



Put POWER in Your PowerPoint

22 October 2008

Kenneth E. Nollet, MD, PhD, FCAP

www.fmu.ac.jp

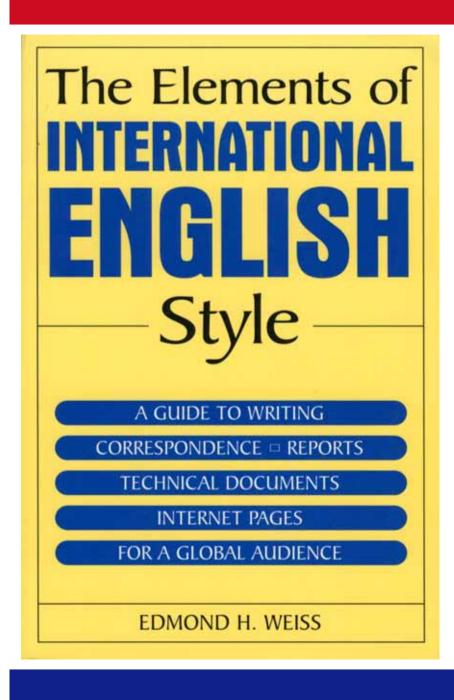


Thanks to CMECD

センター長	藤田 禎三
医学教育部門長	福島 哲仁
臨床医学教育研修部門長	大戸 斉
医学教育副部門長	石川 和信
臨床医学教育研修副部門長	大谷 晃司

www.fmu.ac.jp/univ/center/cmecd.html





1,500,000,000人

- >Mandarin Chinese
 - >~2/3 native
 - >~1/3 non-native
- >English
 - ><1/3 native
 - >>2/3 non-native



English and PowerPoint

- >Award Lecture
- >Invited Lecture
- >Oral Abstract = Platform
- >Poster



First Lesson

- >Volunteer to Speak!
 - O Poster
 - Platform





MONTRÉAL 2008 ANNUAL MEETING & TXPO OCTOBER 4-7

Traditional

Posters

Online Abstracts
(computer access)

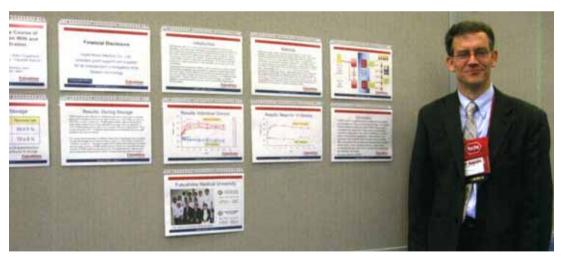
Abstract Theater
(audience of 10-12)

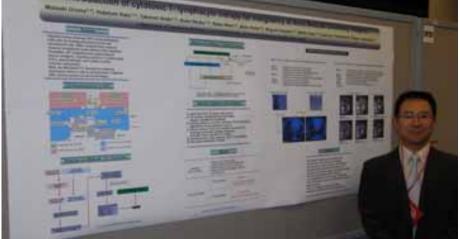
www.aabb.org



Online Abstract Advice

- Make posters with PowerPoint
- >~10 frames (slides) per poster







Same Software, Same Style?

Maybe Not. Let's Compare.



Do you like this style?

Some speakers like to read exactly what appears on their slides. Maybe this is OK for short quotations, but if you are in the audience, do you really want to listen to someone who speaks at a different rate than the rate at which you can read something yourself?



How about this style?

- >Japanese is ideographic
 - >Immediate visual comprehension
- >English is alphabetic
 - Many people native speakers subvocalize when reading



Poster-Style Introduction

Microparticles (MPs, 0.1-1.0 µm) may arise from platelets, endothelial cells, leukocytes, and erythrocytes. MPs arising during blood component storage may have unintended consequences when transfused, but MP assays are not, as yet, widely implemented in blood center quality assurance programs. Optical microscopy is not suited to MP detection, because visible light is scattered by particles close in size or smaller than its wavelength. On the other hand, light scattering is a useful characteristic in flow cytometry, the principal tool of this investigation.

