

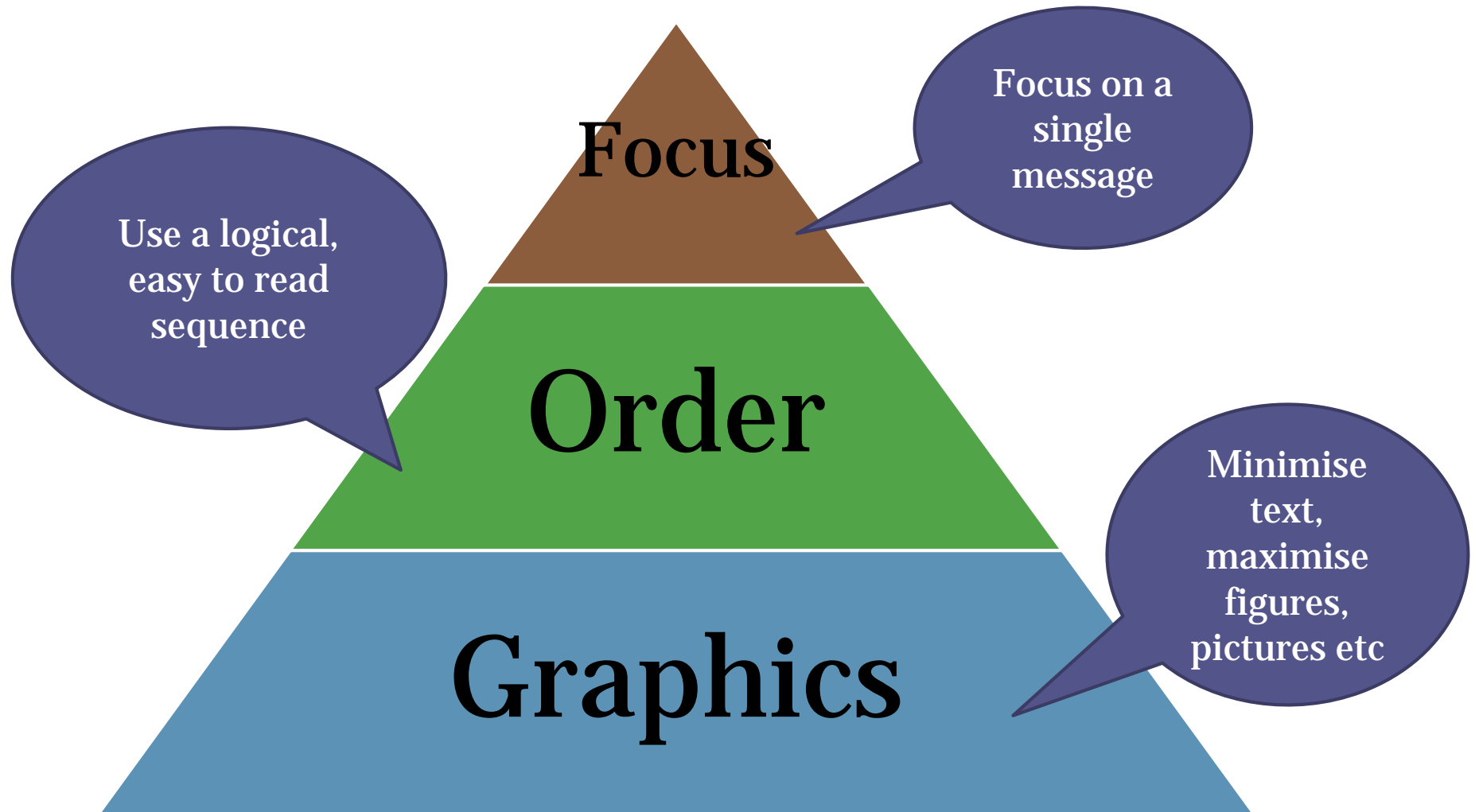
Creating Effective Posters

Chanel La

August 2, 2016



Key to effective posters:



Title

- Clear, concise and to the point:

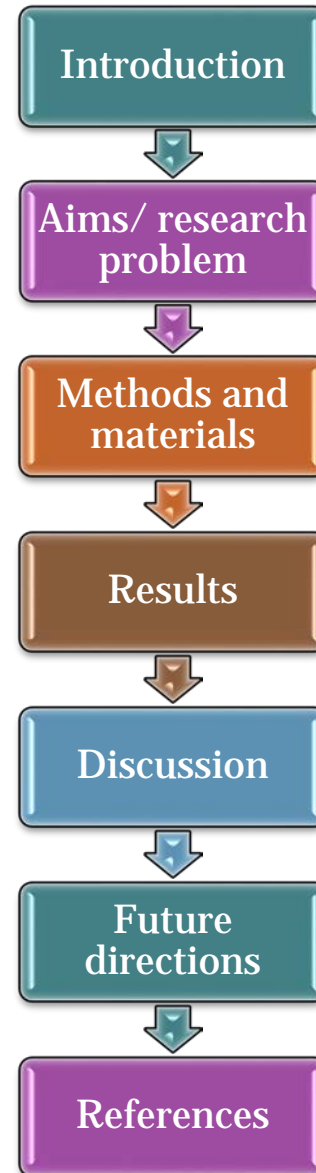
“Effects of oral ethanol self-administration on socialization and collaboration formation in humans: potential for low-dose positive effects”

Or

“Low dose oral EtOH enhances socialization and collaborative projects among scientists during a scientific conference”

Content

- A poster is an illustrated abstract
- Keep the same format
- Stick to **one** main message

