

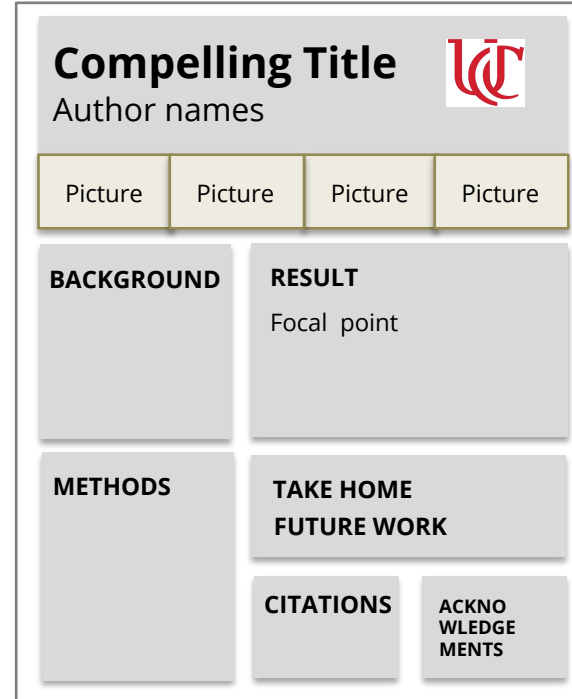
Poster-making in PowerPoint

*Provided here because good
poster tips are hard to find.*



Play with layout, then add content

- **1st** [change slide size](#) to poster size you will print (max 36" wide)
- Click "scale" content
- Insert square
- Copy & paste square to add more
- Make different sizes for different sections
- Explore various options, considering focal point, weight & balance, and logical flow
- [Align](#) squares to one another & [distribute](#) evenly
- Add text, images, [UC logo](#)



Sample outcome of "playing with layout".

PLAYING WITH LAYOUT

Portrait orientation

BACKGROUND

GOALS

FOCAL
POINT

METHODS

RESULTS

WHAT IT
ALL
MEANS

CITATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Example of how
sample layout can
translate to poster

PERSONALITY, SEX DIFFERENCES, AND MATE CHOICE IN THE EUROPEAN SERIN

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INTRODUCTION

- Animals can demonstrate individual behavioural traits that are consistent over time and in different contexts, also known as personality traits (Nisole et al. *Philosophical Transactions B* 2010).
- Personality has increasingly been the focus of ecological studies to understand the evolution and maintenance of these and its consequences.
- While several hypotheses have been considered, sexual selection has been scarcely studied although it is possible that it may play an important role in the origin and maintenance of personality differences (Schmitt et al. *Bio Reviews* 2010).

OBJECTIVES

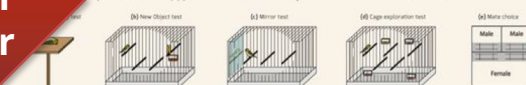
- Study consistent interindividual differences in behaviour in the serin (*Serinus serinus*).
- Understand how sexes differ in their behavioural traits.
- Understand how different behavioural contexts are related and differ between sexes.
- Explore a possible role of personality traits in female mate choice.



METHODS

30 males and 17 females were captured, and maintained in an indoor aviary until the end of the experiments. They were subjected to four behavioural tests to assess fear (a), neophobia (b), sociability (c), and exploration (d), and tested for repeatable individual traits.

Experiments were performed in an aviary (a) with a random female and a unique combination of two males with similar colouration.



RESULTS

REPEATABILITY

Males and females differ in their consistency

Test	Sex	Mean	SD	Repeatability	P-value
Fear	Male	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
	Female	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
Neophobia	Male	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
	Female	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
Sociability	Male	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
	Female	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
Exploration	Male	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001
	Female	0.10	0.03	0.001	0.001

SEX DIFFERENCES

Males are more sociable than females ($t=2.017$, $P=0.050$)

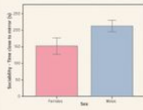


Figure 1. Sex differences in sociability. Males were more sociable than females. The y-axis represents the mean number of visits to the social partner. The x-axis represents the sex. Error bars represent the standard error.

MATE CHOICE

Female number of visits to males was related to their own personality trait (sociability: $r^2=0.455$, $p=0.001$)

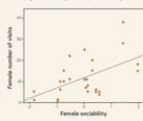


Figure 2. Relationship between female sociability and the number of visits to males. The y-axis represents the number of visits to males. The x-axis represents the female sociability score. The regression line shows a positive relationship.

