

Virtual 16th Annual Meeting of ISMPP

The Evolving Role of the
Scientific Communications
Professional in an Open World



June 16–18, 2020 | Presented Virtually

Poster 2.0 and beyond: Creating better research posters

Mike Morrison and Jason Gardner

Release Date: June 17, 2020 | Expiration Date: June 18, 2020 (Live); August 31, 2020 (Enduring)

Estimated time to complete activity: 45 minutes

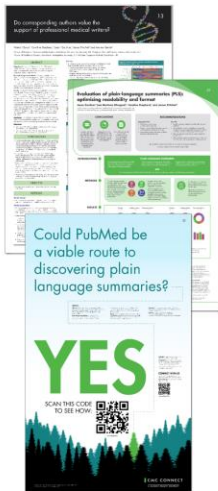
Jointly provided by Postgraduate Institute for Medicine (www.pimed.com) and ISMPP (www.ismpp.org)

Jason Gardner



Head of Scientific Services CMC Connect

- Passionate about effective, clear science communication
- Research in plain language summaries
- Driving towards better posters and use of enhanced digital content



CMC CONNECT
A McCANN HEALTH COMPANY



Take a picture to tweet with Jason



Mike Morrison



Science Communication Designer

- Former User Experience (UX) designer
- PhD student in Work Psychology
- Trying to do two things :
 - 1) Bring UX design principles to science to help disseminate knowledge faster
 - 2) Understand the psychological traits that separate 'realists' from 'dreamers'

2018: Let's Make Science User Friendly!
2019: #betterposter
2020: #TwitterPoster



Take a picture to see Mike's #betterposter cartoon



Target audience and learning objectives

Target audience:

- This activity is intended for medical publication and medical communication professionals engaged in transmitting evidence-based scientific information to healthcare professionals, payors, patients, and the public

After completing this activity, the participant should be better able to:

- Recognize the current deficiencies in the traditional scientific poster format
- Understand the benefits of a more streamlined poster design and the challenges involved
- Consider poster requirements in a virtual setting

Educational credit



JOINTLY ACCREDITED PROVIDER™
INTERPROFESSIONAL CONTINUING EDUCATION



Continuing pharmacy education

- In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by the Postgraduate Institute for Medicine and ISMPP. The Postgraduate Institute for Medicine is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team
 - For additional information and instructions on how to obtain credit please refer to: <https://ismpp.memberclicks.net/continuing-pharmacy-education-participation>



ISMPP CMPP™ recertification credit

- This activity has been approved for 0.5 ISMPP CMPP™ recertification credits

Disclaimer and disclosures

- The opinions expressed in this presentation are the panel's own and do not necessarily reflect those of their employer(s) past or present or that of ISMPP
-

In relation to this educational activity:

- The faculty members have nothing to disclose
- The PIM planners and managers have nothing to disclose
- The ISMPP planners and managers have nothing to disclose

Scientific posters...
What's the problem?



And if there
is a problem...
What's the
solution?

OPTIONAL
LOGO HERE

Professional Template for a 48x36 poster presentation

Your name and the names of the people who have contributed to this presentation go here.
The names and addresses of the associated institutions go here.

OPTIONAL
LOGO HERE

About this template

This template was designed to produce a 48x36 poster. You can modify it as needed for your presentation before you send it back to [PosterPresentations.com](http://www.posterpresentations.com) for premium quality, same day (rush-free) affordable printing.

By using this template poster will look professional, easy to read and save you valuable time from figuring out proper placement of titles, subtitles and text body.

For poster design beginners we have included many helpful tips you can find on the poster template itself.

For better understanding of the poster-making process, we have also added a series of helpful [online tutorials](#) that will guide you through the poster design process and answer most of your poster production questions.

You can access the online tutorials from our [HelpDesk](#) page at <http://www.posterpresentations.com/html/helpdesk.html> (copy and paste this link to your browser or press the F5 key on your keyboard and click on the link)

For further assistance and to order your printed poster call PosterPresentations.com at 1-866-649-3004.

Poster Basics – Poster Layout

To start using this template you first need to delete most of the contents of this page. Keep the poster title and one of the blue section headers.

The clearest template should now look like in [Figure 1](#). After you decide how many sections you need for your poster (Introduction, Methods, Results, References, etc.), use the "copy" and "paste" commands to create as many copies of the blue section headers as needed.

Move the header copies approximately to where you think they need to be on the poster, so you can get a better sense of the overall poster layout. It will help you organize your content. See [Figure 2](#).

You can now start adding your text.
To add text use the text tool to draw a text box starting from the left edge of a column to the right edge and start typing in your text. You can also paste the text you may have already copied from another source. See [Figure 3](#).

Repeat the process throughout the poster as needed.



Text Sizes

For this template we use the Arial font family at several recommended text sizes. You can use any typeface you like and at any size but try to stay close to the suggested limits.

[Figure 4](#) gives a visual reference of what different font sizes look like when printed at 100% and at 200%. Due to a page size limitation in PowerPoint and unless your poster is going to be less than 50" in length, all the work done on this template is at half the size of the final poster. For example, if you choose a 21 point font for this poster, the actual printed size will appear as 42 points.



Figure 4

Changing the poster's column layout

Depending on how you layout your poster, you may want to change the column layout configuration.

For your convenience, we have included alternate master layouts. To select a different layout go to [FORMAT>SLIDE DESIGN](#) ([Figure 5](#)). The slide design pane will open. From there you can select an alternate layout ([Figure 6](#)).



Customizing the template color schemes

For those who wish to further personalize their poster presentation, we have included a number of pre-installed alternative color schemes for this poster template.

If you want to change the default colors and use your own color scheme, go to [FORMAT>SLIDE DESIGN](#) ([Figure 7](#)). The [SLIDE DESIGN](#) pane will open. Select [COLOR SCHEMES](#) ([Figure 8](#)). There, you can try different color schemes until you find the one you like.



Importing Photographs

It is highly recommended to use the largest images you have access to for your poster. Avoid images downloaded from the web and avoid copying and pasting images instead of using the "insert" command. To insert an image to your poster go to [INSERT>PICTURE>FROM FILE](#) ([Figure 9](#)).



Figure 9

When the only source of a needed photo or graphic is the Web, scaling has to be applied with caution. Scaling an image more than three times its original size may introduce pixelation artifacts. Refer to [figure 10](#) as an example. A simple way to preview the printing quality of an image is to zoom in at 100% or 200%, depending on the final size of the poster. What you'll see is likely what you'll get at printing time.



Figure 10 - Original image at 100%, enlarged 200% and 400%.

Importing Tables & Graphs

Importing tables, charts and graphs is easier than importing photos. To import charts and graphs from Excel, Word or other applications, go to [EDIT>COPY](#), copy your chart and come back to PowerPoint. Go to [EDIT>PASTE](#) and paste the chart on the poster. You can scale your charts and tables proportionally by holding down the Shift key and dragging in at or out one of the corners.



Labeling your headers

The blue headers are used to identify and separate the main topics of your presentation. The most commonly used headers in poster presentations are:

Introduction, Summary or Abstract	Conclusion
Materials and Methods	Literature Cited
Results	Acknowledgements

Research Poster Design Services

Are you too busy or somewhat "PowerPoint challenged" and would you like to have your poster presentation professionally designed, printed and delivered on time for your meeting?

We'll be happy to provide you with our expertise. All you would need is to email us the following:

- A Word document with all your text or your multi-page PowerPoint document.
- Your logos, photos, charts, graphs and tables.
- Your deadline!

That's it!

Your presentation will be ready within 24 to 48 hours and a proof will be emailed to you for revisions and final approval. Once we have your approval, your poster will be printed and shipped by next day or second day FedEx to your work, home or hotel.

Call us for a free estimate. We will be happy to assist. You can reach us toll-free at: **1-866-649-3004**. Monday through Friday 9AM to 6PM PST.

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We complete and ship poster printing orders the same day they come in as long as we have your files by 12 pm Pacific Time (3 pm Eastern) Monday through Friday. Orders due the next day take priority. We do not charge rush fees for printing and our shipping rates are standard! FedEx rates.