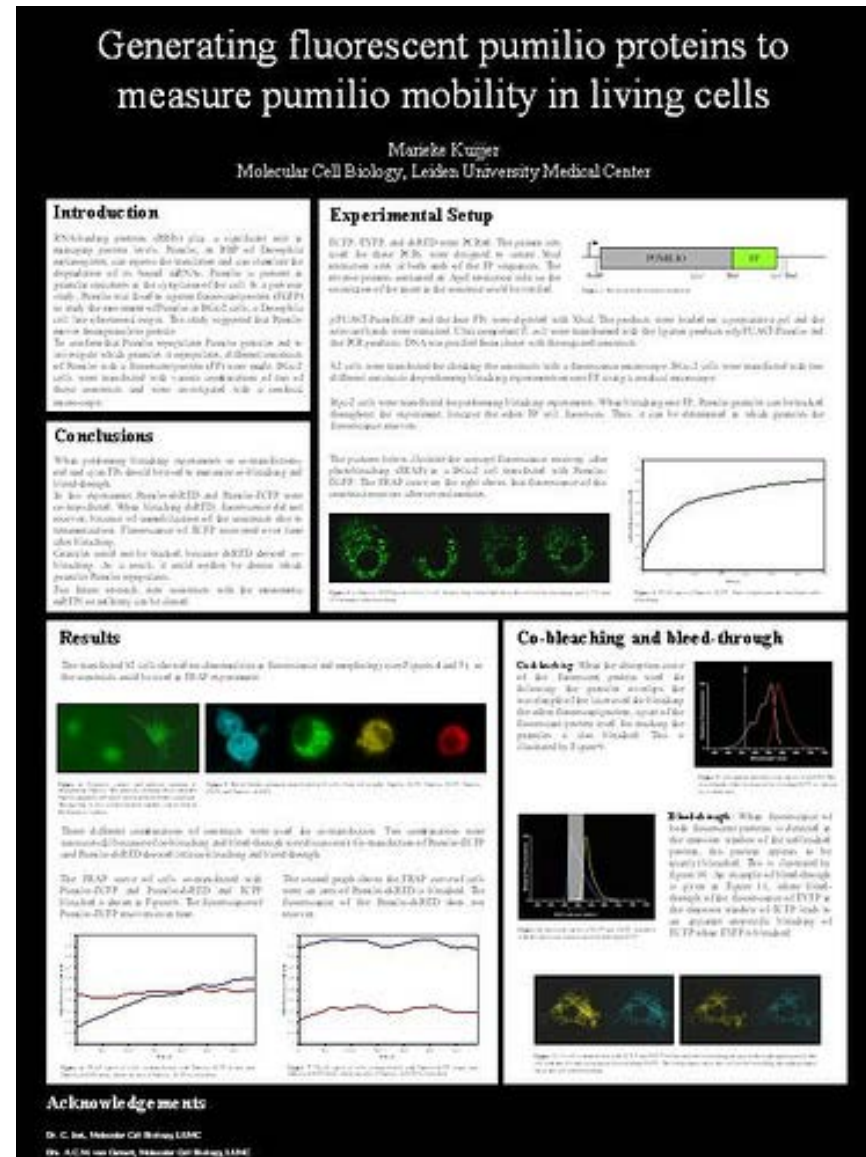


Headings

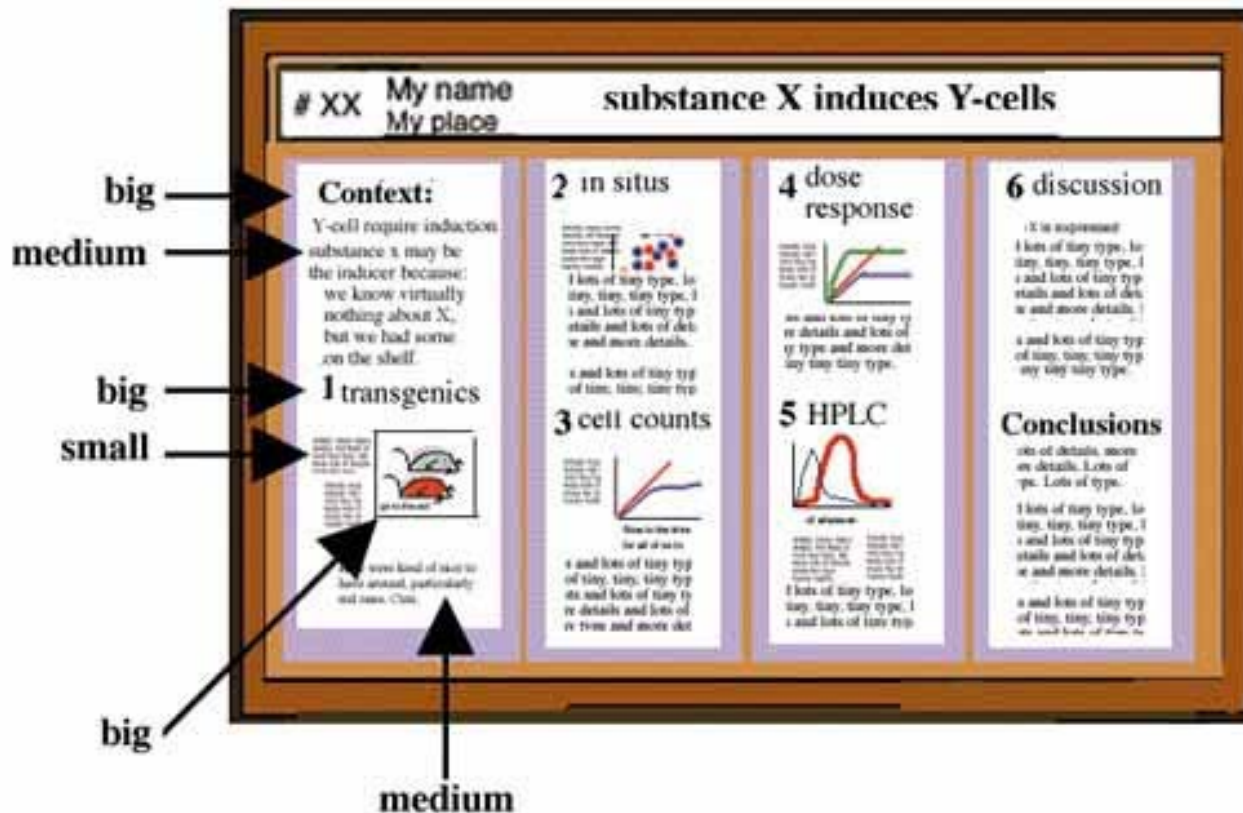
- Summarize
- Organize
- Be Hierarchical

Blank space

- Leave some negative space so poster is not to “crowded”



Layout is everything!



Use **font size** to give cues to important sections

Dare to be different...

New Methods and Measures for the Study of Inspiration, Creativity and Mechanics in the Writing Process

Chris C. Martini, Laura A. Maruikin, Scott E. Cassidy, James W. Fryer, & Todd M. Thrash
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

Introduction

Inspiration has traditionally been an elusive, mystical concept. We posited that inspiration—measured via self-report—could be robustly shown as a post-ideation state in which creative ideas are transmitted to the created product. For a full report, see Thrash, Maruikin, Cassidy, Fryer, and Martini (2011).

Methods



Individual-Differences Testing

Participants (107 undergraduates) initially completed measures of individual differences.

Openness to perfection

Assessed with subscale in the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (Costa & McCrae, 1992) ($\alpha = .83$).

Behavioral activation sensitivity (BAS) index

Using the approach to motivation, assessed with the three subscales of Carver and White's (1994) BAS sensitivity measure ($\alpha = .85$).

Positive affect—initial (PA_i)

Assessed with 10-item PANAS scale (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988) ($\alpha = .92$).

Story Writing

Transfer of measurements

Participants read one paragraph of a negative story and generated an idea to complete the story. They then completed measures of openness to the idea and three process variables: inspiration, effort, and positive affect (PA). They evaluated measures of the process variables after they experienced the transfer of the idea to the story.

Appraisal of the original idea

Assessed with 15 adjectives on a 3-to-7 scale.

Four PA, the best indicators of creativity were chosen: original and inspired.

Openness (included a creativity of the idea index) ($\alpha = .88$).

Inspiration

Assessed with modified Inspiration Scale (Thrash & Elliot, 2003).

Based on Thrash & Elliot (2003) (6 items) to measure individual differences in inspiration. Inspiration is defined as a state in which creative ideas are transmitted to the created product.

Three items were administered three times each with stage-specific wording, e.g., first inspiration state: "Something inspired me." It was inspired to write and "I felt inspired while expressing my idea." Response options ranged from 1 to 7.

Openness yielded an inspiration index ($\alpha = .87$).

Effort

Assessed with two items per stage, e.g., "I put forth a great deal of effort into expressing my idea" and "I worked hard in writing this piece."

Response options ranged from 1 to 7.

Openness yielded an effort index ($\alpha = .76$).

Results and Discussion

Neurological Network

Inspiration, effort, PA, and their correlations with product and process variables are shown in Table 1.

Inspiration was:

• positively related to efficiency in predicted number of words generated and use of shorter words; and

• positively related to productivity in predicted time generating and story meaning.

Effort was:

• negatively related to brevity;

• positively related to pausing and editing; and

• positively related to number of sentences per paragraph.

PA was not uniquely related to any objective variable.

These findings suggest that inspiration is related to economy of expression, economy of expression may be critical to transmission, because it allows an idea to be captured in concrete form before it is lost.

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These findings suggest that inspiration is related to economy of expression, economy of expression may be critical to transmission, because it allows an idea to be captured in concrete form before it is lost.

Boring.

Cool!

