

Scientific Poster Design

How to keep your poster from resembling an “abstract painting”



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

Posters serve as...


An advertisement of your hard work




Kool, wow!,
check this
out!, you must
be smart!

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

First ...

Check with conference organizers on this specifications of abstract format before you submit your poster. eg. maximum poster size landscape portrait or square.

The pages above this poster template are (36x108cm), landscape (horizontal) format. Don't change this page size. You can add or delete smaller or larger images when printing. You must use a different page size than the portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.

Best in print you can increase the size of the space allocated by some conference organizers (eg. 36x108cm or 36x108cm). Don't make your poster bigger than necessary. You will be judged.

Method

Tip for making a successful poster ...

- Review your poster for poster format. Simply everything and save a draft.
- Headings of more than 6 words should be upper and lower case (small capitals).
- Have a good balance of text and images. Don't use too many small images. Use large images to illustrate your points.
- When taking your poster to the conference, use a good quality printer. Don't use a cheap printer.
- Try using photographs or diagrams to illustrate your points.
- Spelling check and grammar check your poster.

Results

Importing the results ...

Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be added to the poster.

To insert images into your poster, go through the menu as follows: Insert > Picture > From File. In the file of your computer, select and press OK.

The sample photographs below are in JPEG or TIFF, JPEG is the preferred format.

Be aware of the image size you are importing. The average color photo (13x18cm at 300dpi) would be about 3400x1600 pixels (approx). Call the University of ...

Do not use images from the web.

Printing and Lamination

Once you have completed your poster, bring it to the University of ... to print. We will process it and print it for you. Check and confirm. The final poster will be printed and laminated.

Notes: Don't save your poster until the last minute. Allow at least 2 weeks for printing and lamination. Allow at least 2 weeks for printing and lamination.

Cost ...

For poster printing and lamination charges contact the University of ...

Aim

How to use this poster template ...

Simply highlight the text and replace it with your own text or copy and paste your text from a MS Word document or a Power Point presentation.

The color of the text should be black or dark blue. The color of the text should be black or dark blue. The color of the text should be black or dark blue.

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Conclusion

For more information on ...

Poster Design, Scanning and Digital Photography, and Image Editing.

Contact:

Medical Illustration Unit

Princess of Wales Hospital

Ph: 020222200

Email: info@pwh.ucl.ac.uk

Web: <http://www.pwh.ucl.ac.uk>

Acknowledgements

Justify the rights to your poster with your own text. Register 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?

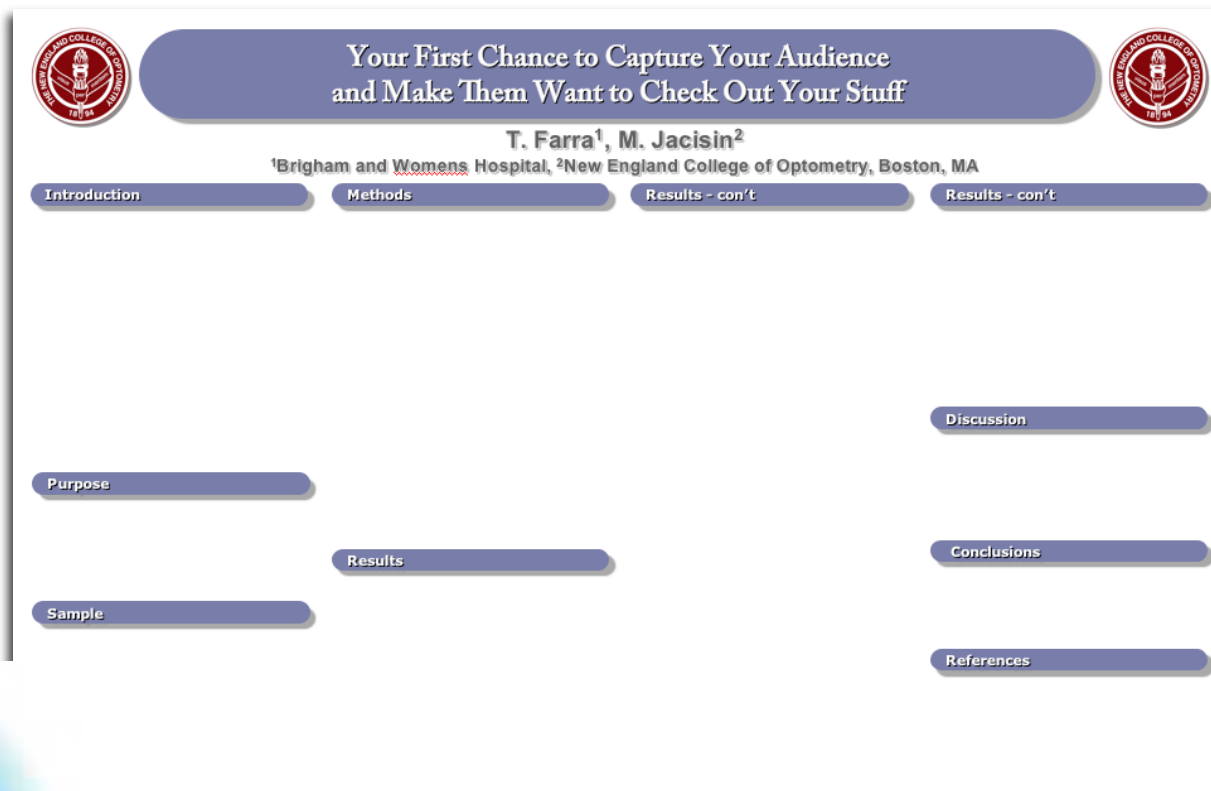




- Your poster is a short story
- Describe a few major points
- Arouse the reader's interest to read on
- Limit it to 250 words



Recite after
me,
Less is best!

Simplify your paper into poster format



 Your First Chance to Capture Your Audience
and Make Them Want to Check Out Your Stuff 

T. Farra¹, M. Jacisin²
¹Brigham and Womens Hospital, ²New England College of Optometry, Boston, MA

Introduction Methods Results - con't Results - con't

Purpose

Sample

Results

Discussion

Conclusions

References



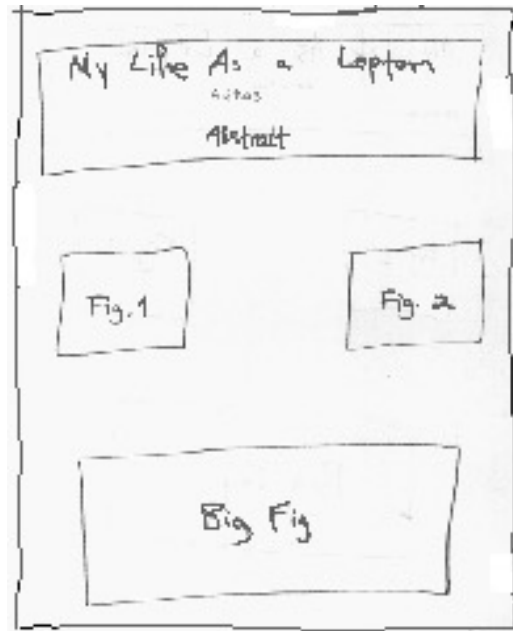
Find out the size required!

Who's my audience?



[illegible]

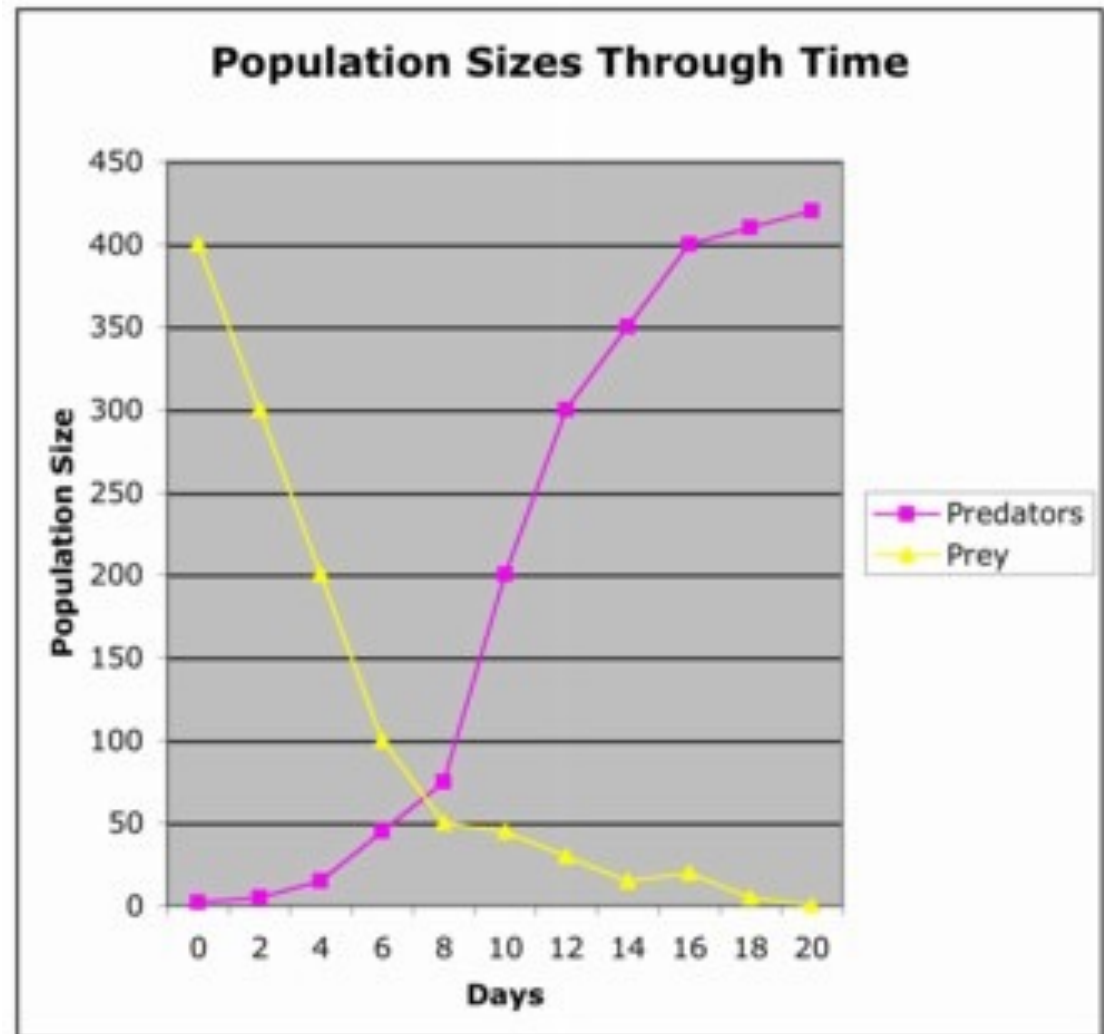
Carefully
omits
interpretations

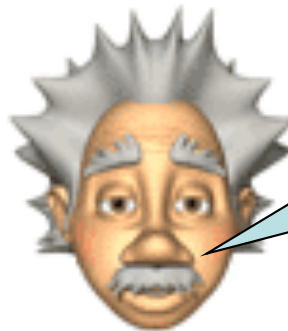
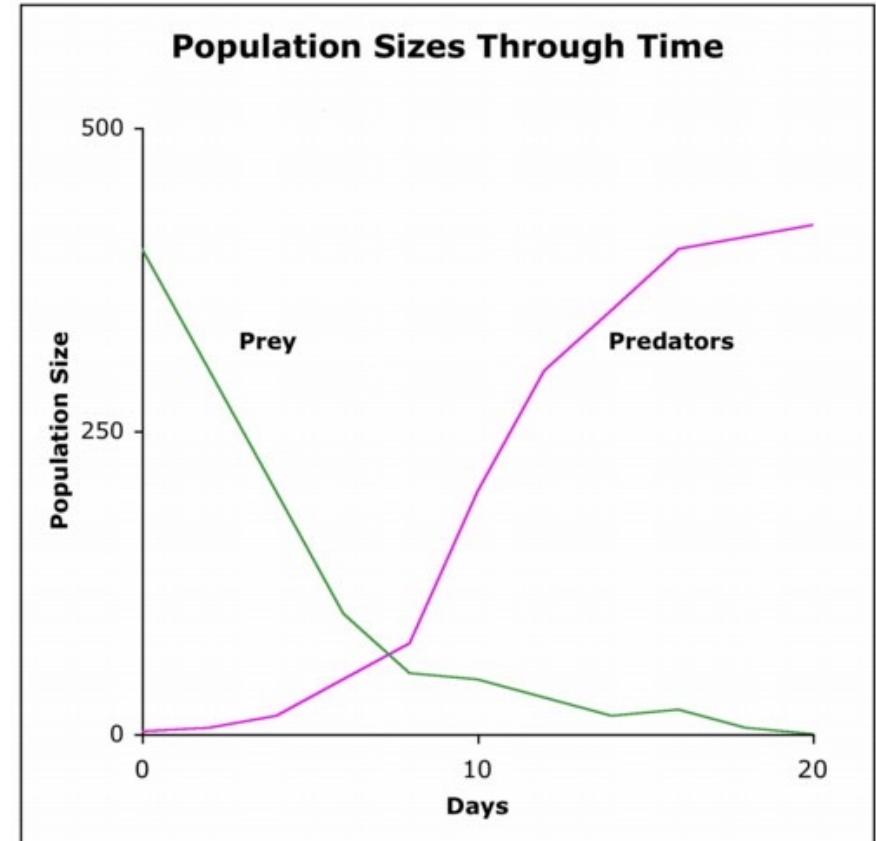
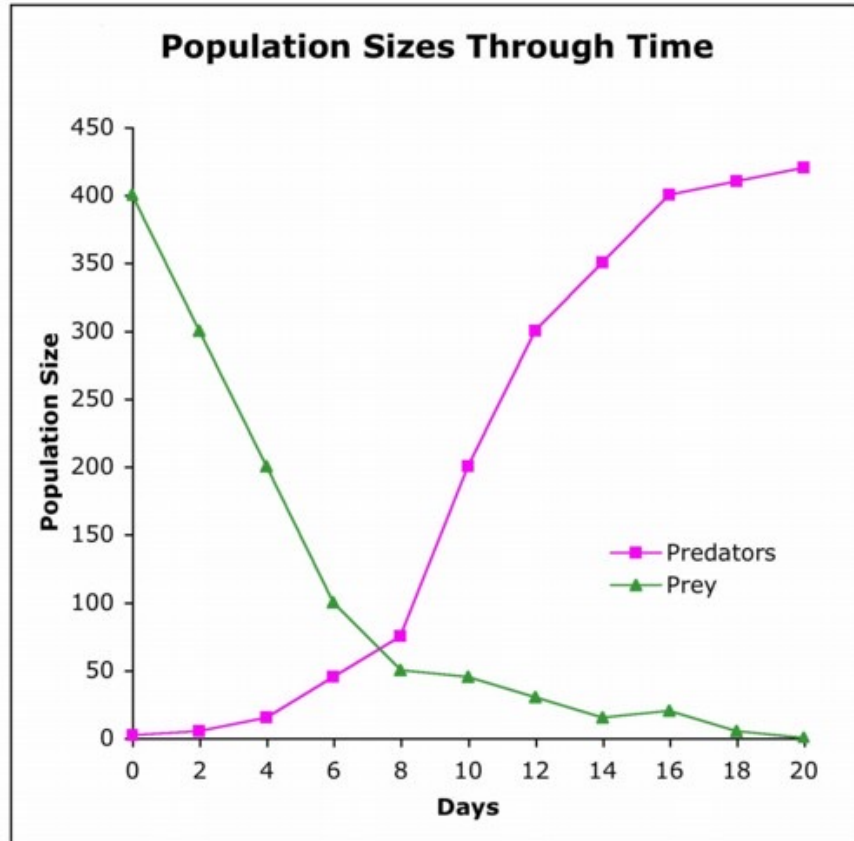


