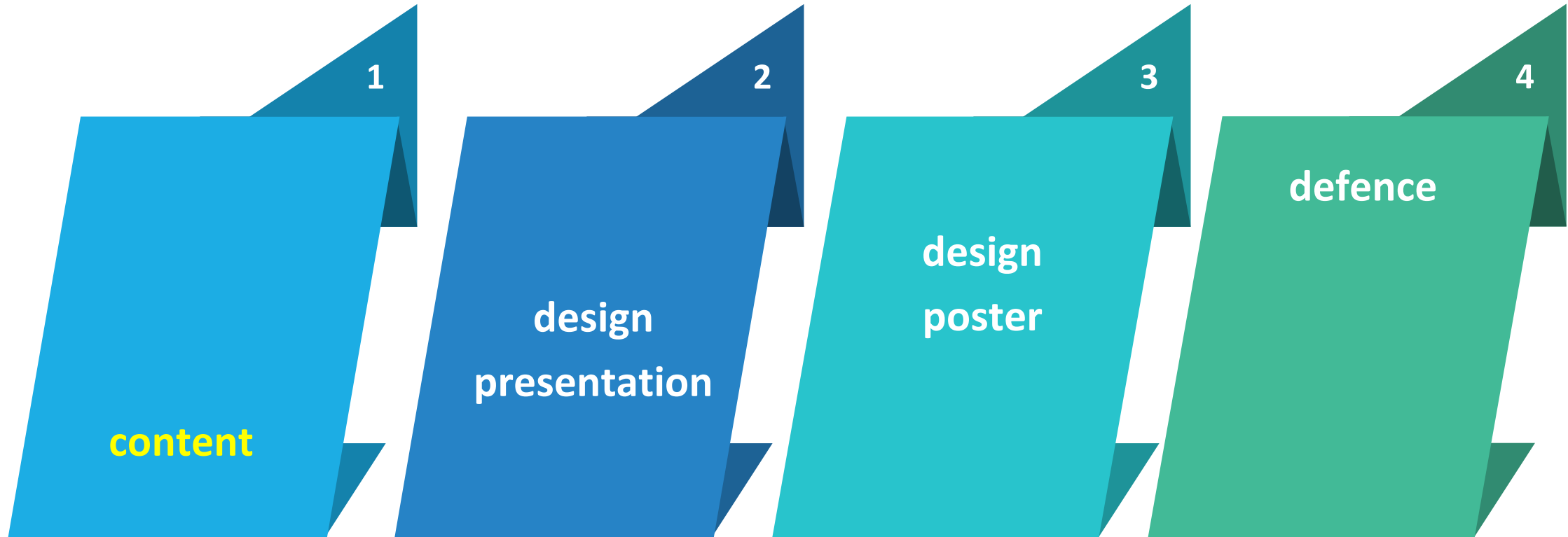
The aim



To introduce the basic rules in the world of presentation



Outlines



“It takes intelligence, even brilliance, to condense and focus information into a clear, simple presentation that will be read and remembered.”

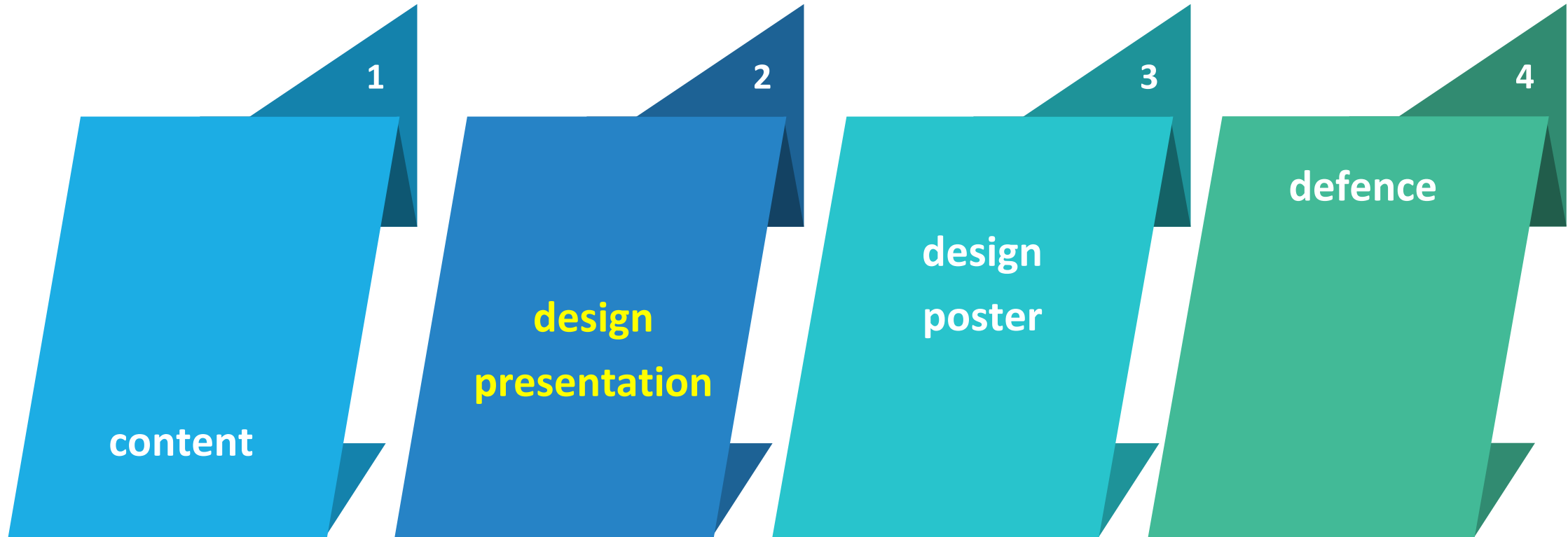
Mary Helen Briscoe

„Na zhustenie a zameranie informácií do jasnej, jednoduchej prezentácie, ktorú si budete čítať a zapamätať, je potrebná inteligencia, dokonca brilantnosť.“

A picture is worth a thousand words

„Jeden obrázok je viac ako 1000 slov“

Outlines



1. Add a splash of color

- Color adds visual interest to your presentation. It can be used to convey meaning too:
 - **Blue** is seen as trustworthy
 - **Green** is calming
 - **Red** communicates confidence and excitement
 - **Yellow** reserved for joy, optimism and fun.
- Before you go wild with your presentation color palette, bear in mind that **you don't need to use much color** to get the desired effect.
- You can add subtle, colourful detail; an icon in the corner of a slide, a square of colour next to your title, or a colourful border that graces just one side of your slide.

✓ Do

Add a splash of color

- ▷ You don't need to use much color to get the desired effect
- ▷ Extra points if you use color theory to find a color that supports the message
- ▷ It's super simple to change up your color scheme with the palette tools

x Don't

Add a splash of color

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- ▷ It's super simple to change up your color scheme with the palette tools

In presentation design, color is key

- Want to create an eye-catching presentation? Then finding the perfect color combination is key.
- A great color scheme will make your slides look professional and polished.
- Your color scheme can also help to set the mood of your presentation and attract the attention of your audience.
- Colors can even influence a viewer's perceptions and emotions.
- So you want to get your presentation color scheme right!



How do colors work together?

- Why do some colors sit side by side harmoniously whilst others create a terrible color clash? The answer to this question lies in the color wheel.



Complementary colors

These are colors that sit opposite each other on the color wheel. They are always highly contrasting. But when paired together they look incredible!



Triadic colors

These colors are equally spaced around the color wheel. They form an equal-sided triangle when you draw lines between them. This kind of color scheme creates a more balanced contrast than a complementary color scheme.



Analogous colors

This color scheme involves two to four colors that sit next to each other on the color wheel. Combine these shades and you get a soothing scheme, without the contrast that characterizes the previous two.

Create a palette: The 60-30-10 design rule

2. Make your titles stand out

- The typography you use will have a significant effect on your audience.
 - will help your audience **understand what you're really saying**.
- Keep a simple and easy to read font for your body copy, but go a little above and beyond in order to make your headings stand out.
- Sans serif fonts are known to be more contemporary and informal. But even within these groupings, the shape and texture of your type can make a big difference. Round, soft fonts convey a friendly tone, while more geometric, angular fonts are seen as more outgoing and modern.

✓ Do

Make your titles stand out

- Try out unique fonts and big sizes for your headings
- Shape and texture of your type can make a big difference
- Try some of the trending typographies on Google Fonts

✗ Don't

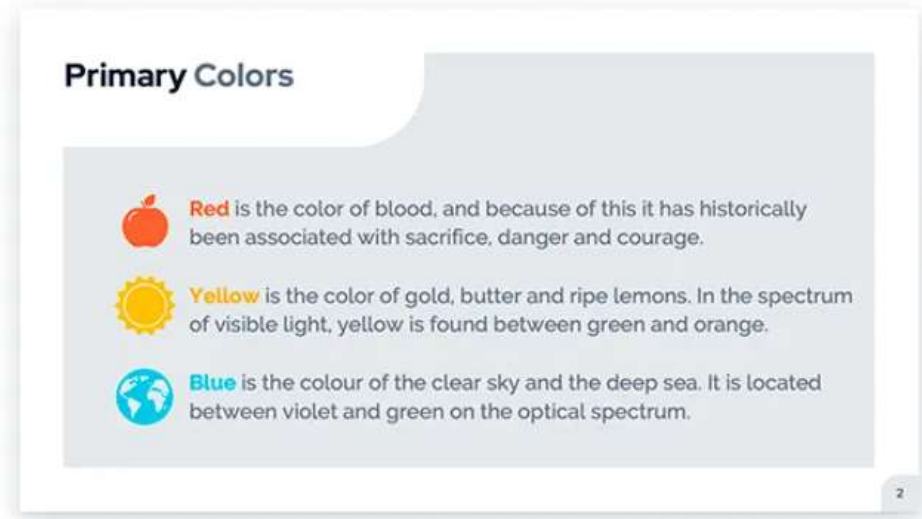
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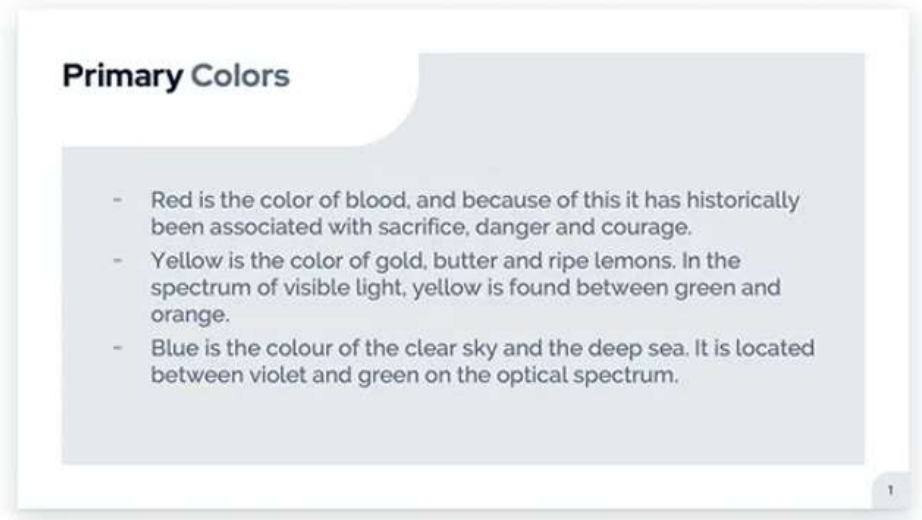
3. Use icons to bring your text to life

- A slide filled with nothing but **boring text** will have your audience falling asleep in their seats. Add in a few simple but striking icons and you're much more likely to grab and hold their attention.
- **Icons** break up your text and make it much more digestible. Visual elements like this can also convey a lot about your brand and your message whilst taking up very little space.
- As long as your icons are all of a **consistent style**, size and color scheme, you really can't go wrong.

✓ Do



✗ Don't



So how should you add icons to your presentation?

- **Incorporate icons** in places where you would usually put a bullet point. Pick an icon that represents the information included in the bullet text.
- Choose **colorful icons** and you'll add some much needed color to your slides too.
- A great place to find some free, well-designed icons is The Noun Project and here at SlidesCarnival we also have some free and ready-to-use icons for PowerPoint and Google Slides.

<https://thenounproject.com/>



4. Crop images to custom shapes

- Your slide design has to be something special if you're relying on a slide of just text and a square image to engage your audience.
- This traditional layout is predictable and it rarely looks impressive.
- Thankfully, using PowerPoint or Google Slides, it's easy to crop images into a more interesting shape.

✓ Do

CROP IMAGES TO CUSTOM SHAPES

Try original options like slanted shapes or brush strokes and you'll create a really unique design that looks modern and professional.



✗ Don't

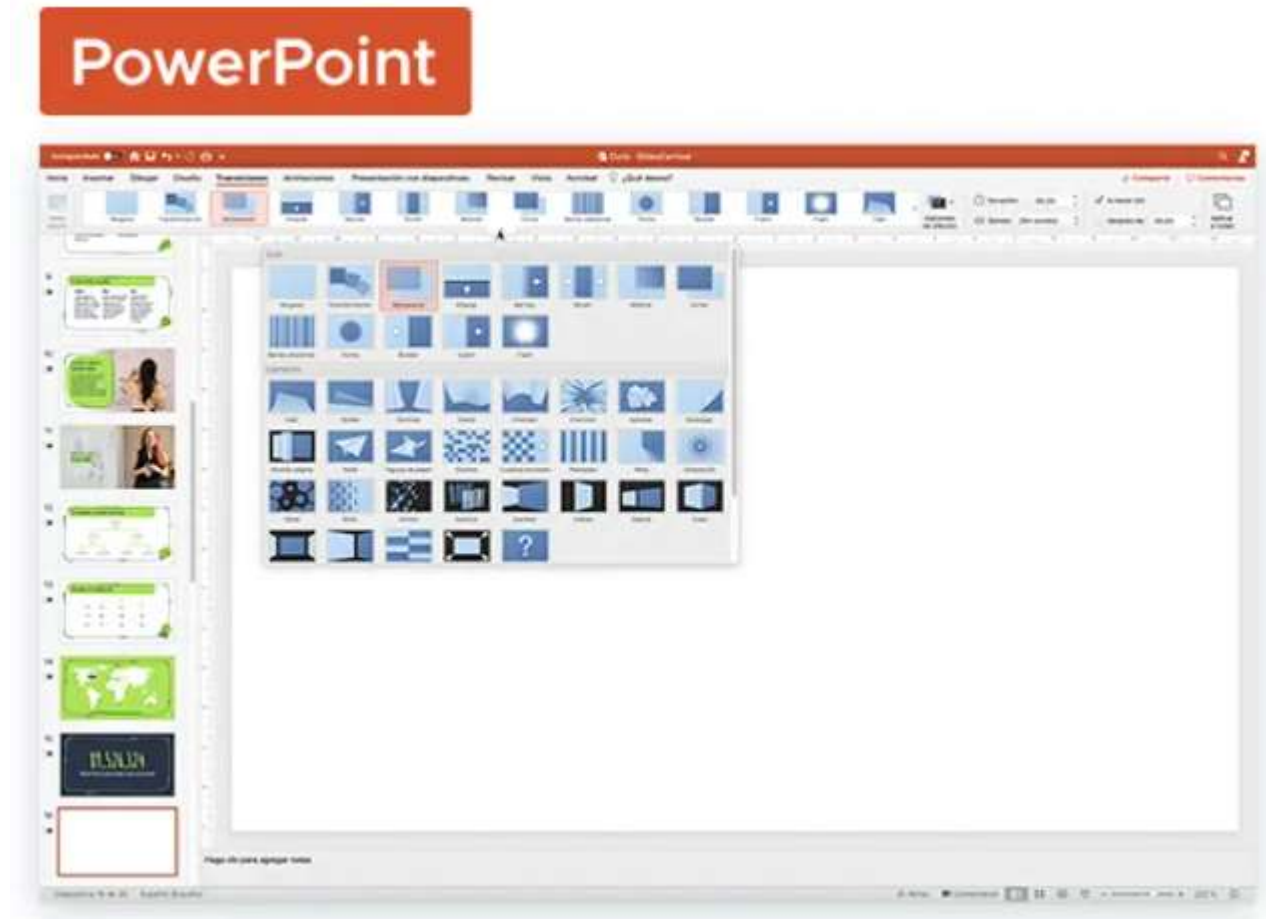
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5. Introduce compelling slides with transitions