Platform-Style Introduction

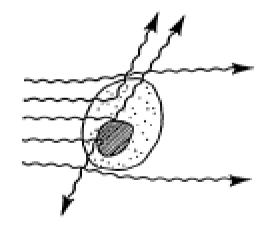
Platelet 2-4 µm

RBC 4-6 µm

Microparticles:
Too small for

optical
microscopy!



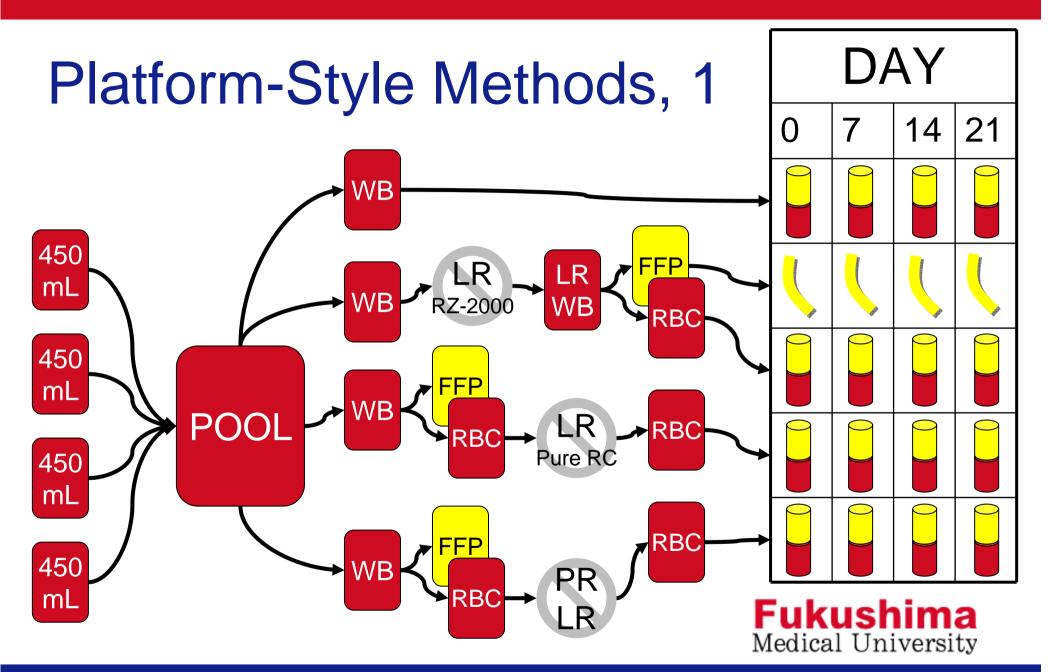


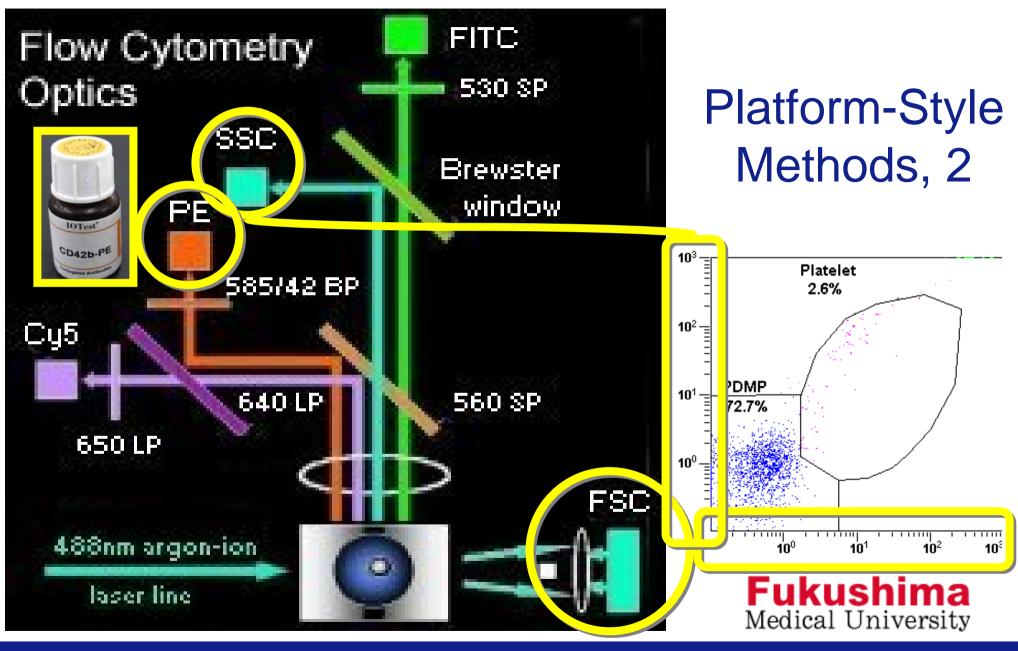


Poster-Style Methods

Normal, healthy, adult males were recruited and consented to donate 450 mL of whole blood (WB), collected in citrate-phosphate-dextrose (CPD) solution. Four pools of four ABO-identical donors per pool were created. Each pool was redistributed into three collection sets, each equipped with a different filter. Non-filtered WB was retained as a control. Filtered WB was separated into RBC and plasma (FFP) components. Samples taken at 0, 7, 14, and 21 days were centrifuged at 2000g for 20 minutes. Supernatant aliquots were incubated with PEconjugated anti-CD42b or mouse IgG1 (control) for 20 min at room temperature, then fixed with 1% paraformaldehyde for 30 min at 5 °C. PE fluorescence (~570 nm), forward scatter (FS), and side scatter (SS) were used to gate PDMP and PLT events.