Start putting
together your
2 main elements

1) Simple, effective data displays

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

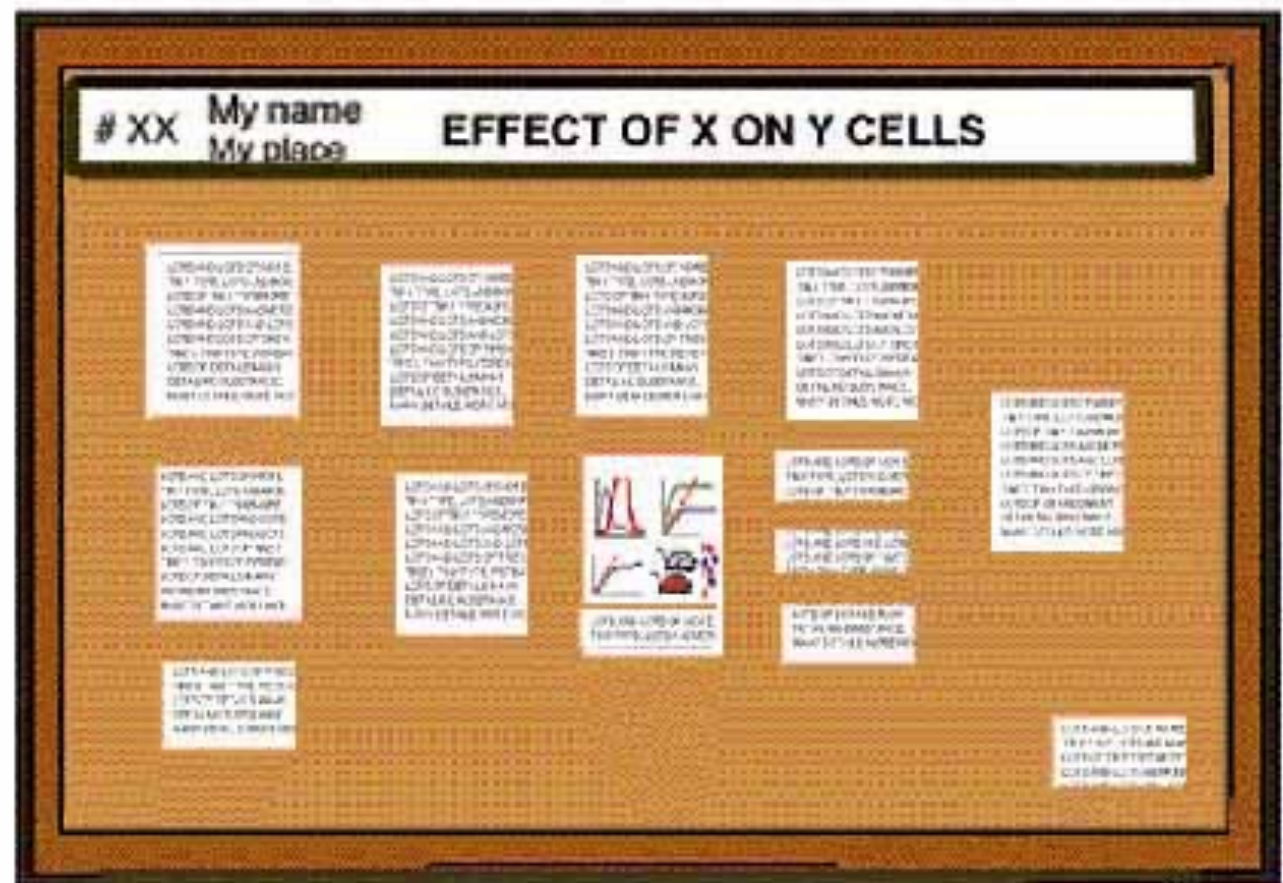




Keep it simple
but effective

2) Small blocks of supporting text

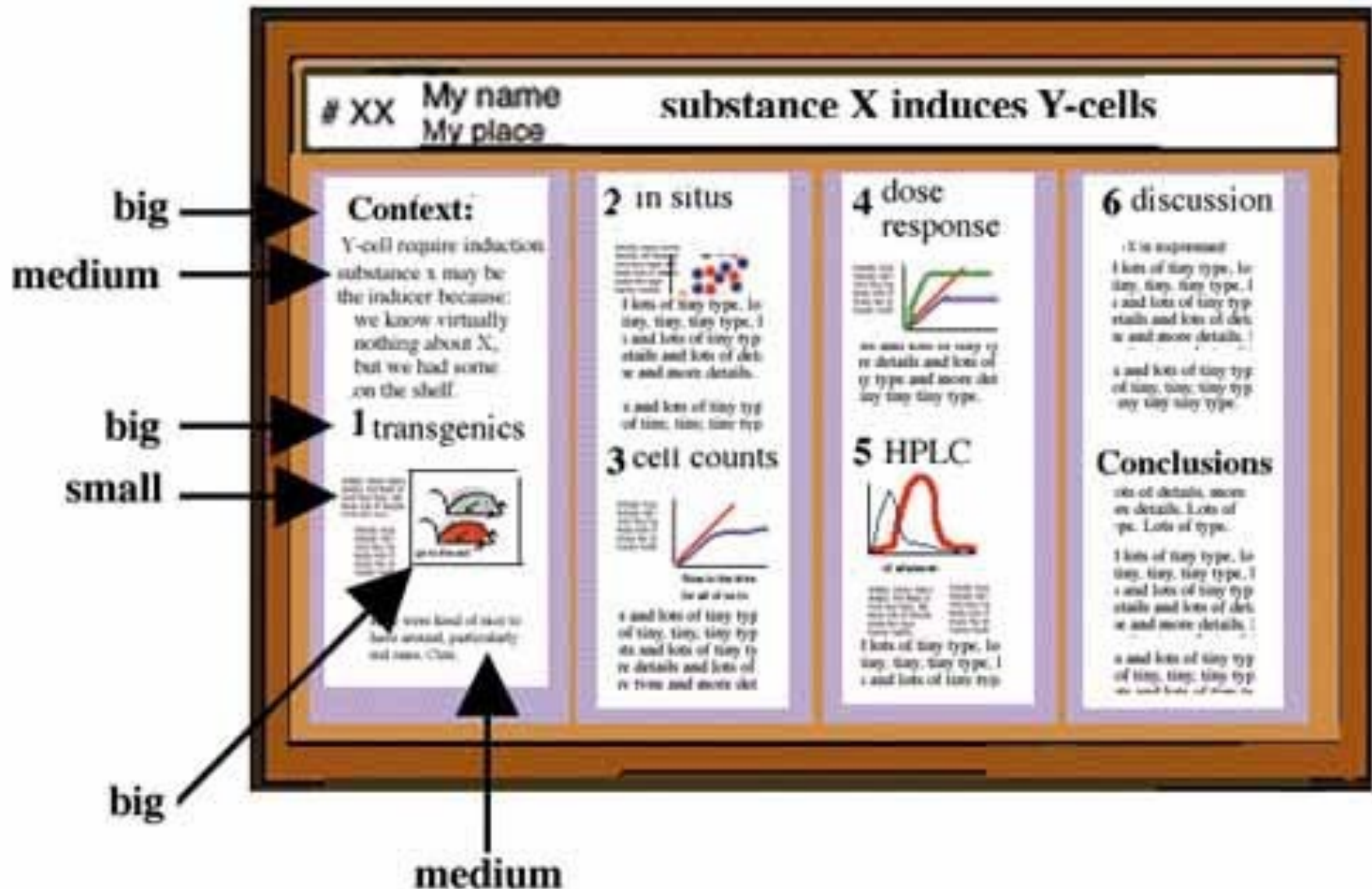
The need for chairs in front of your poster will not go over well



Your copy should answer...

# XX	My name My place	EFFECT OF X ON Y CELLS
Why?	Methods?	What do I recommend?
What am I adding?	What did I find?	

I could actually read this





Pick a software program

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

PowerPoint



- OK, but the colors will fool you
- Easy to use
- Somewhat Inflexible
- Designed for overhead projection

(be sure to print a color proof to
see actual colors you have chosen)

Adobe Illustrator or InDesign



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

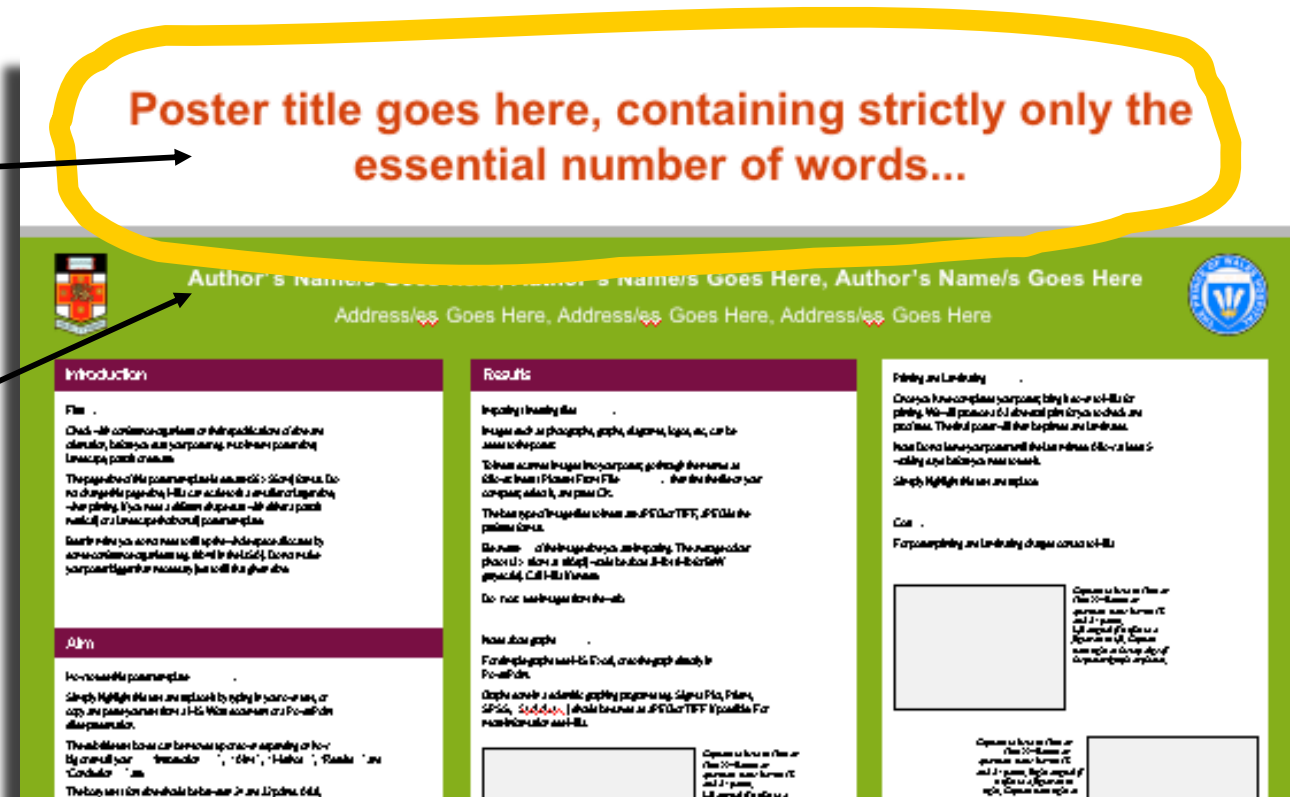


Let's design a poster!

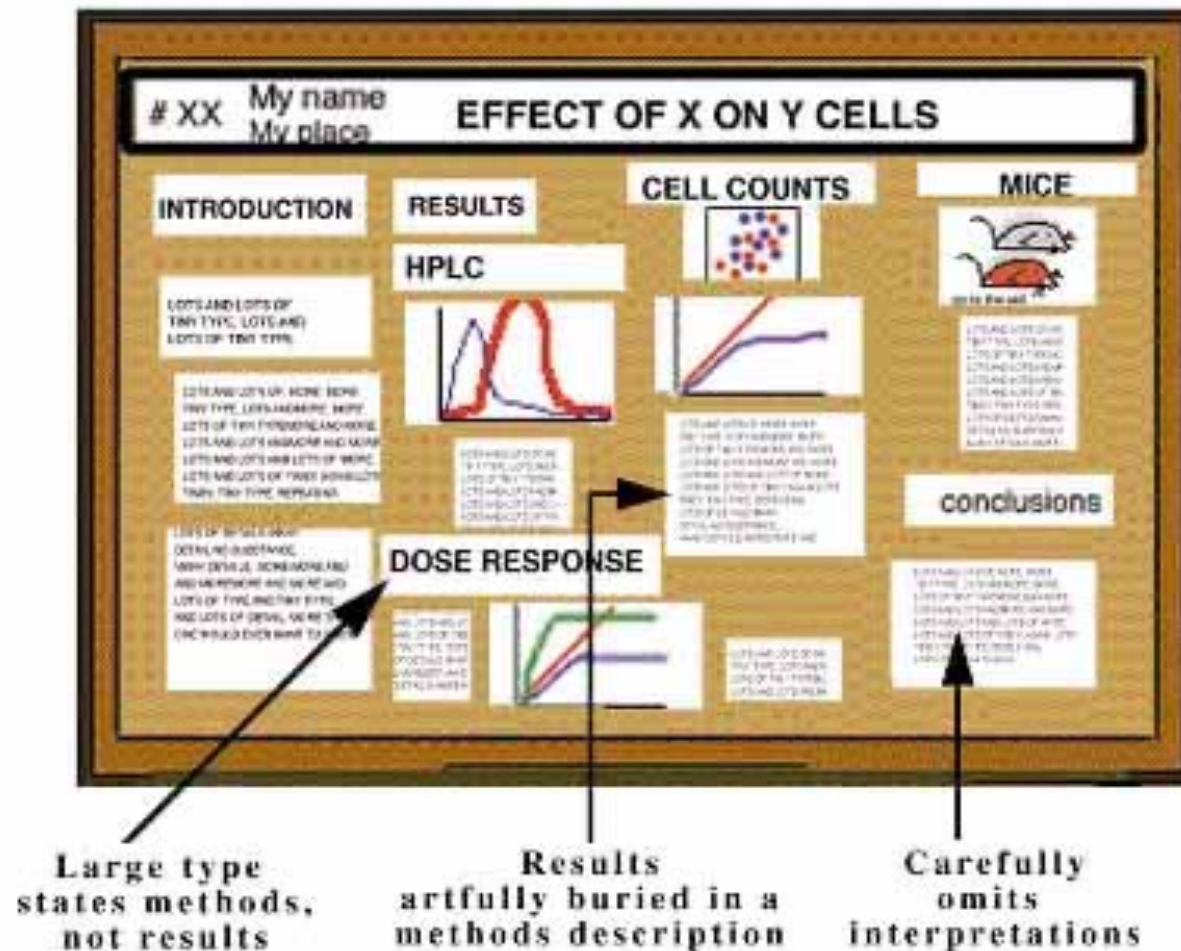
Think BIG! Really Big!

Boldface type
Not all caps!

Group authors names and affiliations



The Secrets of Readable Text:



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



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

Address/s Goes Here, Address/s Goes Here



Introduction

Plan

Check all conference organisers or their specifications of the abstract, balance and accompanying machine presentation. Language panels or panels.

The paper should be presented in a clear and concise manner. Do not change the page layout. It is not acceptable to have a different layout for the abstract than the main presentation. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

Ensure that the abstract is clear and concise. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

Aims

For the abstract presentation, clearly highlight the aims and objectives of the study. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

The abstract should be clear and concise. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

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Method

- Tip: To make a successful poster, clearly highlight the aims and objectives of the study. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.
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Figure 1: A line graph showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The graph shows a steady increase in speed over time.

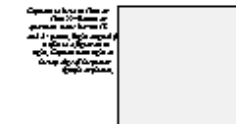


Figure 2: A bar chart showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The chart shows a steady increase in speed over time.



Figure 3: A pie chart showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The chart shows a steady increase in speed over time.

Results

Figure 1: A line graph showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The graph shows a steady increase in speed over time.

Figure 2: A bar chart showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The chart shows a steady increase in speed over time.

Figure 3: A pie chart showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The chart shows a steady increase in speed over time.



Figure 4: A line graph showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The graph shows a steady increase in speed over time.

How does graph

For the abstract presentation, clearly highlight the aims and objectives of the study. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

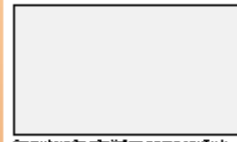


Figure 5: A line graph showing the relationship between two variables. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Speed'. The graph shows a steady increase in speed over time.

Printing and Layout

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Con

For the abstract presentation, clearly highlight the aims and objectives of the study. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

Conclusion

For the abstract presentation, clearly highlight the aims and objectives of the study. Do not change the layout of the abstract. Do not change the layout of the abstract.