CONCLUSIONS

- Individuals showed repeatability in the four behavioural tests.
- Males and females differed in their consistency and behavioural responses across the different tests.
- Behavioural traits were correlated, indicative of a possible behavioural syndrome, but differed between females and males. More neophobic males were also more sociable, and females that were more sociable were less fearful and marginally less explorative.
- In mate choice tests, female personality was related with its own behavioural performance.
- Our results stress the importance of looking for sex differences in personality and for considering the influence of personality in mate choice context.

Acknowledgements: We thank members of the Behavioural Ecology Group for the support. This work is funded by FCT, Portugal, Project SFN/BD/44831/2008. We held the necessary Portuguese licenses for conducting this work.



Compelling, Easy to Follow

BACKGROUND

FINDING 1

FINDING 2

WHAT IT ALL MEANS

Focal point

METHODS

CITATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MENSTRUAL CYCLE EFFECTS

ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS KISSING ROMANTIC PARTNERS

Rafael Włodarski & Robin I. M. Dunbar

“Previous research shows that menstrual cycle phases affect female mate preference, and that romantic kissing is utilised in mate assessment. This study found that women at high risk of conception place greater value on kissing in the early stages of a relationship (when it can assist with mate assessment), and that this effect is driven by levels of progesterone.”

Introduction & Background

- The menstrual cycle affects female mate choice, shifting preferences towards signals of genetic quality during high conception risk phases - such as sexual dimorphism¹, dominance², and scents related to genetic quality and compatibility³.
- Past research suggests the courtship ritual of romantic kissing aids the assessment of potential mates^{4,5} (see inset).
- The current research examined menstrual cycle shifts in attitudes towards the importance of romantic kissing.

Methodology

An international online questionnaire asking about attitudes towards romantic kissing was conducted.

Participants included 173 normally cycling women: 50 at low risk of conception (uteal phase); 34 at high risk of conception (late follicular phase).

Cycle phase was estimated using reverse day count methods⁶, with estradiol and progesterone levels estimated using mean serum reference values⁷.

Analyses

Estimated progesterone and estradiol levels were regressed onto answers to the questions “How important do you think kissing is at the very initial stages of a relationship / established phases of a relationship?”.

A 2x2 mixed-design ANOVA also analysed answers to these questions, with conception-risk / relationship phase between / within subject factors.

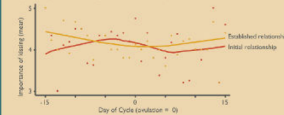
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5. Dunbar, R. I. M. (2003) The evolution of social grooming. *Evolutionary Psychology*, 1(1), 1-32.
6. Dunbar, R. I. M. (2003) The evolution of social grooming. *Evolutionary Psychology*, 1(1), 1-32.
7. Dunbar, R. I. M. (2003) The evolution of social grooming. *Evolutionary Psychology*, 1(1), 1-32.



Results

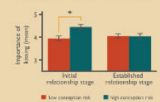
Figure 1 Importance of kissing across the menstrual cycle



Progesterone levels were a significant ($p=0.01$) predictor for kissing importance during the initial, but not established, stages of a relationship.

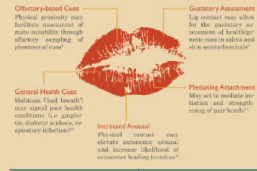
A significant interaction effect was found between cycle phase and relationship stage ($p=0.02$).

Figure 2 Importance of kissing by conception risk



ANATOMY OF A KISS

Proposed ways in which romantic kissing might mediate mate choice



Conclusion

- Women at high conception risk place greater value on kissing in the early stages of a relationship than women at low conception risk.
- This preference shift is driven by menstrual cycle fluctuations in progesterone.
- The courtship ritual of romantic kissing may be valuable in assessing signals of mating partner quality.

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Acknowledgements

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Poster Design

Designed by: Rafael Włodarski
Illustrated by: Rafael Włodarski



May have benefitted from white background with tan sections

Bold colors here balance bold colors top, middle

Landscape Orientation Layout Option

BACKGROUND

- Big picture
- Why it matters
- Cite

MAIN RESULT

Focal point

CITATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- Cite

FUTURE WORK

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

METHODS

Bridging the gap between friends: How presence biases distance estimation

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Question

Will bridges will seem shorter when our friends are standing on the other side?

Background

- Social relationships are commonly described in terms of physical space.¹
- When drawing simple routes on maps, people draw paths closer to friends than strangers.²
- Americans overestimate the distance to cities outside the borders of the United States.³
- Inclusive social group words like "we" and "us" facilitate spatial location verification when attached to items shown proximally to a viewer; the opposite pattern is observed for exclusive words like "others" and "them".⁴
- This work addresses the relationship between social presence and distance estimation.