Slide Guidelines

- Do not waste space
- >Avoid small print
 - >Old: hold slide at arm's length
 - New: view computer screen from across the room
- >Show your brand

"In total, 8% of males who donate four or five times per year and 19% of those who donate every 8 weeks will become iron deficient."

Show your source.

Klein & Anstee. Mollison's 11/ed, ©2005



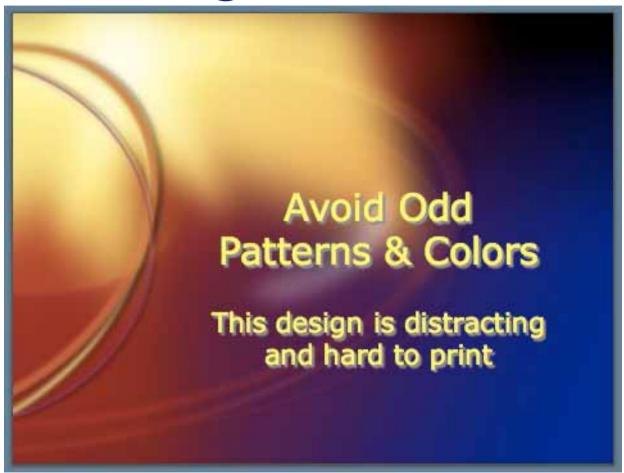
Things to Avoid



Too little space for text



Things to Avoid





Connect With Your Audience



As Mayo rises from the cornfields, FMU rises from the rice paddies!













FUKUSHIMA Medical University Hospital









Thank You!



Prof. Ohto and his team, 1 April 2008



Fukushima Medical University Division of Blood Transfusion & Transplantation Immunology

Kenneth E. Nollet, MD, PhD, FCAP

nollet@fmu.ac.jp +81-24-547-1537, -1538 +81-24-549-3126 (fax) 1 Hikarigaoka Fukushima City 960–1295 Japan



福島県立医科大学附属病院 輸血·移植免疫部

ノレット ケン NOLLET Kenneth

MD, PhD, FCAP

LAB (024)547-1537 DESK (024)547-1538 FAX (024)549-3126

〒960-1295 福島市光が丘1番地 nollet@fmu.ac.jp