

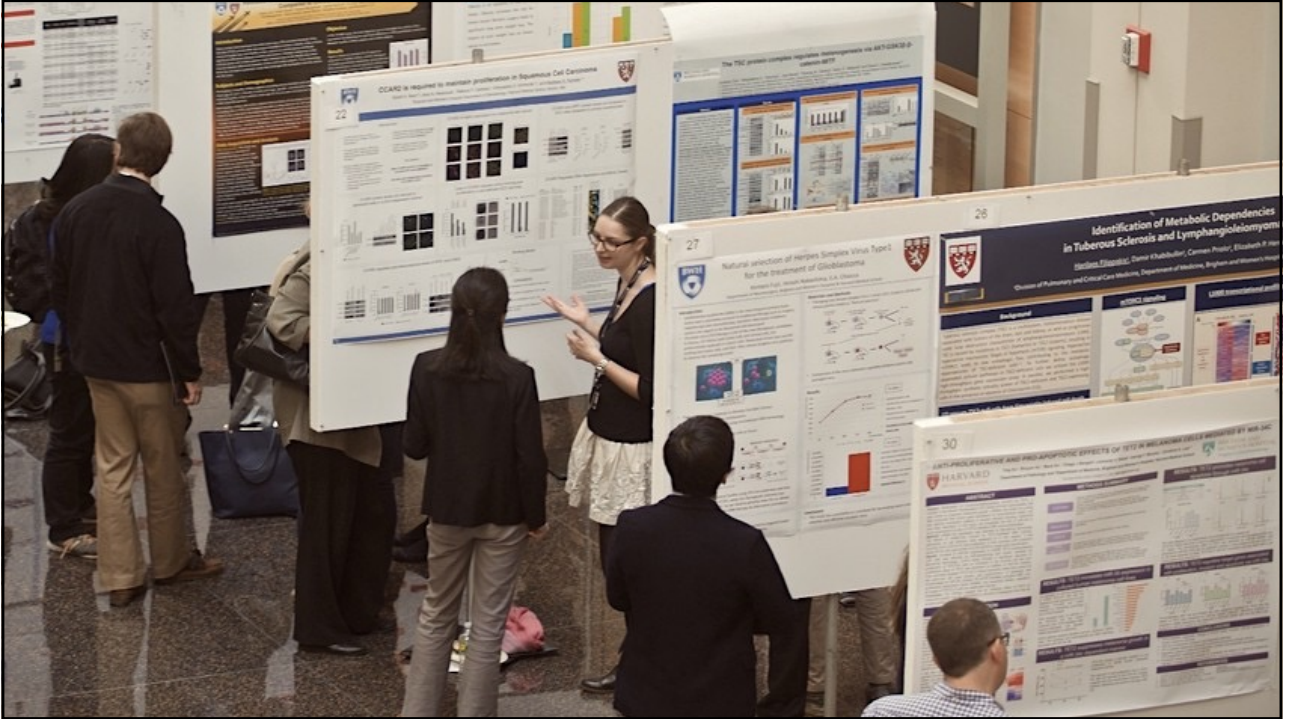
# Presentaciones Murales

(como hacer y presentar un póster)