How to order your printed poster:
To order your poster go to www.posterpresentations.com and click on "Order your poster" on the top menu. Fill in the form and send us your file by choosing one of the two options offered.

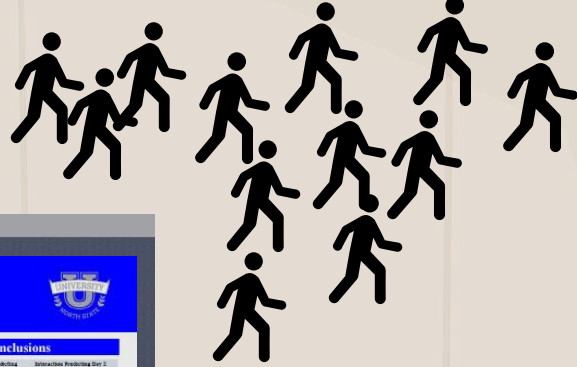
You can email us at production@co-digital.com or call us toll free at 1-866-649-3004.

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Every poster ever.

Susie Q. Jenkins, Preston Meyers, Amanda Beckett
Michigan State University, 316 Physics Rd., East Lansing, MI 48824



Abstract

Our research group is primarily interested in understanding team dynamics in isolated and confined extreme (ICE) environments. In this research stream, we have collected data from several U.S.-based teams deployed to the ice in Antarctica. These teams live on the ice for up to two months performing scientific research and working as a team to survive in the harsh conditions. The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team-related tasks to accomplish.

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Methods

Prior to mission, team members filled out personality and individual differences measures. During missions, we used an experience sampling methodology to collect daily reports of team functioning and processes.

Methods

These daily diaries consisted of both open- and closed-ended questions regarding team cohesion, conflict, and performance, among others. With teams consisting of 4-8 members spending up to 2 months on the ice, we have been able to collect 1472 diary entries. Two main sets of analyses have been applied to this data thus far. First, we have used Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) software to code open-ended diary responses for frequency of word use in over 90 language categories. We then explored how the LIWC data related to the self-report diary measures of team functioning.

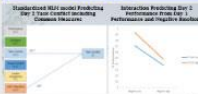
Results

Predictor	Coefficient	95% CI	T-value
Hope Court	.19	.022	2.67
Hope on service	-.14	-.228	-4.87
Antarctic winds	.10	.033	3.82
Personality	.10	.027	3.52
Personality Problems	-.29	-.228	-2.42
Self-rated Resilience	-.07	-.022	-4.14
Autism Spectrum	.10	.024	4.24
Negative Emotions	-.28	-.223	-3.43
Optimism/Prosocial	.18	.034	6.28
Depression	-.12	-.023	-5.82
Personality	-.05	-.022	-2.37
Observations	-.29	-.222	-4.24

SEM Within-subject Observed Mediation for Observed Core Member

Predictor	Change	Output	Fade	Age	Salience
Core Member R1	.40	.27	.13	.21	.27
Core Member R2	.13	.27	.28	.42	.26
Core Member R3	.13	.24	.27	.28	.25
Core Member R4	.18	.27	.48	.27	.25
Core Member R5	.12	.29	.46	.27	.40
Core Member R6	.21	.28	.13	.28	.27

Conclusions



Based on our analysis of the LIWC categories and their ability to predict our self-report measures, we believe this form of analysis shows promise in monitoring the functioning of ICE teams. We found that many LIWC categories predict how participants reported to standard close-ended measures of team functioning, some of which have been highlighted here. In addition, some LIWC categories provide incremental prediction across days for important team variables. Such as negative emotions predicting second-day task conflict above that provided by our other measures. And negative emotion

Discussion

We are continuing to collect data from these Antarctic teams every winter to expand our database. We are also working to expand these exploratory results to other research analogs in a more ordinary manner. It is our hope that these efforts will lead us toward the development of more sophisticated methods of team monitoring in ICE environments, and a more complete understanding of ICE team functioning.

Professional Template for a 48x36 poster presentation
 Your name and the names of the people who have contributed to this presentation go here.
 The names and addresses of the associated institutions go here.

Abstract
 This is the most important section of the poster. It should be written in a concise, clear, and professional manner. It should include the purpose of the study, the methods used, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn. It should be written in a way that is easy to read and understand.

Introduction
 This section provides background information on the topic of the study. It should include a brief overview of the field, the specific problem being studied, and the objectives of the study. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

Methods
 This section describes the methods used in the study. It should include a detailed description of the study design, the subjects or materials used, and the procedures followed. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

Results
 This section presents the results of the study. It should include a clear and concise description of the data obtained, and any statistical analyses performed. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

Conclusions
 This section summarizes the findings of the study and discusses their implications. It should include a clear and concise statement of the main findings, and a discussion of their significance. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

References
 This section lists the references cited in the study. It should include the names of the authors, the titles of the articles, and the names of the journals or publishers. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

Appendix
 This section contains any additional information that is relevant to the study. It may include tables, figures, or other data. It should be written in a way that is clear and concise.

Assessing the dynamics of attitudinal scales in ICE group systems.
 Micah Meinel, Rupert Meyer, Patricia Fields, Simran Hunt, Anna Craig, Sanna Ramos, Elize Metcalfe, Giuseppe Hale, Dharmadhr Ramila, Lang Xieren

Abstract
 Our research group is primarily interested in understanding the social dynamics in virtual and augmented reality (AR/VR) environments. In this research stream, we have collected data from several U.S. based teams (registered on the site by Avatars). These teams fit on the far up to top middle performing scientific research and working on a team to survive the harsh conditions. The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team-related tasks to accomplish.

Introduction
 The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team-related tasks to accomplish.

Methods
 These data clusters consisted of both scores and closed-ended questions regarding team cohesion, conflict, and performance, among others. With teams consisting of 4-8 members operating up to 2 months on the site, we have been able to collect 1470 diary entries. The most sets of variables have been applied in this data than the first, we have used *Logarithmic Squared and Word Count (LSPWC)* software to make open-ended diary responses for frequency of word use to over 80 tagging categories. We have explained how the LSPWC data related to the self-rated diary responses of team functioning.

Results

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Team Cohesion	7.8	1.02	5.0	9.0
Team Conflict	1.2	0.85	0.0	3.0
Team Performance	8.5	0.95	6.0	9.5
Team Satisfaction	7.5	1.10	5.0	9.0
Team Resilience	7.0	1.20	5.0	9.0
Team Adaptability	7.2	1.15	5.0	9.0
Team Communication	7.8	1.05	5.0	9.0
Team Problem Solving	7.5	1.10	5.0	9.0
Team Decision Making	7.3	1.08	5.0	9.0
Team Leadership	7.6	1.05	5.0	9.0
Team Collaboration	7.7	1.02	5.0	9.0

Conclusions
 Based on our analysis of the LSPWC categories and their ability to predict our self-report measures, we believe the use of machine-learning is warranted in understanding the functioning of U.S. teams. We found that using LSPWC categories provided more granular insight on team-related outcomes than percentages reported on standard team-related questionnaires. In addition, using LSPWC categories provided granular problem-solving data for important team variables. Based on negative outcomes pertaining around the task-related items that provided by our other measures. And negative outcomes

Discussion
 We are continuing to collect data from these research teams every where to expand our database. We are also working to expand these experiments outside of our research setting to a more contemporary context. It is our hope that these efforts will lead to the development of more sophisticated methods of team monitoring in U.S. team functioning, and a more complete understanding of U.S. team functioning.