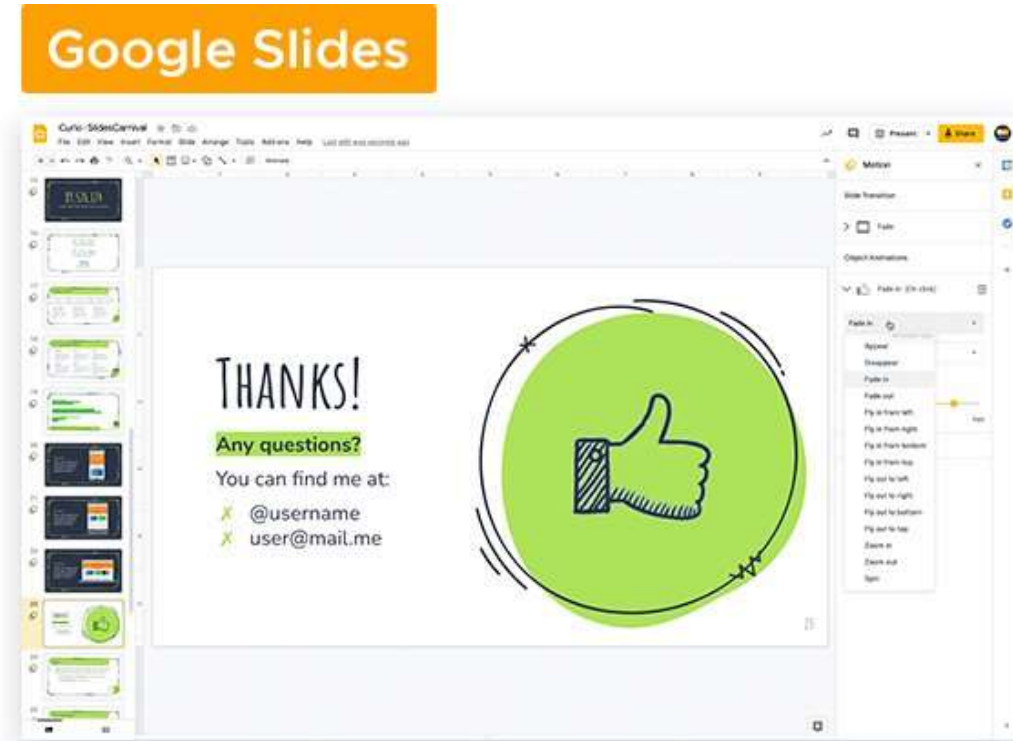
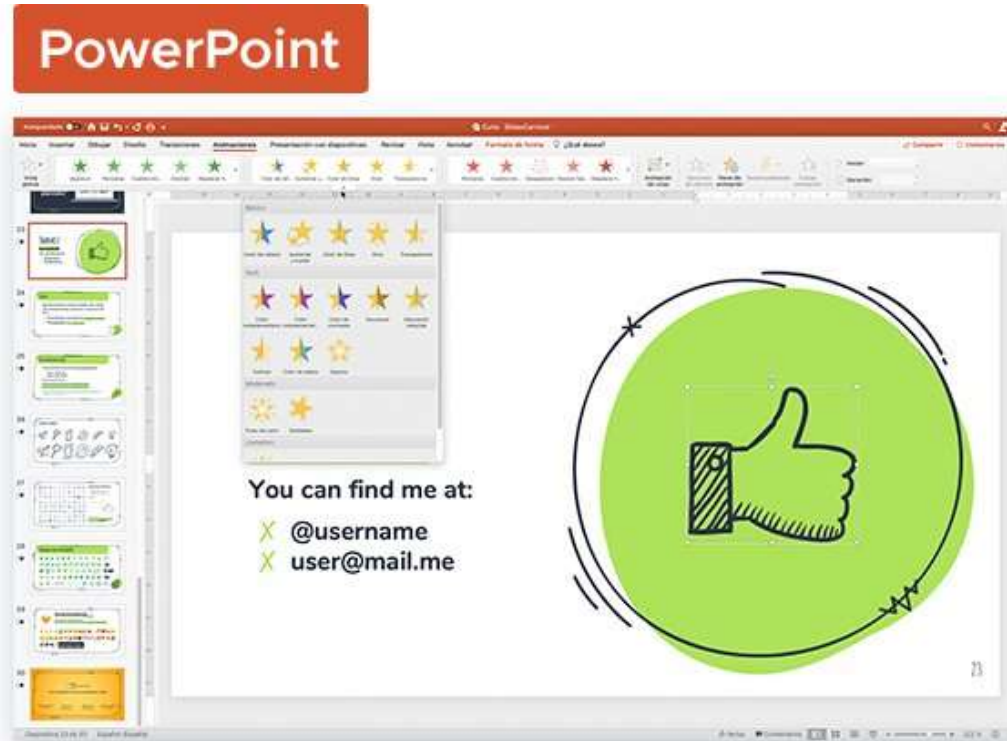
- Transitions help you to segue smoothly from one slide to another.
 - A bit of movement catches the eye, they look good and they're super easy to insert.
- Keep them **simple** and use **sparingly**.
 - Flashy options — like draping curtains or paper airplanes — irritate audiences and damage your credibility.
 - Simple transitions, on the other hand, carry momentum and can look really impressive.



6. Create a story with animations

- **Surprise and interest** your audience by adding a few animations to your PowerPoint slides.
- **Animations create a story within a slide.** They allow you to introduce new slide elements at a time that suits your narrative.
- **The benefits?** You get to control where the focus of your audience is directed. And keep other content hidden until the right moment.
- It's really simple to implement. Just pick a slide where you have both text and a graphic element (a chart, a diagram or an image, for example). Then animate the graphic element to appear after the text.
- As with transitions, simple animations — like a fade in — tend to be more effective than complex options. And it's a good idea to stick with the same animation effect on any given slide.

Animations




- Whichever animation you choose, use it sparingly. Overuse of animation and sounds make your presentation feel cutesy and unprofessional.

7. Grab your audience's attention with videos and GIFs

✓ Do

Hello!


As human beings, we can't help it. When we see movement, our eyes are drawn towards it. It's instinctive.



✗ Don't

Hello!

As human beings, we can't help it. When we see movement, our eyes are drawn towards it. It's instinctive.



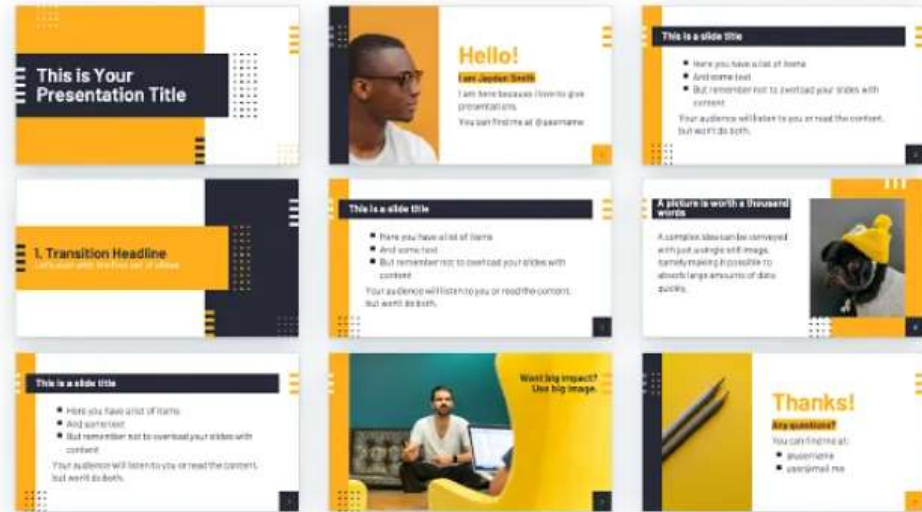
- What's more, **we're now very used to getting our information from videos and moving images**. Information delivered in this way is easy to digest and often very memorable.
- So if you want to really capture your audience's attention, make the most of moving images — like videos and **GIFs**.
- It's important you use GIF and video in the right context. You certainly don't want to feature them on every slide of your presentation. But use them where they fit in nicely and they'll have a big (and very positive) impact on audience engagement.

<https://www.slidescarnival.com/how-to-turn-a-boring-powerpoint-into-an-engaging-presentation/14043>

8. Vary your slide layout

- Variety is essential to any presentation.
- There are lots of ways you can add in a little variation — even to a presentation that’s nearly finished! Just review your presentation and add in:
- Title slides to divide different sections — these should be colorful and image-heavy
- **A little variation to your content slides** — include some with just text, some with text and an image, some with a full background image, etc..
- These simple tweaks will help to vary and break up your content. In doing so, they’ll keep your presentation eye-catching and engaging throughout.

<https://www.slidescarnival.com/how-to-turn-a-boring-powerpoint-into-an-engaging-presentation/14043>



9. Review your white space: is there enough?

- **White space** — the (not necessarily white) bits of your slides that don't feature any text or images — is really important. It's the golden rule of any graphic design work.
- **Negative space is good for consistency and readability.** What's more, it prevents your audience from feeling overwhelmed by all of the information they're getting.
- Review and try to increase the proportion of space you include in your slides. The easiest way to do this? Start by using a slightly smaller font size (as long as it's still readable!) and opting for wider margins.
- A good amount of white space will **make your presentation look more professional** and help prevent your audience from zoning out.

<https://www.slidescarnival.com/how-to-turn-a-boring-powerpoint-into-an-engaging-presentation/14043>

✓ Do

✦ The purpose of white space

- **Improved comprehension.** Using white space evenly makes the content easily scannable and significantly improves legibility. Studies have shown that this increases reader comprehension by almost 20%.
- **Focus and attention.** White space funnels the reader's eye towards the content and allows your message to stand out.
- **Helps build hierarchy.** White space can signify which parts of the content are most important, making it easier to understand.

6

✗ Don't

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7

10 Fade to black to refocus the attention on you

- The point of your entire presentation is to deliver a message.
- If you're making a point that requires a lengthy explanation, you want all eyes on you. At times like these, fade your slide into black.
- **This removes any distractions from the screen and encourages your audience to focus on you and what you're saying.**
- It also breaks up the presentation. This can act as a bit of a wake-up call for any audience members who have become disengaged from your presentation and its message.



Feeling stressed out by your presentation design?

- **Apply a ready-made template!**

for example <https://www.slidescarnival.com/>



Education



Science



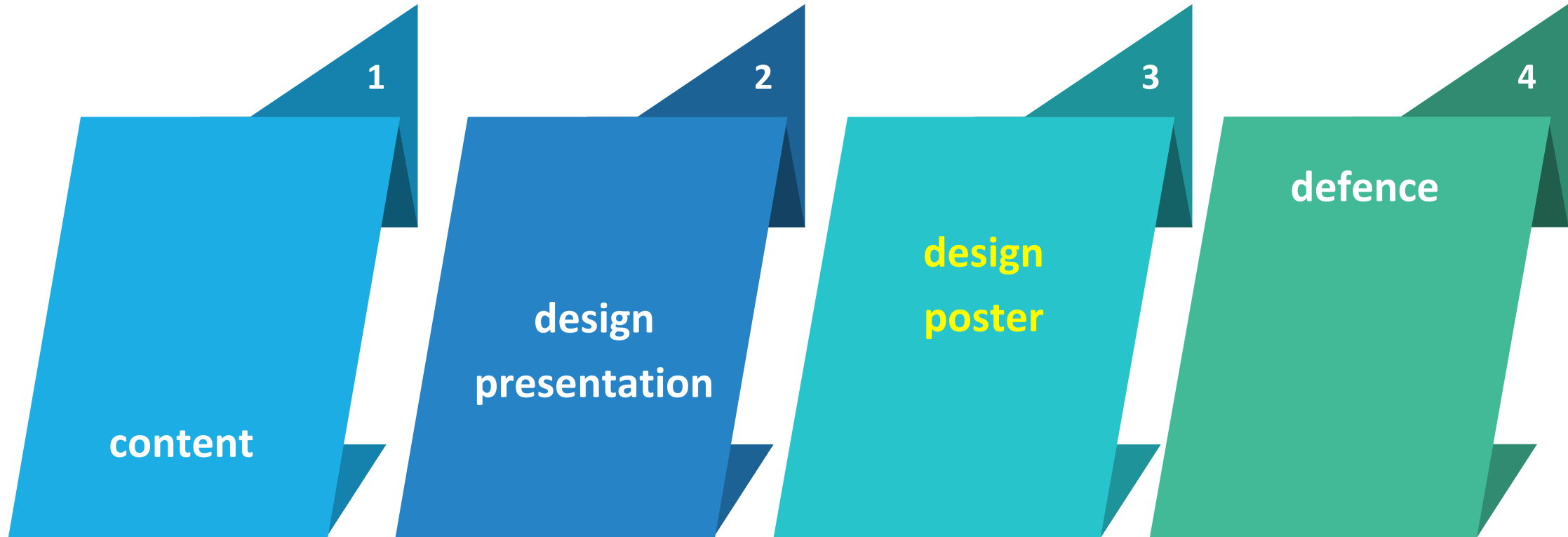
Technology

- The templates will save you tons of time and make your presentation attractive, with the visual impact to really engage an audience.
- Use these slides as a jumping-off point, taking the template and personalizing it to your brand and message.
- Or treat your chosen template as a ready-made presentation and just add in your text — this approach requires minimum effort whilst creating maximum effect.

Presentation Design Trends to Look Out for in 2023

- 1. **Minimalism** - Consider using minimalist designs that focus on one idea per slide and keep text to a minimum.
- 2. **Minimalism is gaining popularity as an aesthetic choice**
- 3. **Visually engaging backgrounds**
- 4. **Utilizing bold backgrounds**
- 5. **Big backgrounds**
- 6. **The latest trend will be dark mode**
- 7. **Text blocks with vibrant colors**
- 8. **Graphic text design**
- 9. **Serif typefaces could experience a revival**
- 10. **Motion graphics**
- 11. **Flowing shapes**
- 12. Gray
- 13. Image overlays
- 14. Suppressed visuals
- 15. Blocky Design
- 16. Photo Stories
- 17. Clean and Simple
- 18. Monochromatic Design
- 19. 3D Realism
- 20. Motion graphics titling
- 21. Anti-Design
- 22. Cinemagraphs & Placeholders
- 23. 2D Illustrations
- 24. Virtual reality experiences
- 25. Animated graphics & virtual reality
- 26. Inclusive visuals and graphics
- 27. Botanicals and nature inspired elements
- 28. Unique AI-powered images
- 29. Accessibility
- 30. Interactivity
- 31. Diversity
- 32. Geometric and aesthetic components
- 33. Age of illuminating coloration
- 34. Photos galore
- 35. Retro line art

Outlines



Why Submit a Poster?



An opportunity to effectively share research results and engage in scientific dialog with colleagues



Feedback received can help in refining your research and preparing it for publication

A poster can
be better than
giving a talk

More efficient because:

- you totally bomb at giving talks
- can be viewed while you nap
- can hang in the department for years
- can reach folks not in your field of research

It's just an illustrated abstract



Poster title goes here, containing strictly only the essential number of words...



Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here

Introduction

Check with conference organisers on their specifications on size and orientation before you start your poster (e.g. many poster sites have space for portrait or square).

The pages of this poster template are A4 (84 x 115mm), landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change its page size. MU can scale it to a smaller or larger size when printing. You need a different shape with either a portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.

Bear in mind you do not need to fill up the whole space allocated by some conference organisers (e.g. 84 with the U SA). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary for the given size.

Method

- Rewrite your paper in poster format. Simply everything and use overall.
- Headings of more than 6 words should both upper and lower case for all capitals.
- Lower case whenever possible in capitals or underline to stress your point, use bold characters where.
- When laying out your poster leave breathing space around you text. Do not overcrowd your poster.
- Try using photographs or colour graphics. Avoid long numerical tables.
- Spell check and get someone else to proofread.



Results

Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be used on the poster.

To save space on images for your poster go through them as follows from Point From File into the folder on your computer, select, and press OK.

The best type of image file to use are JPEG or TIFF. JPEG is the preferred format.

Beware of the images size you are importing. The average colour photo (3x 5cm or 100g) would be about 3MB (Megabyte) or greater. Call MU for advice. Do not use images from the web.

For all photographs use MS Excel or some graph directly in Power Point.

Graphics can be a suitable graphics program (e.g. Sigma Plot, Rise, SPSS, etc.) should be saved as JPEG or TIFF if possible. For more information see MU.



Printing and Lamination

Once you have completed your poster, bring it down to MU for printing. We will produce A3 size at print for you to check and proofread. The final poster will then be printed and laminated.

Do not leave your poster until the last minute. Allow at least 2 weeks to allow for any necessary changes. Simply highlight the text to replace.

Cost: ...
For poster printing and lamination charges contact MU.

Conclusion

For more information on Poster Design, Scanning and Digital Photography, and Image Editing.

Contact:
Medical Illustration Unit
Prifysgol Wales, Hŷpital
Prifysgol 2000
E-mail: mu@wales.ac.uk
Web: www.mu.wales.ac.uk

Acknowledgements

Justify highlights and replace with your own text. Replace it with your text.



Is my abstract effective?

- Why should anyone care?
- What am I adding to current knowledge?
- Do I need to explain methods?
- Have I told them what I found and recommend?

A portrait of a grad student



- I have 12 hours to throw this thing together and get it printed before it's due.

How do I get months and years of research onto my poster?