No acute effects of an attentional training on attentional bias for happy, disgusted, or sad faces in dysphoric students.

Kruijt, A.W., Putman, P., & van der Does, A.J.W.

Leiden University - Institute of Psychology

Background

Biased processing of emotional information may play a causal role in depression and therefore modification of such biases could have therapeutic effects.¹

In people with low self-esteem, a single session of attentional training has been shown to reduce emotional Stroop interference from negative social-evaluative words. The training group also showed less attentional bias for frowning facial expressions and better emotion regulation.^{2,4,4}

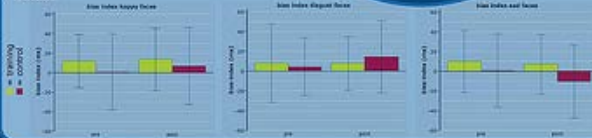
We tested the hypothesis that attentional training modifies attentional bias for facial expressions in dysphoric individuals.

Analysis

Separate 2x2 (time x group) repeated measures ANOVAs on the dot probe bias index for each of the three expressions yielded no significant results ($p > .05$).

Entering BDI, STAI-T, or LEIDS-R scores as covariates did not change this outcome.

Results



Methods

Subjects

36 students age 18-24
training: n = 20 BDI M = 15.7 (sd 6.9)
control: n = 16 BDI M = 14.4 (sd 6.8)

Attentional training

- See figure
- 500 ms inter-trial interval
- 256 trials (16 identities x 16 locations)
- Outcome measures:
 - Dot probe bias index
 - 320 trials
 - Stimuli: happy, sad, disgust, & neutral faces
 - Stimulus duration: 750 ms
 - Negative Affective Priming
 - Positive and Negative Affect Scale (state)

Conclusion

In our dysphoric student sample no effects of a single session of attentional training on attentional bias were found.

References

1. Wells, T.T. et al., (2009). *Cognition Emotion*, 24(4).
2. Dandaneau, S.D. et al., (2004). *J Soc Clin Psychol*, 23(4).
3. Dandaneau, S.D. et al., (2007). *J Pers Soc Psychol*, 93(4).
4. Dandaneau, S.D. et al., (2009). *Contemp Educ Psychol*, 34(1).

Leiden University - the Netherlands

Font size

- Title: 85 point A
- Authors: 56pt A
- Sub-headings: 36pt A
- Body text: 24pt A
- Captions: 18pt A

NOTHING below 18 point!!

Fonts

- Use a serif font for most text - easier to read.

Arial

Georgia

Times

- Sans-serif font OK for titles and headings

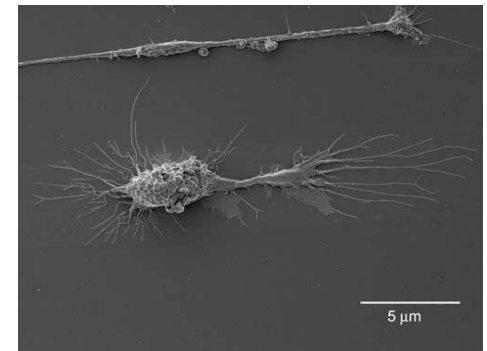
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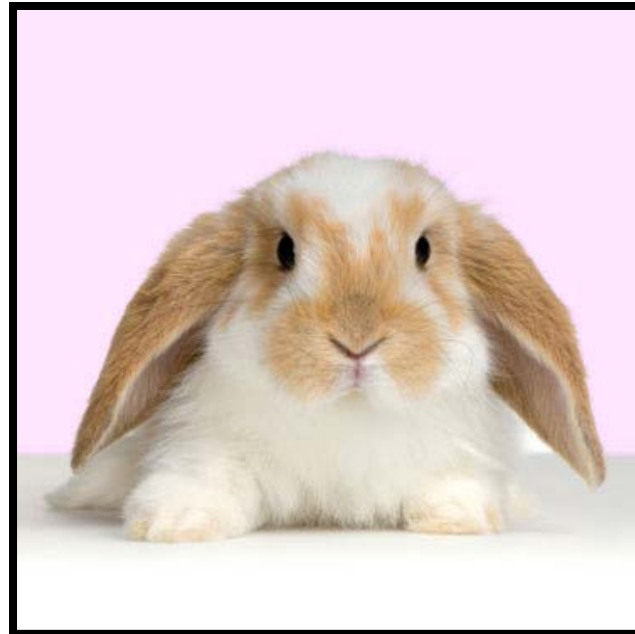
Tahoma

Images

- Image resolution – **150 dpi** minimum
- Web images are usually very low resolution – expect them to be blurry on actual poster
- Don't drag and drop images into Powerpoint. Always Insert > Picture > Select file
- For graphs from Excel - .png format better resolution than .jpg
- Don't forget scale bars!



Pictures



Borders make pictures stand out more

Colour schemes

**Blue on
red makes
your eyes
hurt.**

**Red on blue
makes your
eyes hurt.**

**Black and
white is
boring.**

**Neon
induces
seizures.**

**Picture backgrounds
can cause headaches.**

The good, the bad and the ugly...

Text overdose



Percutaneous Radio Frequency Nerve Ablation (RFNA) as an Alternative to ESWT for the Treatment of Plantar Fasciopathy

Adam Landsman, DPM, PhD¹, Brock Liden, DPM², and Melitta Simmons, DPM²

¹Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA and ²Reynoldsburg Podiatry Center, Reynoldsburg, OH



ABSTRACT

Percutaneous nerve ablation is a well-studied procedure which has been used to disrupt conduction in sensory nerves. In this study, the outcome from a recent clinical trial in which 23 patients treated with percutaneous nerve ablation for pain associated with recurrent plantar fasciopathy was compared to the outcome from a large, recently published meta-analysis which examined the outcomes for heel pain treated with Beta Cyanoethyl Glucosylamine (BETWAVE) therapy. We found that Radiofrequency Nerve Ablation (RFNA) for the treatment of plantar fasciopathy was more likely to improve symptoms than ESWT. The additional benefits of decreased cost, increased convenience, and minimal risk make RFNA appear to be an excellent alternative to ESWT.

INTRODUCTION

Radio Frequency Nerve Ablation (RFNA) is a technique which has been used for over 10 years for the treatment of chronic pain by pain management specialists. It involves the use of radiofrequency energy to create a controlled lesion in the nerve, which disrupts the nerve's ability to conduct electrical impulses. Over the last few years, the technology has become more widely available, and has led to the current study.

The RF device consists of an electrode with an active tip, which generates a highly controlled heat source, resulting in coagulation of the tissue at the tip. In order to achieve pain relief, the active tip is brought in contact with the nerve, and switched on. The tip is heated to 90°C, and causes damage to the myelin sheath of the targeted nerve, or may transect it.

Because of the potential for injury from a misplaced electrode, it is important to be certain about the location of the nerve being targeted. For this reason, we utilize the NeuroTherm RT200 radiofrequency generator (NeuroTherm, Inc., Wilmington, MA). It has a system whereby the sensory nerve can be directly visualized prior to treatment. It also has a separate stimulation mode to differentiate sensory nerves. These features allow precise targeting of the nerve, and an unambiguous treatment of an nociceptive nerve.

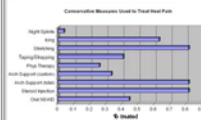
In this study, we compare our experience with RFNA for the treatment of pain associated with plantar fasciopathy with outcomes using Beta-cyanoethyl Glucosylamine (BETWAVE) therapy. To group the outcomes associated with BETWAVE, we referred to a large meta-analysis recently published on the topic.