1990

The internet

2020



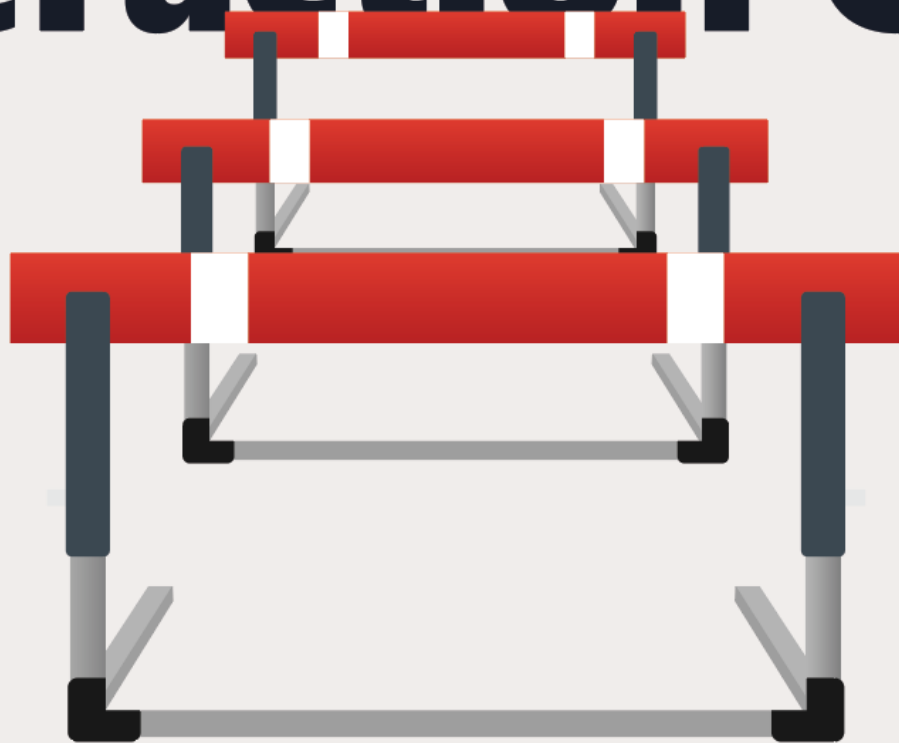
An illustration of a woman and a child foraging in a bush. The woman, on the left, has long brown hair and is wearing a yellow, patterned dress. She is holding a small basket and looking towards the bush. The child, on the right, has short brown hair and is wearing a yellow, patterned loincloth. The child is crouching and looking at the bush. The bush is green and has many small red berries. The background is a light blue sky with two white clouds and a green hill.

Information

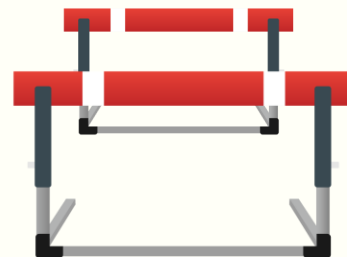
Foraging

Theory

Interaction Cost









Grilled Tuna Salade Niçoise

Enjoy the classic Niçoise menu item topped with our new, fresh catches and fresh ingredients. Served with a side of our delicious bread or the side of your choice.

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 bowl	
Amount Per Serving	
Total Fat	15g 30%
Total Fat	47%
Saturated Fat	85%
Trans Fat	
Total Cholesterol	70%
Sodium	4%
Total Carbohydrate	7%
Dietary Fiber	6%
Sugars	33%
Protein	22%

Ingredients: 200g Tuna, 200g C.D., 60g B.B., 100g B.B., 100g B.B.

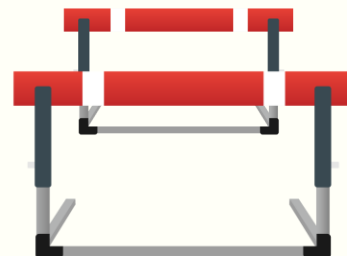
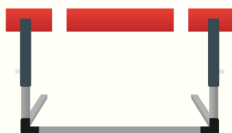
PREPARED BY: McDonald's (c) 2023
 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THE INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. PLEASE CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION.

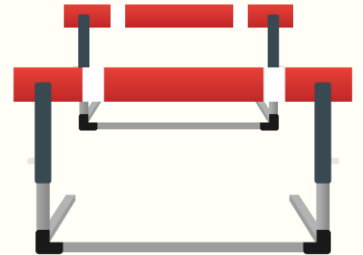
FEATURED RECIPES

Triple Chocolate Cherry Custard Cookies
 12 balls
 1/2 cup of fresh raspberries and 1/2 cup of B.B. white chocolate chips (from an optional custard filling recipe)

RECENT RECIPES

Golden Old Raisin Napoléon
 To view 11







THE YALE LAW JOURNAL

PRINT ARCHIVE FORUM SUBMISSIONS MASTHEAD ABOUT CONTACT

ISSUES

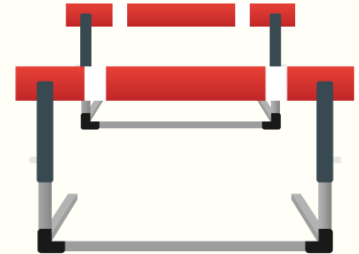
ISSAY

Police Reform and the Dismantling of Legal Estrangement

Monica C. Bell

ABSTRACT: In public reform debates, critics of abolition and police reform diagnose the flawed relationship between police forces and the communities they serve as a problem of legitimacy, or the idea that people lack confidence in the police and their unwillingness to comply or cooperate with them. The more popular meaning from this legitimacy diagnosis is procedural justice, a concept that emphasizes police officers' obligations to treat people with dignity and respect. Beliefs by contrast, grounded more in moral or religious ideas, help and guide them ways to engage themselves and their work, largely in the context of police stops. This Essay argues that legitimacy theories offer an incomplete diagnosis of the problem of police stops, and that the abolitionist deeper structural, grief-oriented approaches to the problem of policing. The existing police regulatory regime encourages large amounts of abusive activity in our communities as a way of making the law's goals for order and protection. This Essay critiques the reliance of public decision-makers on a simplified version of legitimacy and procedural justice theory. It also suggests that the current problem of policing, legal estrangement is a theory of bad faith and emotional and relational responses to the current problem of policing. Legal estrangement is a theory of bad faith and emotional distance from the law's objectives, and it reflects the tension among many people to give consideration to their rights, to seek to make their lives better, and to seek to make their communities safer and more secure. The Essay argues that the concept of legal estrangement provides a way of understanding the deep causes that motivate today's police reform movement and proposes several structural approaches to reforming policing.

AUTHOR: Charlotte Fellow & Lecturer on Law, Harvard Law School, Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology & Social Policy, Harvard University. She is deeply indebted to the Johns Hopkins Faculty & Institute Research Lab, particularly the PI, and fellow co-PI of the Harvard-Tufts-Vanderbilt-Vanderbilt-Miami-Karlsruhe-Karlsruhe-Ellis, and Hilde Garboden. I gratefully acknowledge funding from the Anne & Carey Foundation, Grant CA-2013-5010, and the Johns Hopkins JCI Center's City Justice. I am grateful to the members of the ITV research team: Jesse Bruns, Steve Clapp, Misha Clark, Karlin Ellis-Nelson, Michael Gorenstein, Marko Milos, Christine Roseman, Lynn Robinson, Tessa Rogers, Grace W. Anderson, and Julian Whitten. Many thanks also to my ongoing Baltimore organizers: David and the Youth Empowerment Society (YES) Project; Connor, special thanks to Youth Empowerment and Youth Action of Howard County; Michael Johnson, Steve Kramer, and Jay Law, all YES; the grassroots network and helpful organizers: David Bruns, Alan Chan, Eugene Chan, Leigh Patrick Burns, Cecelia Brown, Jennifer Brown, Joseph Cahoon, Greg Carl, Elizabeth Hamilton, Gill Bell, Kelly Aglin, Nisha Harshbarger, Yvonne Ellis, Erik Gustafson, Melissa Hines, Ryan Franklin, Lisa Good, Corbin, Paulina-Lydia, William Lindvall, Ann-Helen Smith, Scott, Jay Keller.





Information Scent



Investigating the effectiveness of differential mask usage strategies.



Worried your cloth mask isn't filtering coronavirus? This hack could make it more effective.



Putt a nylon stocking over your cloth mask to make it more effective at filtering-out coronavirus.



Using linguistic analysis tools to study teams in ICE environments.

Susie Q. Jenkins, Preston Meyers, Amanda Beckett
Michigan State University, 316 Physics Rd., East Lansing, MI 48824



Abstract

Our research group is primarily interested in understanding team dynamics in isolated and confined extreme (ICE) environments. In this research stream, we have collected data from seven U.S.-based teams deployed to the ice in Antarctica. These teams live on the ice for up to two months performing scientific research and working as a team to survive in the harsh conditions. The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team-related tasks to accomplish.