- Your poster is a short story
- Describe a few major points
- Arouse the reader's interest to read on
- Limit it to 250 words

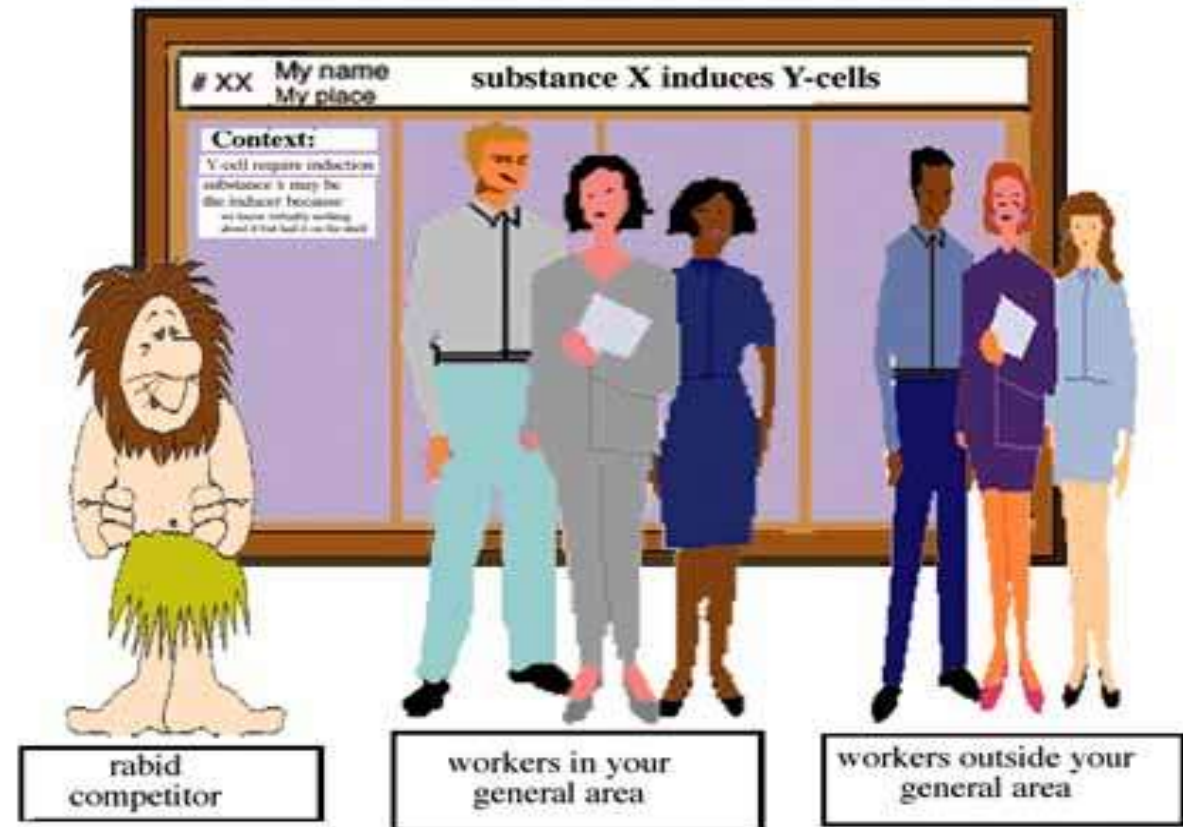


Less is best!

Planning the Poster Presentation

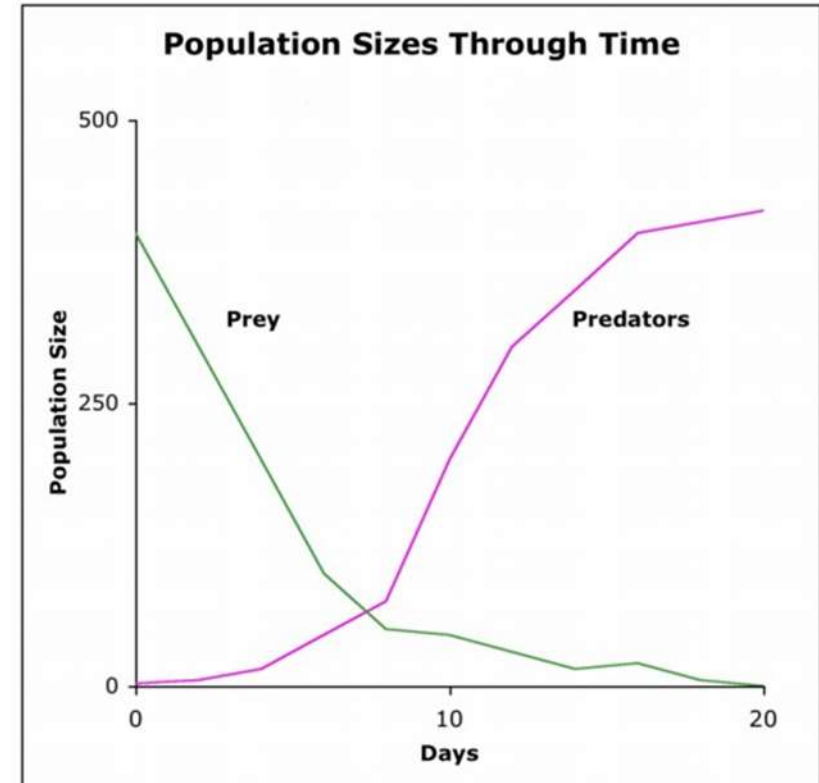
- Review the instructions and specific requirements for the conference or event where you will present
- Consider your audience
- Keep the message simple
- Prior to the presentation, obtain feedback from mentors and peers

Who's my audience?



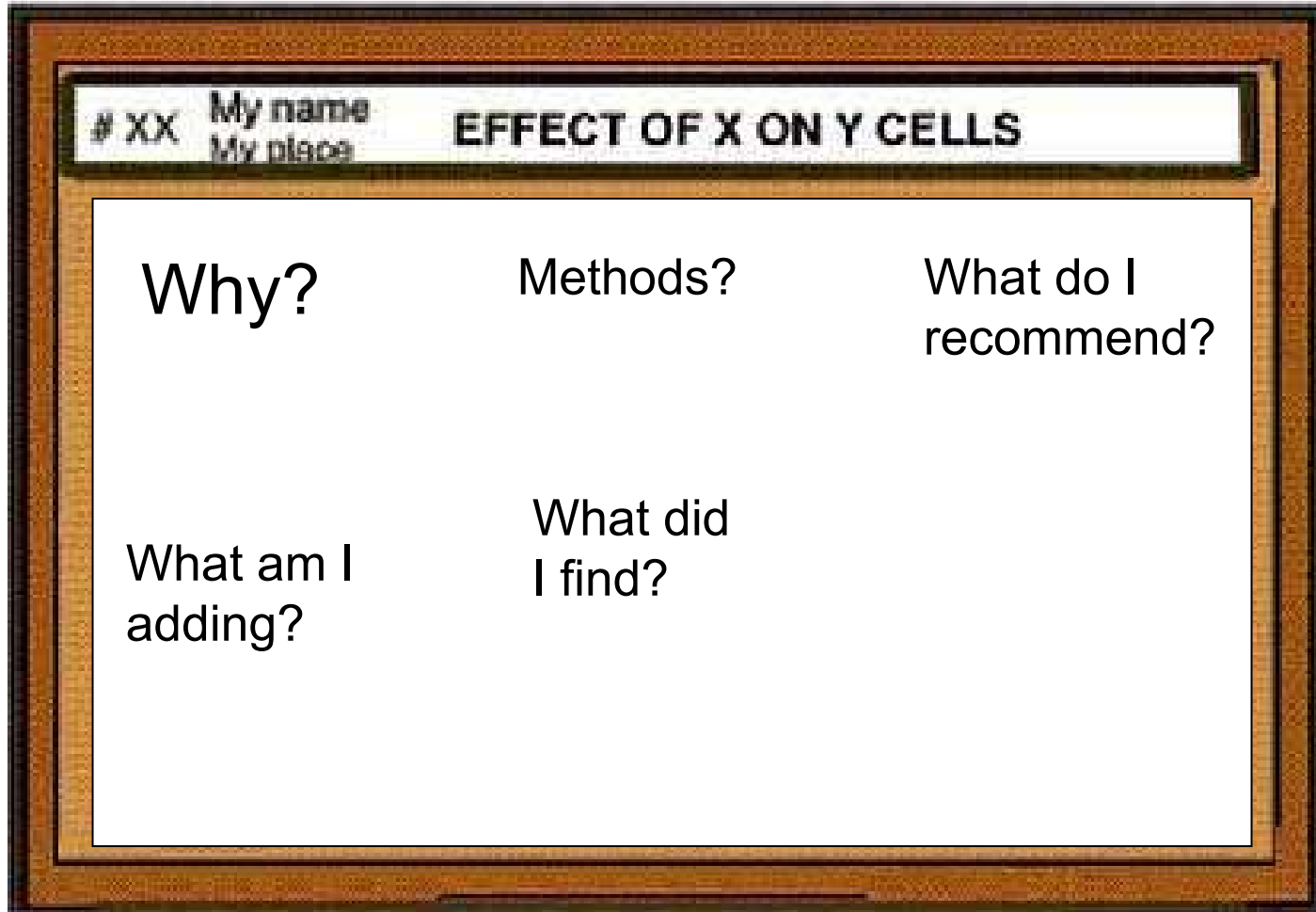
Simple, effective data displays

Don't make them stand on their heads to read your data!



Keep it simple but effective

Your poster should answer...



Small blocks
of supporting text

Pick a software program

Although you'll probably gravitate towards PowerPoint, consider a true design program.

● PowerPoint

- OK, but the colors will fool you (be sure to print a color proof to see actual colors you have chosen)
- Easy to use
- Somewhat Inflexible
- Designed for overhead projection

● Adobe Illustrator or InDesign

- Excellent
- More difficult to learn
- What you see is what you get
- Others: Canvas, Publish-It, Corel Draw



Organizing the content

- How to set up your poster:
 - Columns should flow left to right
 - Use headings and subheadings
 - Use arrows or numbers to direct flow where necessary
 - Use white space creatively
 - Use color

Components for Research Poster

Title

- Make it simple but attractive to the readers
- Include authors below the title
- Add a footnote for affiliations of the authors

Abstract

- Summarize the research project
- Include the study's objective(s), design, results and conclusion(s)

Components for Research Poster

Introduction

- Include the rationale and importance of study
- State the hypothesis or research question that was tested

Methods

- Provide sufficient information to judge the validity of the study
- Include sample size, study design, data collection and analytic methods, outcome and exposure measures

Components for Research Poster

Results

- Present your key findings using mainly tables and figures
- Keep the results as simple as possible

Conclusion

- Interpret your results in the context of your study as well as the literature
- Provide readers with what is new from your study

Highlights first!

- Put the most important part first!
- Short and to the point!
- Upper left hand corner
- If they like it, they will stick around!

Karolinska Institutet

Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body

The name of the authors 22pt regular

Conclusions first: 44 pt bold
Always put the most important part - your conclusions - first! Place your conclusions in the upper left hand corner of your poster.
Prepare your material from the reader's perspective. What was done, by who and your conclusion has to be understood within a couple of second's reading! Use active voice when writing the text. textsize:: 34 pt regular

Introduction
Posters are primarily visual presentations. Your poster should be dominated by self-explanatory illustrations such as graphs and pictures while the amount of text should be kept to the minimum.

Your aim
Your poster is an advertisement for your research and as such it needs to be eye-catching and straight to the point. You only have seconds, or at best a few minutes to attract the attention of the visitor to a poster session. Keep your message short and clear.

Your message
Keep your message clear and your text concise. Decide what is relevant for this poster and try to get your message across to your target group.

Layout, photos and print
Contact [Mediahyvjan](#) at University Library for help with layout and image enhancement. For printouts and professional photographers contact [Biltnotkarna](#). For more information: www.hjultskarna.kih.ki.se

Handouts
If you succeed in getting the reader's attention, provide her/him with more detailed information in the form of handouts or printed articles. Include references on your handout instead of your poster.

Use pictures or illustrations
Image-caption 22pt regular

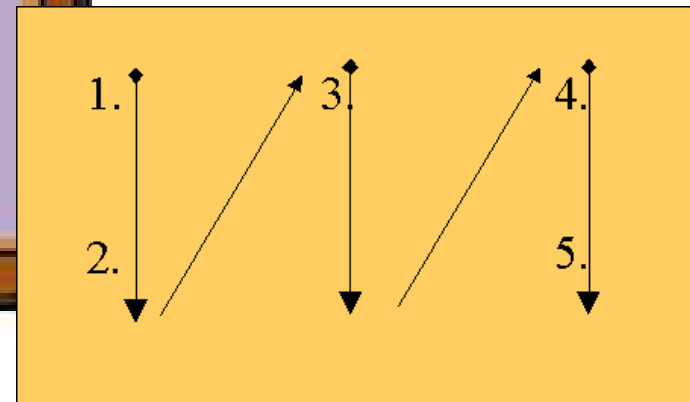
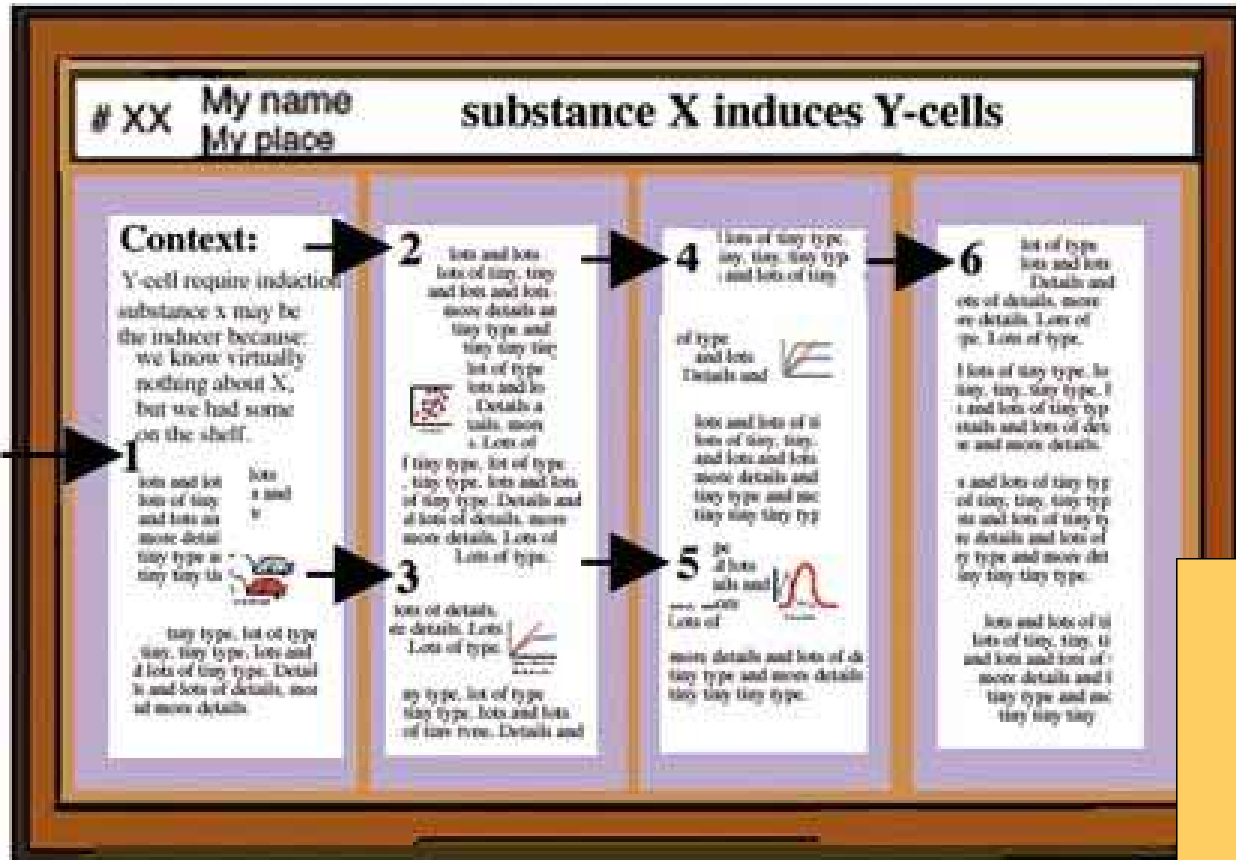
Always write a descriptive caption 22pt regular

It is always nice to put in a picture and write some few short notes of what's going on in the future. Put handouts, business cards, nearby - on a table or in an envelope hung with the poster.

Karolinska Institutet, SE-141 86 Huddinge
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E-mail: mediaservice@ki.se
Web: www.ki.se

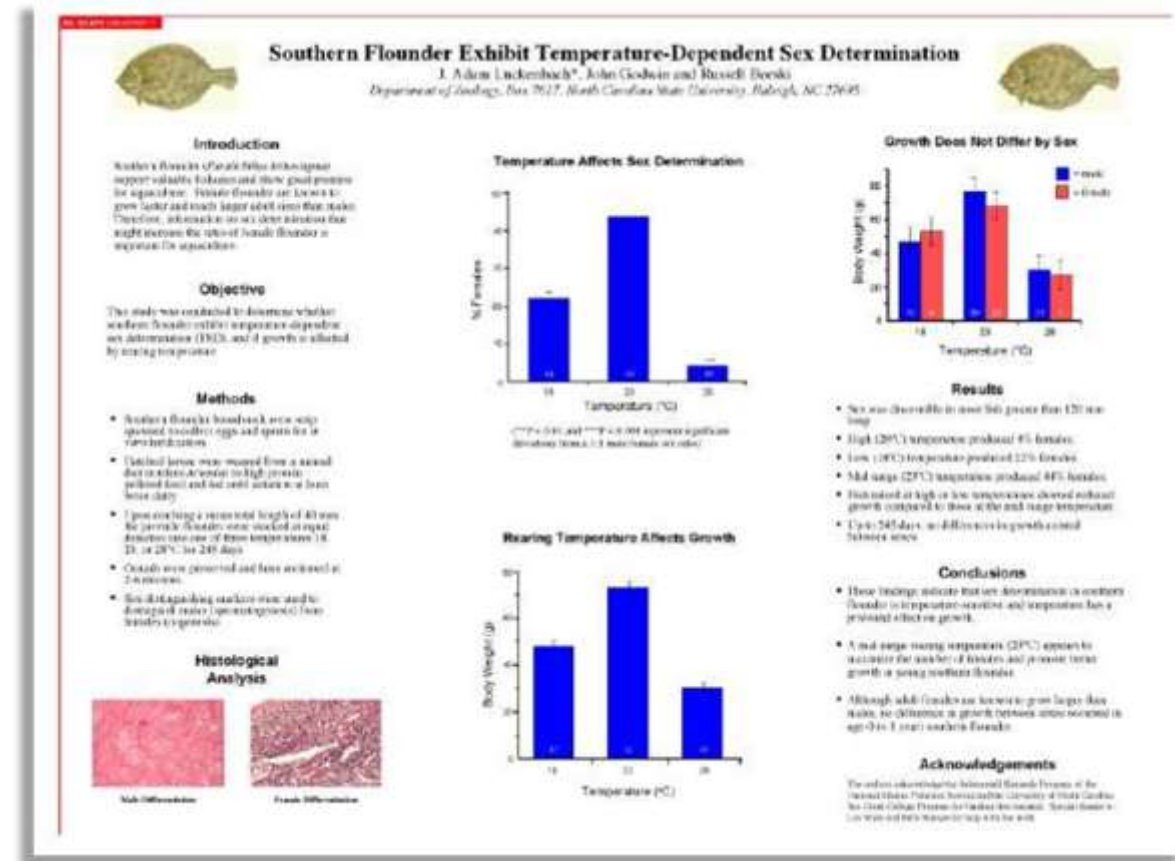
This is the goal for easy reading

Design it easy for the eye



Technical considerations

- Poster should be easily seen from at least 1 m
- Use fonts that are easy to read
- Keep the color scheme simple and consistent throughout
- Keep posters visual!



