

# Miten esittää tutkimus tiivisti ja selkeästi?

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HY ja HYKS

Korva-, nenä- ja kurkkutaudit

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# Scientific Presentation

- Helps disseminating research
- Makes peers aware of novel approaches, findings or problems
- A professional way of sharing your research
  - Introduce a hypothesis
  - Demonstrate and interpret the results
  - Summarize: what has been learned or remains to be further studied

# Scientific Presentation at an International Congress

- How to prepare and deliver a scientific presentation
- How to present in front of an audience that has expertise way beyond your own

# Structure

- Introduction and Aim
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Complete a manuscript before the presentation i.e. after abstract submission  $\leq$  material for a set of slides or text and illustrations for the poster

# Slides

- Slides should be readable from the last row of a large ballroom (poster from at least 2 m)
- Minimum text, minimum lines, minimum images, graphs
- Stick to the given time limits (an average talking time is 1 min per slide in oral presentations)
- Stand up, dress up, speak up!

# Title Slide

- Full title
- Last names and initials of all coauthors
- Affiliations
- Logo of your institute/hospital

# Conflicts

- Disclosure or conflicts of interest in regards to the research subject
- Follow templates provided by the organizer

# Introduction

- A very brief description of background (bullet points)
- State clearly your research aim / question / study purpose
- ‘Introduction and Study Purpose’
  - Adding a separate slide for study aims will lengthen the talk
  - Fewer slides will reduce the chance of making an error when advancing them on the podium



# Methods

- Use one-line brief bullet points, not full sentences
- Only 10 lines per slide (add more slides if necessary)
- Do not to read your slides (and do not tell the audience to read them)
- Try to get the highest quality in your visual aids / graphics

# Results

- This is the key part!
- Show data that support your key messages
- Brief lines of numeric data, only 10 lines per slide
- A picture is worth a 1000 words (only show essential images or graphs)
- Use graphs or images with high resolution

# Discussion

- Rather: 'Strengths and Limitations'
- Most critical questions after the talk point to your study limitations
- Show what you think of the results or what the limitations are
- Your reputation depends on the quality of data interpretation

# Conclusions

- Take-home message
- Brief statements outlining the most important messages you want to be remembered

# Acknowledgements

- Rationally consider who and when to acknowledge
- Acknowledge your sponsors or grant providers
- Acknowledge people who were not listed as co-authors