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”