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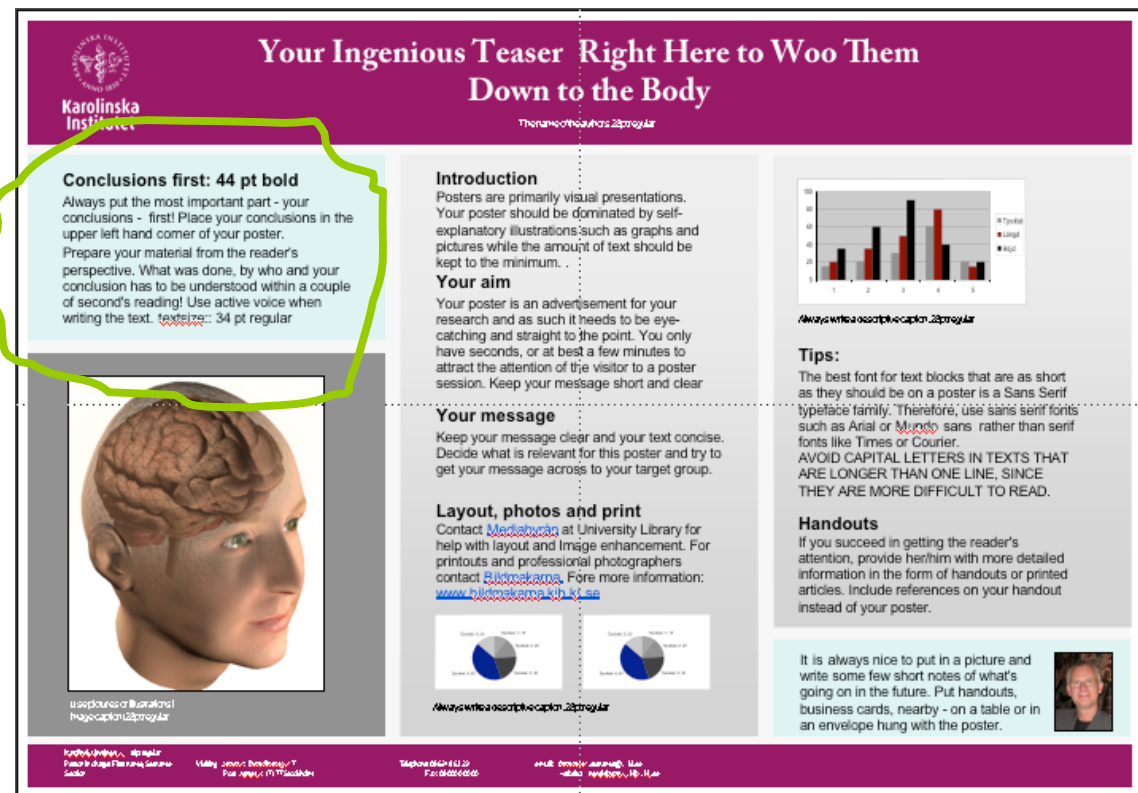
Acknowledgements

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- Leave breathing space around your text
- Serif font works great here for the small text
- Same size and style in all blocks of copy

Conclusions 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 source is 28pt 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. *Text size: 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 [Mediahuset](#) at University Library for help with layout and image enhancement. For printouts and professional photographers contact [Bildhuset](#). For more information: [www.ki.se/bildhuset](#)

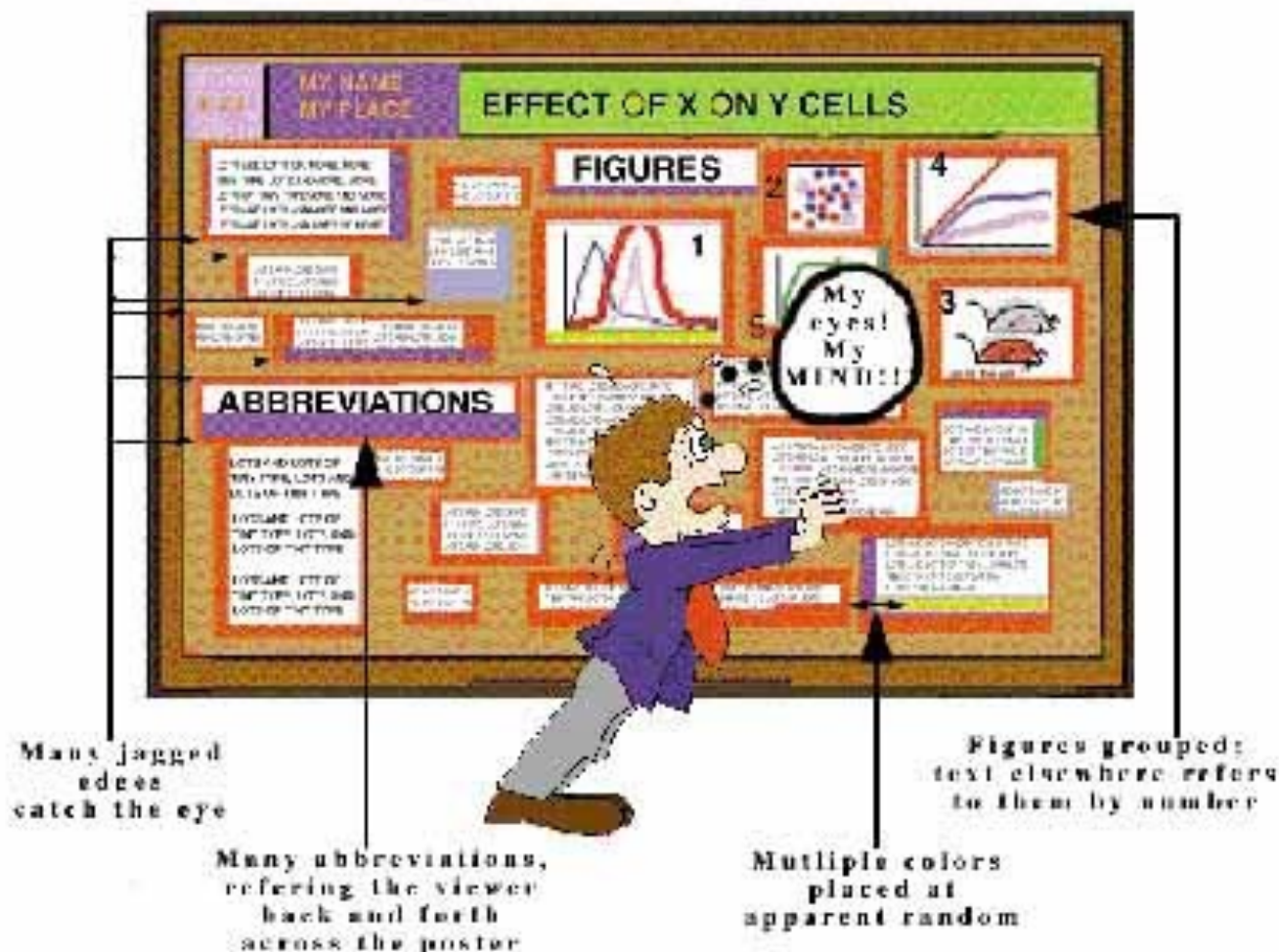
Tips:
 The best font for text blocks that are as short as they should be on a poster is a Sans Serif typeface family. 'Thérèse', 'use' sans serif fonts such as Arial or Myriad sans rather than serif fonts like Times or Courier.
 AVOID CAPITAL LETTERS IN TEXTS THAT ARE LONGER THAN ONE LINE, SINCE THEY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

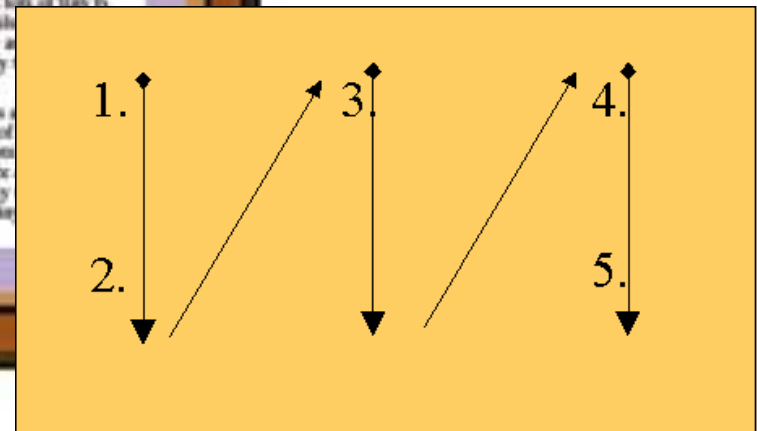
It is always nice to put in a picture and write some few short notes of what's going on in the future. Put handouts, business cards, nearby - on a table or in an envelope hung with the poster.

Karolinska Institutet, 400 00000
 Faculty of Medicine, Karolinska Institutet
 S-141 86 Huddinge, Sweden
 Tel: +46 (0)8 74610000
 Fax: +46 (0)8 74610001
 E-mail: karolinska@ki.se

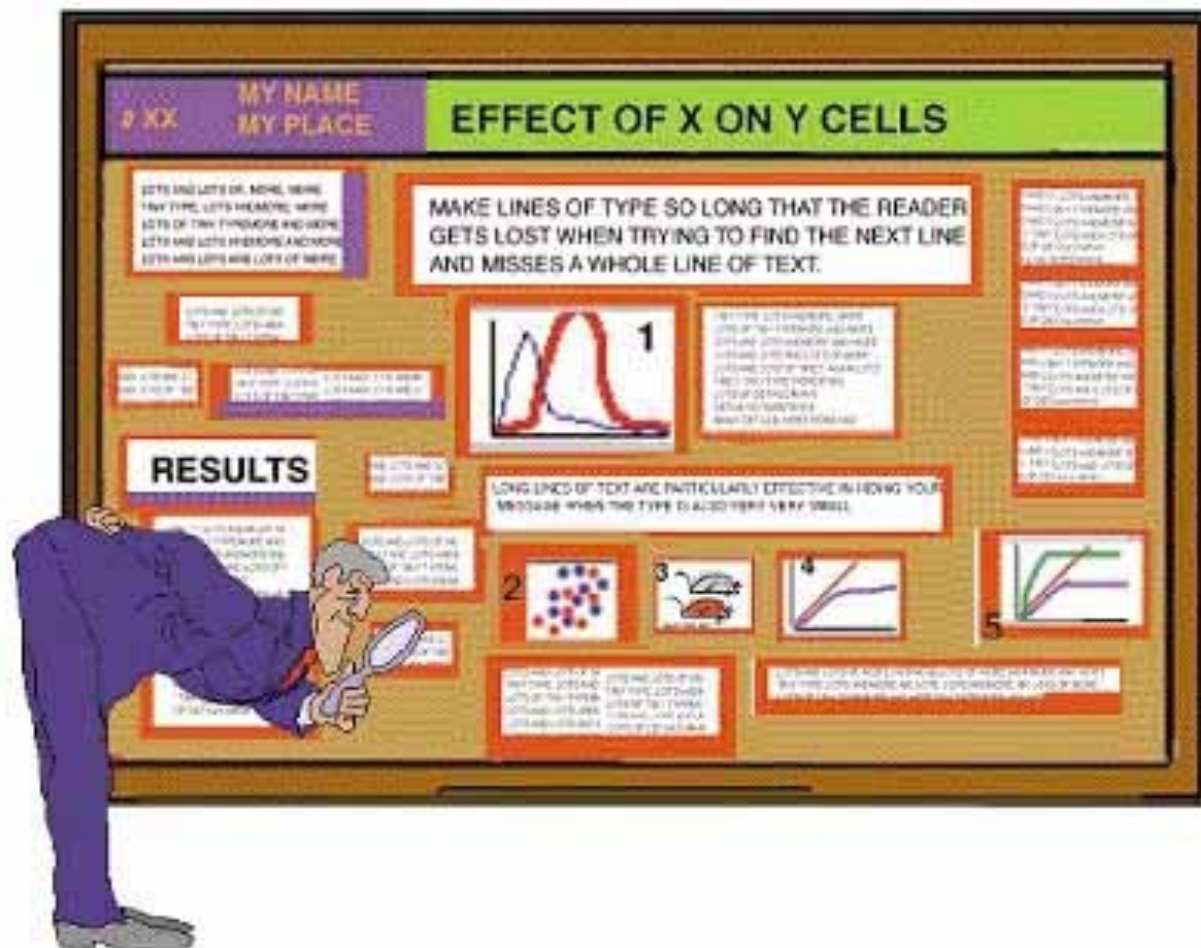
Design it easy for the eye to follow



Utter chaos will make folks dizzy!

[illegible]

Can anyone read your poster?



Text sizes:

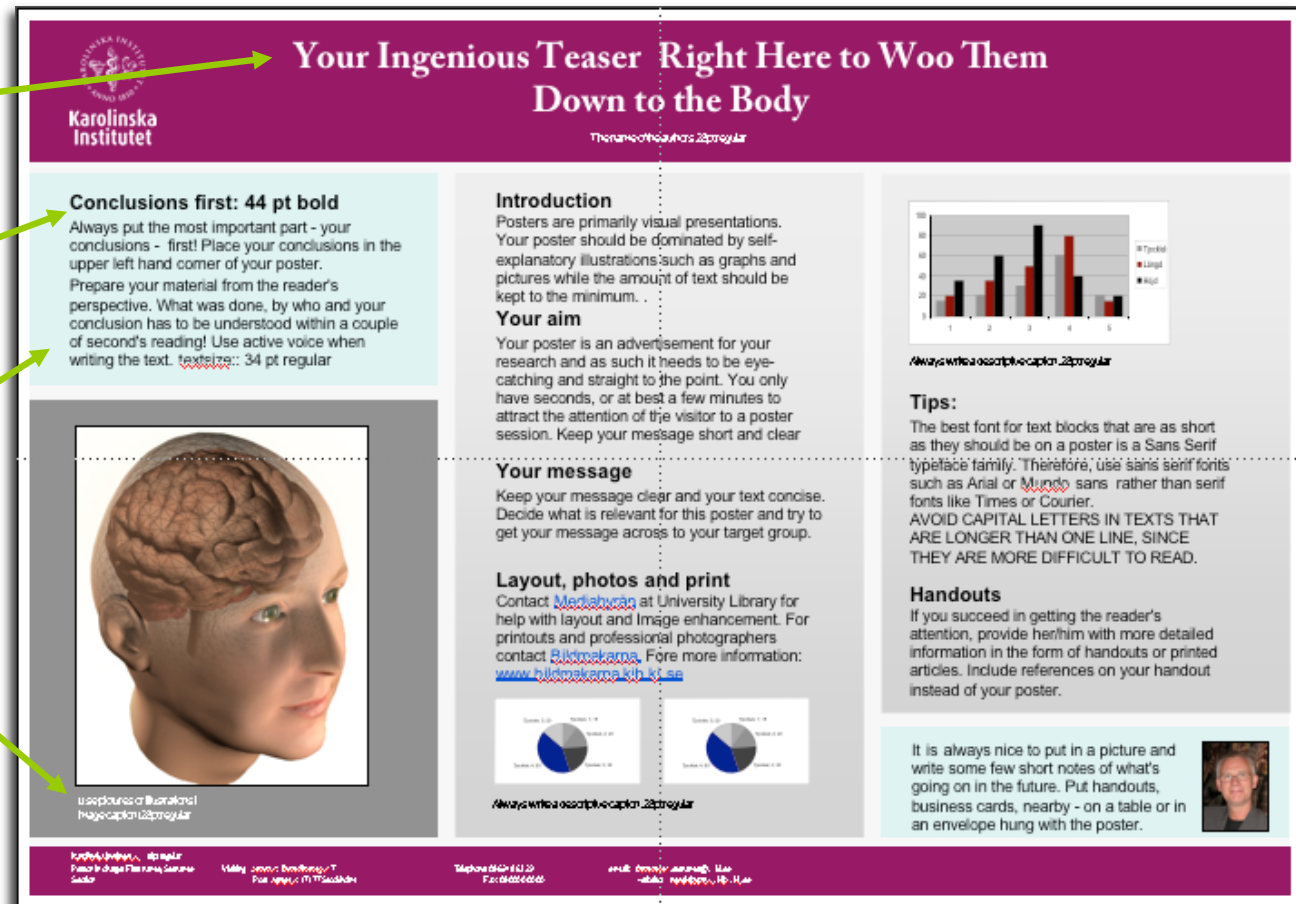
Title: 85 point

Authors: 56pt

Sub-headings: 36pt

Body text: 24pt

Captions: 18pt



Your Ingenious Teaser Right Here to Woo Them Down to the Body
The name of the authors 24pt 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. text size: 34 pt regular