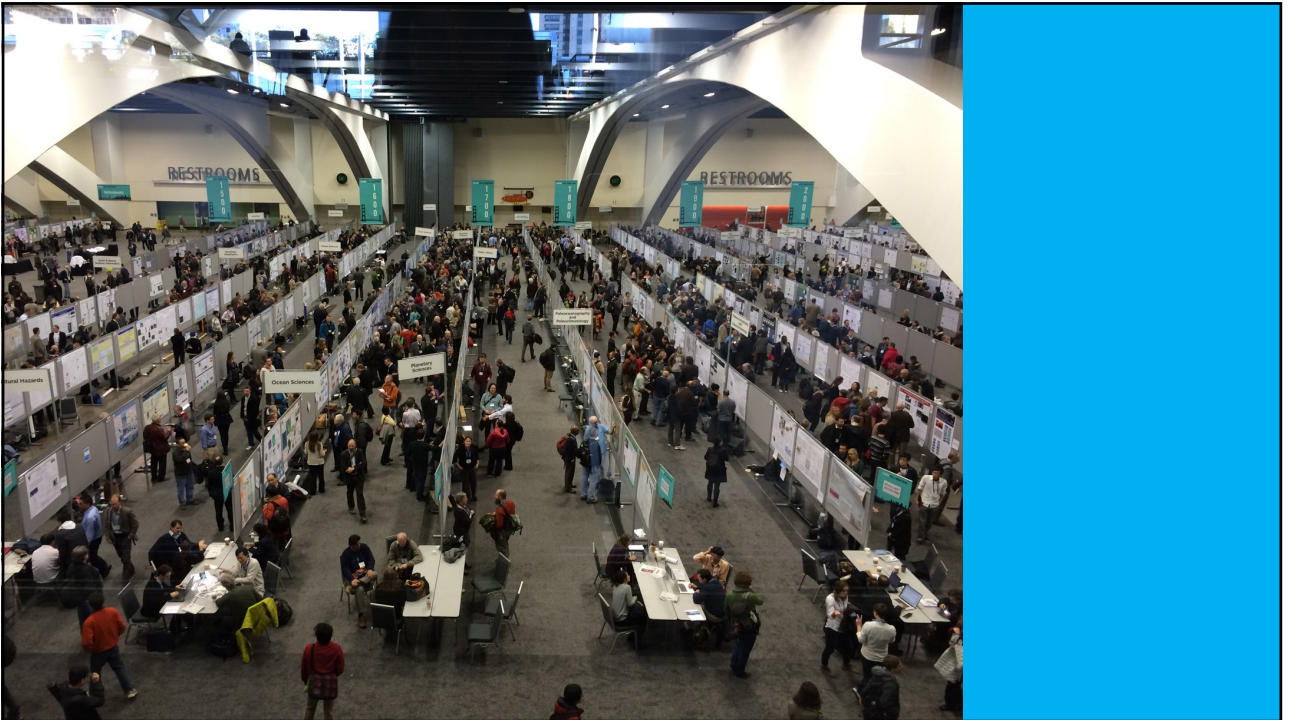
1



2



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4

¿Cuál es el mensaje que quiero dar?

¿Cuál es la historia que quiero contar?

¿Cómo voy a contar esa historia?

5

## Como empezar

- 1) Preguntate quien es la audiencia
- 2) Explica a un colega como si fuera la audiencia
- 3) Elegí las imágenes mas claras
- 4) Elegí dos o tres figuras mas relevantes

6

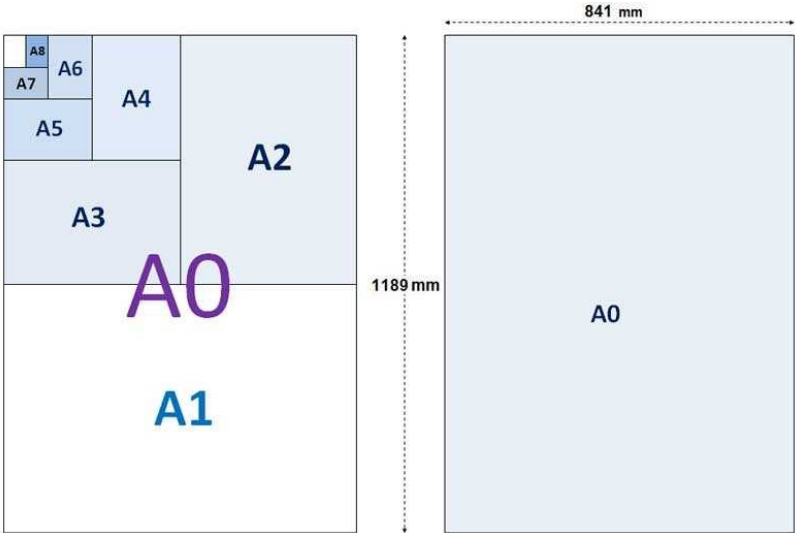
# Estructura general



- Secciones (ejemplo):
- Introducción
  - Métodos
  - Resultados
  - Conclusiones