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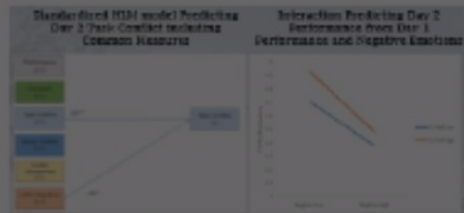
Methods

These daily diaries consisted of both open- and closed-ended questions regarding team cohesion, conflict, and performance, among others. With teams consisting of 4-8 members spending up to 2 months on the ice, we have been able to collect 1472 diary entries. Two main sets of analyses have been applied to this data thus far. First, we have used Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) software to code open-ended diary responses for frequency of word use in over 80 language categories. We then explored how the LIWC data related to the self-report diary measures of team functioning.

Results

Predictor	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-ratio
Word Count	.17	.002	2.57
Word per sentence	.14	.002	4.27
Run-on words	.10	.003	3.20
Measure	.10	.007	1.42
Personal Pronouns	.09	.008	1.42
First Person Pronouns	.09	.003	4.16
Auxiliary Verbs	.10	.004	4.01
Negative Emotions	.04	.003	1.43
Cognitive Processes	.10	.005	2.23
Onomatopoeias	.10	.003	3.31
Tentative Words	.08	.002	2.27

Conclusions



Based on our analysis of the LIWC categories and their ability to predict our self-report measures, we believe this form of analysis shows promise in monitoring the functioning of ICE teams. We found that many LIWC categories predict how participants respond to standard close-ended measures of team functioning, some of which have been highlighted here. In addition, some LIWC categories provide incremental prediction across days for important team variables. Such as negative emotions predicting second-day task conflict above that provided by our other measures. And negative emotion

Discussion



»»» Patch switching



Watch It Again



Critically Acclaimed Films



Because you watched Unbreakable Kimmy Schmidt: Kimmy vs. the Reverend



Comedies



Comedies



Documentaries



Escapist Reality TV



Dramas

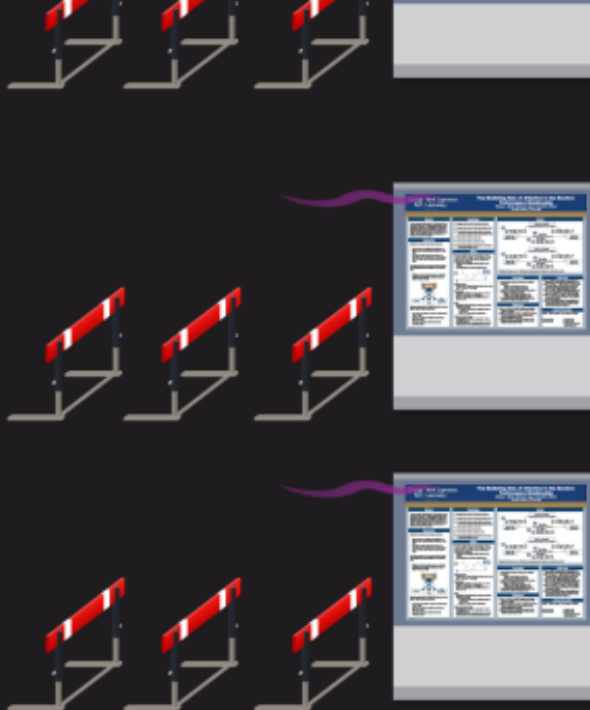








- + High Interaction Cost
- + Weak Information Scent
- + Time Pressure



Negative Attitude



NEXT LEVEL



CHALLENGE MODE



EASY MODE



Using linguistic analysis to predict social conflict in team environments.

Susie Q. Jenkins, Preston Meyers, Amanda Beckett
Michigan State University, 316 Physics Rd., East Lansing, MI 48824



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Personal Pronouns	.09	.028	3.42
First Person Pronouns	.09	.023	4.16
Auxiliary Verbs	.10	.024	4.02
Negative Emotions	-.04	.023	-1.43
Cognitive Processes	.13	.025	3.23
Onomatopoeias	.12	.023	3.51
Tentative Words	.02	.022	0.27

Based on our analysis of the LIWC categories and their ability to predict our self-report measures, we believe this form of analysis shows promise in monitoring the functioning of ICE teams. We found that many LIWC categories predict how participants respond to standard close-ended measures of team functioning, some of which have been highlighted here. In addition, some LIWC categories provide incremental prediction across days for important team variables. Such as negative emotions predicting second-day task conflict above that provided by our other measures. And negative emotion

Discussion



NEXT LEVEL



CHALLENGE MODE



EASY MODE

Layer 1:

The Walk-by



Increasing Situational Judgement Test Prediction Using Item Level Variance

Robert White & Joshua Daniels
Michigan State University

Participants:

- Two successive first year undergraduate cohorts from a large midwestern university (N = 14,386).

Predictor variables (SJT) survey data:

- scale level
- question stems (25 items)
- most/least favorable choices (50 items)
- Response endorsements (270 items)

Results

Comparison of R²

Model	Scale Level	Question Stems	Most/Least Favorable Choices	Response Endorsements
Model 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Model 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Conclusion

- Item level analysis may increase prediction and reduce construct deficiency
- SJT items and performance seems linearly related.

Suggested Readings

- Anderson, F. C., Anderson, H., Kim, S. H., Swanson, L. L., & Swanson, M. L. (2004). Identifying and removing response endorsement patterns in a prediction of college student performance. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 89*(2), 307-317.
- Palau, R. J., Swaley, S. A., & Nease, M. E. (2015). When prediction fails: Test performance and a construct-deficient organizational research prediction.

Psychology | Contact Information: grayrob6@msu.edu ; prasadj@msu.edu

Bad moods distract people at work,
and lower their performance.

The innate immune DNA sensor cGAS produces a noncanonical cyclic dinucleotide that activates human STING

Daron Raynes
Cancer Research Foundation

Elie J. Claret*, Dana L. Burdette*, Stephen C. Wilson, Kathryn M. Monroe, Coleen A. Kaffenberger, Ming C. Harwood, Russell E. Vance
*Contributed equally
Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, Division of Experimental and Pathological Sciences, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

Abstract

Recent STING activation requires a cyclic dinucleotide (CDN) that activates human STING. We identified a noncanonical cyclic dinucleotide (cyclic GMP-AMP, cGAMP) that activates human STING. This cGAMP is produced by the innate immune DNA sensor cGAS. cGAS produces cGAMP in response to DNA, and this cGAMP activates human STING. This cGAMP is distinct from the canonical cyclic dinucleotide (cyclic GMP-AMP, cGAMP) that activates human STING. This cGAMP is produced by the innate immune DNA sensor cGAS. This cGAMP activates human STING. This cGAMP is produced by the innate immune DNA sensor cGAS. This cGAMP activates human STING.

Introduction

STING is a transmembrane protein that is involved in the innate immune response. It is activated by cyclic dinucleotides (CDNs) and plays a role in the production of type I interferons. The canonical CDN is cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), which is produced by the DNA sensor cGAS. However, recent studies have shown that a noncanonical CDN, cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP), can also activate STING. This noncanonical cGAMP is produced by cGAS in response to DNA. This noncanonical cGAMP activates STING and leads to the production of type I interferons.

Results

STING activation requires a cyclic dinucleotide (CDN) that activates human STING. We identified a noncanonical cyclic dinucleotide (cyclic GMP-AMP, cGAMP) that activates human STING. This cGAMP is produced by the innate immune DNA sensor cGAS. This cGAMP activates human STING. This cGAMP is produced by the innate immune DNA sensor cGAS. This cGAMP activates human STING.

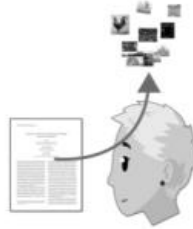
Conclusion

The innate immune DNA sensor cGAS produces a noncanonical cyclic dinucleotide that activates human STING. This noncanonical cGAMP is produced by cGAS in response to DNA and activates STING, leading to the production of type I interferons.