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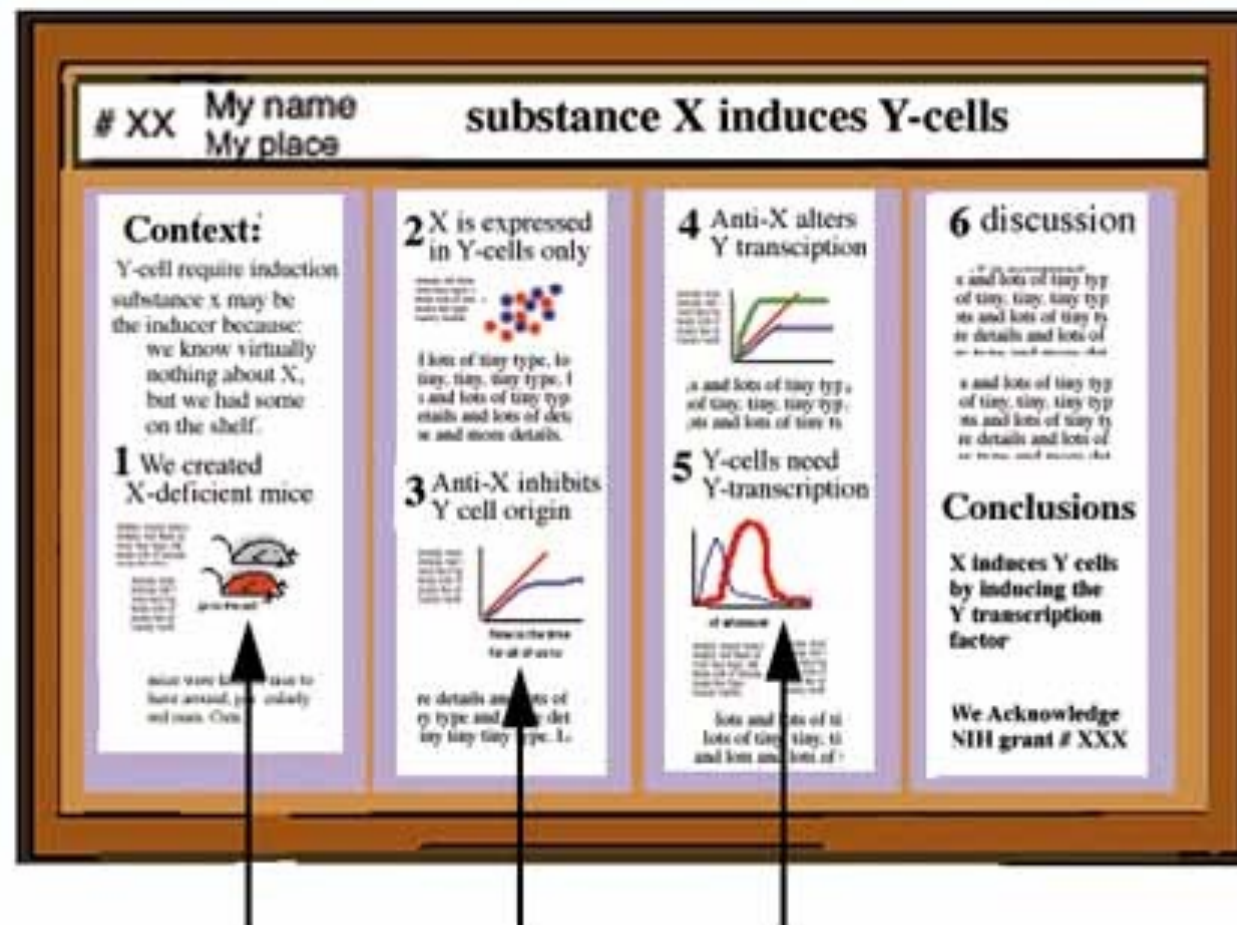
Always write a descriptive caption 24pt regular

Use pictures or illustrations
Image caption 24pt regular

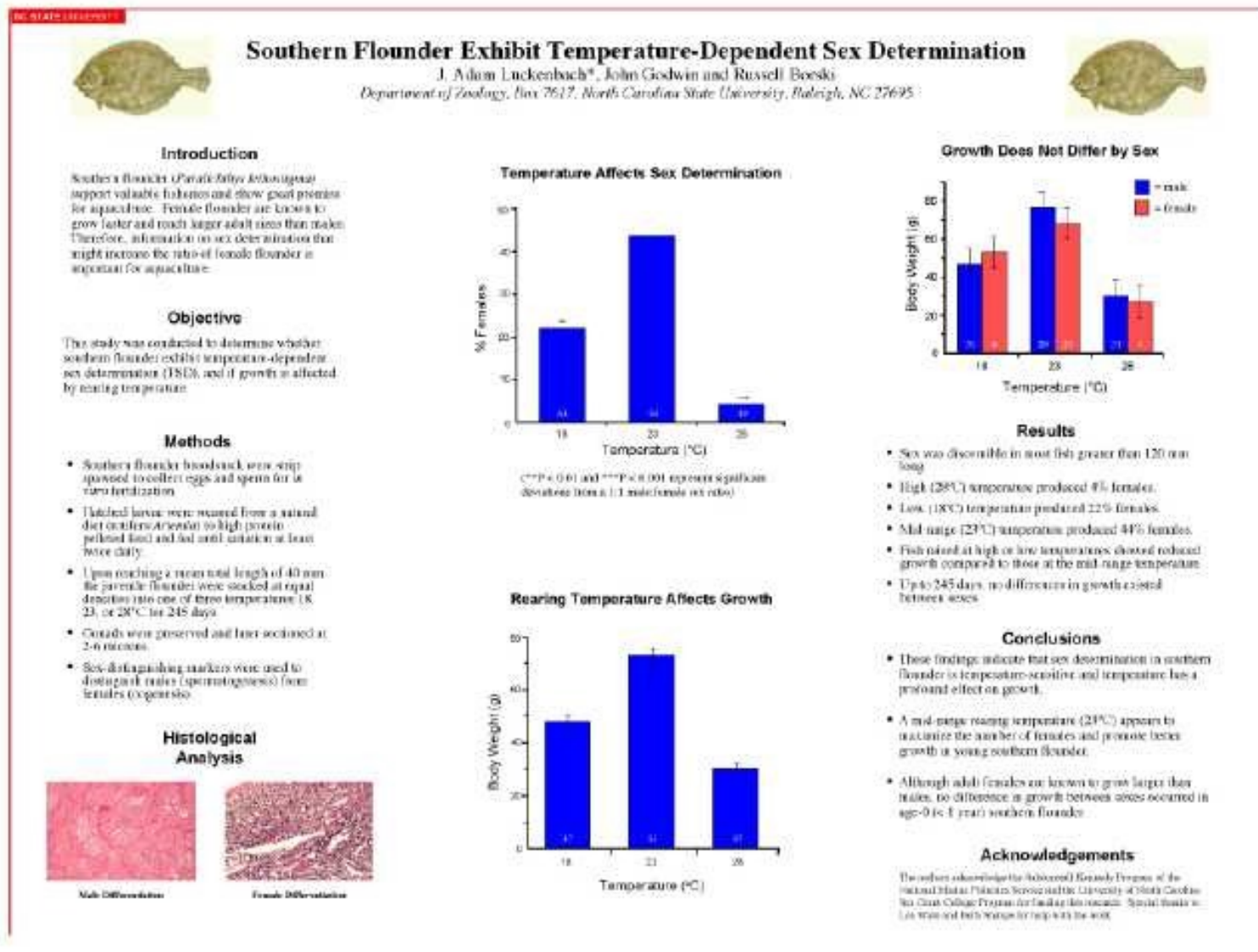
It is always nice to put in a picture and write some few short notes of what's going on in the future. Put handouts, business cards, nearby - on a table or in an envelope hung with the poster.

Karolinska Institutet 141 84
Postcard design: Peter Hult, Gunilla
Gustaf Valley: Jenny R. Bredberg, T
Pia Appel, M. T. Gustafsson Telephone 08 694 61 20
Fax: 08 694 61 21 Web: www.ki.se
E-mail: medinfo@ki.se

Images and graphs say much more than words



BIG figures that use color



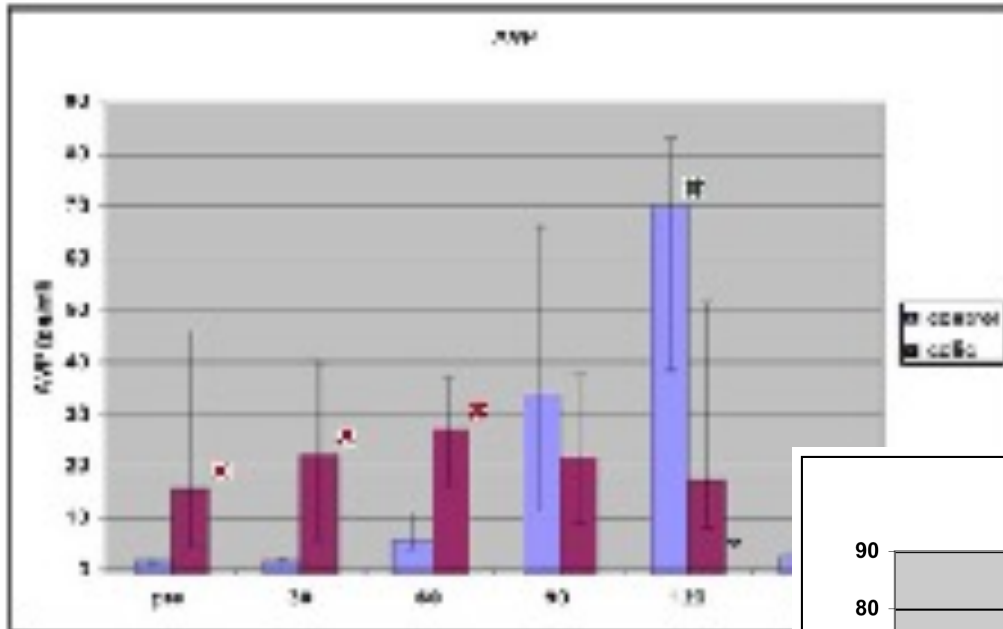
Picture perfect photos

- Avoid resolution overkill!
At least 150 dpi, but no more than 300 dpi
- Save photos as jpg or png
Line art as a png (graphs)
- Web images are usually
poor resolution 72 dpi

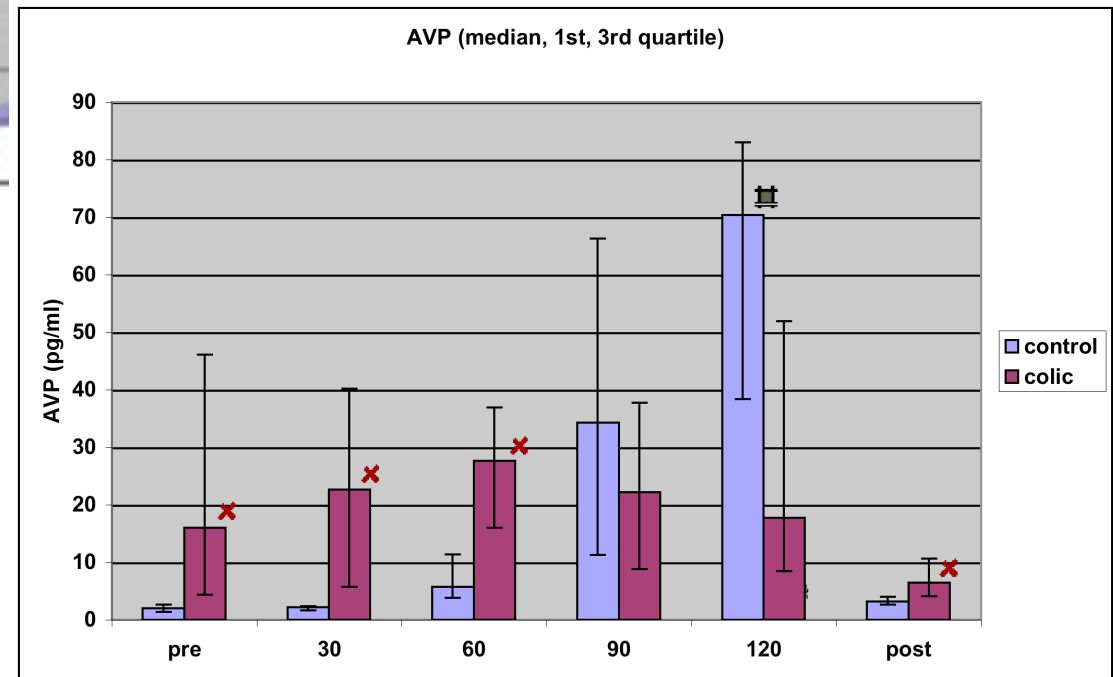


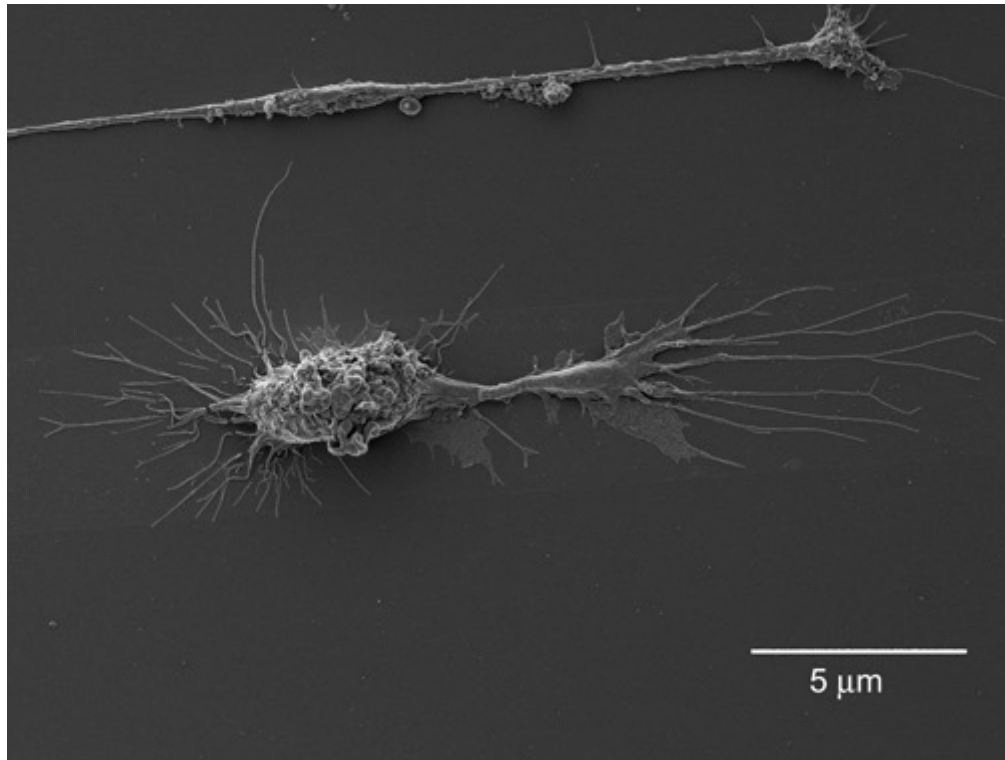
Line art is best
displayed as a “png”

jpg (not as crisp)



png



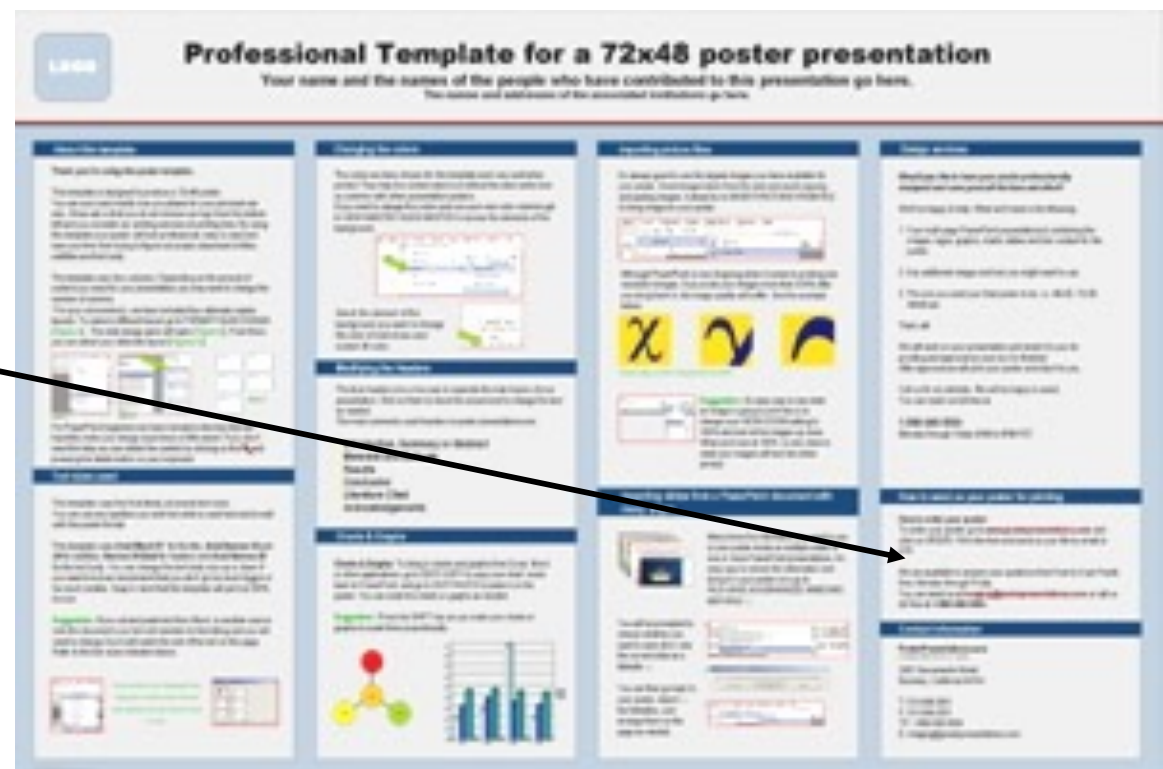


This is a biological something that is...