7

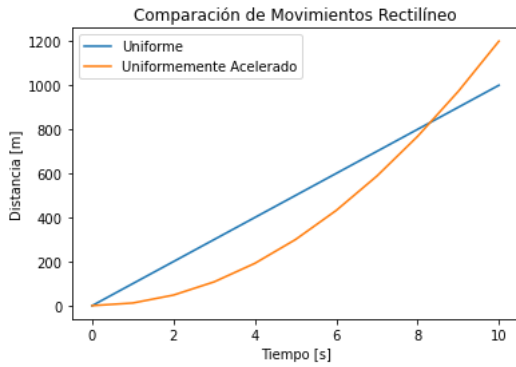
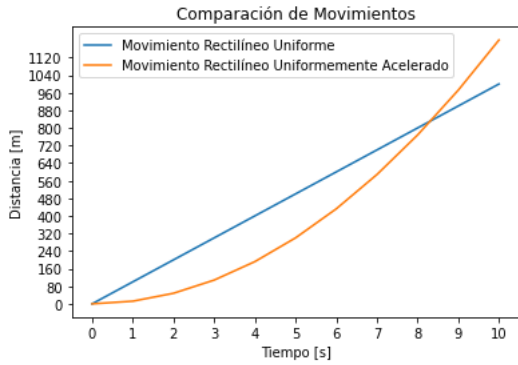
# Respetar las consignas de la organización



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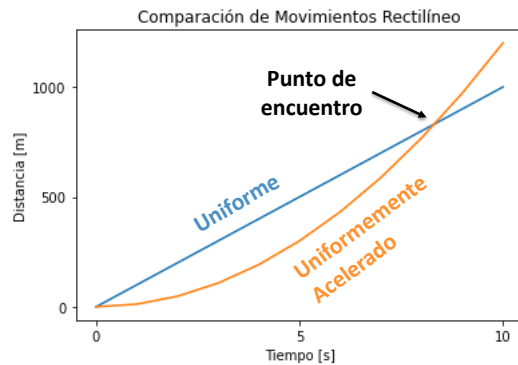
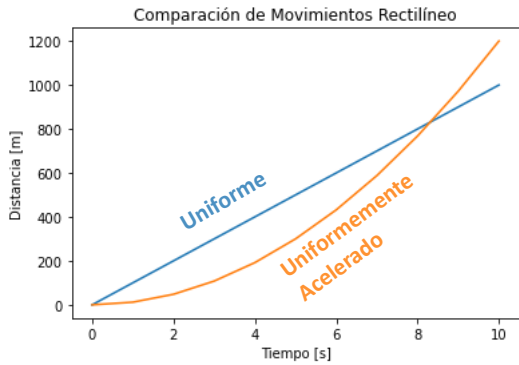
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# Las figuras deben ser simples e informativas



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# Las figuras deben ser simples e informativas



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# La diagramación tiene que ser prolija

- Títulos grandes

## Introducción

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# La diagramación tiene que ser prolija

- Títulos grandes
- Tipografía sencilla y uniforme

## Introducción

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## La diagramación tiene que ser prolija

### Introducción

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- Títulos grandes
- Tipografía sencilla y uniforme
- Mantener espacios en blanco

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## La diagramación tienen que ser prolija

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- Títulos grandes
- Tipografía sencilla y uniforme
- Mantener espacios en blanco