HYPOTHESES

We hypothesized that RFNA will produce superior clinical outcomes and less adverse events than ESWT for the treatment of plantar fasciopathy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A group of 36 feet from 34 patients with chronic symptoms of plantar fasciitis, including post-static dysfunction and anterior medial heel pain were included in this study. All participants had pain for at least one month, and all participants failed treatment with non-surgical modalities as shown below.



RFNA patients were analyzed retrospectively, and all participants had at least 1 month follow-up, and none had 6 months follow-up. In order to participate in this study, all subjects had to have the inclusion and exclusion criteria listed below.

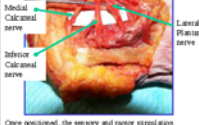
- | INCLUSION CRITERIA | EXCLUSION CRITERIA |
|---|---|
| > 18 years old | < 18 years old |
| Chronic pain present for at least 1 month | < 1 month present for at least 1 month |
| Previously attempted at least 1 of the following conservative measures: | < 1 month present for at least 1 month |
| - Arch supports (orthotics or shoe inserts) | - Arch supports (orthotics or shoe inserts) |
| - Night splinting | - Night splinting |
| - Physical therapy | - Physical therapy |
| - Taping | - Taping |
| - Surgery | - Surgery |

RFNA was performed using the NeuroTherm RT200 radiofrequency generator. The procedure for nerve ablation was as follows. Area of maximum pain was identified at the anterior medial aspect of the heel. Then, a bolus of 1% plain Lidocaine was injected just beneath the skin. An RF grounding pad (attached to the same lead, as a size marker from the treatment area).

Following standard skin preparation, a cannula was advanced to the area of greatest pain, and the electrode was inserted. The patient was asked to rate the pain at this location corresponding to their area of discomfort.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (CONTINUED)

The RFNA probe is advanced to the area of greatest pain. The objective here was to target the calcaneal nerve, just after it branches off from posterior tibial nerve. In some cases, the inferior calcaneal nerve was also targeted, if the pain was more anterior.

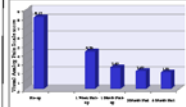


Once positioned, the sensory and motor stimulation functions are used to confirm the proper nerve is at the tip of the electrode. Ablation is performed at 90°C, for 90 seconds. The probe is then slightly repositioned and the procedure is repeated two more times. Following treatment, patients are free.



their pain at its worst, just prior to treatment, and at each follow-up visit, for up to 6 months. A standardized visual analog pain scale was utilized to rate their symptoms. Statistical analysis included student's t-test to determine if there were changes in symptoms, and ANOVA to determine the influence of co-factors.

RESULTS



We found that the average VAS score dropped from 8.1 (SD=1.61) prior to treatment, to 4.26 (SD=1.97) after 1 week, 3.47 (SD=1.70) after 1 month, 3.07 (SD=0.39) after 3 months, and 1.91 (SD=0.42) after 6 months. p<0.05 for all time points when compared to baseline. Adverse events were also recorded, and are listed below.

A New Event	Number of Occurrences and Outcome
Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment
Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment
Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment
Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment
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Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment
Stroke at Injection Site	(1/36) - Resolved w/ treatment

The outcomes from this retrospective study were compared to data from a comprehensive meta-analysis published in the British Medical Journal, in 2007, (Jorge, JG, et al. Effect of Beta-Cyanoethyl Glucosylamine for chronic plantar fasciopathy. *Br Med J*. 2007; 354(8048):181-186), which examined the outcomes from 17 ESWT studies. They found that in high quality placebo-controlled studies, involving a total of 909 patients, 60% of the patients had a favorable response to low energy ESWT after 12 weeks, and 50% showed a favorable response to high energy ESWT. In uncontrolled studies, adverse rates of 75% or more were reported. It was also noted that in many cases, it may take up to 12 weeks to appreciate a sustainable improvement. The adverse events associated with ESWT increased with the energy level and number of pulses, but were mostly limited to hematoma, reversible edema, and irreversible epiphora. In addition, there was potentially significant pain associated with ESWT administration, which frequently required sedation and local anesthesia.

DISCUSSION

Although most cases of plantar fasciopathy respond to conservative measures, 20% will ultimately require more invasive treatment. The emergence of ESWT has provided the surgeon with an additional option before considering partial plantar fascia release and heel spur resection. Given even the most conservative measures, it appears that at least 50% of those receiving ESWT will show some improvement. In this study, we observed significant improvement in 85.9% of the cases with RFNA. The magnitude of improvement was also much stronger with RFNA. We observed a decrease in the magnitude of pain by 47.7% during the first week, 68.6% after 1 month, and 74.5% after 3 months.

In general, ESWT is a hospital-based procedure, due in part to the cost of the equipment, and the need for an anesthetic sedation. Furthermore, it may take up to 3 months for patients to show a sustainable improvement. In the current study, RFNA was performed in the office under local anesthesia. The cost of the machine is 1/10th that of the cost of ESWT, and we observed positive results in 85.9% of the cases within 1 week of treatment.

In part, the success gained with RFNA may be the result of the precision whereby the source of the heel pain is treated. Depending on the device, ESWT is administered over a relatively wide area, in order to capture the area of pain. Conversely, RFNA specifically targets the region of electrode pain prior to treatment. The placement of the very precise with the stimulation mechanism used with the NeuroTherm device.

CONCLUSIONS

The treatment of plantar fasciopathy with RFNA was superior to ESWT. When compared to reports in the literature, we found a higher percentage of patients showed improvement (85.9% vs RFNA vs 50% vs ESWT), faster response time (1 week vs RFNA vs 12 weeks vs ESWT), lower cost (RFNA is Office Based vs ESWT is Hospital Based), and comparable complication rates. In addition, the need for RFNA equipment is a fraction of ESWT, and the precision of the treatment is much higher with RFNA. Of all of these reasons, we found RFNA to be an excellent alternative to ESWT, and should be considered at the earliest signs of treatment, along with other conservative modalities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank NeuroTherm, Inc. for offering the cost of this poster presentation. Also, Dr. Landsman declares that he serves as a paid advisor to NeuroTherm, Inc.

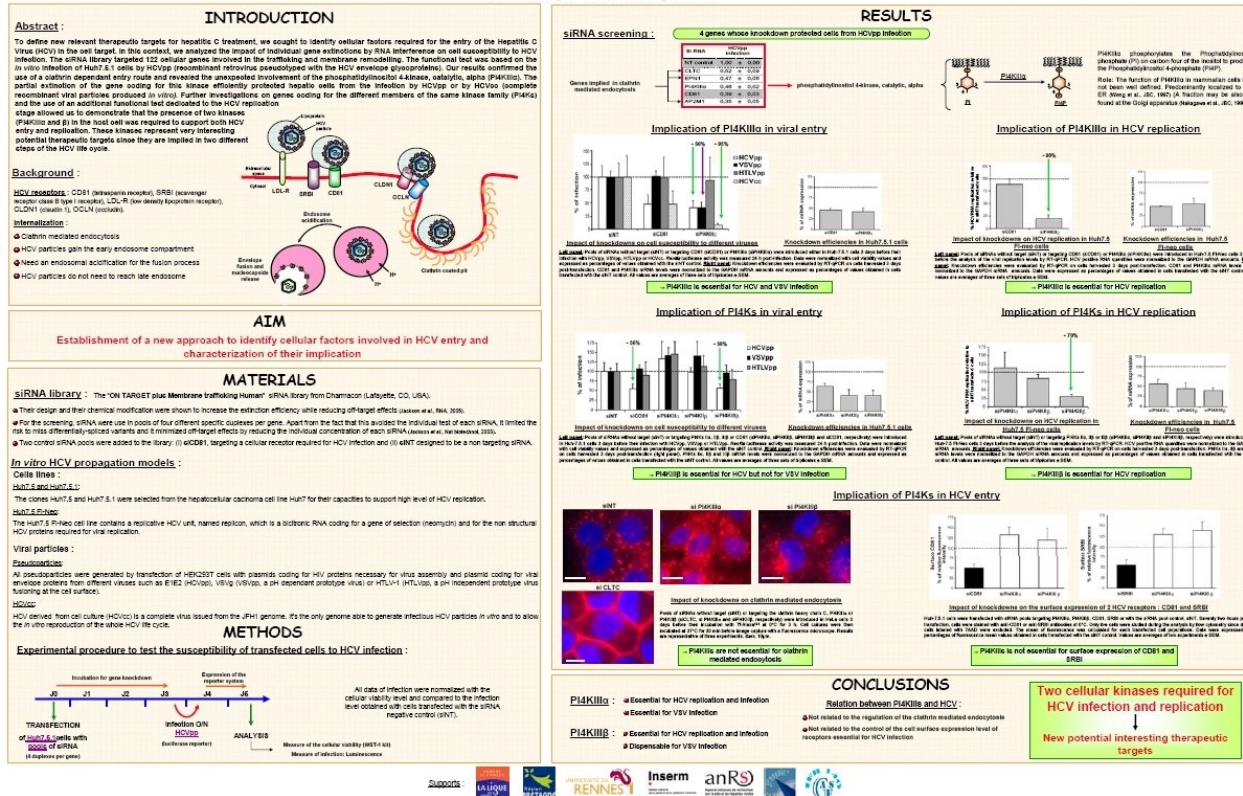
Never use 'comic sans'