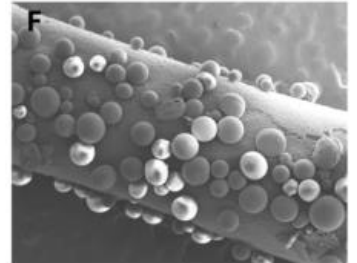
At work, **mood affects attention.**



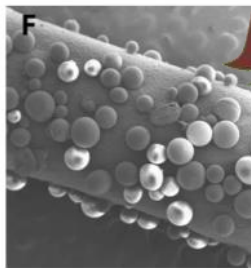
Helping people create mental pictures reduces cognitive load and boosts comprehension.



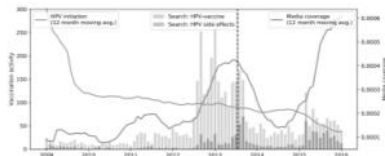
Little **BDNF 'balloons'** stick to nerves and **repair nerve damage.**



le BDNF 'baloons' stick to nerves and
air nerve damage.



Negative media coverage of HPV vaccines
likely lead to the 2014 **decline in HPV
vaccinations.**



Your **intention to get vaccinated is higher**
when more of your neighbors are vaccinated,
but this trend reverses after ~80%.



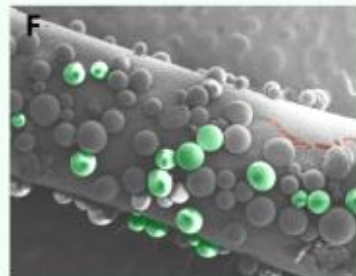
When people are in a bad mood at work, it distracts them.



Helping people **create mental pictures** reduces cognitive load and boosts comprehension.



Little **BDNF 'balloons'** stick to nerves and **repair nerve damage.**



Layer 2:

When people stop



Calcium Channel Expression in Mammalian Cell Lines

Results and Conclusions

HEK293 cells expressing hH2C were used to study the effects of various agonists on channel activity. The results show that the channel is activated by various agonists, including acetylcholine, norepinephrine, and histamine. The channel activity is also modulated by various ions, including calcium and magnesium.

Future Directions

Future work will focus on understanding the mechanisms of channel activation and modulation. This will involve studying the effects of various agonists and ions on channel activity in different cell lines.

References

1. Hille, B. (2001). *Ion Channels of Excitable Membranes*. Sinauer Associates, Inc.

2. Hille, B. (2001). *Ion Channels of Excitable Membranes*. Sinauer Associates, Inc.

WELLESLEY **W** **Expression of a Cardiac ATP sensitive Potassium Channel** Myfanwy Adams
 Advisors: John Carr
 Summer Research Program 2014 + Department of Biology

Introduction

Our team used software design to synthesize a novel ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) ion channel. In order to study the function of this channel, it is essential to reconstitute a functional channel into a membrane, such as in a lipid bilayer. The channel has four pore-forming subunits (K_{ATP2}) that are coded for by the gene *KCNK2* and which are associated with four regulatory subunits (SUR2). These 8 proteins assemble to form a channel that is permeable to K⁺ ions. The ATP works by the binding between central domain and the channel causing the channel to close. The binding of ATP causes the channel to close the cell to allow K⁺ ions to leave the cell to restore the membrane potential.

Methods

Figure 2: Creation of a plasmid containing fluorescently tagged KCNJ11 for use in future HEK293 cell transfections.

Figure 3: Record of activity using patch clamp techniques.

Patch Clamp Techniques:
 Allows control of the electrical environment inside and outside of a cell.
 ✓ Enables measurements of single channel activity under different conditions.
 ✓ Can quantify the electrical response to a changing environment or a change in signaling molecules over time.

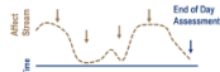


PRESENTER
Lem Hewitt

Background

Previous research linking emotions and performance focuses on individual differences. This study examines this link from a within-person perspective and investigates the within-person relationship between emotions, attention, and performance.

Methods



Sixty-four participants who reported working 30+ hours per week were asked to complete an online orientation, 3 weeks of daily surveys, and an online exit survey. A total of 543 observations were collected.

- Performance and attention assessed at the end of the workday

- Affect assessed using randomly signaled surveys

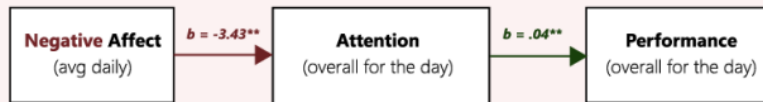
Results



Daily affectivity contributes to within-person variability in performance – Negative emotion hinders performance – Positive emotion facilitates performance



When people are in a bad mood at work, it distracts them, which hurts their performance.



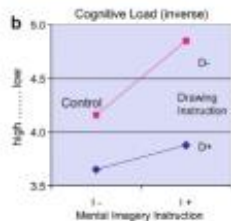
7/15

The Hero Figure

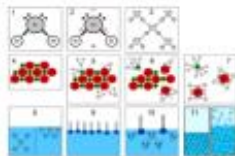
Picture this:
 Helping people create
 mental pictures reduces
 cognitive load and
 boosts comprehension.



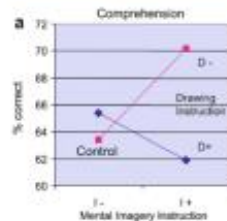
Imagining the text as pictures was better than just reading.



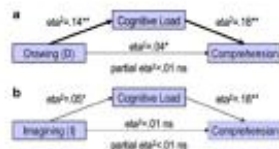
In the experiment condition, you saw this visual of the process in addition to text.



Drawing out your mental pictures doesn't help; it actually hurts.



Cognitive load fully mediates the effect of imagining on comprehension.



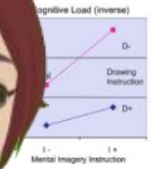
The Presenter

Picture this:
Helping people
draw mental pictures
reduces cognitive load
and boosts comprehension

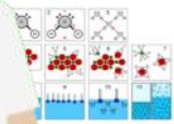
Text block with an orange arrow pointing to the 'Drawing Instruction' data point in the graph above.



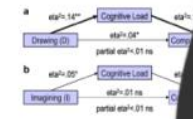
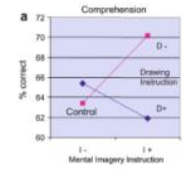
Drawing the text as pictures was
 easier than just reading.



In the experiment condition, you
 saw this visual of the process in
 addition to text.



Drawing out your mental pictures
 doesn't help; it actually hurts.



Layer 2:

People want more details.



PRESENTER

Kelsey Merlo

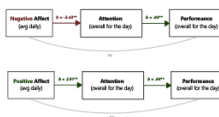
Background

Researchers always be like "Why does Sally perform better than Johnny?" This study is all "Why does Sally perform better on Tuesday than on Monday?" i.e., *within*-person.

Methods



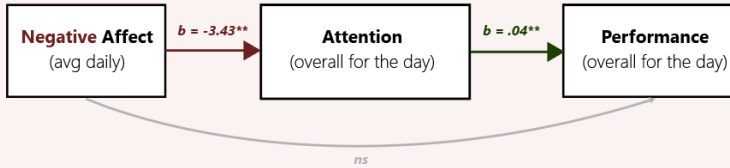
Results



Conclusion: Daily fluctuations in mood affect attention, which impact performance.



When people are in a bad mood at work, it distracts them, which hurts their performance.