Recommended font sizes

- Title → at least 72 point
- Headings → 36-48 point
- Text → at least 24 point
- Chart labels → 24 point

Title: **85 point**

Authors: **56pt**

Sub-headings: **36pt**

Body text: **24pt**

Captions: **18pt**

Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body

Karolinska Institutet

Conclusions first: 44 pt bold
Always put the most important part - your conclusions - first! Place your conclusions in the upper left hand corner of your poster. Prepare your material from the reader's perspective. What was done, by who and your conclusion has to be understood within a couple of second's reading! Use active voice when writing the text. Text size: 34 pt regular

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Tips:
The best font for text blocks that are as short as they should be on a poster is a Sans Serif typeface family. Therefore, use sans serif fonts such as Arial or ~~Times~~ sans rather than serif fonts like Times or Courier. **AVOID CAPITAL LETTERS IN TEXTS THAT ARE LONGER THAN ONE LINE, SINCE THEY ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO READ.**

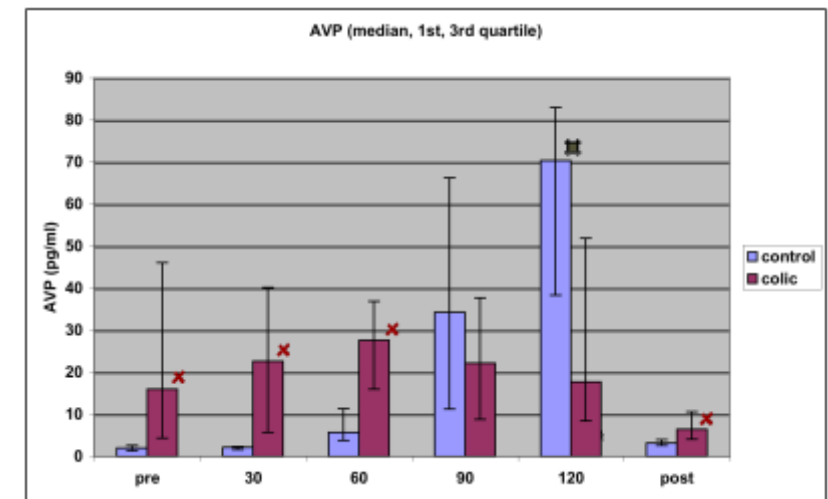
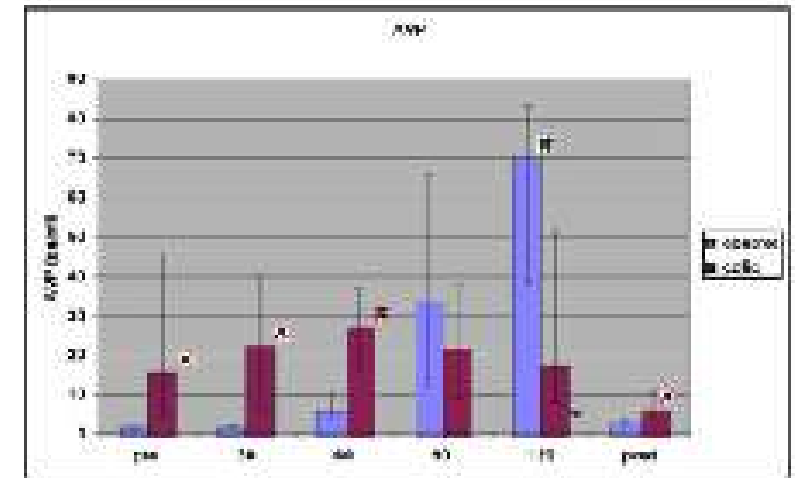
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Post address: IT 75 Stockholm Telephone: 0840 61120
Fax: 0840 66666 © 2008 Karolinska Institutet. All rights reserved. 18.11.08

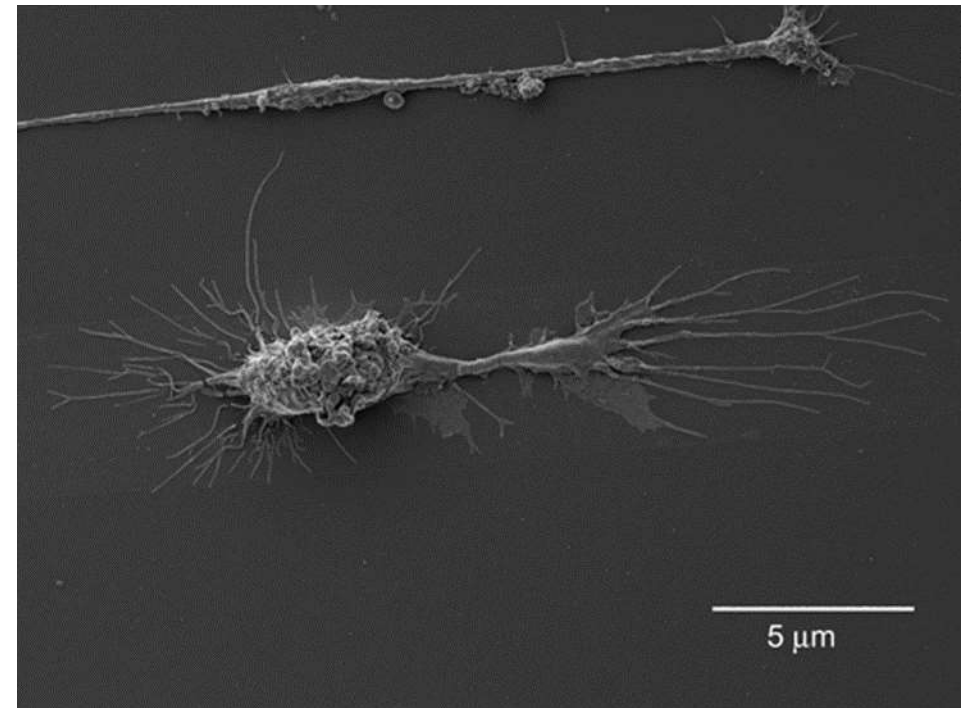
Picture perfect photos

- At least 150 dpi
- Save photos as jpg or png
Line art as a vector graphics (graphs)
- Web images are usually poor resolution 72 dpi



Graphics and Resolution Tips

- Print formats: 600-1200 DPI (dots per inch)
 - TIFF, EPS, WMF, JPG?
- Screen formats: 300 DPI (dots per inch)
 - GIF, JPG, WMF
- Scan new color graphics at 150-200 DPI
 - Higher for black and white
- **Your cool images mean nothing without a scale bar or description**



Choose the right kind of chart

Chart type:	Best use:
Bar charts	Show comparisons
Horizontal bars	Only used to show time
Line charts	Illustrate trends
Pie charts	Relationship to whole – big picture (%)
Text	The last resort

Notes

- Don't forget your funding acknowledgements
- Your contact info!!!
 - Include all contact info:
 - Mail address
 - Phone
 - E-mail
- Using color to engage your readers
 - 2-3 colors, no more!
 - Dark type on light color background
- Images and graphs say much more than words

Printing Considerations

- Leave a white border (for push-pins)
- Remember to spell check
- Check every inch and check again
- Ask a colleague to proof the poster

Practical Tips for Posters

Keep it Simple

Remember to Spell Check

Don't use ALL CAPITALS

Bold is used for **emphasis**

Italics de-emphasize

Use active verbs

Use color

Pre-Poster Presentation Tips

1

Arrive early at the poster display site

2

Hang poster neatly

3

Prepare miniature versions of the poster to handout



- Provides a written record for interested folks
- Makes you look “smart”
- Be sure to include complete contact information
- Might even get you a job!

Presenting the Poster

1

Use the poster as a visual aid

- Refrain from reading it

2

Use the graphics to support your points when telling your story

3

Prepare a 2 and 5 minute tour of the poster

Poster Templates



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Method

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Conclusion

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Contact:

Medical Illustration Unit
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Ph: 9382 2800

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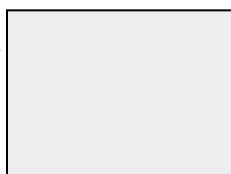
Keep body text left-aligned, do **not** justify text.

The colour of the text, title and poster background can be changed to the colour of your choice.



Captions to be set in Times or Times New Roman or equivalent, italic, between 18 and 24 points. Left aligned if it refers to a figure on its left. Caption starts right at the top edge of the picture (graph or photo).

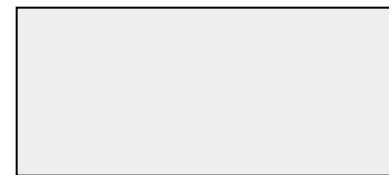
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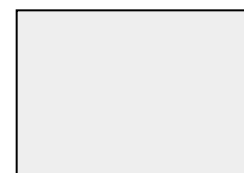
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Using a Windbreak Habitat Model Across Broad Landscapes: The Effect of Local Landscape Composition and Geographic Location

George Hess¹, John Poulsen², Raymond O'Connor³, Jeff Bay³

1. Windbreaks as Habitat

Agricultural lands—fields, forests, and wetlands—are managed to produce food and fiber for people. In the U.S. Great Plains, an extensive agricultural landscape, windbreaks have been planted to protect fields, crops, livestock, and livestock from the prevailing wind. Windbreaks provide some of the native wood habitat for birds and other wildlife that people have come to value. Windbreaks make up about 25% of the wooded cover in Nebraska, much of the other wooded cover across the Great Plains.

Although they protect soil from wind erosion and provide habitat for some species, windbreaks also contribute to the fragmentation of prairie grasslands. Prairie fragmentation negatively impacts prairie wildlife such as prairie sparrows, dickcrows, upland sandpipers, and prairie falcons.

- First windbreaks were compiled using two-stage sampling with a frame stratified by intensity of cultivation.

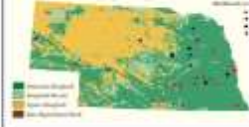
- Most single windbreaks fell in to near intensive cropland.

- Habitat characteristics of each windbreak were measured in 1994.

- Thirty-five farmers allowed sampled sites to return in 1999.

2. Regional Evaluation of Windbreaks

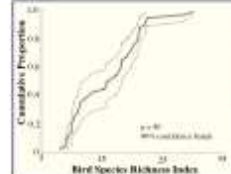
Based on NARS Specifications



3. Bird Species Richness Index

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's Agricultural Land Use Change—changed into assessing the ecological condition of U.S. agricultural lands—windbreak, a pilot study to evaluate the habitat value of windbreaks on a regional basis. We designed to use a bird species richness index to measure the habitat value of individual windbreaks.

We selected a random sample of 40 windbreaks in Nebraska based on a randomization of USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service agricultural survey. In July 1994, field crews measured attributes of 20 windbreaks from that of the largest random sample. The data were used to estimate the value of windbreaks at breeding bird habitat in Nebraska.



- Using regression factors associated with each sample, we estimated the habitat value of windbreaks for the region (graph left).

- We estimated that half of Nebraska's windbreaks support fewer than 10 breeding bird species (graph left).

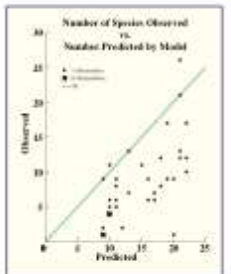
- We also estimated that between 67% and 98% of windbreaks are smaller than 1.5 hectares (data not shown), suggesting that few Nebraska windbreaks provide habitat for forest interior or area sensitive birds.

4. Validating BSRI Model

In 1999, a team of five ornithologists revisited 22 of the 40 windbreaks 11 years after field data collection. We used early May.

Each windbreak was visited two times. Data were collected between 0600 and 1800 hours and were used to estimate the number of species observed. We recorded the number of species observed using spot mapping techniques. Tape recorded observations of the various species and were placed on the field map through the windbreak for each visit.

Because the windbreaks were remote, we recorded all species seen detected.



5. Results of Validation

The model overestimates the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks (graph left). However, the relative qualitative ranking of windbreaks is generally preserved. A total of 31 species were observed.

An strong, significant relationship was found between deviation of observed from predicted number of species and any windbreak attribute or its geographic location of individual windbreaks.

Forest interior, area sensitive, and forest-edge species occurred in the larger, taller, more complex windbreaks.

Openland and grassland species occurred in the smaller, shorter, less complex windbreaks.

6. Failure of the Model

There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model to predict accurately the number of bird species in the windbreaks.

1. Geographic differences in species richness. The model was developed in Kansas, which has 2-3 times as many species of bird than Nebraska (Breeding Bird Survey species richness map of North America).

2. Population in different windbreak characteristics. The number of species in Nebraska's windbreaks depends differently on windbreak characteristics than did the number of species in Kansas.

3. Population or landscape-scale characteristics. The number of species in Nebraska's windbreaks depends on characteristics of the surrounding landscape.

7. Local Landscape-Scale Effects

Land cover data were collected for the quarter-section 100 acres, all but containing the sample windbreak. Cover categories were: corn, sorghum, soybean, pasture, forest, bare ground, and water. Forest and water grazing areas of windbreak perimeter (obscure).

Landscape metrics computed included relative cover distribution, wind edge length, edge to area ratio, number of patches, mean patch size, mean perimeter per patch, and size of largest field.

The relation between observed and predicted number of species was not significantly related to any of the landscape metrics. This suggests that within a region the number of species using a windbreak depends primarily on windbreak attributes.

8. Conclusions

1. The Bird Species Richness Index for windbreaks cannot be extended simply to describe species richness at large regional scales without either subdividing regionally or adding more data sources for differences in species richness.

2. Local landscape-scale composition and structure do not explain the failure of the model.

3. The presence of species guilds in windbreaks (e.g., forest interior, grassland) may be explained by windbreak size and complexity. This suggests the model could be predicting the presence or absence of species guilds, thus for predicting the total number of species present.



A bit text heavy but not too bad.

Acknowledgments: This work could not have been done without the many dedicated people at the National Agricultural Statistics Service who helped plan and execute the 1994 data collection effort, the land farmers who allowed us to survey their windbreaks, the five ornithologists who spent six weeks traveling around Nebraska, and many other people from the University of Nebraska, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Funding was provided by the Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

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³ North Carolina State University, Statistics Department, Raleigh, NC



Determining the Wear Resistance of Occlusal Splints in a Prospective Clinical Study

P. Ottl, P. Schmelz, A. Piwowarczyk, H.-Ch. Lauer

Dept. of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry (Director: Prof. Dr. H.-Ch. Lauer), ZZMK (Carollinum), J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

Objective

- To determine quantitatively the wear resistance of a newly developed light-curing splint resin over a period in situ of six months.

Materials and Methods

Patients

n = 20 consecutive patients
(mean age: 34.7 years, 12 F, 8 M)

Inclusion criteria

- Natural dentition/fixed denture
- Complete dentition to at least the 1st molar and

for the **stabilization splint sample**:

- Insufficient occlusal support
- Increased occlusal loss of dental hard tissue

for the **distraction splint sample**:

- TMJ pain and
- Complete anterior dislocation of the disk without reduction with terminal reduction
- TMJ osteoarthritis



Fig. 1: Stabilization splint in situ

Resin splint material (Fig. 1)

- Light-curing (400–500 nm) resin made of high-molecular dimethacrylates with organic and inorganic fillers
- Does not contain methyl methacrylate

Study design

- Duration: 6 months
- Types of splints (maxilla, n = 10 each): stabilization splints, distraction splints
- Splint wear mode: 24 hours
- Examinations: before insertion (BI), at 4 weeks (4W), at 3 months (3M), at 6 months (6M)
- Occlusal adjustments were restricted to the time before 4W.

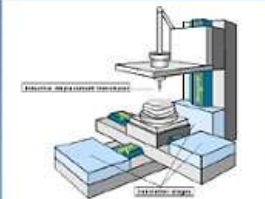


Fig. 2: Test setup

Measuring technology (Fig. 2)

- Vibration-isolated table framework
- 3 translation stages (for directions x, y, and z) (DC-Motor) (PI, Waidbrunn)
- DV 4 stereomicroscope (Zeiss, Oberkochen)
- WA 20 inductive displacement transducer
- Spider® digital 8-channel measurement unit
- Calman 32 software V2.1 (HBM, Darmstadt)
- Local coordinate storage for occlusal contacts during baseline measurements
- Ten measurements each in regions 13, 23, 16, 26 (BI, 4W, 3M, 6M)
- Splint repositioned on remount cast

Results

- The medians of the occlusal vertical gaps/losses (wear, resin loss, water sorption, etc.) are shown in Fig. 3 (stabilization splints) and Fig. 4 (distraction splints).