Identification by RNAi screening of two cellular kinases involved in both entry and replication of Hepatitis C Virus

Maud Trofard^{1,2,3}, Charlotte Lepère-Douard^{1,2,3}, Morgane Régeard^{1,2}, Claire Piquet-Pelloré^{1,2,3}, Philippe Gripon^{1,2,3} and Jacques Le Seyec^{1,2,3}

1 EA N°4427 SERRAIC, Université de Rennes 1, Rennes, France ; 2 INSERM, Unité 532, Rennes, France ; 3 IFR 140 GFAE, Université de Rennes 1, Rennes, France.

Contact : maud.trofard@univ-rennes1.fr, jacques.lesyec@univ-rennes1.fr



NO

Boring

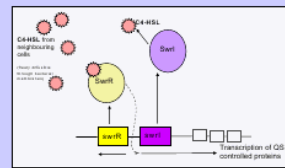
Quorum-sensing regulation of adhesion in *Serratia marcescens* MG1 is surface dependent

Mariusz Labbuz, Xia Zhi, Leena Telling, Ravi Sardana, Martin R. Lane, Mark D. P. Wilcox, Michael Gaskov, Scott A. Rice, and Stefan H. Ebeling

Introduction

- Serratia marcescens* is an opportunistic pathogen responsible for a variety of clinical infections. The rising number of antibiotic resistant strains is a growing concern for public health.
- S. marcescens* strains can be easily isolated from contact lenses, indicating the importance of its capability to colonise both biotic and abiotic surfaces in our daily lives.
- Previous studies of the pathogen have also revealed aspects of its surface colonisation to be regulated by a cell-cell signalling system known as N-acyl-homoserine lactones (AHL)-based quorum sensing (QS), summarised in Figure 1.
- QS-controlled proteins are known to affect swimming motility and biofilm maturation, although the factors involved in mediating initial adhesion are not yet as clearly understood.

Figure 1. The QS system of *S. marcescens* MG1 at high cell density



The QS system is regulated by divergently arranged *swiI* and *swiII* genes, home genes of *l* and *R* positive character of AHL-mediated system. SwiI synthesises the AHL signal molecule, N-4-oxophorb-1-homoserine lactone (C4-HSL). At high cell density when a significant level of C4-HSL can be reached, C4-HSL is thought to bind SwiI to affect expression of at least 18 genes.

Aim

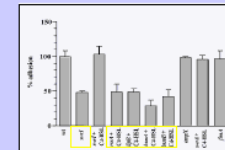
This study investigated whether AHL-based quorum sensing is important in the adhesion of *S. marcescens* MG1 to both biotic and abiotic surfaces. This was determined by the level of attachment to human corneal epithelial (HCE) cells, and to hydrophilic tissue culture plates.

Results

Adhesion to the abiotic surface was found to be regulated by AHL-mediated quorum sensing, whereas adhesion to the HCE biotic surface was not.

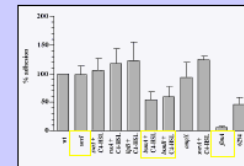
- Four AHL-regulated genes were identified that reduced attachment to the abiotic surface by 50% when they were mutated (Figure 2).
- The *swiI* mutant (*S. marcescens* MG44) did not reduce attachment to the biotic surface, showing that AHL-based QS was not involved (Figure 3).
- Type I fimbriae (*fimA*) were found to be the key component for attachment to the biotic surface. Mutations in *fimA* and *fimB* also reduced attachment to the HCE cells from that of wild-type levels (Figure 3).
- QS was found to regulate that postnatal cell surface adhesion, including surface hydrophobicity and some mannose protein *OmpK*, by analysis of surface properties (data not shown).
- Phylogenetic analysis of the 145 rRNA was also carried out. The strain being investigated was classified as *Serratia liquefaciens* MG1. Based on a 99% identity, the strain was reclassified as *Serratia marcescens* MG1 (data not shown).

Figure 2. Adhesion of *S. marcescens* MG1 to a hydrophilic surface



Human tested for adhesion to a hydrophilic plastic surface. A *swiI* mutant (*S. marcescens* MG44) gave only isolated C4-HSL response. *S. marcescens* MG44 mutant (with addition of C4-HSL), mutant constructed with disruption in other genes of interest (i.e. *ompK*, *fimI*). Adhesion levels are expressed as percentage of the wild-type (wt) adhesion.

Figure 3. Adhesion of *S. marcescens* MG1 to the human corneal epithelial cell line



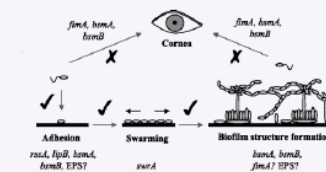
Human tested for adhesion to HCE cells as described in Figure 2, with the addition of a wild-type clinical corneal isolate of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (H24) for comparison of interest. Levels of adhesion are expressed as a percentage of the wild-type (wt) adhesion.

Conclusion/Implications

This study found *Serratia marcescens* MG1 utilizes different pathways for adhesion to biotic surfaces and abiotic surfaces. The genes involved in these pathways have been summarized below in Figure 4. Interestingly, two of the AHL-regulated genes (*fimA* and *fimB*) were also shown to be involved in adhesion to the biotic surface in a non-QS controlled way. Identification of the signalling pathway that controls expression of *fimA* and *fimB* in *S. marcescens* MG1 is of interest for future studies, as there appears to be a further level of complexity in their regulation.