Experiment

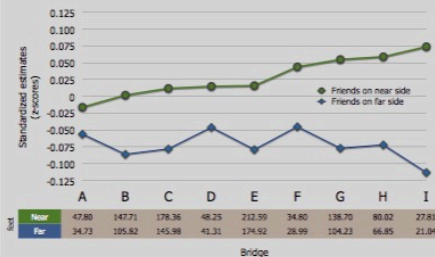
- Participants imagined being a writer for a hiking magazine (see Narrative).
- Some were told their hiking friends were standing on the opposite side of bridges, while others were told their friends were standing on their side of bridges.
- They then estimated lengths of nine randomly ordered bridges (see Bridge Photos).
- Bridge length estimations were standardized within bridge & across conditions.

How far (in feet) would you have to walk to cross this bridge?

Imagine you are a writer for a hiking magazine. Each year you travel the world and hike in different countries. Some of the hikes you write about involve crossing different terrain including bridges. You like to describe your hikes in great detail, so that others know how difficult the hikes are. You prefer to travel with friends, cross bridges one at a time, and stay [in front of/behind] them while hiking.

Remember, if you don't know the answer, please do your best, even if it requires you to guess.

Bridges seem slightly shorter when our friends are standing on the other side



Results

- Bridges are estimated to be reliably shorter when our friends are standing on the other side, $F(1,563)=4.06, p=.04$.
- Distance estimations did not differ with regard to gender ($p=.82$).

Conclusion

- These results suggest that the presence of friends can augment how we view our physical environment.
- Results suggest a link between thought about social relationships and physical space.
- People often describe others as "close friends". These data suggest that this "closeness" can influence the way we perceive our physical environment, in this case, reducing estimations of physical distance to these individuals.
- These results have implications for the understanding of conceptual metaphor as well as how we think about friendship and space.



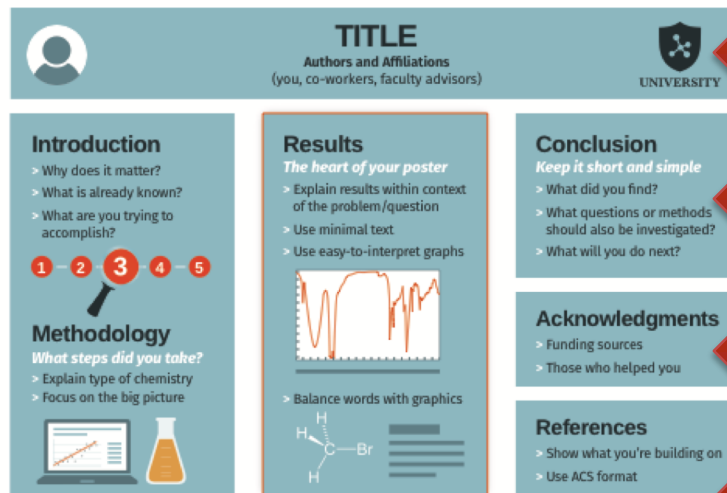
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- 3. Turner, J. M., & Turner, L. B. (1974). Social relationships and spatial organization: A review of the literature. *Environment and Behavior*, 6, 1-10.
- 4. Turner, J. M., & Turner, L. B. (1974). Social relationships and spatial organization: A review of the literature. *Environment and Behavior*, 6, 1-10.

Timeless Tips

Anatomy of an Ace Research Poster

Your poster is an illustration of your research story.
Make it clear. Make it easy to understand. Make it a visual joy.



Clearly defined sections

Logos recognize sources of support

San serif fonts

Section titles stand out

Clear background & foreground

Bold color used sparingly

Weight of colors, sections balanced

Sections

- > Chunk content into easy-to-identify sections

Fonts

- > For better readability, use sans serif fonts such as Arial, Helvetica, and Calibri
- > Make font sizes large enough to read from a short distance

Design

- > Simple borders
- > Neutral backgrounds
- > Cohesive color scheme

Images

- > Use clear imagery and graphs to convey meaning

INTRODUCTION

This Senior Honors Capstone project included the following:

- Digitizing VHS tapes and capturing tongue shape images for correct /r/.
- Analyzing correct tongue shapes to determine the critical features for /r/.
- Comparing and contrasting the tongue shapes of individuals who produced correct /r/ with 80% or more accuracy.
- Comparing MRI images that most closely match the ultrasound images.



CLIENTEL

- Based on clinician reports, 21 clients produced /r/ with 80% or more accuracy.
- 15 male and 6 female with age ranges 8-22.
- Extracted 10 with different /r/ tongue shapes.
- The 3 seen below were selected based on a good picture with different tongue shapes.



