Oral and Poster Presentations

Oral Presentations

• Generally more formal – more prestigious?
• Larger and more varied audience (mostly)
• Present research project once
• Timed (15-20 min) – often only 5 min for questions

Poster Presentations

• Less formal – but?
• More targeted audience
• Present over and over and over
• Lots of time – more interactions with audience
• Presenter can learn from audience
Oral and Poster Presentations

Common features and tips

- **Know your audience** - determine depth of material
- **Less is better** - slides and posters
- **Have sufficient “white space” in slides or poster** – for example

Physiological concentrations of CO\(_2\) (less than the 4-5% CO\(_2\) in expired air) have been shown to stimulate a subset of olfactory receptor neurons, while noxious CO\(_2\) concentrations (25% or above) are known to stimulate trigeminal nerve endings in the nasal epithelia. Although the mechanism by which CO\(_2\) stimulates olfactory receptors or trigeminal nerve endings is not known it appears that the enzyme, carbonic anhydrase (CA) plays a role in the transduction mechanisms. CA is located in the nasal mucosa as well as in a small percentage of olfactory receptor neurons (Fig. 1C,D). The objectives of this study were to record the electro-olfactograms (EOG) and negative mucosal potentials (NMP) in response to CO\(_2\) before and after topical application of membrane permeant (acetazolamide - AZ) or membrane impermeant (quaternary ammonium sulfanilamide - QAS) CA inhibitors.

Physiological concentrations of CO\(_2\) (less than the 4-5% CO\(_2\) in expired air) stimulate a subset of olfactory receptor neurons.

Noxious CO\(_2\) concentrations (25% or above) stimulate trigeminal nerve endings in the nasal epithelia.

The enzyme, carbonic anhydrase (CA) plays a role in olfactory transduction CO\(_2\) mechanisms.

CA is located in the nasal mucosa as well as in a small percentage of olfactory receptor neurons (Fig. 1C,D).

**Objectives:** Record olfactory and trigeminal response to CO\(_2\) before and after topical application of membrane permeant (acetazolamide) or membrane impermeant (quaternary ammonium sulfanilamide) CA inhibitors.
Oral and Poster Presentations

Common features and tips – Sections

- **Title** - keep it simple, state organisms/subjects
- **Introduction** - end with objective/goal/hypothesis/question
- **Methods** - Subjects, Materials, Protocol, Data Analysis
- **Results** - most important section
- **Conclusions** - take home message
- **References and Acknowledgements** - funding
Poster Presentations

Layout of Poster

- Sufficient “white space” — do not crowd poster
- Poster presented in columns — why?
- Have most important figures top/center
- Use pictures and diagrams - reduces amount of text
- Use large font – so poster can be read from 6 feet away
- Be consistent with font style, size, headings, font color.
Poster Presentations

How should you present the poster?

• Give folks a few moments to look at the poster
  • then ask if they would you like to describe your project
  • ask if they are familiar with your research methods

• Give a three-five minute overview of project
  • main points of the research (objective, results, conclusions)
  • they will ask questions if they are truly interested
  • don’t take it personally if folks are not interested
  • tell them “thanks for stopping by”