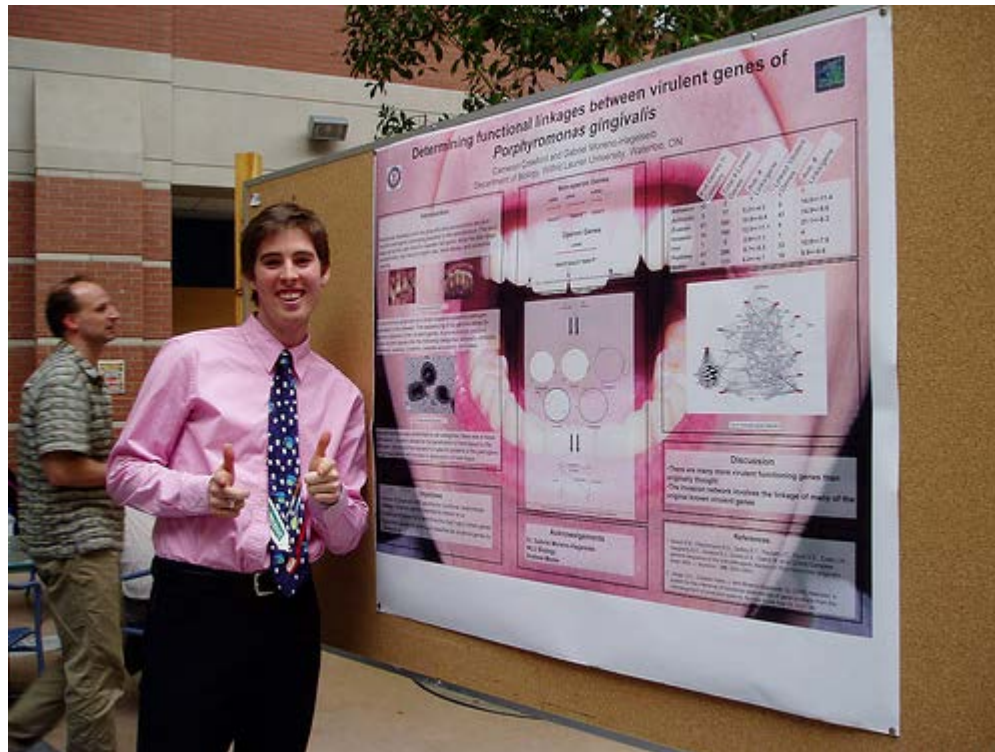
It is of importance to explore whether other *S. marcescens* strains (particularly clinical isolates) also utilize AHL as a signal for surface colonization. Due to the increasing amount of strains becoming resistant to antibiotics, there may be a use for AHL inhibitors on medical equipment to prevent adhesion and biofilm formation.

Figure 4. Hypothetical model for colonization of abiotic and corneal surfaces by *S. marcescens* MG1.

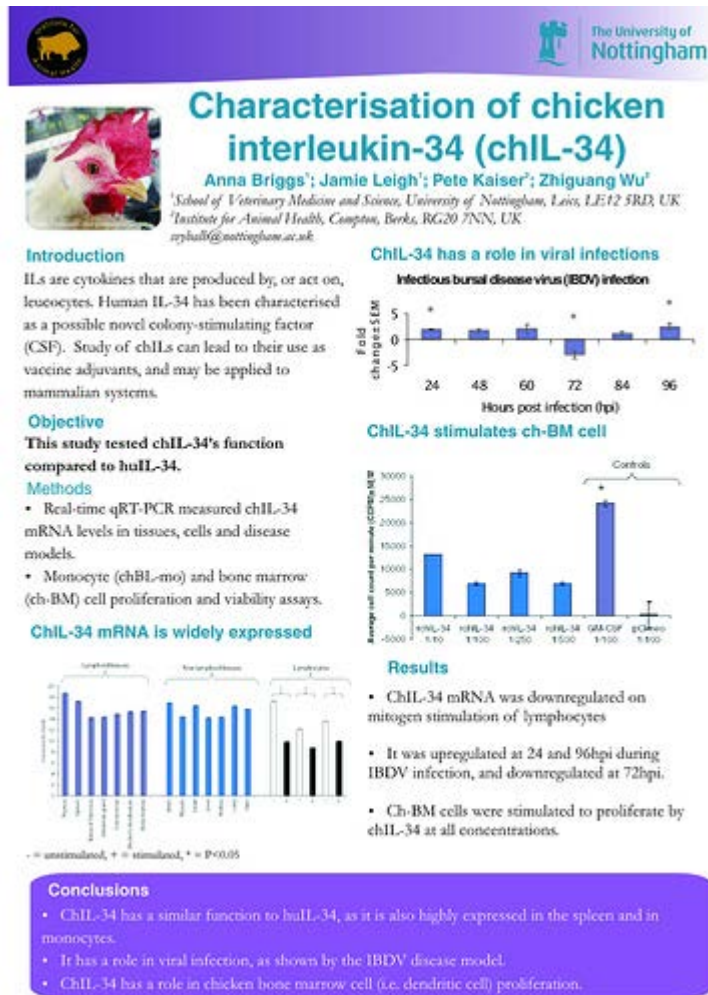


Genes requiring C4-HSL signalling have been indicated by a ✓ symbol. Genes not requiring C4-HSL signalling have been indicated by a ✗ symbol.

No thanks.



Easy to read



But the colour scheme?..
Debatable.

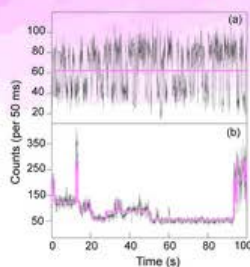
Eye-catching?...

Photophysics and Such of Single Dye-molecules Isolated in Salt Crystals

Eric D Bott ♥ Kristin L Wustholz ♥ Erin A Riley ♥ Bart Kahr ♥ Phillip J Reid
make sure to thrust and number them

1.1

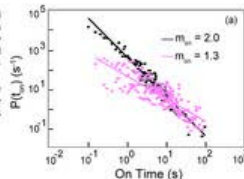
change-point detection



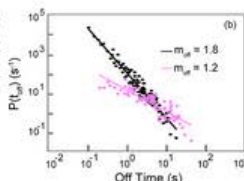
By visual inspection, many SM emission traces appears to undergo transitions between two states, on and off which was analyzed previously using a hard threshold (a). Spurious short-time events will generate artificial change points and alter statistics.

A more rigorous method, originally developed by Haw Yang et al [ref], employs information theory to locate temporal change points and deconvolve intensity levels (b). With this new change point detection (CPD) algorithm, we are able to fully explore the complex photophysical behavior of single molecules in complex environments.

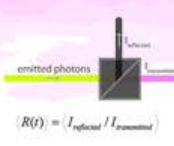
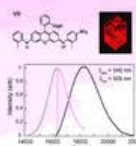
The CPD algorithm was applied to 40 SM emission traces previously analyzed with a hard threshold. The results are still power law in nature, but the fit exponent has changed from ~ 2 (black) for the on and off time probability histograms to ~ 1.3 (pink). The power-law exponents are reduced due to a decrease in the number of short-time events since the CPD method removes spurious change points associated with Poissonian noise.



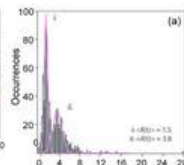
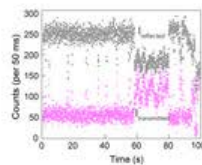
Power-law exponents of ~ 1.5 are consistent with electron tunneling and photoinduced spectral diffusion processes. It is possible that one of these processes is responsible for the intermittent fluorescence. To ascertain which of these processes is operative, we have explored the role that spectral diffusion plays in single-molecule blinking.



spectral diffusion

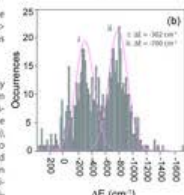


We explored the role of spectral diffusion in the blinking dynamics of single VR molecules in KAP. Specifically, the emission from individual molecules was separated into spectral components using a dichroic mirror centered at 600 nm, then focused onto two avalanche photodiodes. This approach allows us to monitor changes in emission energy from one molecule to another as well as time-dependent spectral fluctuations associated with spectral diffusion. A representative single-molecule emission time trace with the emission separated in terms of reflected and transmitted intensity from the dichroic is presented below.