ANALYSIS

Even though the shapes are different, they all have some common features:

Palatal Constriction: Tongue is in position to form narrowing of the airway along the palate (1, 2, 3).
Dorsum can be flattened (3), dipped (1), or slightly bunched (2).

Tip may be bunched (1, 2, 3) OR tip/blade stretched and elevated in a retroflexed position OR a combination of these two.

Pharyngeal Constriction: The root must have slight upward movement to form a constriction of the airway in the pharynx (1, 2, 3).

REFERENCES

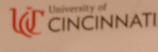
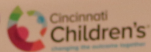
University of Cincinnati Ultrasound /r/ Clinic

Nice pics
Not too wordy
Nice flow

Too wordy
3-column layout
disrupts flow

Exercise Stress Testing in Patients With Tetralogy of Fallot

Rachael Black and Sean Lucas



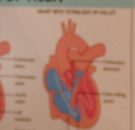
College of Allied Health Sciences
Department of Rehabilitation, Exercise, and Nutrition Sciences

What is "Tetralogy of Fallot"

Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) is a cardiac anomaly that refers to a combination of four related heart defects that commonly occur together. The four defects are:

- Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)**- Incomplete septal wall separating oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.
- Overriding aorta**- The aortic valve is enlarged and appears to arise from both left and right ventricles instead of the left ventricle.
- Pulmonary stenosis**- The narrowing of the pulmonary valve and outflow tract or areas below the valve that creates and obstructs (blocks) of blood flow.
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy**- Thickening of the muscular walls of the right ventricle, which occurs because the right ventricle is pumping at a high pressure.

Normal Heart vs. TOF Heart



Pulmonary stenosis and right ventricular outflow tract obstruction seem to be the most common features of Tetralogy of Fallot. When blood flow to the lungs is restricted, the combination of the VSD and pulmonary stenosis causes oxygen-poor blood ("blue") to be pumped out the aorta to the rest of the body. This "blue" blood is pumped out the aorta to the rest of the body. This "blue" blood is pumped out the aorta to the rest of the body. This "blue" blood is pumped out the aorta to the rest of the body.

What Impacts Does Tetralogy of Fallot Have on Exercise?"

Exercising with Tetralogy of Fallot can look differently depending on the health and surgical history of the person. Before surgery, exercise is severely limited due to a large decrease in oxygenated blood to the tissues, which they need to complete cellular respiration and create energy for muscle activity. After surgery, at a young age the heart can experience difficulties as the person grows. If activity is monitored for the first year with no complications most patients can continue with a normal exercise regimen.



What We Learned From Our Experience

Our internship gave us an introduction to the work an Exercise Physiologist does on a daily basis. Before learning how to run tests we had to pass safety screenings and acknowledge all emergency equipment in the lab. We learned how to properly use lab equipment including Medtronic, Parvo and GE Electrocardiogram. We were taught patient care during introduction, pretest and posttest phases.



Most learning was through observation of the veteran physiologists and how they cared for patients as they maintained the patient's physician. The environment of the lab is an impressive system, the technicians kept a calm and light atmosphere as they ran the test but in the occurrence of any test abnormality a very critical tone was felt and everyone was alert. This internship has taught us the valuable practices to have in the exercise science world and gave a good perspective as to what a future career could look like.

Long Term Outlook for These Patients

Patients that undergo surgery <10 years old report 10, 20, 30, and 35-year survival rates at 94%, 93%, 83%, and 72% respectively, and not different from normal life expectancy. As before, most patients that lack complications from surgery live normal lives. Patients with TOF can live at least 30 years before needing further surgery on their hearts. These would be maintenance surgeries to keep their hearts healthy and prevent any long lasting damage. The American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology classify TOF as moderately complex heart disease. This means that you should get your care at a special ACHD center and see your ACHD cardiologist regularly, at least every two years. Regular check-ups can help detect any problems early on and prevent long-term damage to the heart.

About the CCHMC Cardiopulmonary Exercise Physiology Internship

- A great opportunity for anyone seeking to pursue an experience in health care.
- Always under the supervision of an Exercise Physiologist to learn the competencies that are critical for a profession to run GXTs.
- Fast-paced environment that requires full attention and the ability to recognize the difference between what appears as "dangerous" on the monitor, and what may be a patient's normal heart EKG while undergoing exercise.
- Schedule reviews for each patient are done weekly to ensure each professional knows what to expect and what to look out for on the monitor.
- This internship requires AED/First Aid certifications.

Contributions

Special thanks to: Sandy Knecht, Wayne Mays, Maloree Rice, Yvette Gerdes, & Andrus Grzeszczak

References

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. (2005, July). Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) in Children. Retrieved from: <https://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/health>