Your cool images
mean nothing
without a
scale bar or
description

Don't forget your funding acknowledgements

Eng, ECE, BME, etc
Your department can
provide you with the
required wording



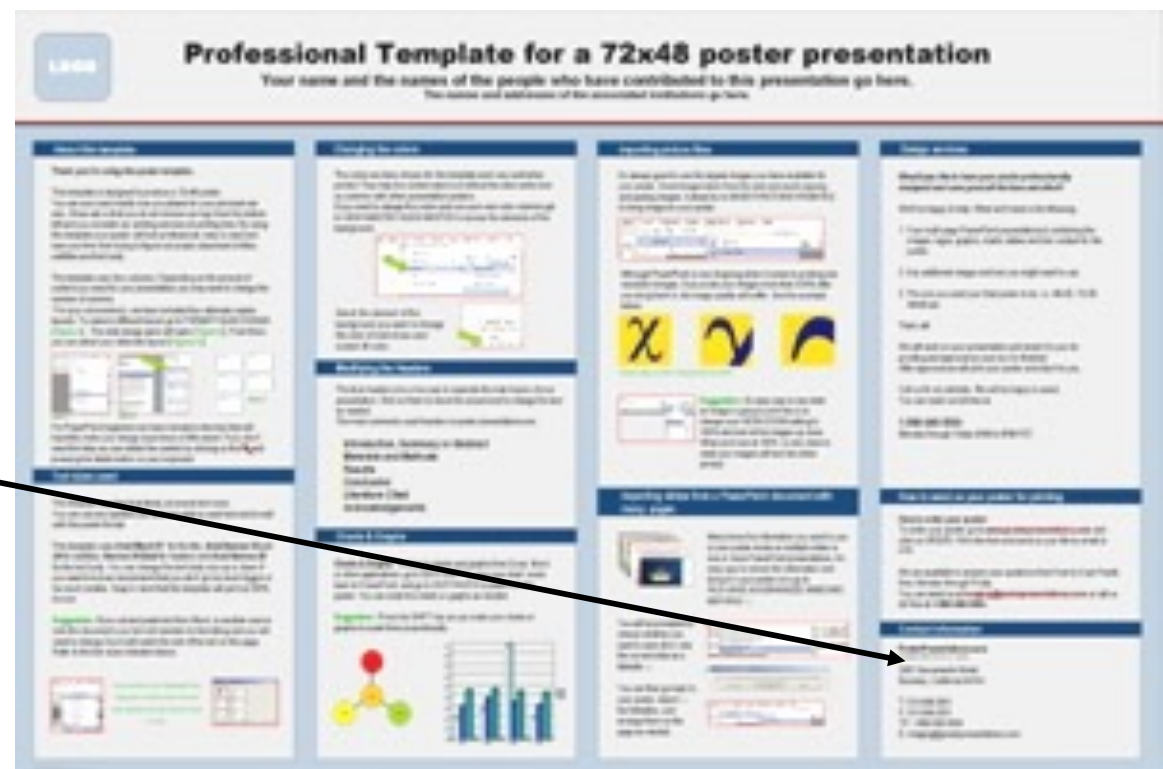
Your contact info!!!

Without it you' ll become

“ya know, those guys with the awesome poster”

Include all
contact info:

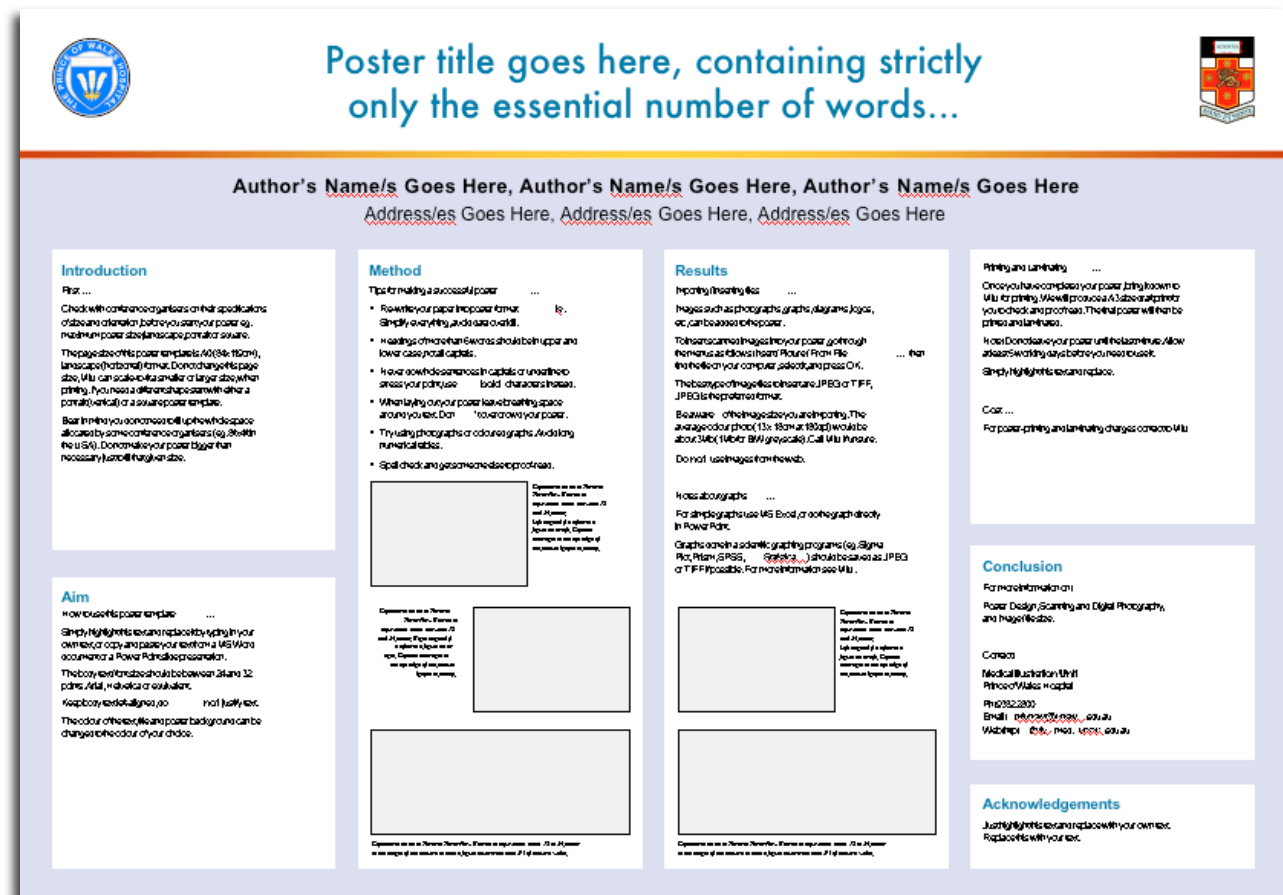
- Mail address
- Phone
- E-mail




Using color to engage your readers

2-3 colors, no more!


Dark type on
light color background



Whoa! Where's my sunglasses?



POSTER TITLE GOES HERE, CONTAINING STRICTLY ONLY THE ESSENTIAL NUMBER OF WORDS...

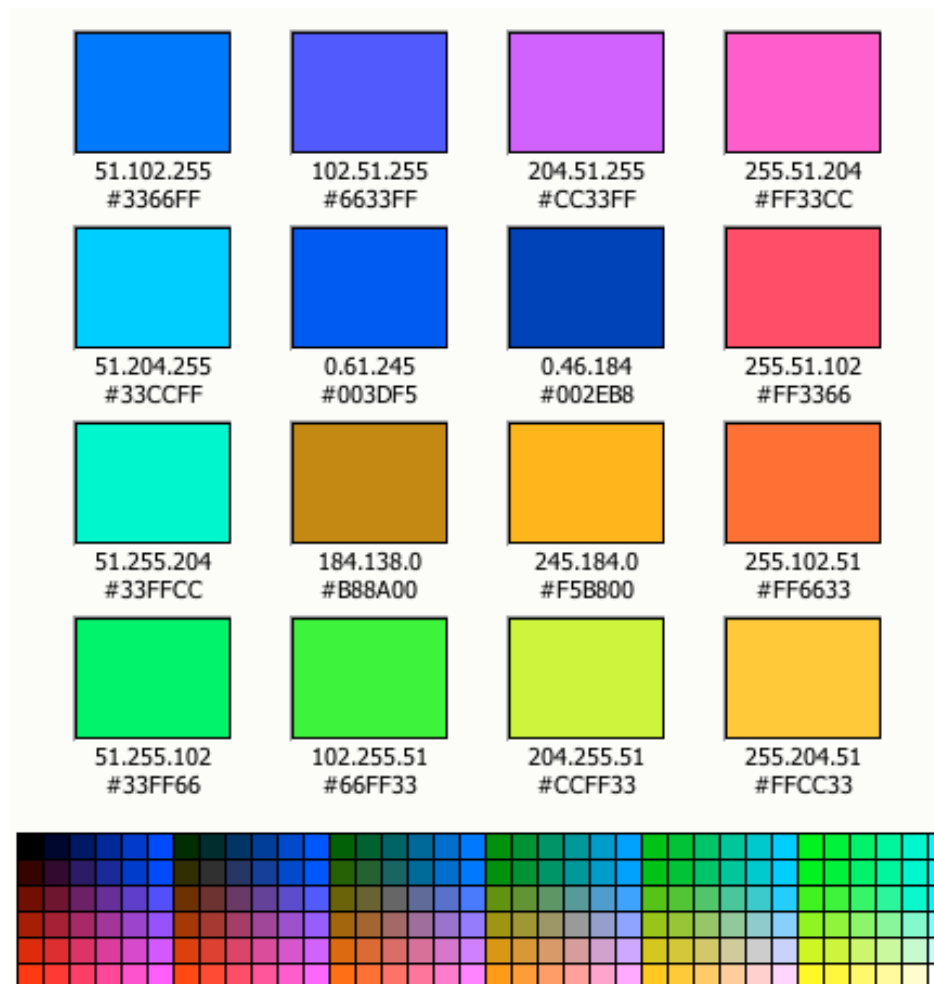


Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here, Author's Name/s Goes Here
 Address/s Goes Here, Address/s Goes Here, Address/s Goes Here

Introduction	Method	Results	Printing and Limiting
<p>First ...</p> <p>Check with conference organisers on their specifications of size and orientation before you start your poster. eg. maximum poster size for landscape portrait or square.</p> <p>The page size of this poster template is A0 (841x1189mm) landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change this page size. If you can scale out a smaller or larger size when printing, you need a different shape size with either a portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.</p> <p>Be aware that you cannot print off the whole page as it is located by some conference organisers (eg. Birkbeck in the UK). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary just to fill a page.</p> <p>Check with conference organisers on their specifications of size and orientation before you start your poster. eg. maximum poster size for landscape portrait or square.</p> <p>The page size of this poster template is A0.</p>	<p>Tip for making a successful poster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewrite your paper in poster format. Simply everything and do not use a list. • Use headings and sub-headings to break up and lower case initial capitals. • Use a font size of 12pt or larger for all text. Do not use a font size of 10pt or smaller. • When laying out your poster leave a wide margin around the text. Do not use a font size of 10pt or smaller. • Try using photographs or colour graphs. Avoid using numerical tables. • Spell check and proof read your poster. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Figure 1: A typical poster layout. The figure is placed in the top right corner of the poster. The text is placed in the top left corner of the poster. The figure is placed in the top right corner of the poster. The text is placed in the top left corner of the poster.</p> </div>	<p>Importing/Inserting files</p> <p>Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be added to the poster.</p> <p>To insert an image into your poster, go through the menu and click on Insert > Picture > From File. Then follow on your computer screen and press OK. The image of the page will be inserted as JPEG or TIFF. JPEG is the preferred format.</p> <p>Be aware that other images that you are importing. The average colour photo (150 x 150mm at 300dpi) would be about 3Mb (1Mb for B/W grayscale). Call MU for more. Do not use images from the web.</p> <p>How about graphs</p> <p>For displaying graphs use MS Excel or other graph directly in Power Point.</p> <p>Graphs and other scientific graphics programs (eg. Sigma Plot, R, etc.) should be saved as JPEG or TIFF if possible. For more information see MU.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Figure 2: A typical poster layout. The figure is placed in the top right corner of the poster. The text is placed in the top left corner of the poster. The figure is placed in the top right corner of the poster. The text is placed in the top left corner of the poster.</p> </div>	<p>Printing and Limiting</p> <p>Once you have completed your poster, bring it to MU for printing. We will provide a table of contents for you to check and proofread. The final poster will then be printed and delivered.</p> <p>How do I order my poster? You will be asked to fill in a form. Please fill it in and return it to MU. Simply highlight the relevant space.</p> <p>Cost ...</p> <p>For poster printing and limiting charges contact MU.</p>
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This attracts attention but tires out the eye

Be careful with the primary colors

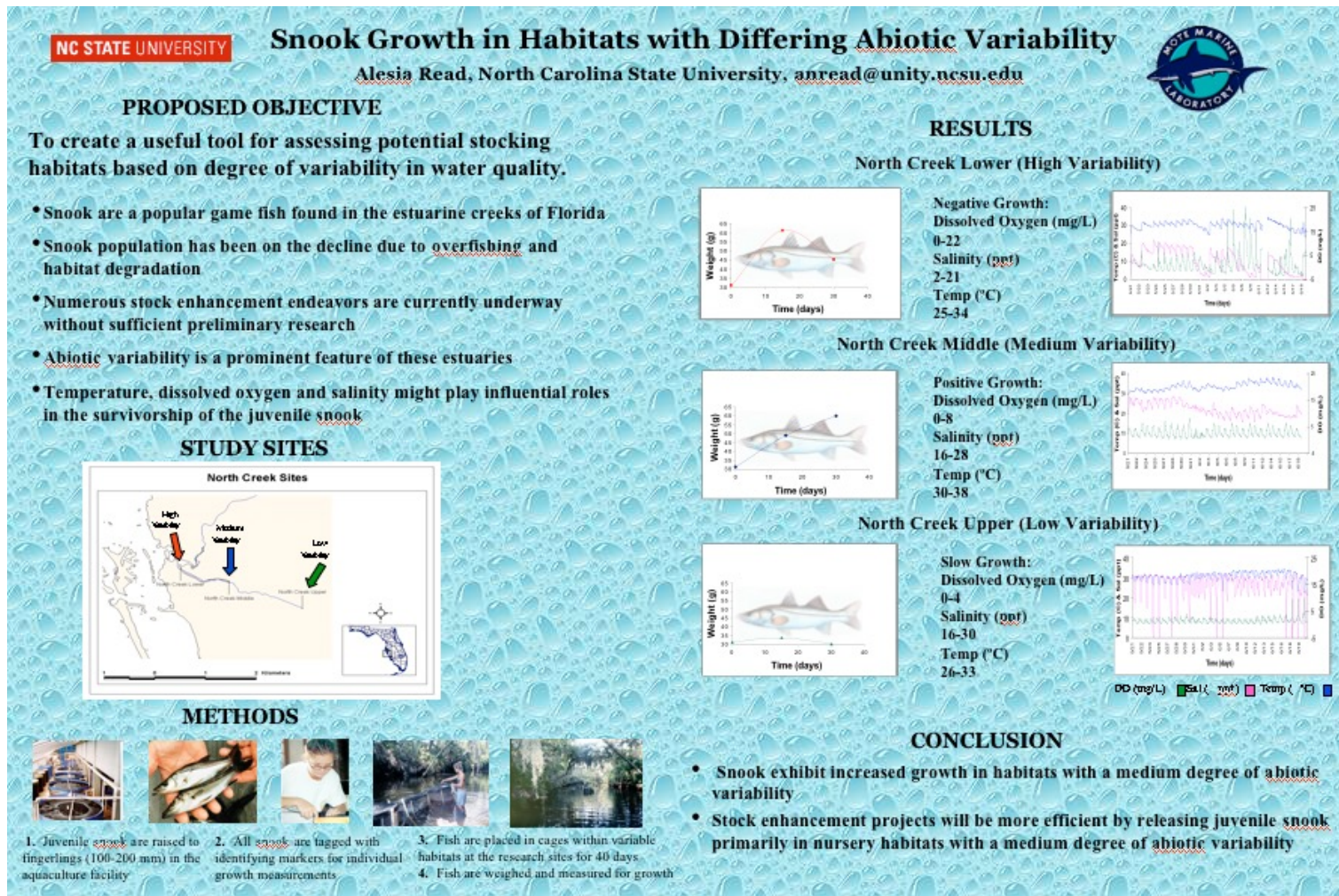


Blue on Red appears blurry to the human eye.