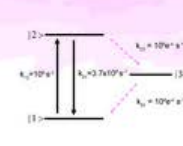


Analysis of 61 KAP/VR molecules using the CPD method with the distribution of $\langle R(t) \rangle$ values best fit to two Gaussian functions shown right (a).

Values of $\langle R(t) \rangle$ were converted to energy shifts (ΔE) from the bulk emission spectrum maximum by convolving it with the transmission spectrum of the dichroic mirror. The resulting distribution is shown at right (b), with best fit Gaussians corresponding to two emission subpopulations at 620 nm and 639 nm. The broad distribution of emission energies suggests that molecules experience a distribution of local dielectric environments.

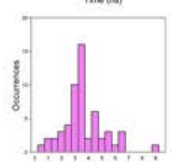
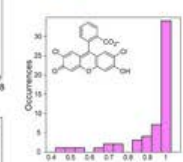
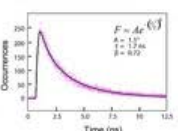
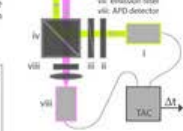


single-molecule lifetimes



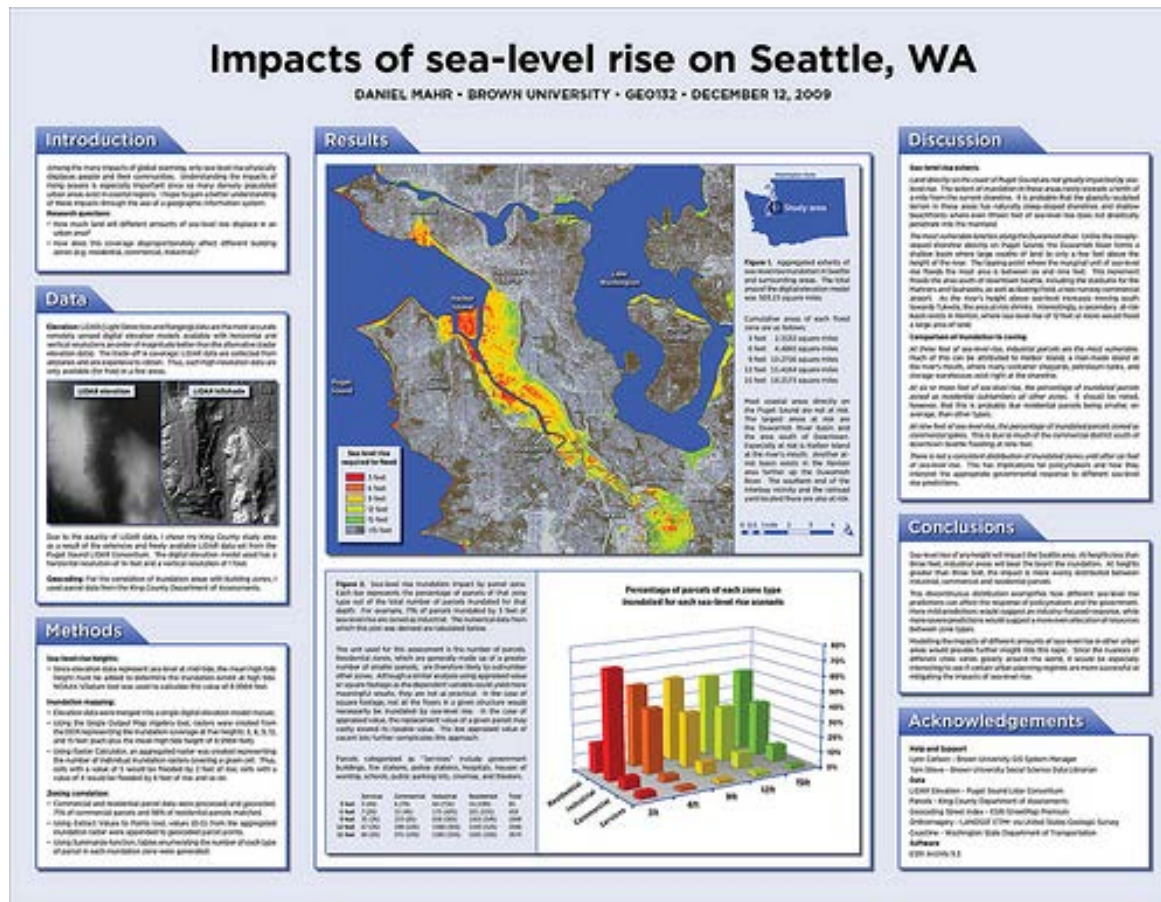
Previous Monte Carlo modeling of a three-level electronic reproduced the power-law blinking dynamics with distributed rate constants for population and depopulation of the "dark" state [ref]. This result suggests that the rate constants for depopulation of the optically-prepared excited state should be distributed. We have explored this idea using single molecule time-correlated single-photon counting (TCSPC).

The TCSPC setup is shown at left. The system bins up histograms of time-delays between excitation and emission events to determine single-molecule fluorescence lifetimes.



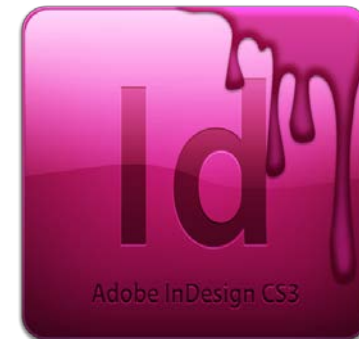
Above are histograms of the stretched exponential fits from 56 dichlorofluorene molecules in KAP. Many molecules exhibit pure single exponential behavior, but many are better fit by stretched exponential functions with β values down to 0.46. Also, the τ_{off} values vary greatly from molecule to molecule. No clear trend between lifetime and β was found. This method integrates the individual photon delays into the same histogram, eliminating correlations between the photon delays and the blinking dynamics. Future work will focus on correlating these two factors.

Nice layout, easy to read & eye catching



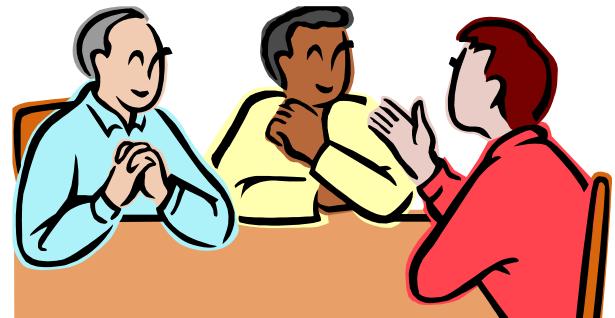
Software

- Powerpoint – easiest
- Adobe Illustrator – less easy but more awesome
- InDesign



Feedback

- Get comments and suggestions from others – especially your lab group!
- It should also make sense to someone who knows nothing about your work



Resources

- Cornell University guide to creating posters
<http://www.cns.cornell.edu/documents/ScientificPosters.pdf>
- Neurotopia science blog – Poster edition
http://scienceblogs.com/neurotopia/2009/08/conference_tips_the_poster_edition.php
- Creating effective posters
<http://www.ncsu.edu/project/posters/NewSite/index.html>

Now take 5 minutes to edit/rearrange/add to your poster

**Then trade posters with the person next to you
and give each other feedback**



Effective Presentation Skills

Chanel La

August 2, 2016



Visual Aid

- Keep it simple
- Use:
 - Diagrams
 - Charts
 - Figures
 - Tables
- Use large fonts and try to avoid clutter
- Ensure smooth transitions between slides



General Guidelines

- The audience may come from any scientific background – do not be too specific
- Follow a logical sequence:
 - Intro – background & goal
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Conclusion



Intro: Background + Goal

- Emphasize the importance of your work
 - What is the significance? Impact?
- Capture the audience in the first sentence

“In 2015, Zika virus affected more than 1 million people in Brazil alone.”

or

“How many of you in the audience know someone with high blood pressure?”