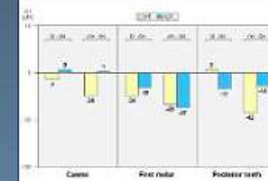


Fig. 3: Occlusal vertical gaps/losses (median) of the wear in case and a general (site of occlusion) in = 10 (stabilization splints)

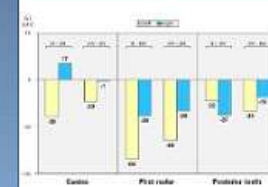
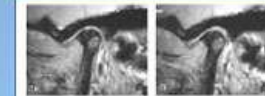


Fig. 4: Occlusal vertical gaps/losses (median) of the wear in case and a general (site of occlusion) in = 10 (distraction splints)

Statistical analysis (Mann-Whitney U-test,

- $p \leq 0.05$) showed no significant differences when comparing the corresponding results of stabilization and distraction splints.



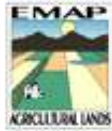
Figs. 5a and b: Sagittal ridge tomograms (RTG) of the condyle in two patients with splints (Fig. 5a: stabilization splint, Fig. 5b: distraction splint) after 6 months following the insertion of wear.

Conclusions

- The present study *clinically* confirms the good wear resistance results of the new resin splint material obtained in a previous *in-vitro* study [OTTL, et al., Dtsch Zahnärztl Z. 52, 342 (1997)].
- Good wear resistance is of great importance for maintaining the therapeutic mandibular position during the treatment period (Figs. 5a and b).



Nice poster



A Framework for Assessing the Condition of Agricultural Lands

George Hess¹, Anne Hellkamp², Mike Munster³, Steve Peck⁴, Lee Campbell¹, Betty McQuaid⁴, Steve Shafer^{3,5}

Mission: To develop indicators of the condition of agricultural lands within an ecological framework, and to monitor and evaluate this condition on a regional basis.



Sustainable agriculture has been defined, and discussed in countless papers. Definitions tend to be broad and encompass ecological, economic, social, and even policy dimensions. Although these dimensions are interrelated, each may be measured independently. In our efforts, we sought methods to examine only the ecological aspects of sustainability.



People place values on agricultural lands that must be addressed if monitoring is to be relevant. The *diversity goal for agricultural lands is to produce food and fiber for human uses.*

Clear *diversity objectives* can be measured goals for the larger landscape and sometimes function as constraints on production. These include clean air and water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetically pleasing landscapes.

The **ecological condition** of agricultural land is defined by its productivity and the degree to which valued biotic and abiotic resources are preserved and promoted. Agricultural land in good condition is productive and does not compromise valued resources. Sustainability is the ability to maintain good condition over time.

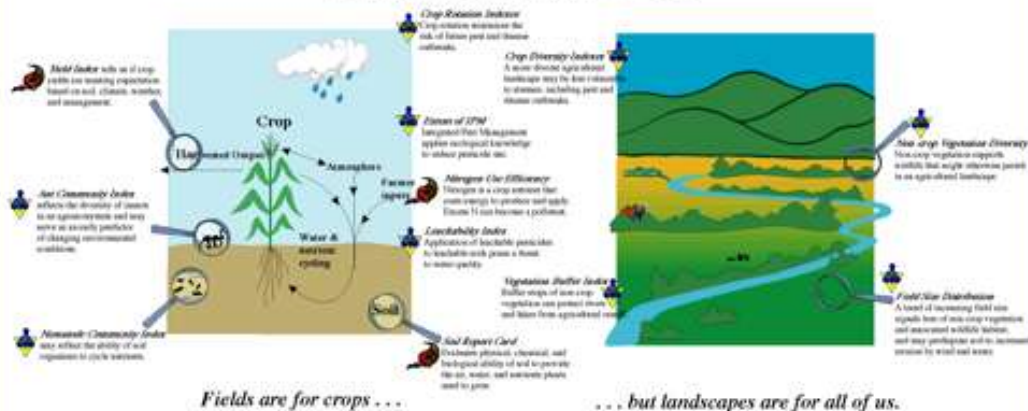


Indicators were selected to reflect crop productivity and land stewardship. In making an assessment, conditions is reported for each indicator. An overall condition may also be reported, but depends critically on the relative weighting of the goals for agricultural lands. For sustainability, one can examine trends in crop productivity and stewardship practices.

Potential Indicators for Annually Harvested Herbaceous Cropland

In a starting point, we chose to concentrate our efforts on developing indicators for *annually harvested herbaceous cropland* — land planted with crops that are harvested every year whether the plants are annual or perennial. Common managers are corn, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa hay, and covercrops.

We also endeavored to supplement, rather than duplicate, existing efforts. Our conceptual framework is flexible enough to incorporate indicators based on data from other monitoring efforts. For example, an erosion indicator could be developed using the USDA National Resources Conservation Service's National Resource Inventory data.



Fields are for crops . . .

. . . but landscapes are for all of us.

Acknowledgments: The EMAP Agricultural Lands Review Group thanks the many individuals and organizations that made this effort a success. The individuals are: Tom Anderson, Jim Anderson, and Tom Anderson, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and National Resources Conservation Service; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Tracy O'Connell, State University, University of Missouri; Virginia Tech University; University of Minnesota; and many others. Special thanks go to the following people: George Hess, Steve Shafer, and Steve Shafer.

1. North Carolina State University, Forestry Department, Raleigh, NC
2. Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
3. North Carolina State University, Department of Plant Pathology, Raleigh, NC
4. USDA National Resources Conservation Service, Raleigh, NC
5. USDA Agricultural Research Service, Raleigh, NC



Where do I begin?

Early Outcomes of the First 1471 Consecutive Kyphoplasty Procedures in the United States for the Fixation of Painful Osteoporotic Vertebral Body Compression Fractures (VCF)

Steven B. Gaylor, M.D., Scott W. Lissman, M.D., Mark A. Reiley, M.D., Joseph W. Lane, M.D., Peter M. Phillips, M.D., Robert S. Malhotra, M.D., Thomas A. Yuan, M.D., Robert J. Gatch, M.D., for the Kyphoplasty Study Group
 University of California, San Diego, Medical Center, San Diego, CA; Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH; University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, CO; Hospital for Special Surgery, New York, NY; University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; University of New York Health Science Center, Syracuse, NY; Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Atlanta, GA

BACKGROUND

- 150,000 VCFs per year
- 275,000 diagnosed, 100% acute pain
- Spinal deformity associated with
 - Significant morbidity
 - 20% increased mortality (from 4th to 10th 1000)
- Current treatments ineffective
 - Opioid dependence
 - Medical management palliative
- Vertebroplasty
 - Minimal retrograde cement fill
 - Relative pain
 - Requires high pressure and timing control
 - High risk of cement leak
 - Up to 75% across (Kendall et al., Radiology 1997)
- More complications (Chou, J of Neurological 1997)
 - 1.2% in vertebroplasty
 - 1.5% in kyphoplasty

TECHNIQUE

Kyphoplasty is a minimally invasive minimally procedure for reducing and fixing painful vertebral body compression fractures secondary to osteoporosis. Using a posterior approach, one or two inflatable bone tamp(s) (Fig. 1) are inserted into the fractured vertebral body, generally using a lateral transpedicular approach (Fig. 2). The tampon carefully retracts the fracture (Fig. 3), using continuous posterior distraction with image, volume and pressure control. The expanded fracture tampon volume compresses the extra cancellous bone at 4 points (the fractured outer cortical bone) back toward its normal position. The inflation path is also controlled by placement, volume and tampon design. After inflation, the fracture tampon is removed, and the resulting void is filled with bone (PMMA) under the manual control and the pressure. The steps of kyphoplasty are illustrated in Fig 3.

Fig 1 Inflatable bone tamp (left)



Fig 2 Lateral transpedicular approach (right)

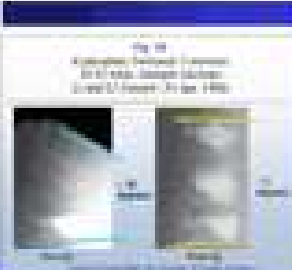
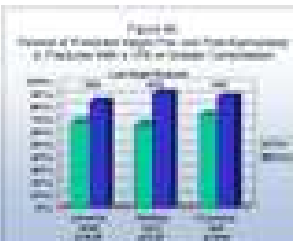
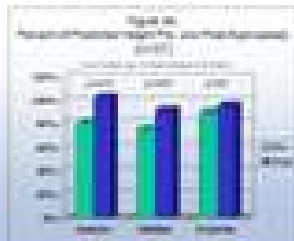
Fig 3 Kyphoplasty Using the BT



STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS

A retrospective multicenter review to assess early outcomes with kyphoplasty. Pain was localized by physical examination. The presence of fracture evident and confirmed on MRI. (based on short burst procedure was chosen based on primary review of levels and patient status). The first 1471 patients of our centers were added to prospective data base as they were, the series is over 24 hours post-op with at least follow-up. Pre-treatment and treated normal vertebral body heights were measured anterior, middle and posterior in the first 77 vertebral body fractures treated by one surgeon (SMM). The height of the highest normal vertebrae body was used to calculate the % of pre-treatment for all the vertebral bodies (Fig. 4A) and for the subset where which had lost 10% or more of height before treatment (Fig. 4B).

The pre-treatment height was subtracted from the post-treatment height, then divided by the post-treatment height subtracted from the pre-treatment height, to find the percentage of our height restored. One set of 5 steps for one surgeon (SMM) are used to show an average height restoration (Fig. 5A) and deformity correction (Fig. 5B). Device related major complications from all procedures are reported. PMMA status in the last 70 procedures performed by one surgeon (SMM) were assessed with X-ray and MRI.



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

All 1471 patients were included in the analysis. The mean age was 70.5 years (range 50-90 years). The mean pre-treatment height was 155.5 cm (range 140-170 cm). The mean post-treatment height was 158.5 cm (range 140-170 cm). The mean height restoration was 1.9 cm (range 0.5-3.5 cm). The mean deformity correction was 1.2 cm (range 0.5-2.5 cm). The mean time to pain relief was 1.2 weeks (range 0.5-2 weeks). The mean time to return to normal activities was 2.5 weeks (range 1-4 weeks). The mean time to return to work was 3.5 weeks (range 1-6 weeks). The mean time to return to normal walking was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving was 2.5 weeks (range 1-4 weeks). The mean time to return to normal sexual activity was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal social activities was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal travel was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal shopping was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal reading was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal watching television was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal listening to music was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal eating was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal drinking was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal smoking was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal drinking alcohol was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a car was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a truck was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a boat was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a plane was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a train was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a bus was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a motorcycle was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a bicycle was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a wheelchair was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a stroller was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a shopping cart was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a golf cart was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a lawnmower was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a snowblower was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a generator was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a power tool was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a lawnmower was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a snowblower was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a generator was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks). The mean time to return to normal driving a power tool was 1.5 weeks (range 0.5-3 weeks).

CONCLUSIONS

Kyphoplasty is an effective treatment option that provides immediate stability and relative pain relief of acute, long-standing, painful vertebral body compression fractures secondary to osteoporosis. Kyphoplasty restores fracture reduction and deformity correction. While patients in acute pain, in some fractures they remain in bed, 5 feet from care in treatment room, one year out. Kyphoplasty also provides rapid pain relief to the majority of patients and has a low risk of infection or fracture extension. The safety profile of kyphoplasty compares favorably to the published safety profile of vertebroplasty.



OK, but copy needs to be cut!



Poster title goes here, containing strictly only the essential number of words...



Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
 Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here, Address/es Goes Here

Introduction

First ...
 Check with conference organisers on their specifications of size and orientation before you start your poster (eg. most run poster size in landscape portrait or square).
 The page size of this poster template is A0 (841 x 1189mm), landscape (horizontal) format. Don't change the page size. MU can scale it to a smaller or larger size when printing. You need a different setup when with other a portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.
 Bear in mind you don't need to fill up the wide space allocated by some conference organisers (eg. 80cm wide in the USA). Don't make your poster bigger than necessary (it will be huge in size).

Aim

How to use this poster template ...
 Simply highlight the text and replace by typing in your own text, or copy and paste your text from a MS Word document or a Power Point presentation.
 The body text font size should be between 24 and 32 points (Arial, Helvetica or equivalent).
 Keep body text left aligned, do not justify text.
 The colour of the text, background and poster can be changed to the colour of your choice.

Method

- Tip for making a successful poster ...
- Rewrite your paper into poster format. Simply everything, avoid case ovrkill.
 - Headings of more than 6 words should be in upper and lower case, not all capitals.
 - Never go wide when using in capitals or underlined, stress your point, use bold characters instead.
 - When laying out your poster leave breathing space around your text. Don't overcrowd your poster.
 - Try using photographs or diagrams graphs. Avoid long numerical tables.
 - Spell check any graphics and use proofread.



Diagram as an in 20cm. Therefore, it is an appropriate size for a poster. It is 20cm wide and 10cm high. It is a square shape and it is a good size for a poster. It is a good size for a poster. It is a good size for a poster.

Results

Reporting (inserting files) ...
 Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, or, can be added to the poster.
 To insert graphics into your poster go through the menus as follows: Insert > Picture > From File ... then in the file on your computer, select and press OK.
 The best type of image file is either JPEG or TIFF. JPEG is the preferred format.
 Beware of the image size when reporting. The average colour photo (13 x 18cm at 300dpi) would be about 3Mb (10Mb for BW greyscale). Call MU Postcard.
 Do not use images from the web.

How about graphs ...
 For simple graphs use MS Excel or other graph directly in Power Point.
 Graphs done in a scientific graphing programs (eg. Sigma Plot, RPlot, SPSS, ...) should be saved as JPEG or TIFF if possible. For more information see MU.



Diagram as an in 20cm. Therefore, it is an appropriate size for a poster. It is 20cm wide and 10cm high. It is a square shape and it is a good size for a poster. It is a good size for a poster. It is a good size for a poster.

Printing and Laminating ...

Once you have completed your poster bring it to MU for printing. We will produce A3 size and print for you, check and proofread. The final poster will then be printed and laminated.
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Acknowledgements

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A Large-Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan



A Large Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan

Library Association of T.C.C.
National Taichung Library of T.C.C.

ABSTRACT

There are 322 public libraries, including university and college public libraries in Taiwan. In 1996, they were all in the original construction. In 2004, they were all in the original construction.

In order to upgrade the quality of public library services in Taiwan to meet users' needs and to build learning community in 2020, the central government of Taiwan approved a budget of NT\$1.2 billion (US\$ 4 million) as a large-scale public library renovation project in 2011 public libraries.

National Taichung Library was designed as a community library to service the general from February 2011 to June 2014. 201 public libraries were divided into eight groups according to the geographical area, and a steering committee was formed consisting 24 committee members from the fields of library and education studies, architecture, urban design, business, and history. 20 committee members were assigned to one of eight groups of 201 public libraries to take care of the operations of renovation, improvement, replacement, service program of each library.

The project was executed and completed efficiently and effectively in June 2014. The entire government will display the results of the renovation, improvement, replacement, library management, and services of 201 public libraries in Taiwan. The contents of this paper will be explained by words, pictures, and detailed tables.