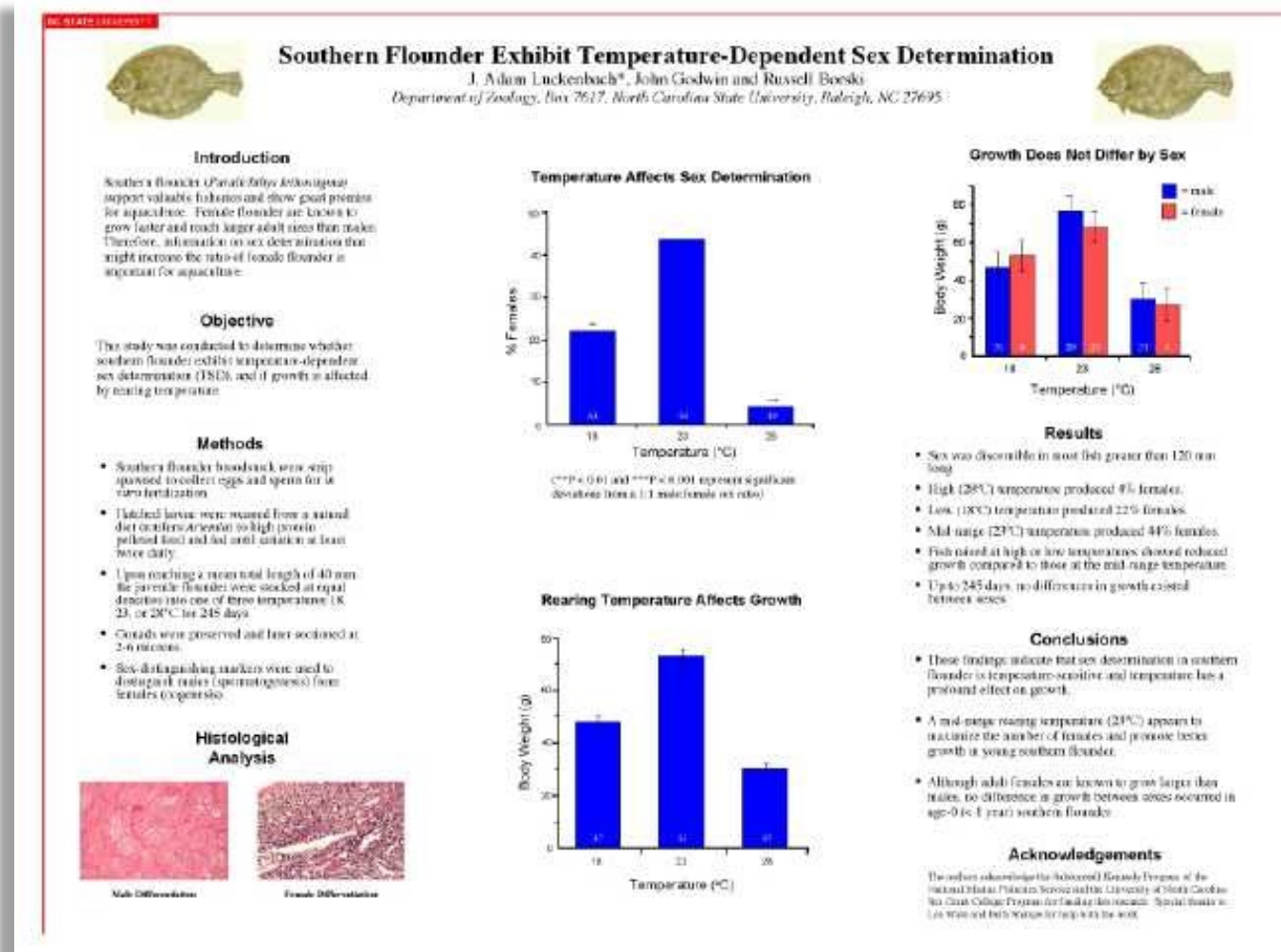
Yellow on white is hard to read

Red on Blue appears blurry to the human eye.

Be aware of busy backgrounds



This is an award winning poster, too the point, simple images, easy to read in a couple minutes.



A little background color added



Southern Flounder Exhibit Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination



J. Adam Luckenbach*, John Godwin and Russell Borski
Department of Zoology, Box 7617, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695

Introduction

Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*) support valuable fisheries and show great promise for aquaculture. Female flounder are known to grow faster and reach larger adult sizes than males. Therefore, information on sex determination that might increase the ratio of female flounder is important for aquaculture.

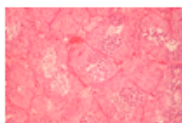
Objective

This study was conducted to determine whether southern flounder exhibit temperature-dependent sex determination (TSD), and if growth is affected by rearing temperature.

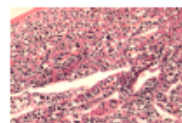
Methods

- Southern flounder broodstock were strip spawned to collect eggs and sperm for *in vitro* fertilization.
- Hatched larvae were weaned from a natural diet (*rotifers*, *Artemia*) to high protein pelleted feed and fed until satiation at least twice daily.
- Upon reaching a mean total length of 40 mm, the juvenile flounder were stocked at equal densities into one of three temperatures 18, 23, or 28°C for 245 days.
- Gonads were preserved and later sectioned at 2-6 microns.
- Sex-distinguishing markers were used to distinguish males (spermatogenesis) from females (oogenesis).

Histological Analysis

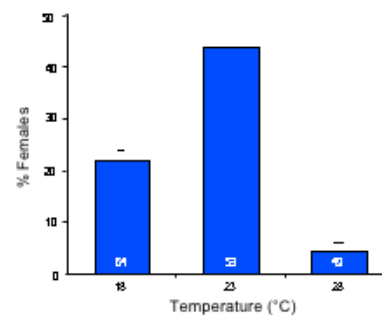


Male Differentiation



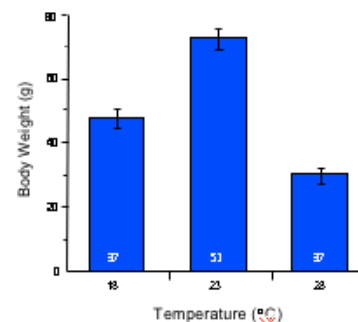
Female Differentiation

Temperature Affects Sex Determination

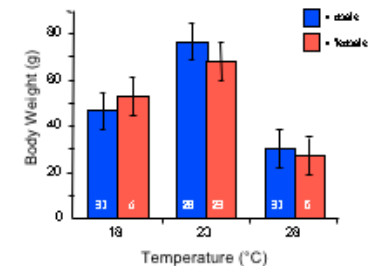


(** P < 0.01 and *** P < 0.001 represent significant deviations from a 1:1 male:female sex ratio)

Rearing Temperature Affects Growth



Growth Does Not Differ by Sex



Results

- Sex was discernible in most fish greater than 120 mm long.
- High (28°C) temperature produced 4% females.
- Low (18°C) temperature produced 22% females.
- Mid-range (23°C) temperature produced 44% females.
- Fish raised at high or low temperatures showed reduced growth compared to those at the mid-range temperature.
- Up to 245 days, no differences in growth existed between sexes.

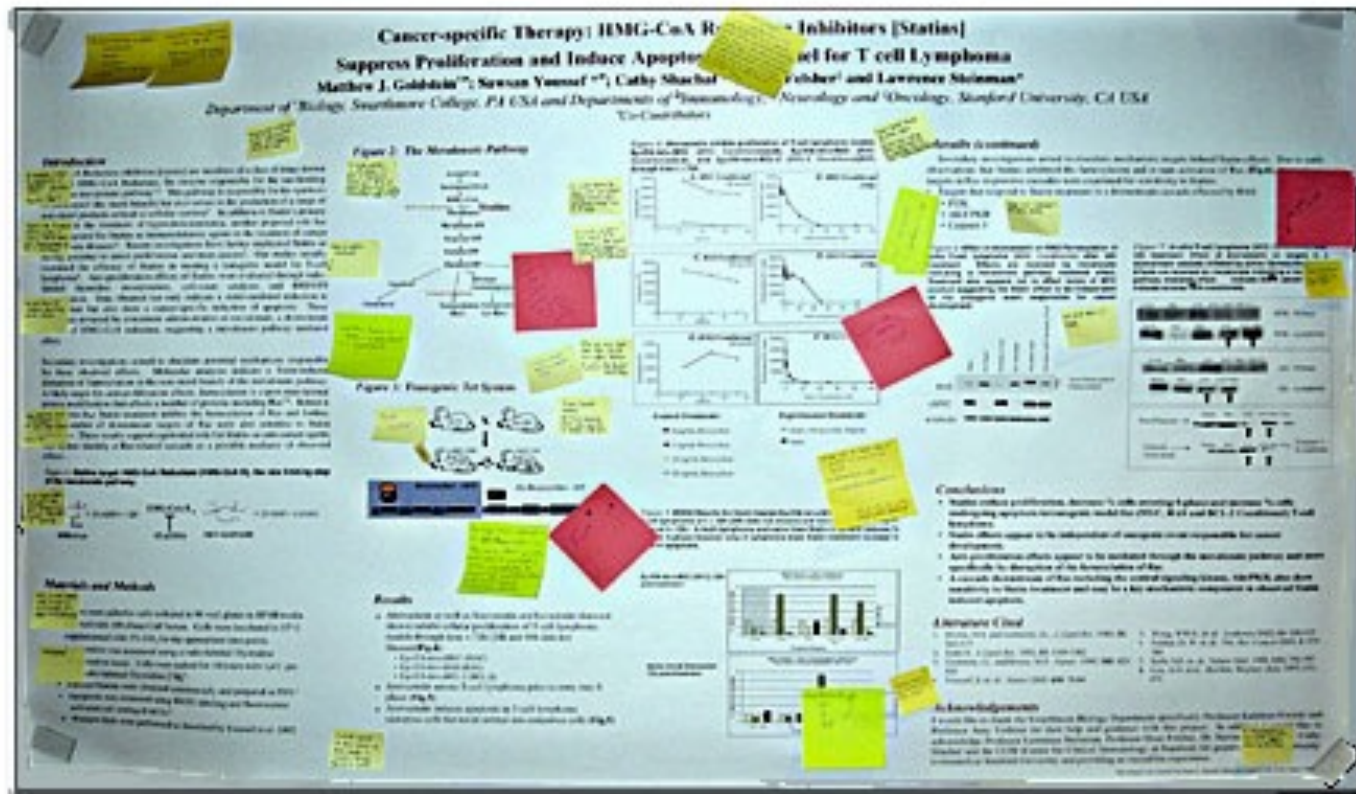
Conclusions

- These findings indicate that sex determination in southern flounder is temperature-sensitive and temperature has a profound effect on growth.
- A mid-range rearing temperature (23°C) appears to maximize the number of females and promote better growth in young southern flounder.
- Although adult females are known to grow larger than males, no difference in growth between sexes occurred in age-0 (< 1 year) southern flounder.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) Grant #1546081 and the North Carolina Sea Grant Program (NCSG) Grant #NA16OAR1600001. We thank the following individuals for their assistance: Dr. John Godwin, Dr. Russell Borski, and the staff of the North Carolina Sea Grant Program.

Edit, Edit, Edit and Evaluate!



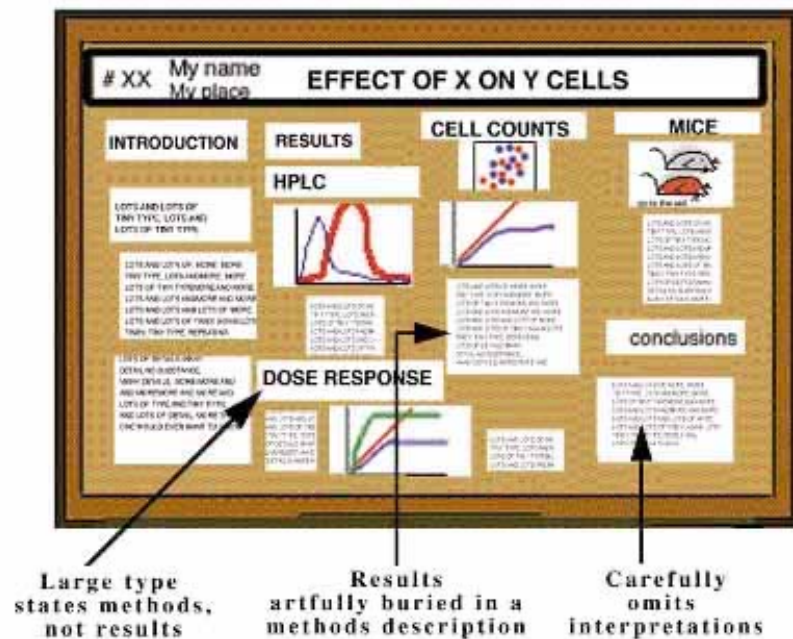
Print out a letter size draft

Can you read the type?

Are these the colors you really want?

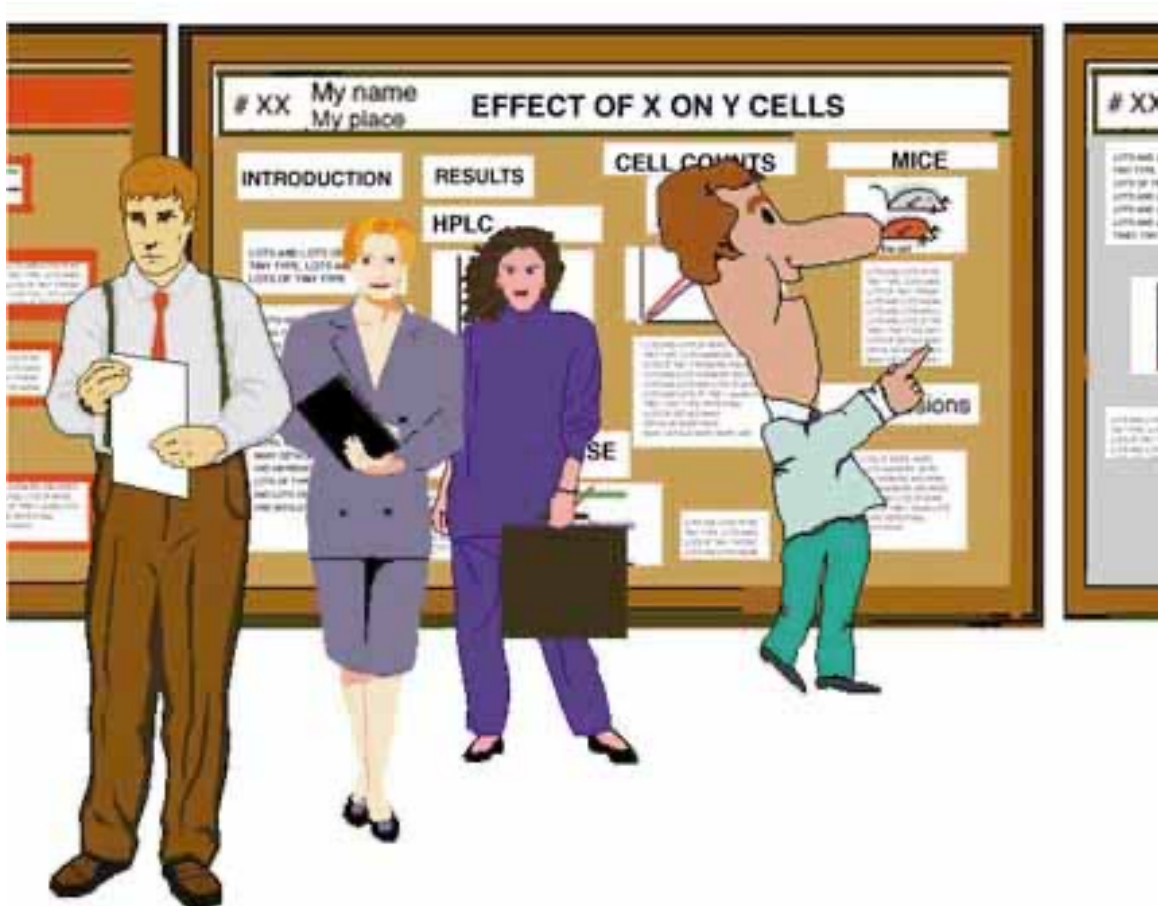
Does it look too busy?

Do my main points pop?



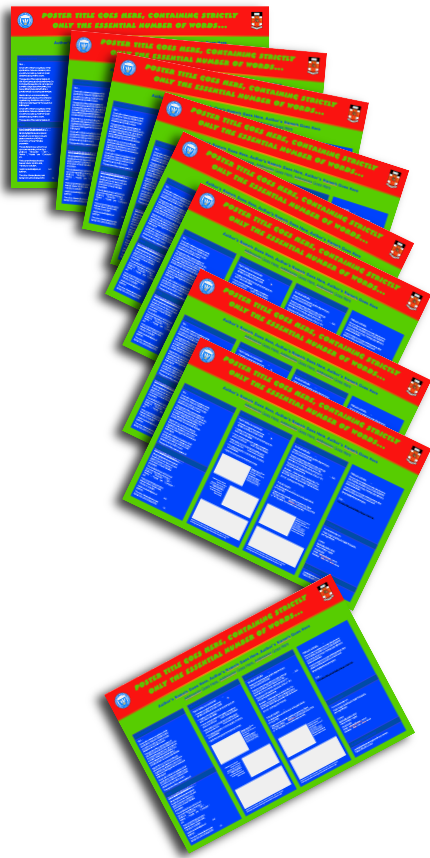
You're not done yet...

Prepare a 3-5 minute verbal explanation



Is he ever
going to
SHUT UP???

Prepare mini size poster handouts



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



Let's judge some designs
and see what you've learned

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

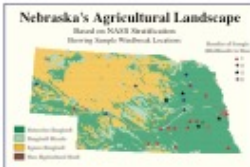
George Hess¹, John Poulsen², Raymond O'Connor³, Jeff Bay³

1. Windbreaks as Habitat

Agricultural lands — fields, pastures, and orchards — 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 farmsteads from the prevailing winds. Windbreaks provide some of the most wooded habitat for birds and other wildlife that people care about in the region. Windbreaks make up about 15% of the wooded cover in Nebraska, much of the other wooded cover occurs along riparian corridors.