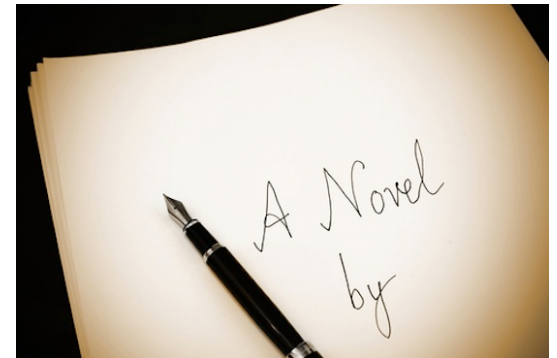
Methods & Results

- Briefly state your principle method
- Describe not just what you found, but what it means
- Use examples & analogies
- Use your slides for visual representation

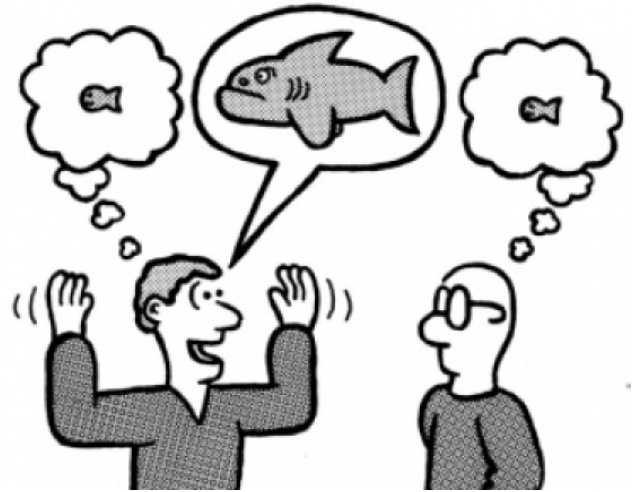


Conclusion

- Briefly summarize your findings
- Mention how this is novel
 - Different from current literature?
 - Never been studied?
- Mention what doors this may open for future work



Extra Tips



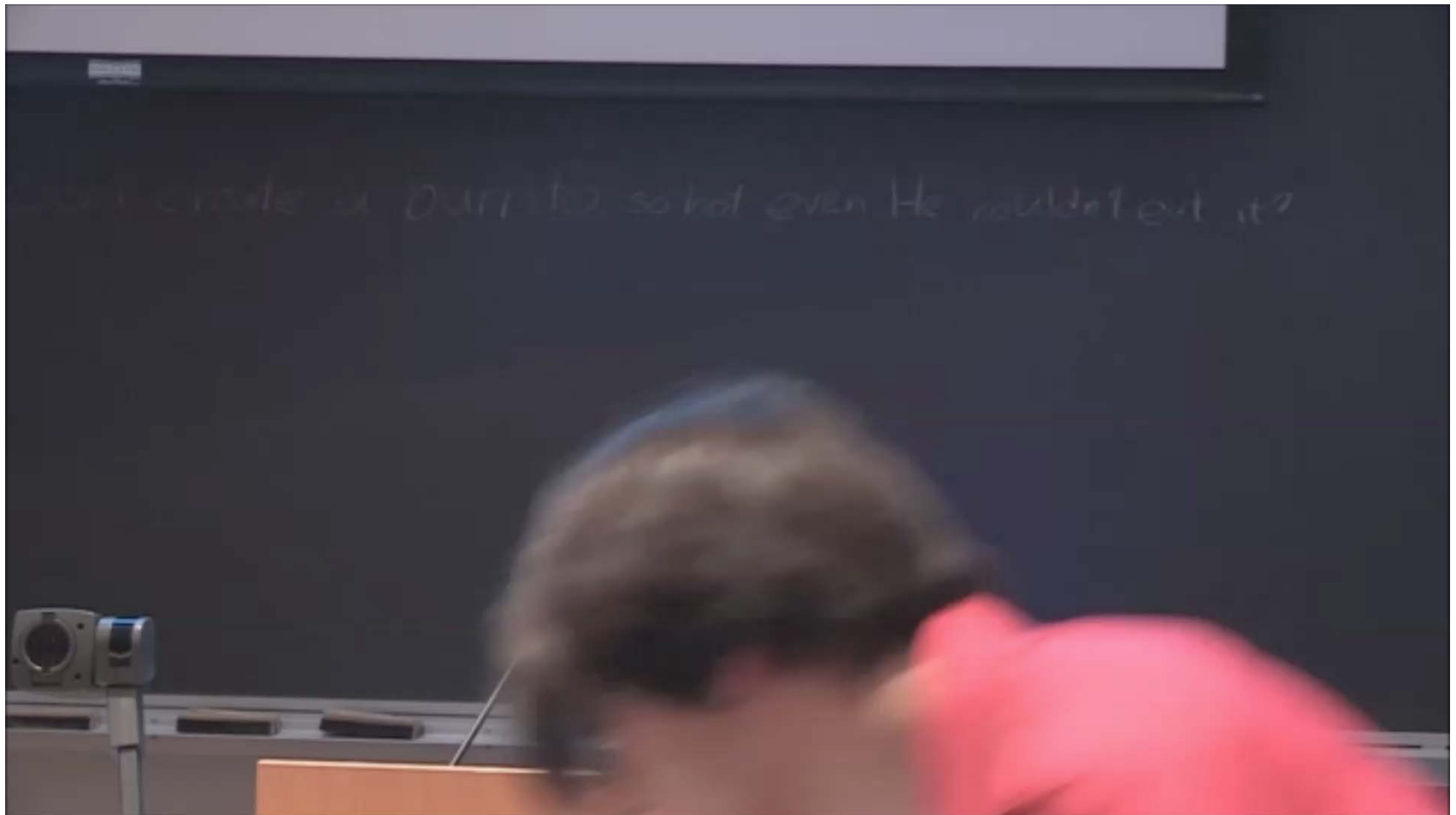
- Avoid acronyms, jargon, exaggerations
- Breathe & feel free to pause
- Use positive language & **be enthusiastic**



Evaluations

- Rate using the following scale:
 - 0 - (not so good)
 - 1 – (average)
 - 2 – (good)
 - 3 – (great)

Quality of Slides	
Engaging Delivery	
Quality of Content (background, methodology, findings)	
Originality & Complexity of Ideas	
Logical Flow of Ideas	
Excited You? (Bonus)	
Total (18pts max + bonus)	



Evaluations

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Quality of Content (background, methodology, findings)	
Originality & Complexity of Ideas	
Logical Flow of Ideas	
Excited You? (Bonus)	
Total (18pts max + bonus)	

Time to Reflect

Take 5 minutes to jot down the key message to your research story.



Subgroups

Take turns practicing your 3 minute presentation to the group.

The rest of the group should provide feedback (5 mins) after each practice talk.



Resources

- UBC 3MT Past Finalists Videos'

<http://3mt.grad.ubc.ca/videos-images/>

- Canadian Association for Graduate Studies, 3MT how-to video & finalists

http://www.cags.ca/3mt_howto.php#.V6C5RGM32SU

<http://www.cags.ca/3mt/index.php>

- CBR Research Day 2015

<http://cbr.ubc.ca/events/research-day/>

We hope you enjoyed & learned a lot doing
research this summer.

Have fun & good luck on CBR Research Day!



**It's Fun to
Learn!**