FIRST AUTHOR KELSEY L. MERLO

2ND AUTHOR SOPHIE A. KAY

ADVISED BY HOWARD M. WEISS





NEXT LEVEL



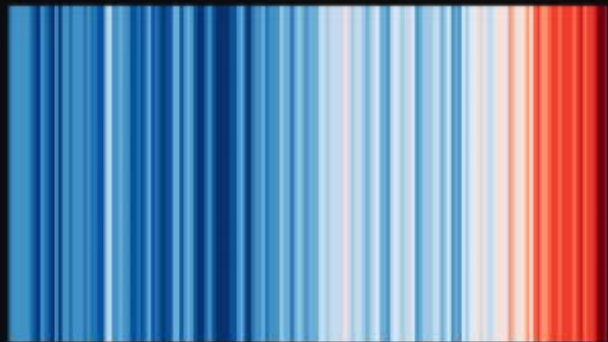
CHALLENGE MODE



EASY MODE



Average global temperature from 1850-2017



ED HAWKINS
showyourstripes.info





A Bayesian analysis of climate dynamics embedded tempor

Scott E. Johnson, Donald Meyer, Amanda Beckford
Michigan State University, 616 Phoenix Rd, East Lansing, MI 48824



Abstract

Our research group is primarily interested in understanding the time dynamics in isolated and embedded systems (IES) environments. In this research domain, we have collected data from across U.S. based teams deployed to the ice in Antarctica. These teams live on the ice for up to two months performing scientific research and working as a team to survive in the harsh conditions. The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team related tasks to accomplish.

Introduction

The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team related tasks to accomplish. The conditions faced by these teams serve as a proxy for those that would be experienced by a space crew on missions to Mars due to the nature of being isolated in extreme environments with important scientific, team related tasks to accomplish.

Methods

First, to assess, team members' mood and personality and individual differences responses. Using various, we used a top-down sampling methodology to collect daily reports of team functioning and processes.

Methods

These daily diaries consisted of both open- and closed-ended questions regarding team cohesion, conflict, and performance, among others. With teams consisting of 4-8 members, spanning up to 2 months on the ice, we have been able to collect 147 diary entries. Two main sets of analyses have been applied to this data that are: (1) First, we have used Jorgensen Inquiry and World (Jost et al., 2013) software to rank open-ended diary responses for frequency of word use in over 80 linguistic categories. We then explored how the LSI (this related to the self report diary measures of team functioning.

Results

Variable	Frequency	Big Five	LSI
Teamwork	15	120	4.0
Team performance	14	120	4.0
Psychological	12	100	3.0
Personality	12	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Highly Positive	20	120	4.0
Positive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	20	120	4.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0

Big Five and Jorgensen Inquiry Results

Variable	Frequency	Big Five	LSI
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Personality	12	100	3.0
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Positive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	20	120	4.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0
Supportive	10	100	3.0

Conclusions



Based on our analysis of the LSI, subjective and objective ability to predict our self-report measures, we believe this form of analysis shows promise in monitoring the functioning of IES teams. We found that many LSI, subjective results have positive impacts on embedded-time related measures of team functioning, some of which have been highlighted in red. In addition, some LSI, subjective results demonstrated positive associations for important team variables, such as negative emotion predicting secondary task conflict when that provided by our other measures, and negative emotion

Discussion

We are continuing to collect data from these Antarctic teams a proxy for the typical our conditions. We are also working to expand these exploratory results to other research settings to a more readily history necessary. It is our hope that these efforts will lead to forward the development of more sophisticated methods of team monitoring in IES environments, and a more complete understanding of IES team functioning.

The 2 golden rules of scientific poster design:

- 1. Don't put things on your poster that people ignore.**
- 2. People will ignore most things.**

Do corresponding authors value the support of professional medical writers?

Valeria Claudi,¹ Coriella Sheehar,² Jason Gardner,³ James Pritchard⁴ and Andrew Barlett⁵
 1. School of Biomedical Sciences, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; 2. College of Medical Writers, Manchester University, UK; 3. School of Health, Behavior and Society, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK; 4. School of Health, Behavior and Society, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK; 5. School of Health, Behavior and Society, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK

ABSTRACT

Objective: To explore the views of corresponding authors on the support of professional medical writers. **Design:** A cross-sectional survey of corresponding authors of peer-reviewed medical journals. **Setting:** The survey was conducted in the United Kingdom. **Participants:** Corresponding authors of peer-reviewed medical journals. **Measurements and Main Results:** The survey identified that 70% of corresponding authors had used a professional medical writer. The most common reasons for using a professional medical writer were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

RESULTS

Study population: The survey included 100 corresponding authors. **Key findings:** 70% of corresponding authors had used a professional medical writer. The most common reasons for using a professional medical writer were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

INTRODUCTION

The professional medical writer has become an increasingly important role in the medical publishing industry. This role involves working with researchers and clinicians to produce high-quality medical manuscripts for publication in peer-reviewed journals. The professional medical writer is responsible for ensuring that the manuscript is clear, concise, and follows the journal's guidelines. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is accepted for publication and that the research is disseminated to the wider medical community.

OBJECTIVE

To explore the views of corresponding authors on the support of professional medical writers.

METHODS

A cross-sectional survey of corresponding authors of peer-reviewed medical journals. The survey was conducted in the United Kingdom. The survey included 100 corresponding authors. The most common reasons for using a professional medical writer were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

CONCLUSIONS

Professional medical writers play a crucial role in the medical publishing industry. They help researchers and clinicians to produce high-quality medical manuscripts for publication in peer-reviewed journals. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is clear, concise, and follows the journal's guidelines. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is accepted for publication and that the research is disseminated to the wider medical community.

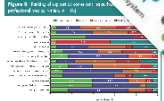


Figure 1: Percentage of corresponding authors who used a professional medical writer.



Figure 2: Reasons for using a professional medical writer.

CONCLUSIONS

Professional medical writers play a crucial role in the medical publishing industry. They help researchers and clinicians to produce high-quality medical manuscripts for publication in peer-reviewed journals. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is clear, concise, and follows the journal's guidelines. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is accepted for publication and that the research is disseminated to the wider medical community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank the corresponding authors who participated in the survey.

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1. Claudi V, Sheehar C, Gardner J, Pritchard J, Barlett A. Do corresponding authors value the support of professional medical writers? *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2018;23(1):1-10.
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3. Claudi V, Sheehar C, Gardner J, Pritchard J, Barlett A. The impact of professional medical writers on the quality of medical manuscripts. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2018;23(1):21-30.
4. Claudi V, Sheehar C, Gardner J, Pritchard J, Barlett A. The views of corresponding authors on the support of professional medical writers. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2018;23(1):31-40.
5. Claudi V, Sheehar C, Gardner J, Pritchard J, Barlett A. The challenges of being a professional medical writer. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2018;23(1):41-50.



Evaluation of plain-language summaries optimizing readability and format

Jason Gardner,¹ Leila Martinez Silveira,² Caroline Shepherd,³ and James Pritchard⁴

¹CMC Connect, Centre for Health and Society, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ²Faculty of Science and Engineering, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ³Faculty of Science and Engineering, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ⁴Faculty of Science and Engineering, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

CONCLUSIONS

A plain-language summary (PLS) is a short, easy-to-read summary of a research paper. It is designed to help patients and the public understand the key findings of a research paper. PLSs are typically written in plain language and are often accompanied by a graphic or diagram. PLSs are an important tool for making research findings accessible to a wider audience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, we recommend that PLSs should be written in plain language and should be accompanied by a graphic or diagram. PLSs should also be written in a format that is easy to read and understand. PLSs should be written in a format that is easy to read and understand. PLSs should be written in a format that is easy to read and understand.

INTRODUCTION

Plain-language summaries (PLSs) are a type of summary that is designed to be easy to read and understand. They are typically written in plain language and are often accompanied by a graphic or diagram. PLSs are an important tool for making research findings accessible to a wider audience.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARIES

Plain-language summaries (PLSs) are a type of summary that is designed to be easy to read and understand. They are typically written in plain language and are often accompanied by a graphic or diagram. PLSs are an important tool for making research findings accessible to a wider audience.

AIM

The aim of this study was to evaluate the readability and format of PLSs. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study included 100 PLSs. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

METHODS

The study was a cross-sectional survey of corresponding authors of peer-reviewed medical journals. The survey was conducted in the United Kingdom. The survey included 100 corresponding authors. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

RESULTS

The survey identified that 70% of corresponding authors had used a PLS. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

CONCLUSIONS

Professional medical writers play a crucial role in the medical publishing industry. They help researchers and clinicians to produce high-quality medical manuscripts for publication in peer-reviewed journals. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is clear, concise, and follows the journal's guidelines. This role is essential for ensuring that the manuscript is accepted for publication and that the research is disseminated to the wider medical community.



ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the readability and format of PLSs. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study included 100 PLSs. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

ENHANCED CONTENT

The aim of this study was to evaluate the readability and format of PLSs. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study included 100 PLSs. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

REFERENCES

1. Gardner J, Martinez Silveira L, Shepherd C, Pritchard J. Evaluation of plain-language summaries optimizing readability and format. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2019;24(1):1-10.
2. Gardner J, Martinez Silveira L, Shepherd C, Pritchard J. The role of plain-language summaries in the medical publishing industry. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2019;24(1):11-20.
3. Gardner J, Martinez Silveira L, Shepherd C, Pritchard J. The impact of plain-language summaries on the quality of medical manuscripts. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2019;24(1):21-30.
4. Gardner J, Martinez Silveira L, Shepherd C, Pritchard J. The views of corresponding authors on the support of plain-language summaries. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2019;24(1):31-40.
5. Gardner J, Martinez Silveira L, Shepherd C, Pritchard J. The challenges of being a plain-language summarizer. *Journal of Medical Writing and Health Communication*. 2019;24(1):41-50.



Could PubMed be a viable route to discovering plain language summaries?

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the readability and format of PLSs. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom. The study included 100 PLSs. The most common reasons for using a PLS were to improve the quality of the manuscript (85%), to save time (75%), and to ensure the manuscript was suitable for publication (70%).

YES

SCAN THIS CODE TO SEE HOW:

CMC CONNECT
 A CALGARY HEALTH COMPANY

Medical congresses have already started adopting the #BetterPoster format



CONCEPT TRIAL
 Genetic Stability, Exercise Skills, Resear Injury, Substanc
 Relativio, 15th March 2020, on behalf of Peripartum
 Cardiovascular by Regio (PEACE) Registry
 Investigators

BACKGROUND

- Peripartum cardiomyopathy (PPCM) is a multifactorial disease with significant morbidity and mortality.
- Large studies have shown that 70-75% of PPCM patients in high-income countries have a high risk of re-hospitalization, which may impact the high quality of life of these patients.
- We aimed to determine efficacy and safety of selenium supplementation in clinical outcomes in patients without PPCM patients who had not received oral selenium (S) system treatment in the months after delivery.

OBJECTIVE

- A proof-of-concept open-label randomized trial (CONCEPT) to determine whether 100 µg of selenium supplementation was effective in reducing re-hospitalization and mortality in patients without PPCM.
- The primary endpoint was the number of re-hospitalizations and mortality in patients with and without selenium supplementation (S) compared to placebo (P) in patients without PPCM.
- Secondary endpoints were the number of re-hospitalizations and mortality in patients with and without selenium supplementation (S) compared to placebo (P) in patients without PPCM.

DESIGN

- Over a period of 18 months, the primary outcome occurred in 10 of 18 patients (55.6%) in the selenium group and 12 of 18 patients (66.7%) in the control group (OR 2.46, 95% CI 0.62-10.14, P=0.17).
- A total of 10 patients occurred in 10 patients (55.6%) in the selenium group and in 12 patients (66.7%) in the control group (OR 2.46, 95% CI 0.62-10.14, P=0.17).
- 100 µg S (OR) occurred in 10 patients (55.6%) in the selenium group and in 12 patients (66.7%) in the control group (OR 2.46, 95% CI 0.62-10.14, P=0.17).
- 100 µg S (OR) occurred in 10 patients (55.6%) in the selenium group and in 12 patients (66.7%) in the control group (OR 2.46, 95% CI 0.62-10.14, P=0.17).

CONCLUSIONS

- In this study, selenium supplementation did not reduce the risk of the primary outcome, but it significantly reduced re-hospitalizations, and there was a trend towards a reduction of all-cause mortality.

“In PPCM patients with selenium deficiency, selenium supplementation significantly reduced heart failure symptoms and there was a trend towards a reduction of all-cause mortality.”



Abstract Title

Background/Methods:

- Who cares?
- Explain why your study matters in the fastest, most concise way possible (**feel free to add graphics/images!**)

Methods:

- How did you find this?
- What did you collect and who did you collect it from?
- How did you test it?
- illustrate your methods if you can!**

Conclusions/Main Finding Goes Here in Plain English

Emphasize Important Words

Insert Logos, Acknowledgements, Author Contact Information, QR Codes here

Results/Graphs/Data:

Delete this text and replace with your

- Graphs
- Charts/Comparisons
- Images
- Tables

Future Directions for Research:

Example: industry-sponsored #BetterPoster



Presented at the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (ASCP) - 131st Annual Meeting, 14-17 March, 2022 Houston, Texas, USA

So, it is possible in a pharmaceutical industry setting!

**Non-Cognitive Predictors of Student Success:
A Predictive Validity Comparison Between Domestic and International Students**
Jacob Smith, Dr. Theo Schofield, Dr. Antonio Buira, Stephen Choi, Benj Mullins, Dr. Emily Williams
Michigan State University

Abstract
Cross-sectional research in various non-cognitive predictors as the major determinants of student success and retention at international institutions, research is warranted to compare the predictive validity of these measures across domestic and international students. Results indicate some predictors a validly differentiate the mean, and an implication for this differential validity, as well as a reevaluation of their relationships, are noted.

Background
Several studies have shown that international students face unique challenges in adjusting to a new culture and academic environment. These challenges can lead to lower academic performance and higher rates of attrition. Understanding the factors that influence student success in this population is crucial for developing effective support systems and interventions.

Research Question & Hypotheses
Research Question 1: Do non-cognitive measures display differential validity between domestic and international students?
Hypothesis 1: Non-cognitive measures used to benchmark a person for English ability and cognitive ability will be more predictive for English proficiency.
Hypothesis 2: Non-cognitive predictors may be more predictive for academic success in international students than in domestic students.

Method
Sample: 1,700 students at Michigan State University.
Design: Cross-sectional design.
Measures: English proficiency, cognitive ability, and non-cognitive predictors.

Method (cont.)
Statistical Data - Descriptive statistics of all variables, regression analyses, and correlation matrices are provided. Tables 1-3 show the results of the regression analyses. Table 4 shows the results of the correlation matrices. Table 5 shows the results of the regression analyses for international students only. Table 6 shows the results of the regression analyses for domestic students only. Table 7 shows the results of the regression analyses for the comparison between international and domestic students.

Results
Correlations between non-cognitive predictors and cognitive ability were significant for both international and domestic students. Regression results (Table 1) indicate that non-cognitive predictors were significant predictors of English proficiency for both international and domestic students. However, the strength of these relationships was generally stronger for international students.

Discussion
The findings of this study suggest that non-cognitive predictors have differential validity for international and domestic students. This suggests that these measures may be more useful for benchmarking international students than domestic students. These findings have implications for the development of support systems and interventions for international students.

Implications
The results of this study suggest that non-cognitive predictors have differential validity for international and domestic students. This suggests that these measures may be more useful for benchmarking international students than domestic students. These findings have implications for the development of support systems and interventions for international students.

References
List of references cited in the study.

But what are the barriers to broader uptake in this sector?

It's **not tested**: *“People have been very quick to adopt an untested format on the recommendation of a splashy video”*

Cherry-picking information to create your “main finding” and **emphasizing** the important words could be perceived as **adding bias to your communication**

By taking up real estate with a main finding, there's **less space for content and important context**

It may be more cost-effective to produce a #BetterPoster, but it **may cost more** to duplicate and expand your digital content

Posters are often used for medical information purposes in response to unsolicited queries; a traditional poster with **everything in one place may be better**

Title
Authors

Intro


Methods

Results

Discussion

Extra Tables & Figures

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



Take a picture to download the full paper

Presenter Name

Intro

Methods

Results

Full title
Authors

Extra Tables & Figures

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




Take a picture to download the full paper


Kelsey Pino

Quick Backstory

Methods

Results

When you're in a bad mood at work, it distracts you, which lowers your performance.