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 greater prairie chickens, upland songbirds, and prairie butterflies.

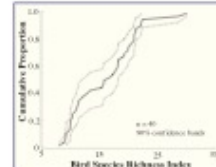
- ★ Forty windbreaks were sampled using two-stage sampling with a frame stratified by intensity of cultivation.
- ★ Most sample windbreaks fell in or near extensive cropland.
- ★ Habitat characteristics of each windbreak were measured in 1994.
- ★ Thirty-five farmers allowed small herbivores to return in 1995.



2. Regional Evaluation of Windbreaks

The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program's Agricultural Lands Group — charged with assessing the ecological condition of U.S. agricultural lands — undertook a pilot study to evaluate the habitat value of windbreaks on a regional basis. We decided 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 screening question on a USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service agricultural census. In July 1994, field crews measured attributes of 40 windbreaks (one third of the farmers returned to participate). The data were used to estimate the value of windbreaks as breeding bird habitat in Nebraska.



3. Bird Species Richness Index

We used the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bird Species Richness Index (BSRI), which estimates the number of breeding bird species a single windbreak can support based on four windbreak attributes.

- ◆ Area has the greatest impact on bird diversity: larger windbreaks support more species. Area was measured by calibrated pacing.
- ◆ Height: Taller windbreaks provide more niches. Height was measured by photographic analysis.
- ◆ Vertical Structure: A more structurally complex windbreak provides more habitat niches, measured by point sampling.
- ◆ Shape: provides another habitat niche. Shape was estimated.

- ★ 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 18 breeding bird species (graph left).
- ★ We also estimated that between 67% and 98% of windbreaks are smaller than 1.2 hectares (data not shown), suggesting that few Nebraska windbreaks provide habitat for forest interior or area-sensitive birds.

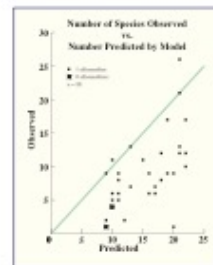


4. Validating BSRI Model

In 1995, a team of three ornithologists revisited 40 of the 40 windbreaks (5 farmers refused further visits between late May and early July).

Each windbreak was visited four times. Data were collected between mid-July and late August and four hours after sunrise. All observed birds were identified to species and recorded using spot mapping techniques. Tape recorded vocalizations of the common nuthatch were played on the first pass through the windbreak for each visit.

Because the windbreaks were mature, we assumed all species were detected.



5. Results of Validation

The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks (graph left). However, the relative qualitative ranking of windbreaks is generally preserved. A total of 51 species were observed.

No strong, significant relationship was found between duration of observed time 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 prairie 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 7-20 more species of bird than Nebraska (Brewing Bird Survey's species richness map of North America).
- 2) Dependence on 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) Dependence on 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 (160 acres, 63 ha) containing the sample windbreak. Cover categories were tree, woodland, crop, grass, herbaceous, barren (non-vegetated), and water. Fences and cattle grazing were also recorded (present / absent).

Landscape metrics computed included relative cover distribution, total edge length, edge / area ratios, 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 oversampling regularly or adding some that account for differences in regional species pools.
- 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. The model may be more useful for predicting the presence or absence of species guilds than for predicting the total number of species present.

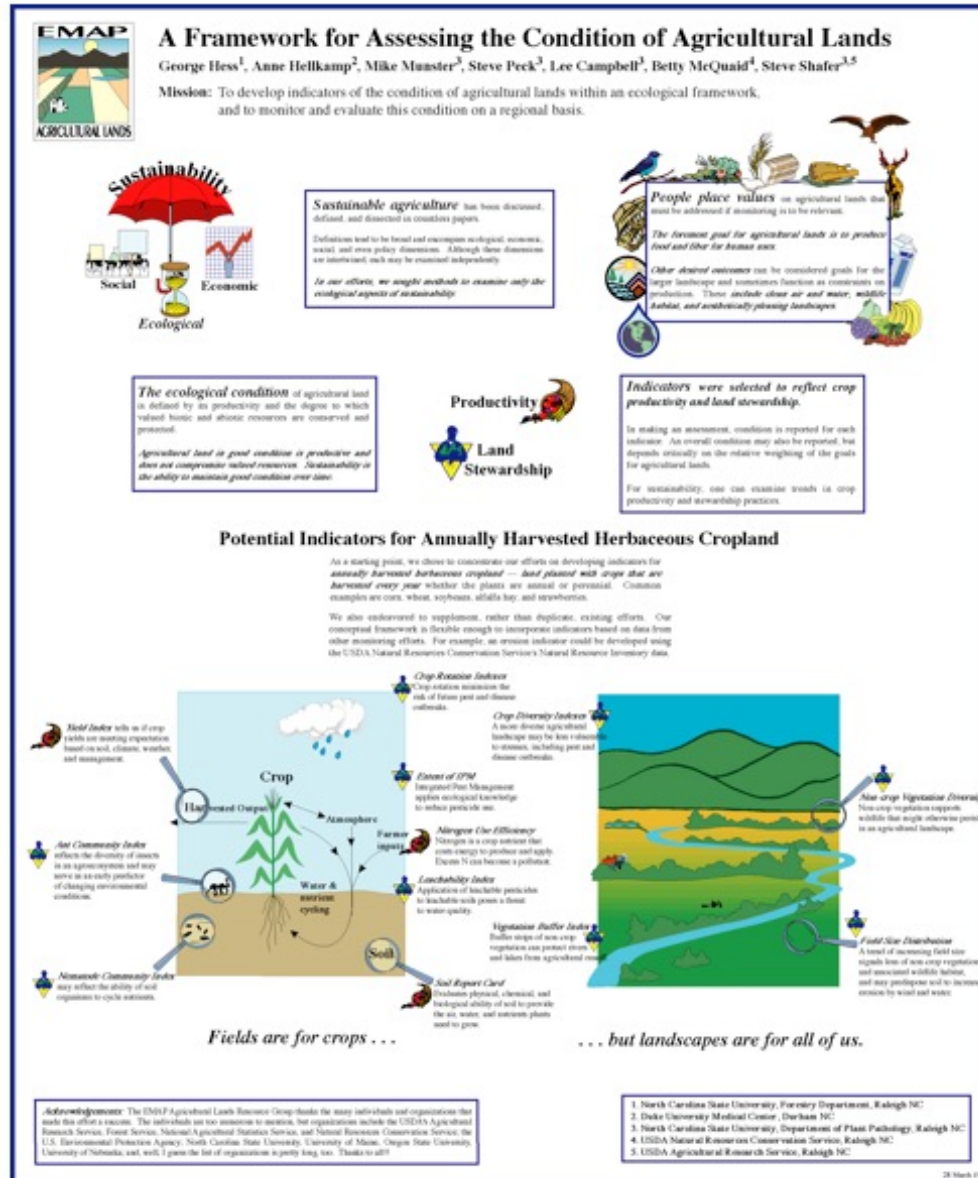
Acknowledgments: This work could not have been done without the many dedicated people at the National Agricultural Statistics Service who helped plan and execute the 1994 data collection effort; the kind farmers who allowed us to survey their windbreaks; the five ornithologists who spent six weeks traveling 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.

1. North Carolina State University, Forestry Department, Raleigh, NC
2. University of Maine, Department of Wildlife Ecology, Orono, ME
3. North Carolina State University, Statistics Department, Raleigh, NC

A bit text heavy
but not too bad.



Nice poster



Where do I begin?



PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG INNER CITY LATINO CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Nazrat M. Mirza MD, ScD, Jill Merchant MS, Leila Becker, PhD

Children's National Medical Center and George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, DC



I'm feeling
sleepy

Background

Obesity is a major clinical and public health problem facing children and adolescents in the U.S. Of particular significance is the increasing prevalence of obesity and its complications among the Latino population. Among this ethnic group there is a strong sense of family, and children are a priority. Because of the pressures placed on children, there may be a misplaced perception that children should not be denied food or other pleasures such as TV. Obesity in children and adolescents is concerning, not only because of the associated health and psychosocial complications, but also because obese children tend to become obese adults. Since obesity is associated with many chronic diseases, it will have an enormous impact on the health care system.

Purpose of Study: To estimate the extent of obesity among inner-city Latino children and adolescents with the overall goal of assessing the need for an obesity intervention program.

Study Design

One hundred and twenty-five charts of children and adolescents aged 4 to 18 years were randomly selected from well-child visits to Children's Hospital's Latino bilingual Clinic for the calendar year 2010. This clinic sees an average of 300-750 patients a month; approximately 90-100% are Latino, predominantly from El Salvador. Information extracted from the charts included weight, height, blood pressure, Tanner classification, history, and physical findings consistent with obesity complications. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated from measured weight and height. This analysis was done using SAS version 9.1.

Results

The distribution of the study sample is shown in Table 1. About 93% were females. The mean age was 11.4 years with a SD of 3.3 and a range of 4.8 to 16.7 years. The mean BMI was 20.8 with a SD of 3.8 and a range of 13.3-34.6. Overall, 40% of the children and youth were overweight (BMI ≥ 95th percentile) or at risk for overweight (BMI ≥ 85th - 94th percentile), with an almost equal distribution between the two categories (Table 2). Males were more overweight and at risk for overweight than females, but the gender difference was not statistically significant. The prevalence of overweight was highest for youth ages 10 to 14 years.

Table 1 - Population statistics

Variable	Frequency (%)
Gender	
Male	6.4
Female	93.6
Age Categories (years)	
4-6	6.0
6-8	22.4
8-10	27.6
10-12	24.4
12-14	23.6
14-16	22.8
16-18	1.2

Results continued

Table 3 shows the distribution of overweight and at risk for overweight by age category. These data show that prevalence of overweight and at risk for overweight is high in children as young as 6 to 8 years. Although the prevalence of overweight and at risk for overweight was lower in the age groups 6-8 years, the differences were not statistically significant (Fisher Exact test $p=0.81$ and $p=0.66$ respectively).

Asthma frequency was higher among the overweight than the non-overweight children and youth by month (Fisher Exact Test). There was no difference in the frequency of occurrence of other symptoms such as obstructive sleep apnea, learning difficulties, behavior problems, anxiety, and ADHD between the overweight and non-overweight group. Only 7% of all the overweight children had their cholesterol levels checked. The cholesterol levels ranged from 112-110 mg/dL. Two percent of the children had their serum triglyceride assayed, and the range was 173-177 mg/dL. There was no significant association between overweight and systolic or diastolic blood pressure in this small sample. Only 20% of the overweight children and youth were diagnosed and notification made in their charts regarding their overweight status by their health care providers. There were no referrals for overweight interventions noted in their charts.

Table 2 - BMI distribution

BMI Categories	Frequency (%)
At Risk for overweight (BMI ≥ 85-94 th)	
1. Both Sexes (n=127)	20.8
2. Males (n=70)	21.4
3. Females (n=57)	19.4
Overweight (BMI ≥ 95 th Percentile)	
1. Both Sexes (n=125)	22.4
2. Males (n=58)	24.1
3. Females (n=67)	20.9

Table 3 - At Risk for Overweight and Overweight by Age Categories

Age Categories (%)	At Risk for Overweight (%) (BMI 85-94 th %)	Overweight (%) (BMI ≥ 95 th %)
4-6 years (6.0)	10.0	10.0
6-8 years (22.4)	20.6	15.4
8-10 years (27.6)	9.1	18.2
10-12 years (24.4)	16.7	27.8
12-14 years (23.6)	15.9	19.9
14-16 years (22.8)	25.0	34.3
16-18 years (1.2)	25.0	0.0

Conclusions & Recommendations

The prevalence rate for overweight and at risk for overweight among children and youth in this inner city Latino community is more than twice the national average. Primary health care providers need to acknowledge and correct the presence of obesity and overweight in children and adolescents early and provide appropriate management of the problem. Targeted intervention and prevention strategies for overweight and obesity in children and adolescents are urgently needed for this population.



Steven R. Garfin, M.D., leader M. Lieberman, W.D., Mark A. Halsey, W.D., Joseph W. Lane, W.D., Frank W. Phillips, W.D., Halil B. Mathews, M.D., Hassan A. Yasin, W.D., Barton H. Sachs, W.D., for the Kyphoplasty Study Group

- 700,000 VCF's per year
- 275,000 diagnosed, +60% due to pain
- Spinal deformity associated with:
 - Significant morbidity
 - 20% increased mortality (Kado, Ann Int Med 1989)
- Current treatments ineffective
 - Open surgeries fail
 - Medical management palliative
- Vertebroplasty
 - Bistantal transpedicular cement fill
 - Reduces pain
 - Requires high pressure and runny cement
 - High risk of cement leaks
 - Up to 73% where documented (Hurl et al., Radiology 1997)
 - Major complications (Chen, J Int Neurorad 1997)
 - 1.3% in osteoporosis
 - 10% in metastatic cancers

Kyphoplasty is a minimally invasive orthopedic procedure for reducing and fixing painful vertebral body compression fractures, secondary to osteoporosis. Using a posterior approach, one or two inflatable Bone Tamps (Fig. 1) are inserted into the fractured vertebral body, generally using a bilateral transpedicular approach (Fig. 2). The surgeon carefully inflates the balloon tamps (Fig. 3) using radiopaque contrast medium with image, volume and pressure control. The increased balloon tamp volume compacts the inner cancellous bone as it pushes the fractured outer cortical bone back toward its normal position. The inflation tamp is also controlled by placement, volume and balloon design. After reduction, the balloon tamp is removed, and the resulting void is filled with thick PMMA under live manual control and low pressure. The steps of Kyphoplasty are illustrated in Fig. 4.



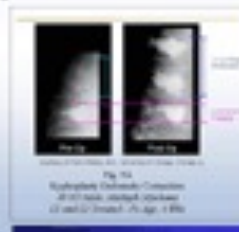
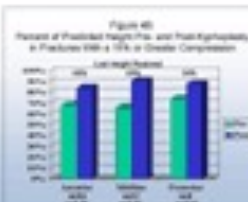
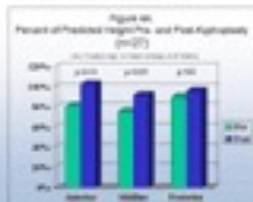
1999



Page 10

A retrospective multi-center review to assess early outcomes with Kyphoplasty. Pain was the primary outcome. The primary analysis of interim patients and follow-up was performed on MR. General or deep local anesthesia was chosen based on anatomy, number of levels and patient status. The first 135 patients at our centers were asked to characterize their back pain as improved, the same or worse 24 hours post-op and at last follow-up. Fractured and nearest normal vertebral body heights were measured anterior, midline and posterior in the first 27 vertebral body fractures treated by one surgeon (MAR). The height of the nearest normal vertebral body was used to calculate the % of predicted height for all the vertebral bodies (Fig. 4A) and for the sub-set where which had lost 15% or more of height before treatment (Fig. 4B).

The pre-treatment height was subtracted from the predicted height, then divided by the post-treatment height subtracted from the predicted height, to find the percentage of full height restored. One set of X-rays by one surgeon (FMP) are used to show an example height restoration (Fig. 5a) and deformity correction (Fig. 5b). Device-related major complications from all procedures are reported. PMMA leaks in the first 70 procedures performed by one surgeon (DL) were assessed with X-ray and MRI.



- Average (range) (grade) Table 1
 - Average (range) age: 45 months
 - Range: 33 days to 7 years
- MRI response
 - Average (range) (grade) Table 2
 - Average (range) resolution: 7.7
 - Average (range) improvement: 19.6 mm (range: 0-35%)
 - Average (range) diffusion tensor: 6 mm (range: 3-10%)
 - More than 50% response post-MRI
- Most cases resolved
 - MRI post-operative improvement with months
 - MRI T1W resolution of low-grade (age: 40, 48, 58, 66)
 - No increased incidence of subsequent fracture
 - 10% show subsequent complications
 - 4 neurological
 - 1 dermatitis
 - 1 bleeding
 - 1 death

Exophthalm is an important treatment option that provides immediate mobility and return to activities of daily living to patients with acutely painful vertebral body compression fractures secondary to osteoporosis. Exophthalm facilitates fracture reduction and deformity correction. While reduction is more likely in acute fractures (four months or less), it has been seen in fractures over one year old. Exophthalm also provides rapid pain relief in the acutely ill patients, and this result is independent of fracture reduction. The safety profile of Exophthalm compares favorably to the individual safety profiles 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. maximum poster size landscape portrait or square.

The page size of this poster template is A0 (841x1189mm), landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change this page size. You can scale it to a smaller or larger size when printing. You need a different template with either a portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.

Start thinking you cannot make it all up the whole space allocated by some conference organisers (eg. 80cm x 160cm in the USA). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary. Use all the available space.

Aim

How to use this poster template ...

Simply highlight the text and replace it 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, lines and poster background can be changed to the colour of your choice.