National Public Library
Management Center

Background

Figure 1: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Category	Number	Percentage
University and College	10	3.1%
Public	312	96.9%
Total	322	100%

Figure 2: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 3: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

How to govern the project

Figure 4: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 5: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 6: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 7: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 8: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 9: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 10: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 11: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

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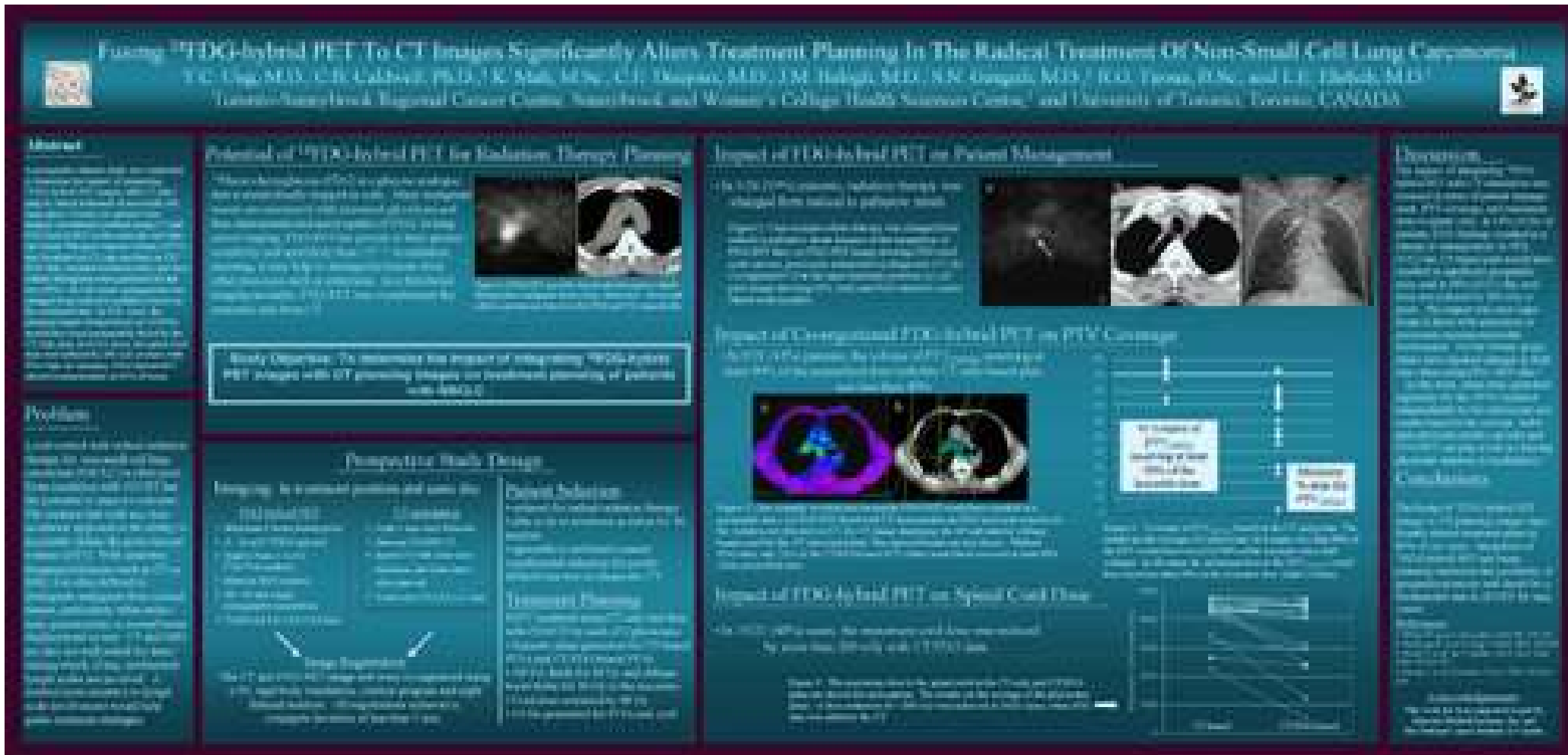
Figure 99: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Figure 100: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

www.ntl.gov.tw



Oh my gawd!



I've fallen,
and I can't get up



Karolinska
Institutet

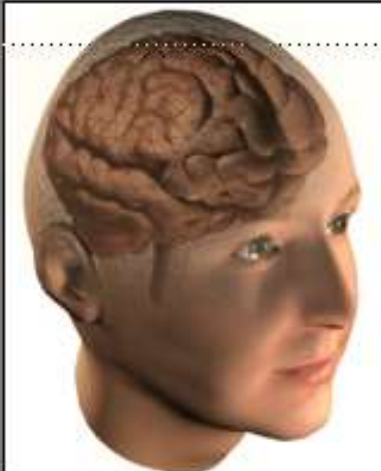
Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body

Thumbnail caption 23pt regular

Conclusions first: 44 pt bold

Always put the most important part - your conclusions - first! Place your conclusions in the upper left hand corner of your poster.

Prepare your material from the reader's perspective. What was done, by who and your conclusion has to be understood within a couple of seconds reading! Use active voice when writing the text. **textsize:: 34 pt regular**



Use plain or Helvetica
Image caption 23pt regular

Introduction

Posters are primarily visual presentations. Your poster should be dominated by self-explanatory illustrations such as graphs and pictures while the amount of text should be kept to the minimum.

Your aim

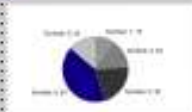
Your poster is an advertisement for your research and as such it needs to be eye-catching and straight to the point. You only have seconds, or at best a few minutes to attract the attention of the visitor to a poster session. Keep your message short and clear

Your message

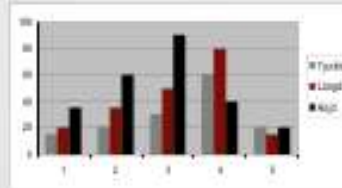
Keep your message clear and your text concise. Decide what is relevant for this poster and try to get your message across to your target group.

Layout, photos and print

Contact [Medishygan](#) at University Library for help with layout and image enhancement. For printouts and professional photographers contact [Bildmakarna](#). For more information: www.bildmakarna.kih.ki.se



Always write a descriptive caption 23pt regular



Always write a descriptive caption 23pt regular

Tips:

The best font for text blocks that are as short as they should be on a poster is a Sans Serif typeface family. Therefore, use sans serif fonts such as Arial or **Verdana** sans, rather than serif fonts like Times or Courier.

AVOID CAPITAL LETTERS IN TEXTS THAT ARE LONGER THAN ONE LINE, SINCE THEY ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO READ.

Handouts

If you succeed in getting the reader's attention, provide her/him with more detailed information in the form of handouts or printed articles. Include references on your handout instead of your poster.

It is always nice to put in a picture and write some few short notes of what's going on in the future. Put handouts, business cards, nearby - on a table or in an envelope hung with the poster.



Gorgeous!

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LESSONS LEARNED FROM AIRWAY PRESSURE RELEASE VENTILATION (APRV)

Lyn B. J. Kaplan, MD^{1,2}, Heatherlee Bailey, MD, FFAEMF¹

Medical College of Pennsylvania-Hahnemann University

Departments of Surgery¹ and Emergency Medicine², Philadelphia, PA USA

INTRODUCTION

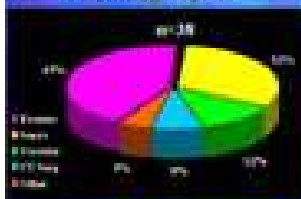
Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV) (i.e., BiPAP) has been previously demonstrated to be a useful modal for oxygenating patients with acute lung injury (ALI) or the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). As this is a fundamentally different mode than conventional cyclic ventilation, we evaluated a single ventilator's performance with APRV to determine safety, applicability for use, and efficacy of resolving pneumonia and hyperoxia.

METHODS

Continuous positive airway pressure (either volume or pressure targeted ventilation to APRV) (Dräger EVITA 4 Pediatric) was initiated at a University hospital surgical ICU were retrospectively reviewed. Patients initially ventilated with APRV were excluded. Initial APRV settings included $P_{\text{max}} \geq 20$ cm H₂O, $P_{\text{min}} \geq 0$ cm H₂O were a PEEP at the prior plateau pressure of $P_{\text{EEP}} \geq 5$ cm H₂O and a $f_{\text{res}} \geq 10$ breaths/min. Hyperoxia ($pO_2 \geq 55$ mm and $pH \geq 7.3$) patients were not included and a $f_{\text{res}} \leq 10$ breaths/min and a $P_{\text{max}} \leq 20$ cm H₂O were excluded. Settings were adjusted to resolve hyperoxia and hyperoxia. IRB approved abstracted data included: principal diagnosis, ventilation parameters, laboratory values and ventilator associated complications. Data before and after APRV were compared using a two-tailed paired t-test or Chi-square as appropriate; significance was assumed for $p < 0.05$ (*)

RESULTS

Demographics

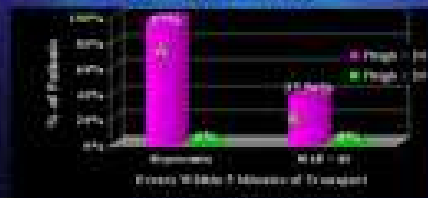


APRV

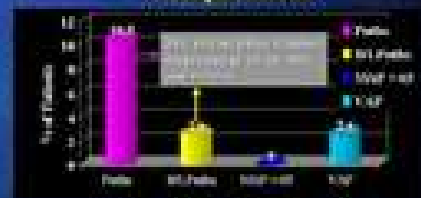


Element	Value
% Hyperoxia	88%
% Hypercapnia	12%
Time to $S_{\text{aO}_2} \geq 92\%$	7 ± 4 min
Time to $P_{\text{aCO}_2} \leq 40$	0.2 ± 0.9 hr
Time to $pH \geq 7.35$	12 ± 7 min
Time to norm ΔpO_2	7 ± 12 min
Mean change in V_T	-1.2 ± 0.8 L/min*

Transport Safety



Complications



CONCLUSIONS

1. APRV is a safe rescue mode for hyperoxia or hypercapnic respiratory failure and requires a significantly lower V_T than conventional ventilation.
2. Decreasing release phase volumes and a rising pCO_2 are strong indicators of pneumonia in a patient on APRV. Routine end-tidal CO_2 monitoring is recommended.
3. Preparation for safe intra-hospital transport may be keyed to the P_{max} required for oxygenation and ventilation. Patients requiring a $P_{\text{max}} > 20$ cm H₂O should be transported on the ventilator.



Welcome to
the 80's
Fer sure!

New trends

- Notes:

1. Correct fonts

- won't load until you open this in PowerPoint (e.g., if you're previewing this in your browser it'll look uglier than it actually is)

2. Generate QR codes here:

- <https://www.qrcode-monkey.com/>

Main finding goes here, translated into plain English. Emphasize the important

Title goes here; make it small if you need to free up space.

INTRO

- Just give context for the gap you're filling
- You're not going to get yelled at if you don't cite the 5 papers from 1937 that defined this construct. They'll download your paper if they want that.

METHODS

1. N = ###,
2. Collected this
3. Tested with X statistical test

RESULTS

- Graph or table with essential results only.
- All the other correlations in the ammo bar.

DISCUSSION

- "If this result actually generalized and I didn't have to humbly disclaim the possibility of a thousand confounds and limitations, it would imply that...."

Keep font size as high above 28 as possible.

© Leeroy jenkins, author2, author3, author4

AMMO BAR

Delete this and replace it with your...

- Extra Graphs
- Extra Correlation tables
- Extra Figures
- Extra nuance that you're worried about leaving out.
- **Keep it messy!** This section is just for you.



Take a picture to download the full paper

Key Components

<https://www.makesigns.com/billboard-poster-templates.aspx>

1. Major Takeaway

A **plain english** takeaway with key phrases highlighted. Depending on your specific format and research, you may have multiple takeaways top-level highlights.

See more: [How to write a simplified title](#)

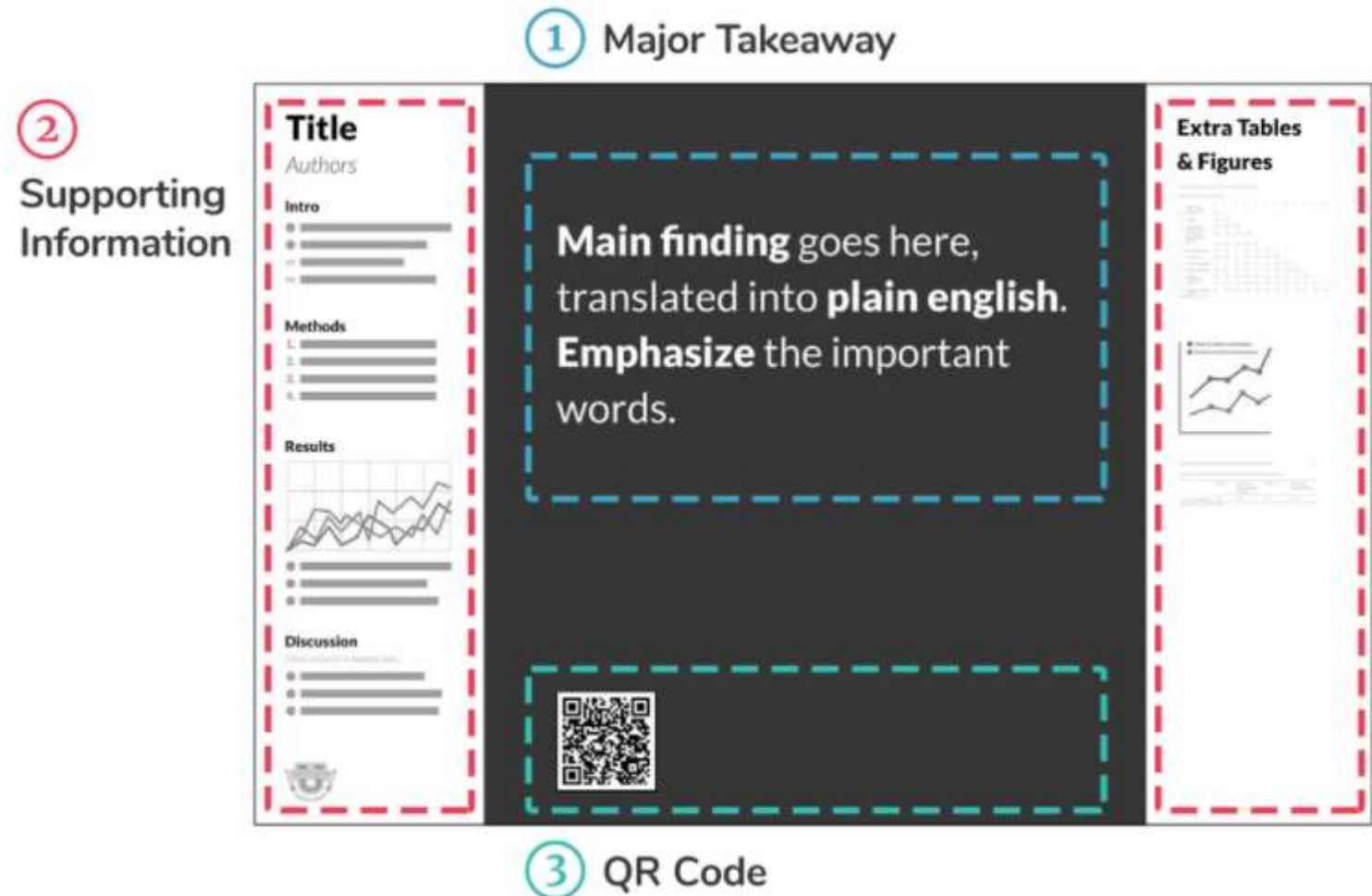
2. Supporting Information

An easily digestible explanation of your methods and results. Again, the format here is largely dependent on your specific research.

See more: [How to create a silent presenter bar](#)

3. QR Code

Link to your research to be read later. You can also include contact details or other links to further reading in this section.





- The basic *better poster* template that includes a sidebar for presenter notes

- A good template for case studies that formats the main takeaway as a quote

This is the **main takeaway** from your research. It should be **simplified** to one or two sentences.

Introduction
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

Methods
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

Results
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

Optional Title
Add Author Names



Include a QR code to make it easier to download a digital copy of your poster.





- Includes 3 large areas that are great for larger charts or graphics

Introduction
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

This is the **main takeaway** from your research. It should be **simplified** to one or two sentences.



Include a QR code to make it easier to download a digital copy of your poster.



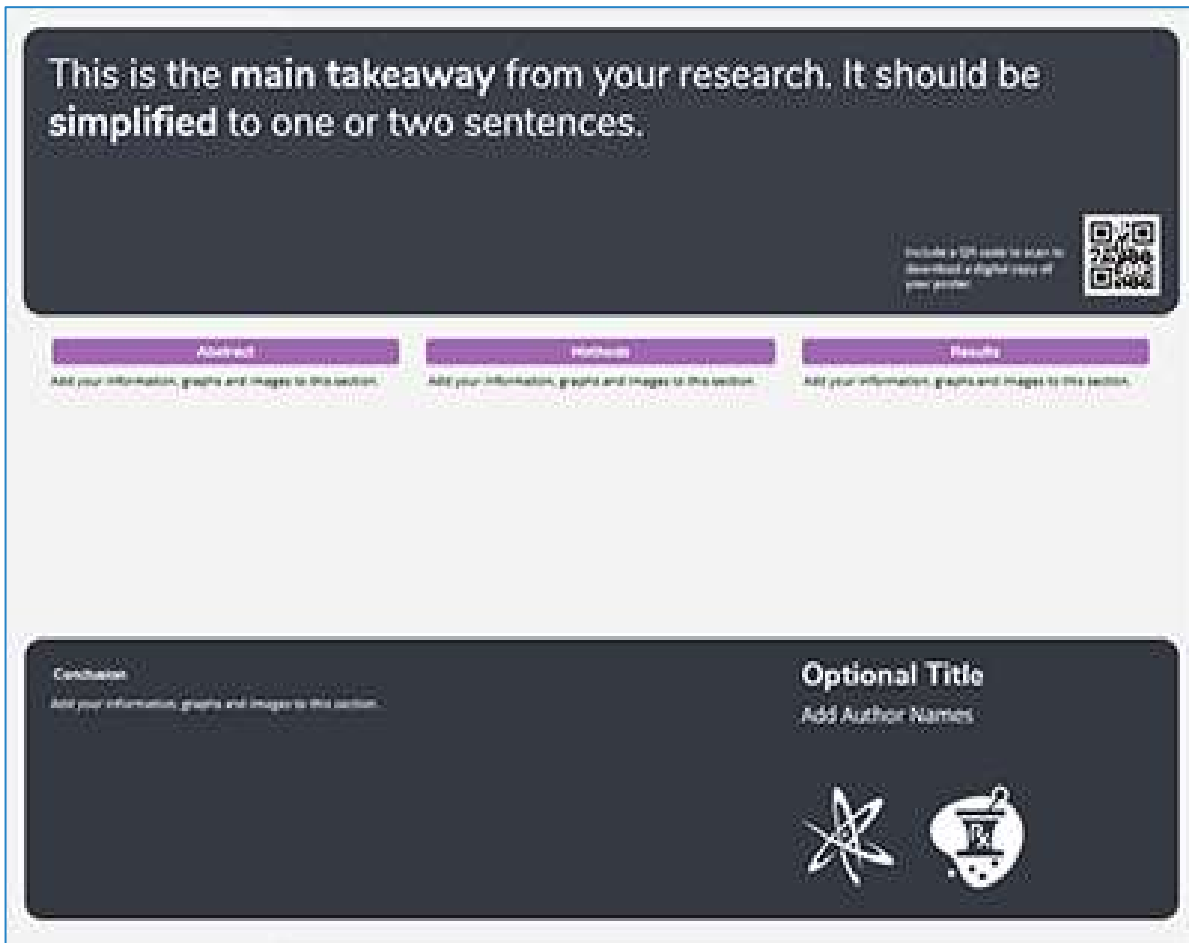
Methods
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

Results
Add your introduction, graphs and images to this section.