Attention

Negative affect $b_{DP} = 0.35^{**}$


Performance $b_{DP} = -0.45^{**}$

ns

Take a picture to download the full paper

KELSEY L. PINO, SOPHIE A. KAY, HOWARD M. WEISS

Helping people create mental pictures reduces cognitive load and boosts comprehension.



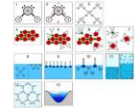
Imagining the text as pictures was better than just reading.

But drawing out your mental pictures doesn't help; it actually hurts.

Cognitive Load (inverse)

Comprehension

In the experiment condition, you saw this visual of the process in addition to text.



Control $b_{DP} = 0.31^{**}$

Drawing Instruction $b_{DP} = 0.02$

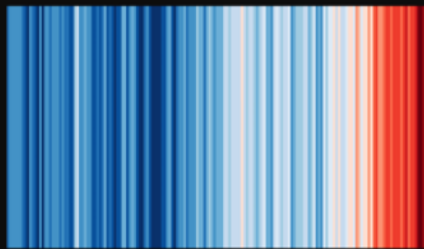
Mental Imagery Instruction $b_{DP} = 0.31^{**}$

Control $b_{DP} = 0.31^{**}$

Drawing Instruction $b_{DP} = 0.02$

Mental Imagery Instruction $b_{DP} = 0.31^{**}$

Average global temperature from 1850-2017



ED HAWKINS

showyourstripes.info

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Barrier:



It may be more cost-effective to produce a #BetterPoster, but it **may cost more** to duplicate and expand your digital content



Overall content (print or digital) doesn't need to be more than a traditional poster



Keep it simple – think how you'd write a slide



Consider digital platform for everything beyond the abstract and main finding



Accept upfront investment to optimise your templates (i.e. what goes where)



Once cookie-cutter templates are defined, get baking!



Review, approve, and lock down your content before print / digital layout





Barrier:



Posters are often used for medical information purposes in response to unsolicited queries; a traditional poster with **everything in one place may be better**



Familiarity is difficult to overturn



If your digital content contains all poster information, what's the difference?



In fact – it's easy to send a link instead of a pdf



It's easier to see on your devices



And to give / withdraw access – e.g. when copyright transfers to a journal



What's in your accompanying digital content?



And what should the structure be?

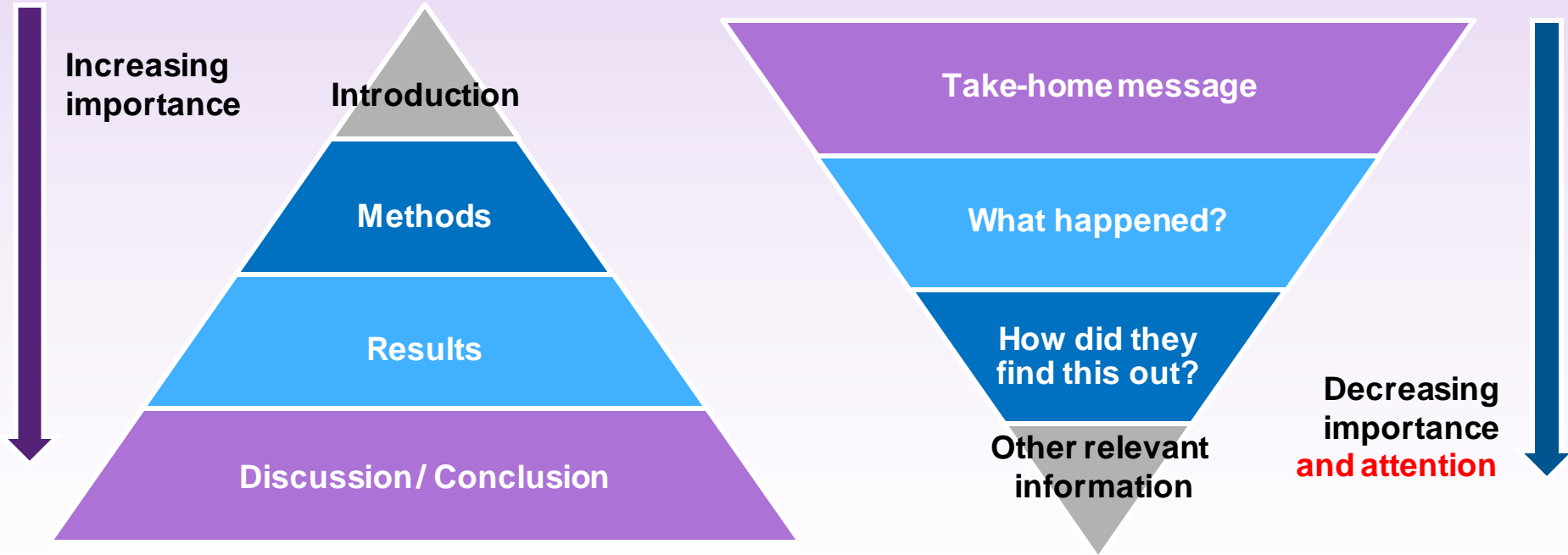
Should we be restructuring our digital posters to focus on the main message?

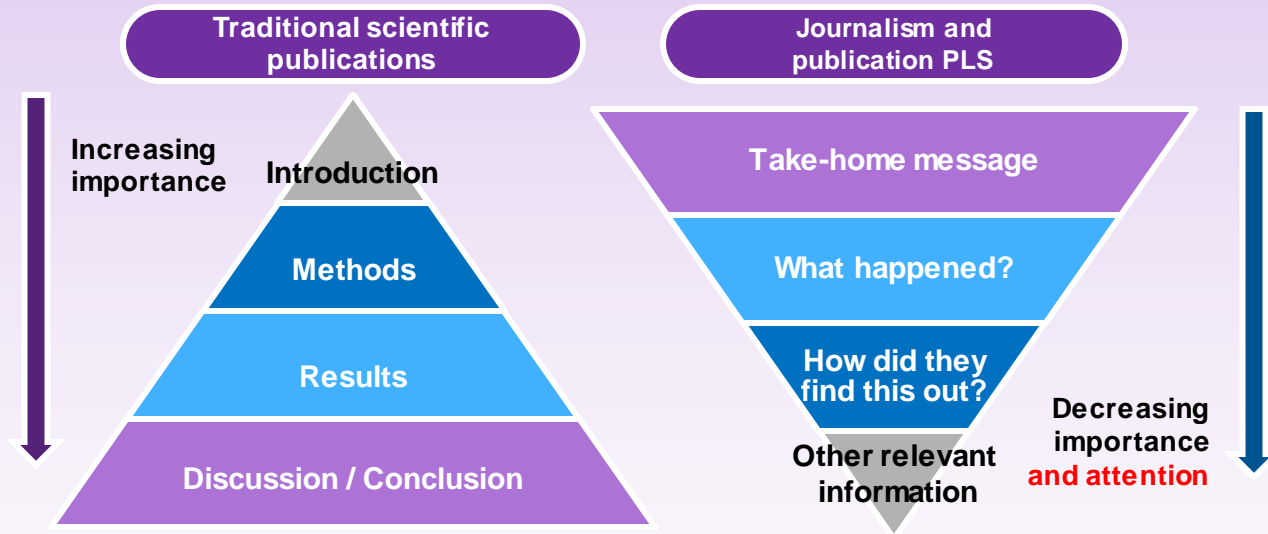


Should we reflect the ideal format a presenter uses when taking someone through a poster?

Traditional scientific publications

Journalism and publication PLS





But what is the ideal way to present a poster?
Story- or message-driven?



Does it depend whether it's for presenting or reading?



Take-home messages



The traditional scientific poster format may actually be a bottleneck to scientific exchange and medical progress



We need to ensure that scientific posters are fit-for-purpose

- Printed (with author standing there)
- Printed (without author standing there)
- Virtual



Clarity, transparency, integrity, and avoidance of bias are still essential requirements



Next time you create a poster, ask yourself:

“

What is the objective of this communication?

“

Is it more important to you to check a box and look competent, or to get your science into the minds of healthcare professionals...

”

”



Virtual 16th Annual Meeting of ISMPP

The Evolving Role of the
Scientific Communications
Professional in an Open World



June 16–18, 2020 | Presented Virtually