Method

Tips for making a successful poster ...

- Rewrite your paper in poster format. eg. Simply everything and do not overfill.
- Headings of more than 6 words should be both upper and lower case postscript capitals.
- Use a good word processing program to format text. Do not use bold characters in text.
- When laying out your poster leave breathing space around your text. Do not overcrowd your poster.
- Try using photographs or colour graphs. Avoid using numerical tables.
- Spell check and get someone else to proofread.

Experiments are run in the Princess of Wales Hospital. Experiments are run in the Princess of Wales Hospital. Experiments are run in the Princess of Wales Hospital. Experiments are run in the Princess of Wales Hospital. Experiments are run in the Princess of Wales Hospital.

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Results

Importing/inserting files ...

Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc. can be added to the poster.

To insert scanned images into your poster, go through the menus as follows (Insert > Picture > From File). The file is on your computer. Select and press OK.

The best image format is JPEG or TIFF. JPEG is the preferred format.

Be aware of the image size you are importing. The average colour photo (15x18cm at 300dpi) would be about 3MB (1440x1080 pixels). Call the ITU for more information.

Do not use images from the web.

Inserting photographs ...

For simple graphs use MS Excel or other graphing software in Power Point.

Graphs created in scientific graphing programs (eg. Sigma Plot, Prism, SPSS, etc.) should be saved as JPEG or TIFF if possible. For more information see ITU.

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Printing and Laminating

Once you have completed your poster, bring it down to the ITU for printing. We will produce a 1:1 size print for you to check and proofread. The final poster will then be printed and laminated.

Head Don't leave your poster until the last minute. Allow at least 5 working days before you need to check. Simply highlight the text and replace.

Cost ...

For poster printing and laminating charges contact the ITU.



Perfect!

Conclusion

For more information on:

Poster Design, Scanning and Digital Photography, and Image/Video.

Contact:

Medical Illustration Unit

Princess of Wales Hospital

Phone 01223 2800

Email: info@princessofwales.nhs.uk

Website: <http://www.princessofwales.nhs.uk>

Acknowledgements

Just highlight the text and replace with your own text. Replace with your own text.

A Large-Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan

A Large Scale Public Library Renovation in Taiwan

Library Association of R.O.C.
National Teaching Library of Taiwan

ABSTRACT

There are 325 public libraries, including university, secondary, and village public libraries, in Taiwan. As most of them were built in 1970s, they are not fit in the digital environment in most cases' needs.

In order to upgrade the quality of public library services in Taiwan to meet users' needs and to fulfil lifelong learning, in 2003, 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 301 public libraries.

National Teaching Library was designated as coordinate library to execute the project from February 2003 to June 2004. 301 public libraries were divided into eight groups according to the geographical area, and a steering committee was formed, consisting 76 committee members from the fields of library and information science, architecture, space design, literature, and history. 96 committee members were assigned to one of eight groups of 201 public libraries to help and to give suggestions of renovation, improvement, replacement, service programs of each library.

The project was executed and completed efficiently and effectively in June 2004. This poster presentation will display the results of the renovation, improvement, replacement, library management, and services of 201 public libraries in Taiwan. The contents of the posters will be explained by words, pictures, and statistical tables.

Keyword: Public Libraries
<http://www.ntl.gov.tw>



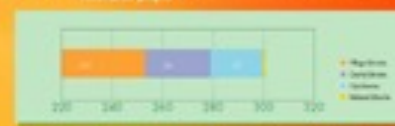
Background

As the digital age is coming, university, public libraries, should be suitable facilities to support in lifelong learning. However, the central government of Taiwan is not satisfied with the current status of public libraries. In order to upgrade the quality of public library services in Taiwan to meet users' needs and to fulfil lifelong learning, in 2003, 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 301 public libraries.

Figure 1: Number of Public Libraries in Taiwan

Category	University Libraries	City Libraries	County Libraries	Village Libraries	Total
No.	9	5	9	300	325

Figure 2: Number of Libraries at each administrative level involved in the renovation project



Picture showing the interior designs and interior fittings of libraries before



Objectives / Background / Status of Implementation / Funding and Use / Implementation period February 2003 to June 2004 / Performance / Status of Implementation

Objectives

The objectives are to provide the digital assets, information and knowledge resources, social and cultural service resources and to build healthy, safe, comfortable, and convenient learning environment for the citizens. The objectives are to provide the digital assets, information and knowledge resources, social and cultural service resources and to build healthy, safe, comfortable, and convenient learning environment for the citizens.

Background

- The central government of Taiwan is not satisfied with the current status of public libraries.
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Funding and Use

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How to achieve the project



Future outlook

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The central government of Taiwan is not satisfied with the current status of public libraries.



Oh my gawd!

WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT: NUMBER OF PATCHES OR CONNECTIVITY?

Darin Kalisek, PES Student

Gettel, Debora J. et al.

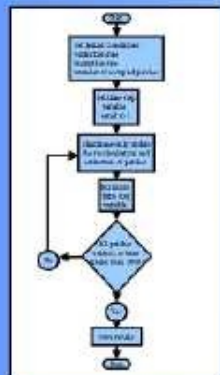
INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Whereas the maintenance of the wildland service will result from a new maintenance by either of different maintenance strategies or that the maintenance has been able to respond to the increase. In practice, a response pattern with multiple strategies for structure and reduction; it is unclear to know what components change in the effect, is a better response that is all new pattern to the subpopulation, or a better response that is a better response in every pattern.

from 1955 to 1959 (1959 = 100). An index 1950 to 1959 is available for the same. For example, if the membership of the basic subgroups is 100, it may lead to a constant starting value (increasing consumption of resources will increase and/or limits on production of products, the model may become unstable, when a resource is utilized by an infinite number of subgroups).

I developed simple subpopulation models to investigate the issue. I use the same underlying system of policies, while each public is modeled to be either strict or corrupt, and once every pair of parties is that consisted in the model for the purpose of analysis. The strict subpopulation is modeled to be somewhat more fully the rational version.

THE PROGRAM



ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Additional negative pathways were added to a network which kept the number of pathways to a maximum of 100. To find the best model to describe the data, the model was compared to the data using the Akaike Information Criterion.

Flowering path inhibitors may not only be downregulated, but also the seedlings are constrained to spend more resources on roots with the remaining carbon.

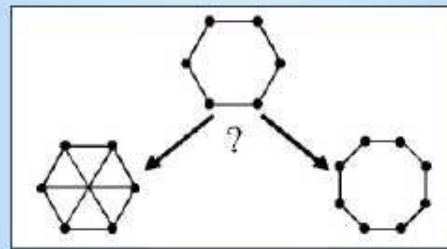
well (cashes were abundant in the other study) interpreted as evidence that the squirrels in the non-equilibria.

with complex package management,
system of spatial databases, etc. for future
work.

*The model had a low predictive fit for different populations of structures and responses.

The model was presented to results from a living structure and negative probability with a number of parties. It is a model that is specific to the value the organization and how results compare to the overall organizational.

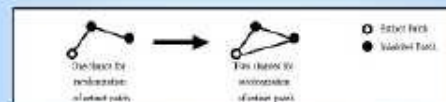
THE ISSUE



A *metapopulation* is a collection of discrete population patches, in which, at least, a patch is not typically so extant and so resilient. In the long-term stability of the metapopulation, does it move by adding new patches or by increasing the number of migration pathways between existing patches?

Adding patches maintains the overall vegetation of the landscape, and makes a total reduction less likely by increasing the desirability of patches which would have to go extinct.

Adding regulation pathways can cause the likelihood of recombination of entire pathways, by groups of related proteins, to increase for a significant

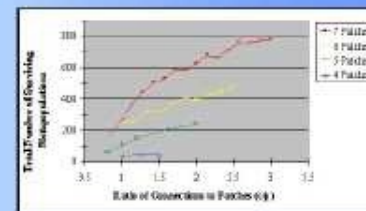


RESULTS

Tested the hypothesis that the relationship between the perceived

- number of paths (values of d , 5, 4, and 3)
- strongly connected is considered successful regression
- the info of sigmoidal performance is values of paths, only
- two-step criterion probability of 3, 4, 0, and 2
- two-step sigmoidal probability of 3, 4, 1, and 2

For more combinations of the parameters, Table 2 shows that the χ^2 value and the number of parameters of the model (30) were also the appropriate values for the model. From the analysis of the results, it can be seen that the model (30) is the best model for the data. This is because the χ^2 value and the number of parameters of the model (30) are the lowest. The results of the analysis of the data are shown in Table 2. The results of the analysis of the data are shown in Table 2. The results of the analysis of the data are shown in Table 2.



CONCLUSIONS

The number of wild animals that, when possible, should participate in reintroductions is the subject of increasing concern in studies of ungulate reintroductions. There is some concern in such reintroduction plans in studies of reintroductions against the long-term viability of the reintroduction program and the stability of a population. When the control of these reintroductions is relatively low, the reintroduction program may be less successful, however, there is some concern about the reintroduction of the reintroduction program.

It is worth noting that in one study, the time for individual problem solving was longer than the last. It may be that the use of problem-based techniques is important first for the effects of connectivity. Graduates using large amounts of pattern-based (i.e., full network connectivity) can solve a given effect or task more accurately than a novice.



Nice flow,
but a lighter
background
for reading

Fusing ¹⁸F-FDG-hybrid PET To CT Images Significantly Alters Treatment Planning In The Radical Treatment Of Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma

Y.C. Ung, M.D., C.B. Caldwell, Ph.D.,¹ K. Mah, M.Sc., C.E. Desjars, M.D., J.M. Balogh, M.D., S.N. Ganguli, M.D.,¹ R.G. Tsioma, B.Sc., and L.E. Flahick, M.D.¹
Toronto-Sunnybrook Regional Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre,¹ and University of Toronto, Toronto, CANADA

Abstract

[illegible]

Problems

Local control with resident participation. The successful self-help campaign was followed by a similar one with ex-slaves with 100,000 for the period of 1990-1991. The resident help will, say, give residents an approach in the ability to identify their own. The group, however, will be able to help. With various groups (including those with 100,000 for the period of 1990-1991) to help.

Antagonistic relationships from several sides, particularly, when individuals, governments, or national forces (including nations) are involved. The 100,000 for the period of 1990-1991 are also well suited for determining what, if any, institutional changes are needed. A national force (including a group) will be able to help.

Potential of ^{18}F FDG-hybrid PET for Radiation Therapy Planning

Threonine-dehydrogenase (TDC) is a glucose analogue that is metabolically trapped in cells. Many analogues known are associated with increased glycolysis and low-dimensional increased uptake of TDC. In long-term imaging, TDC-PEIT has proven to have greater sensitivity and specificity than PET. In addition, planning, it may help to distinguish between different processes, such as activation. For a detailed imaging analysis, TDC-PEIT may complement the standard data from PET.



Figure 1. TMS-TET provides beneficial alternative effects. Stereographic sagittal brain slices: (top) left hemisphere, (bottom) right hemisphere, are shown as they would appear on the TMS unit's computer screen.

Study Objective: To determine the impact of integrating PET/CT hybrid PET images with CT planning images on treatment planning of patients with NSCLC.

Prospective Study Design

Imaging: in treatment position and same day.

- Wheatstone 3 sensor feeding price
- $W = 10 \text{ m}^2/3.75 \text{ TWh}$, expected
- Higher 3.5 from 3.4 TWh
- 75 m²/TWh available
- Improved 2017 scenario
- 35–45 new single
transmission developments
- 2000–2020: 4.4–4.6 GW/4.6 m²

- Right's are most liberal
- Maroon 70/2000 177
- April 17 1988. Some other
 decisions and some more
 are reserved
- March 24 1988 and 1989

Parliament Submissions

- inferior for palliative radiation therapy
- able to be as treatment primary for 30 patients
- approach to inferior consent
- professional selection for poorly-defined targets in diagnostic CT

- CDTs functionalized using (1) only one and (2) both with PEG/DTT by using a)1) phosphine
- Synthesis of glass generated by (1) based PEGs and (2) PEGs based PEGs
- ACP-PA, hydrolysis: 40 °C and alkaline based hydrolysis: 20 °C to the monomers
- Grafts were synthesized in 40 °C
- DTTs generated for PEGs and used

Impact of FDG-hybrid PET on Patient Management

- * In 1/26 (4%) patients, radiation therapy was changed from radical to palliative intent.

Figure 1. One example where the *g_g* was changed from negative to positive (near bottom) at the insertion of P100-P101, due to P100-P101 being during P100 and not during P101, previously compared in Diagrams C1 to C4. Comparison C1 to C4 shows extreme position, i.e. at pilot stage during C1 to C4, and P100-P101 were later made more positive.

[illegible]

Impact of FDG-hybrid PET on Spinal Cord Dose

- * In 10/20 (40%) cases, the maximum cord dose was reduced by more than 200 µg by with CT/FAO data.

Figure 2. The continuous flow to the ground used in the 177 only and 177/177+1 phases are shown for each station. The results are the average of the physicochemical phases. A flow reduction of ~ 200 cfs was achieved in 16 of 20 cases, where 100% flow was added in the 177.

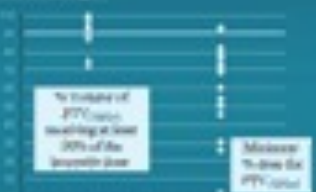


Figure 1. Coverage of $PTV_{(1000)}$ based on the PTV comparison. The number in the average of 3 photographs in 4 cases, less than 50% of the PTV measurement covered 50% of the measured area (all columns). In 8 cases, the coverage of the $PTV_{(1000)}$ could have been less than 50% of the measured area (all columns).

Discussion

[illegible]

Conclusions


The timing of WGS before PET imaging in CT planning images significantly affects treatment plans in 80% of our cases. Integration of WGS before PET can reduce planning uncertainty, the possibility of geographic misses and thereby is a fundamental step in IMRT for lung cancer.

Phylogenetic analysis

Acknowledgments
This work has been supported in part by
Waynes Medical Institute, Inc. and
the National Cancer Institute, at Grants



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




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

The name of the author 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



Use pictures or illustrations
Image caption 22pt 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

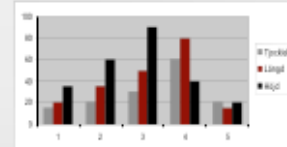
Keep your message clear and your text concise. Decide what is relevant for this poster and try to get your message across to your target group.

Layout, photos and print

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Always write a descriptive caption 22pt regular



Always write a descriptive caption 22pt 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 Mundo 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.



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Gorgeous!

LESSONS LEARNED FROM AIRWAY PRESSURE RELEASE VENTILATION (APRV)

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INTRODUCTION

Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV, aka. BiPAP) has been previously demonstrated to be a useful modality to manage 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 reviewed a single institution's experience with APRV to determine safety, complication detection, and efficacy at resolving hypoxemia and hypercarbia.

METHODS

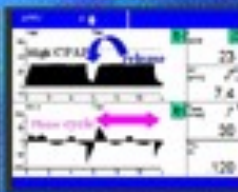
Consecutive patients transitioned from either volume or pressure targeted ventilation to APRV (Dräger-Evita 4 Pulmonary Workstation) at a University hospital surgical ICU were retrospectively reviewed. Patients initially ventilated with APRV were excluded. Initial APRV settings to correct hypoxemia ($pO_2 \leq 60$ torr on $FiO_2 \geq 0.9$) were a P_{high} at the prior plateau pressure, a T_{high} of 6.0 sec and a T_{low} of 0.8 sec. Hypercarbic ($pCO_2 \geq 55$ torr and $pH \leq 7.3$) patients were set at a T_{high} of 5.0 sec and a T_{low} of 1.0 sec. Settings were adjusted to resolve hypoxemia and hypercarbia. IRB approved abstracted data included principal diagnoses, 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 $p < 0.05$ (¹).

RESULTS

Demographics

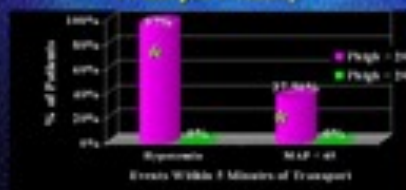


APRV

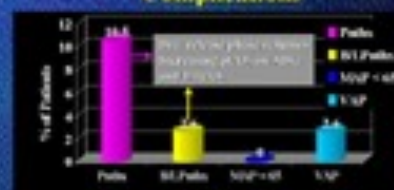


Element	Value
% Hypoxemia	88%
% Hypercarbia	12%
Time to $SpO_2 \geq 92\%$	7 ± 4 min
Time to $FiO_2 \leq 0.6$	5.2 ± 0.9 hr
Time to $pCO_2 \leq 40$ torr	42 ± 7 min
Time to max ΔpCO_2	76 ± 12 min
Mean change in V_T	-3.3 ± 0.9 L/min ²

Transport Safety



Complications



CONCLUSIONS

1. APRV is a safe rescue mode for hypoxemic or hypercarbic 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 pneumothorax 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_{high} required for oxygenation and ventilation. Patients requiring a $P_{high} > 20$ cm H_2O should be transported on the ventilator.



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