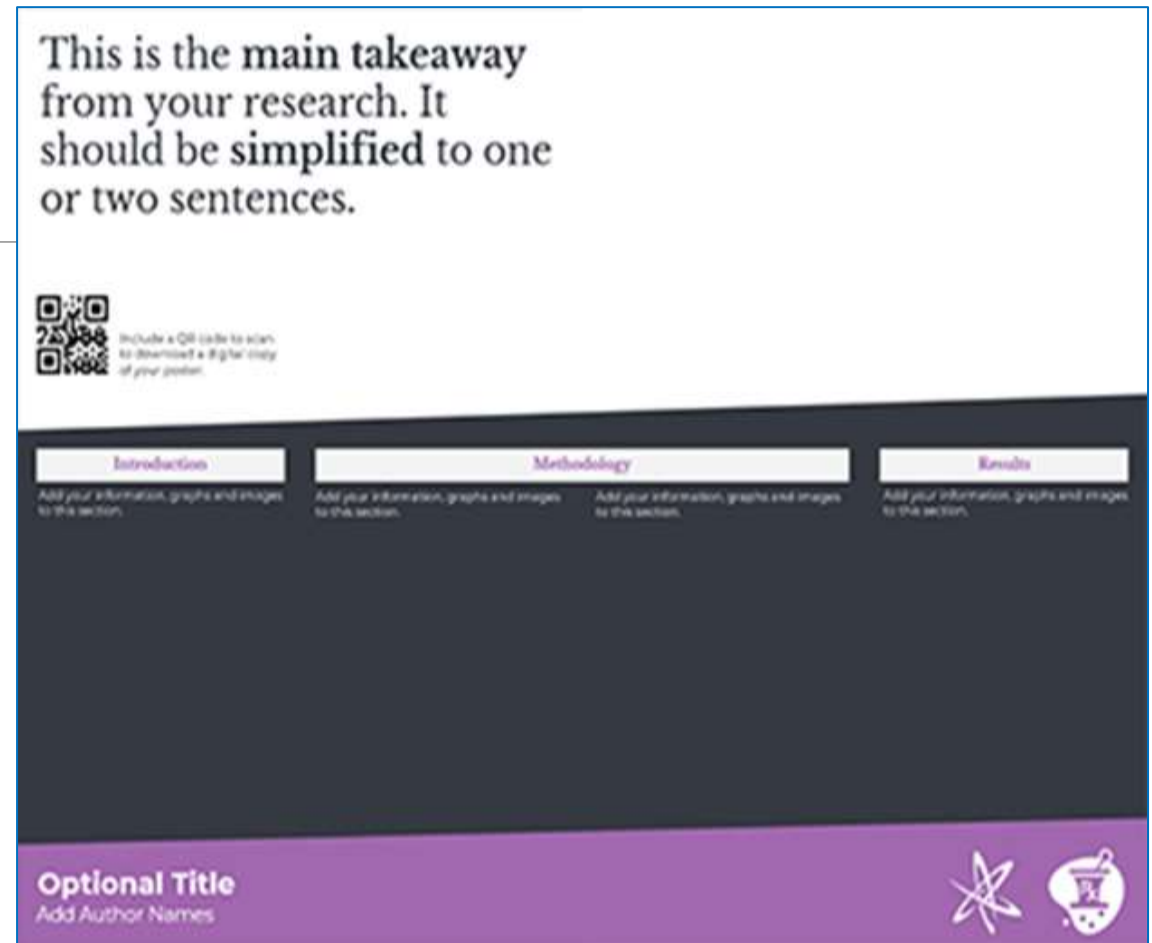
Optional Title
Add Author Names

- Includes 3 large areas that are perfect for larger charts or graphics



- A vertical take on the traditional *better poster* template



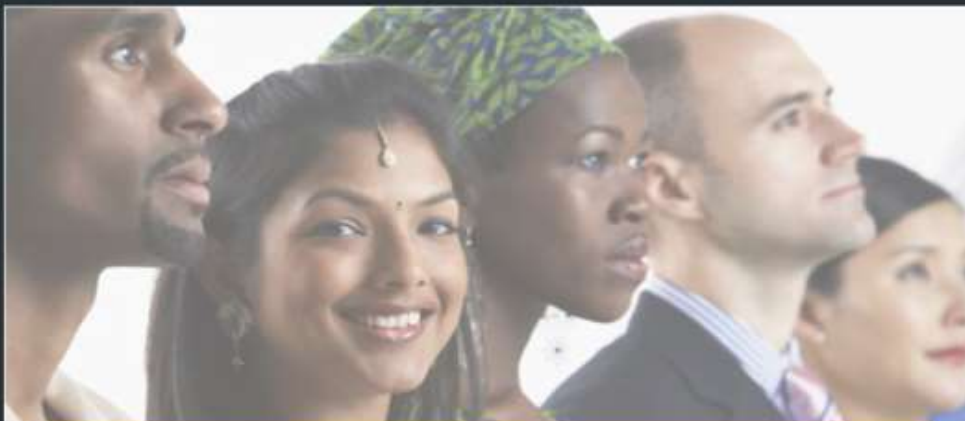
- A simple half-and-half template with lots of space for research details



- Includes two sidebars that are great for quick points clear explanations

- This template includes 3 main takeaways that may suit different conclusions

<https://osf.io/g6xsm/>



Should I get an interpreter?

*The use of an **interpreter** is associated with **increased survival** for emergency ICU patients*

Impact of language barriers and interpreter requirement on non-elective intensive care patient outcomes.

A. Durong, D. Fisher, T. Bucc, S. Chavan & D. Xu.

RESULTS

From the 126,891 ICU admissions, 6,335 (5%) were in the Interpreter Required group and 3,394 (3%) in the English Non-preferred Language group. Compared to the English Preferred Language group, both groups of English Non-preferred Language were older, had more co-morbidities and higher severity of illness scores. There was no difference in ICU length of stay. However, when compared to the English Preferred Language group, the two English Non-preferred Language groups had a longer hospital length of stay, by 22-46 hours.

AFTER ADJUSTING FOR AGE, SEVERITY OF ILLNESS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, THE ENGLISH NON-PREFERRED LANGUAGE GROUP CONTINUED TO SHOW A HIGHER RISK ADJUSTED MORTALITY (OR 1.21, 95%CI 1.07-1.36, P = 0.002), WHEREAS THE INTERPRETER REQUIRED GROUP HAD A LOWER RISK ADJUSTED MORTALITY (OR 0.81, 95%CI 0.74-0.89, P<0.001).

Background

Healthcare systems with polypharmacy are at risk for medication-related adverse events. This paper reports on a study that investigated the impact of polypharmacy on patient outcomes in a tertiary care hospital.

Objective

To identify from a randomized controlled trial, strategies for the management of polypharmacy that maximize patient safety and quality of care.

Methods

A prospective, randomized controlled trial was conducted in a tertiary care hospital from 2011 to 2013. The study included patients who were prescribed at least five medications. The primary outcome was the rate of medication-related adverse events. Secondary outcomes included patient mortality, length of stay, and patient satisfaction.

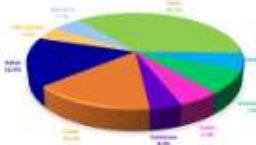
Results

The study found that patients with polypharmacy had a higher rate of medication-related adverse events compared to those with fewer medications. Additionally, patients with polypharmacy had a longer length of stay and lower patient satisfaction scores.

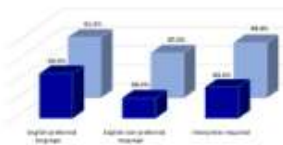
Conclusions

The study suggests that polypharmacy is associated with adverse patient outcomes. Strategies to manage polypharmacy, such as medication reviews, may improve patient safety and quality of care.


MOST COMMONLY SPOKEN LANGUAGES (%)



ICU & HOSPITAL SURVIVAL (%)



RISK OF MORTALITY



Medication management strategies for doctors may not help to achieve meaningful outcomes in patients with polypharmacy.

What doctors can do against inappropriate prescribing and drug overuse in polypharmacy – a rapid review of clinical trials

Background: Polypharmacy is a common problem in primary care. It is associated with increased risk of adverse events, hospitalization, and mortality. This rapid review aims to identify interventions that can reduce inappropriate prescribing and drug overuse in polypharmacy.

Objective: To identify from a randomized controlled trial, strategies for the management of polypharmacy that maximize patient safety and quality of care.

Methods: A systematic search of the literature was conducted to identify randomized controlled trials that evaluated interventions to reduce inappropriate prescribing and drug overuse in polypharmacy. The search included Medline, Embase, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. The search was limited to English language and human studies. The search dates were from 2000 to 2019.

Results: A total of 4,001 records were identified. After screening titles and abstracts, 1,000 records were excluded. The full text of 3,001 records was screened. 1,000 records were excluded. 2,001 records were included. 1,000 records were included. 1,001 records were included.

Conclusions: The study found that interventions to reduce inappropriate prescribing and drug overuse in polypharmacy are associated with improved patient outcomes. These interventions include medication reviews, pharmacist-led interventions, and patient education. The study suggests that these interventions can reduce the risk of adverse events, hospitalization, and mortality in patients with polypharmacy.

Table 1. PRISMA flow chart




Table 2. Risk of bias analysis





Table 3. Characteristics of included studies (based on systematic review)

Study	Type	Intervention	Comparator	Primary outcome	Secondary outcome
1	Randomized controlled trial	Medication review	Usual care	Reduction in inappropriate prescribing	Reduction in hospitalization
2	Randomized controlled trial	Pharmacist-led intervention	Usual care	Reduction in inappropriate prescribing	Reduction in hospitalization
3	Randomized controlled trial	Patient education	Usual care	Reduction in inappropriate prescribing	Reduction in hospitalization

Table 4. Summary of Findings

Outcome	Relative effect	95% CI	Quality of evidence
Inappropriate prescribing	0.81	0.74-0.89	High
Hospitalization	1.21	1.07-1.36	High
Mortality	0.81	0.74-0.89	High



Take a QR code to download the review

Towards 16bit weather and climate models: Posit numbers as an alternative to Floating-point numbers

Milan Novak, Robert Cubert and Tian Huang
University of Oxford



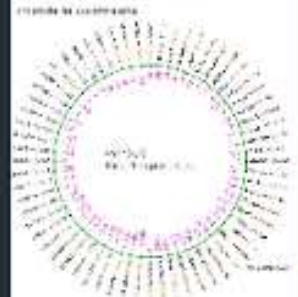
Motivation

Current weather and climate models are limited by the precision of floating-point numbers. Posit numbers offer a more efficient alternative.



Posit numbers provide a more efficient way to represent real numbers in weather and climate models.

Posit numbers



Posit numbers are a new type of floating-point number that are more efficient than traditional floating-point numbers.



Instead of 64bit floats

010000000000100100100001111101101010100010001000010110100011000

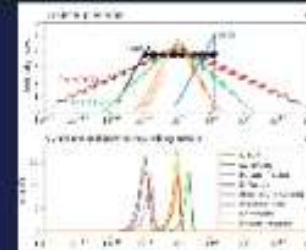
we can use 16bit posits

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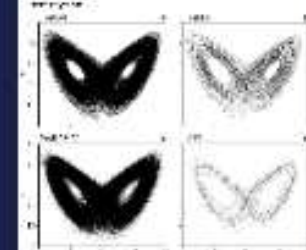
in weather & climate models



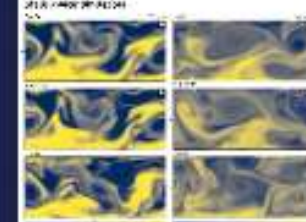
for faster simulations on future supercomputers



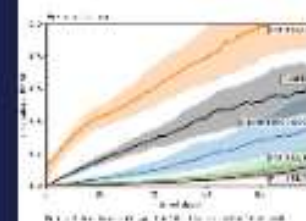
Posit numbers provide a more efficient way to represent real numbers in weather and climate models.



Posit numbers provide a more efficient way to represent real numbers in weather and climate models.



Posit numbers provide a more efficient way to represent real numbers in weather and climate models.



Posit numbers provide a more efficient way to represent real numbers in weather and climate models.



The relationship between disgust levels and sexual behaviors as moderated by self-perceived pathogen exposure

Jessica K. Hlay, Graham Albert, Zeynep Serweil, Steven Armoody, Carolyn R. Hodges-Simeon

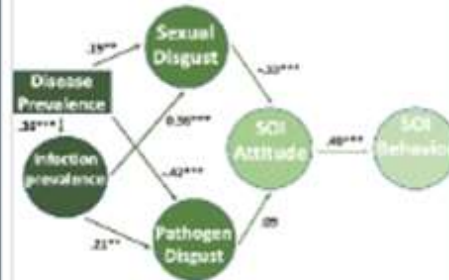
INTRO

- Behavioral Immune System
 - Works to avoid pathogen first, rather than fighting infection after
- Environmental inputs should influence disgust sensitivity

METHODS

- N = 322 (160, 162)
- Perceived pathogen exposure, national disease prevalence (OurWorldInData.org), TDDS (disgust), SOI-R (sociosexuality)
- Structural Equation Modeling

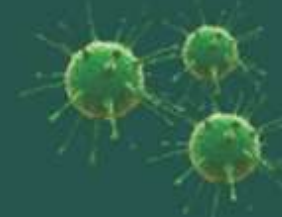
RESULTS



DISCUSSION

- Further support of the Behavioral Immune System
- Disgust sensitivity is influenced by environmental inputs, specifically self-reported environmental pathogen
- Disgust is one mechanism which restricts sociosexual behavior, possibly to prevent infection

As environmental pathogen load increases, so does sexual disgust. This is associated with more restricted casual sex attitudes and behaviors.



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 jesshlay@gmail.com
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- Other Background Info**
- ↑ Environmental harshness = ↓ disgust
 - ↑ Self-report health = ↓ disgust
 - ↑ Sexual disgust = ↓ short-term mating strategy
 - ↑ Disease threat = ↓ short-term mating, ↓ future promiscuity, ↑ long-term mating

Predictor	Outcome	b	SE	p	β
Disease Prevalence	Infection Exposure	.025	.016	<0.001	.36
Infection Exposure	Sexual Disgust	.08	.01	<0.001	.35
Disease Prevalence	Sexual Disgust	.004	.001	.004	.18
Infection Exposure	Pathogen Disgust	.01	.004	.003	.21
Disease Prevalence	Pathogen Disgust	-.01	.001	<0.001	-.47
Pathogen Disgust	SOI Attitude	.17	.13	.19	.09
Sexual Disgust	SOI Attitude	-.46	.1	<0.001	-.55
SOI Attitude	SOI Behavior	.36	.05	<0.001	.49

Structural Equation Model Fit Indices
 $\chi^2 [201] = 566.88, p < .0001, SRMR = .12, RMSEA = .08, CFI = .88, TLI = .863$

- Limitations**
- Self-reported environmental pathogen load
 - Disease prevalence data at a national level
 - mTurk participants still not necessarily representative
 - What other factors influence variation in disgust sensitivity?



A SHARED PROPENSITY TOWARDS FOOD AND ALCOHOL

Patricia N. Darmoko, Jenna R. Cummings, A. Janet Tomiyama

University of California, Los Angeles

BACKGROUND

Overeating and binge drinking are two of the most common health problems among college students.

- 48% students reported binge-eating symptoms
- 63% females and 83% males had binge drinking episodes¹

Most research examines the two problems in isolation, but food and alcohol might be more related than we realize.

Is alcohol similar to food?

- Alcohol is derived from sugar → similar chemical bases with food
- Both eating and drinking alcohol activate **dopaminergic pathways**²
- Addiction** models have been applied to both food and alcohol use³
- Correlations between food and alcohol **intake** in animal studies⁴

Eating and drinking behaviors are highly driven by one's expectancies of food and alcohol. The **more positive expectancies** one has about the psychological effects of food and alcohol, the **higher their consumption** of food and alcohol respectively^{5,6}.

Since eating and drinking share similar **biological pathways**, could they also share similar **psychological pathways**?

HYPOTHESIS

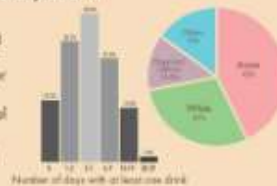
Individuals who have **high expectancies** of the psychological effects of **food** would also have **high expectancies** of those of **alcohol**.

In other words, the **propensity towards food** would be **positively correlated** with the **propensity towards alcohol**.

METHOD

200 UCLA undergraduates (76% females; Mean age = 22.1) filled out an **online survey** in one sitting as part of a larger experimental study with the following **exclusionary criteria**:

- Less than 21 years old
- Self-reported history of eating disorders or substance abuse
- Abstinence from drinking beer
- A strict diet
- Food allergies to experimental stimuli
- Lack of proficiency in English



MEASURES



ALCOHOL EXPECTANCY QUESTIONNAIRE (AEQ)

68-item questionnaire measuring one's anticipatory effects of drinking alcohol

Relaxation and Tension Reduction ("Alcohol makes me worry less")

Arousal and Aggression ("After a few drinks, it is easier to pick a fight")

Increased Social Assertiveness ("A few drinks makes it easier to talk to people")

Physical and Social Pleasure ("Drinking adds a certain warmth to social occasions")

Global Positive Changes ("Alcohol seems like magic")

Sexual Enhancement ("After half a beer/shot I have had a couple of drinks")



DUTCH EATING BEHAVIOR QUESTIONNAIRE (DEBQ)

35-item questionnaire assessing one's eating behaviors (since expectancies predict consumption^{8,9}, food expectancies are implicitly implied)

External Eating: sensitivity to anticipated conformity benefits of eating ("If you see others eating, do you also have the desire to eat?")

Emotional Eating: sensitivity to anticipated emotional benefits of eating ("Do you have a desire to eat when you are depressed or discouraged?")

RESULTS

AEQ \ DEBQ	External Eating	Emotional Eating
Relaxation and Tension Reduction	.316***	.239***
Arousal and Aggression	.244***	.223**
Increased Social Assertiveness	.233***	.069
Physical and Social Pleasure	.229**	.027
Global Positive Changes	.224**	.168*
Sexual Enhancement	.192**	.160*

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

CONCLUSIONS

DEBQ External Eating scale was correlated to **all** AEQ scales, while DEBQ Emotional Eating scale was only correlated to **some**, but not all, AEQ scales. This showed that:

- External eating had a more consistent relationship with alcohol expectancies.** We speculated that **impulsivity**, which is defined as tendency to act without adequate thought, might be implicated in both external eating and drinking behavior¹⁰.
- Emotional eating had a less consistent relationship with alcohol expectancies.** We speculated that **depressive symptoms** are more tightly associated with sensitivities to food¹¹ than to alcohol.

AEQ Relaxation and Tension Reduction and AEQ Arousal and Aggression had the highest correlations with DEBQ scales. We inferred that the **anticipatory pharmacological effects of alcohol are strongly associated to those of food**.

Non-significant correlations between DEBQ Emotional Eating scale and AEQ Increased Social Assertiveness and AEQ Social and Physical Pleasure might imply that **social factors driving eating and those driving alcohol use might be less associated**.

In general, the results support our hypothesis that **food expectancy is positively correlated to alcohol expectancy**.

Intervention efforts for overeating and binge drinking among college students should thus consider the **possibility that addressing one of the two problems might directly or indirectly address the other**.

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Dimensionality of photogenerated charges transport in the organic phototransistor

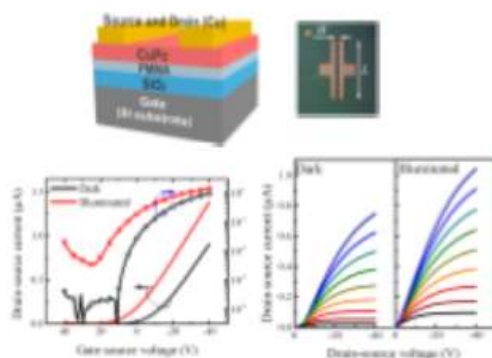
A. Kuzma, T. Vincze, M. Micjan, J. Nevrela, M. Donoval, M. Weis

Motivation

- The great advantage of organic field-effect transistor (OFET) devices is the signal gain in the device, while the drawback is the slower response (detection bandwidth).
- The response time of organic phototransistors is usually limited by the lifetime of the photogenerated minority carrier and not the comparatively short transit time of the majority carrier

Experiment

- Organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) were fabricated using copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) as an active semiconductor layer. The heavily doped Si wafers served as a substrate and the gate electrode, while the thermally grown silicon dioxide layer (110 nm) with the 30-nm-thick layer of poly(methyl methacrylate) was used as the gate insulator.



Parameter	Value	
	Dark	Light
Mobility ($\times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	1.06 ± 0.01	1.50 ± 0.01
Threshold voltage (V)	9.3 ± 0.1	25.8 ± 0.1
Subthreshold swing (V/dec)	8.6 ± 0.1	10.7 ± 0.1
On/Off ratio	10^4	10^3

The steady-state parameters verified organic transistor suitability as a photodetector.

The pulsed illumination was applied to study the transient phenomena.

The observation of stretched exponential behaviour of a transient nature confirmed the continuous-time random walk of electrons between traps.

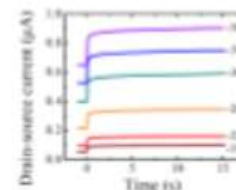
The stretching exponent evaluation showed the one-dimensional nature of the electron transport.

As a result, the roadmap of the organic phototransistor development must include enhancing minority charge carriers' mobility by suppressing trap density



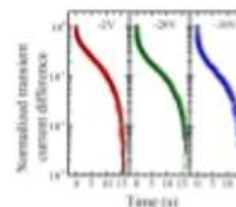
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Pulsed illumination analysis

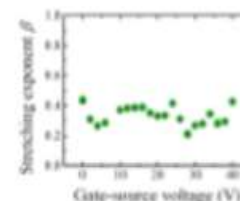
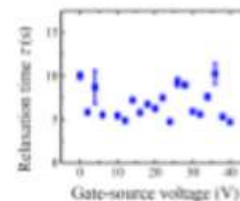


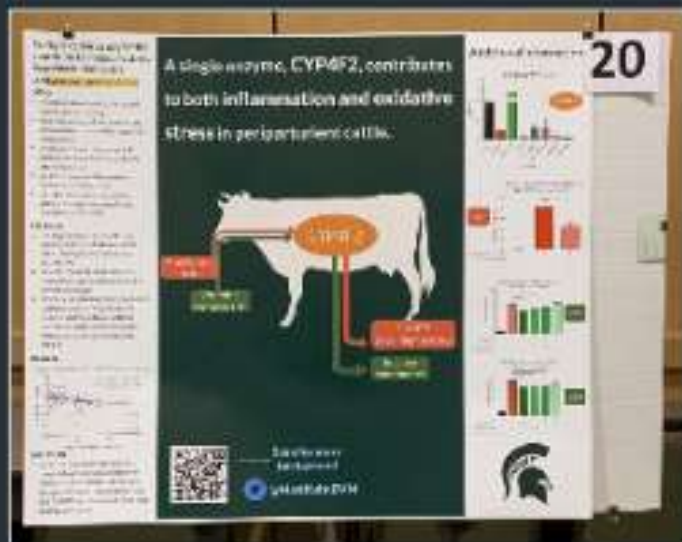
- recorded slow relaxation process did not follow a simple exponential function; however, the transient current $I(t)$ obeyed the stretched exponential function, also recognized as Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts function

$$I(t) = I_{\text{dark}} + \Delta I \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^{\beta}\right)$$



- estimated relaxation time τ and stretching exponent β as a function of the gate-source voltage

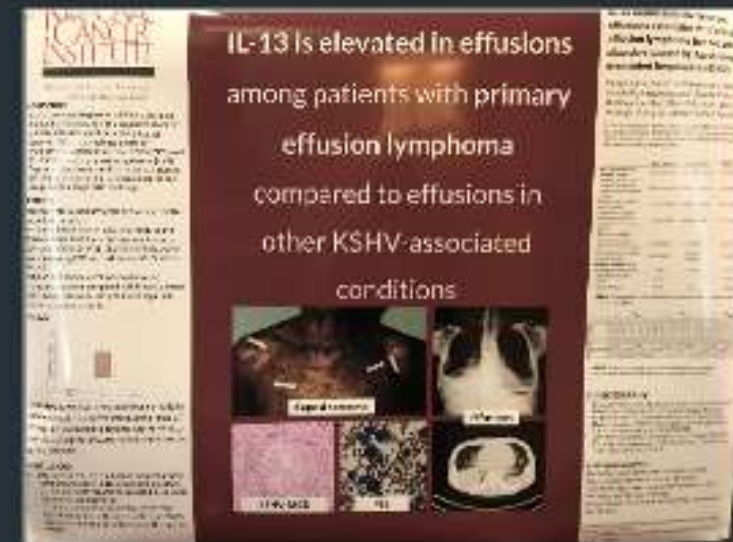




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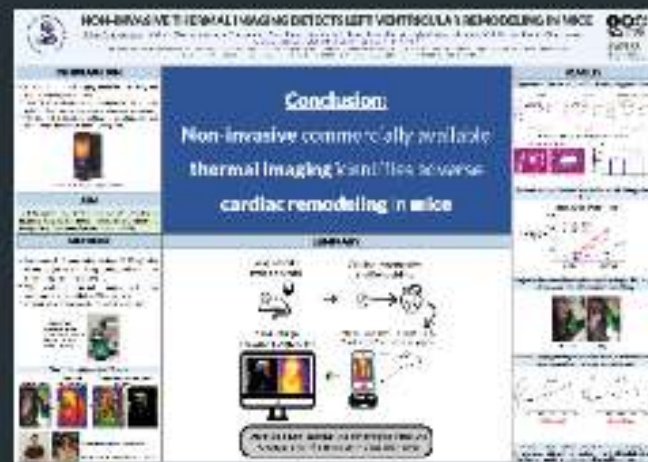
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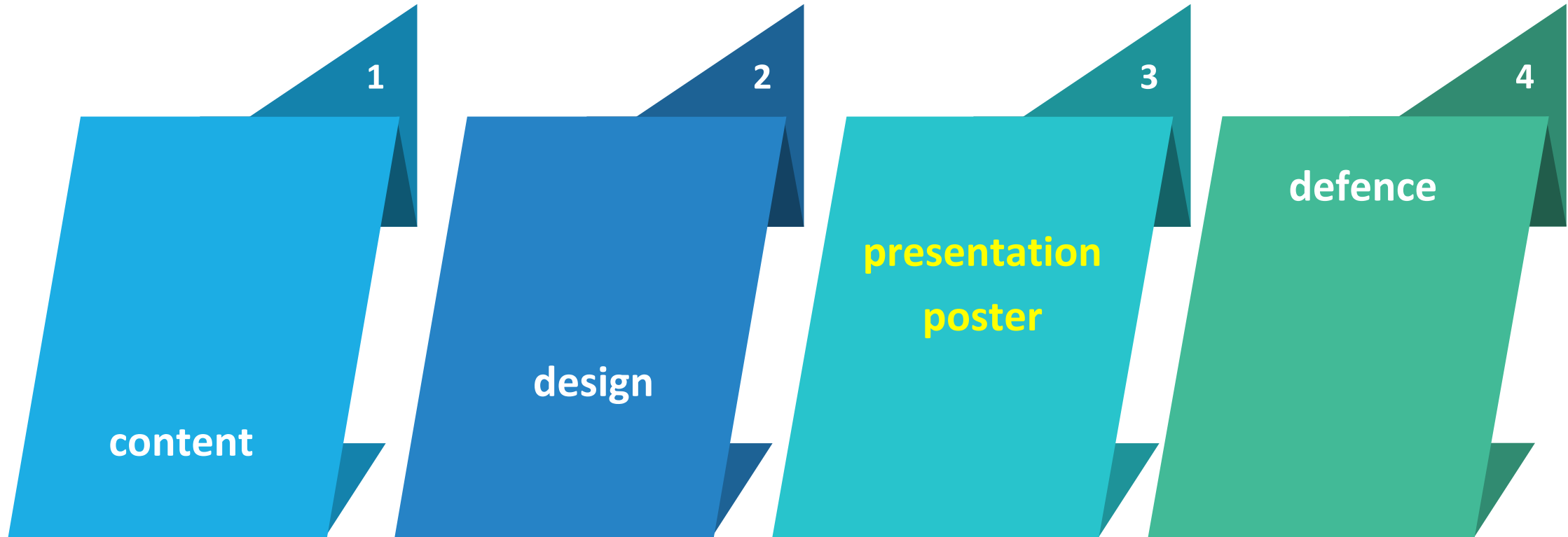


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Resources

- Disclaimer: The opinions and thoughts in this presentation are those of the SER-SC Executive Board and Kathy Hackett, Preparing Poster Presentations, Society for Epidemiologic Research-Student Caucus & Kathy Hackett, MBA
- LiLynn Graves, College of Engineering Webmaster, Cornell University, engineering.cornell.edu/poster-design
<http://www.ncsu.edu/project/posters>, <http://colinpurrington.com/tips/poster-design>
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- Additional material was adapted from K. Hackett. Creating Poster Presentations.
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 - <http://writing.colostate.edu/guides/speaking/poster/index.cfm>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1c9Kd_mUFDM How to Create a Poster in PowerPoint
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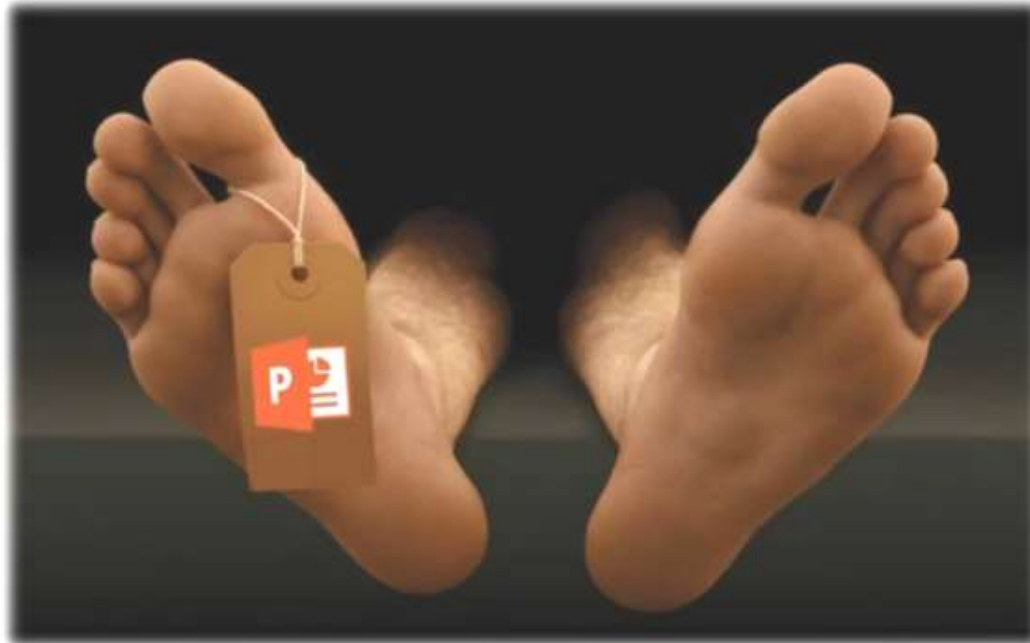


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Príbeh.

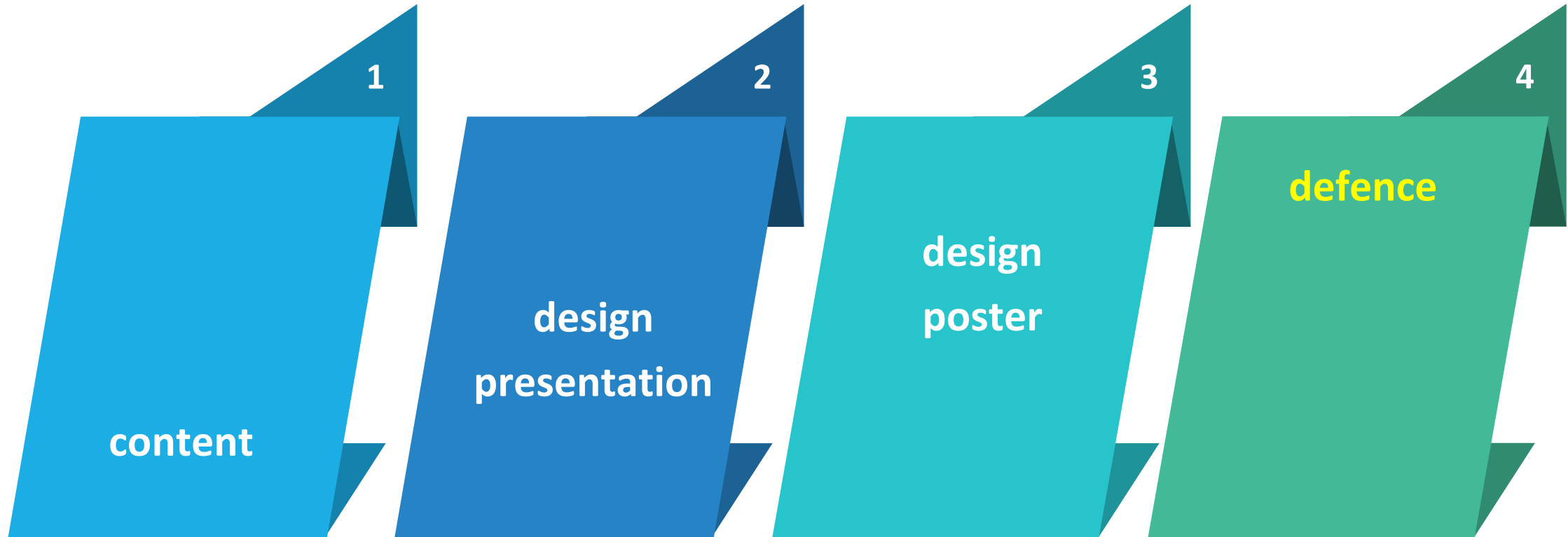
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Hlas.

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Outlines



Obhajoba



Conclusion

- this lecture deals with design of presentation and posters



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