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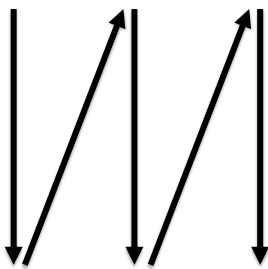
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- Títulos grandes
- Tipografía sencilla y uniforme
- Mantener espacios en blanco

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## La diagramación tienen que ser prolija



- Títulos grandes
- Tipografía sencilla y uniforme
- Mantener espacios en blanco
- Fácil de seguir

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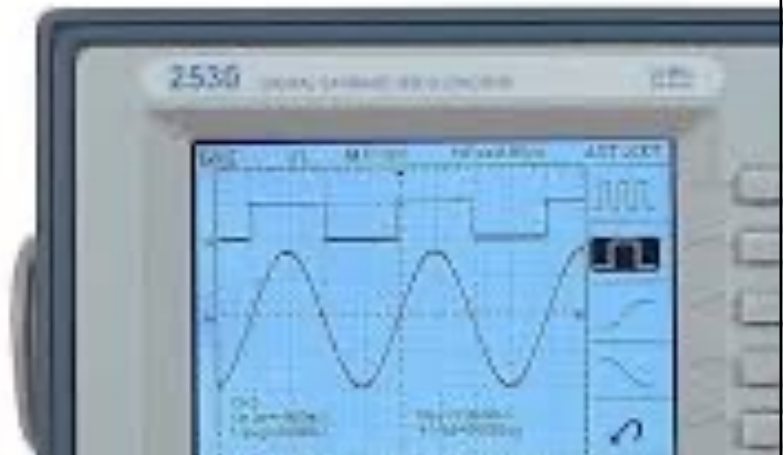
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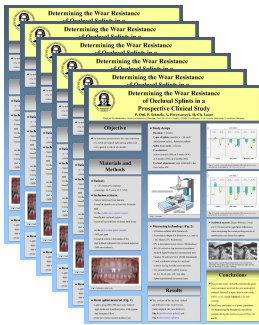
## Usar buenas imágenes



18

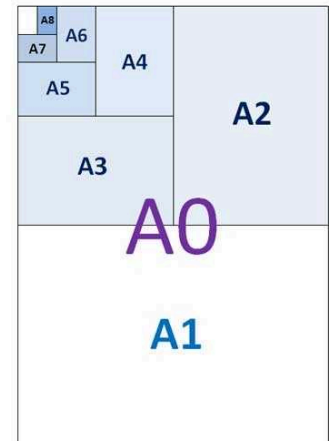
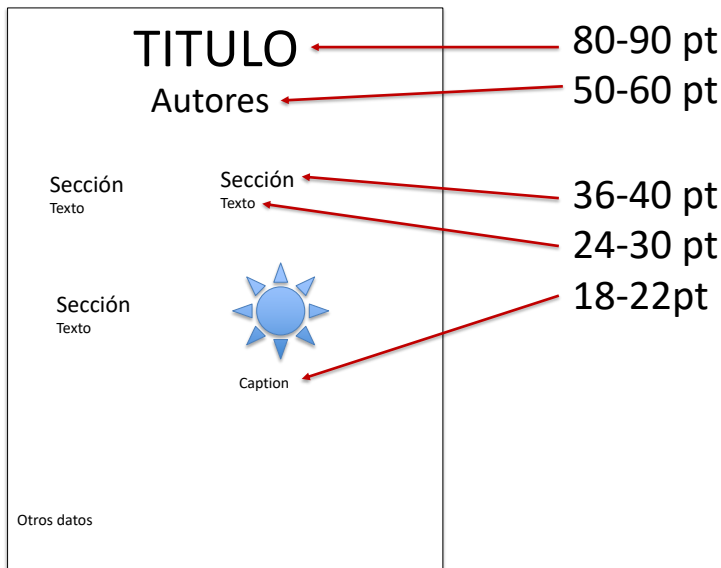
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Datos de contacto: e-mail, twitter, etc  
Agradecimientos  
Referencias



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# Tamaños

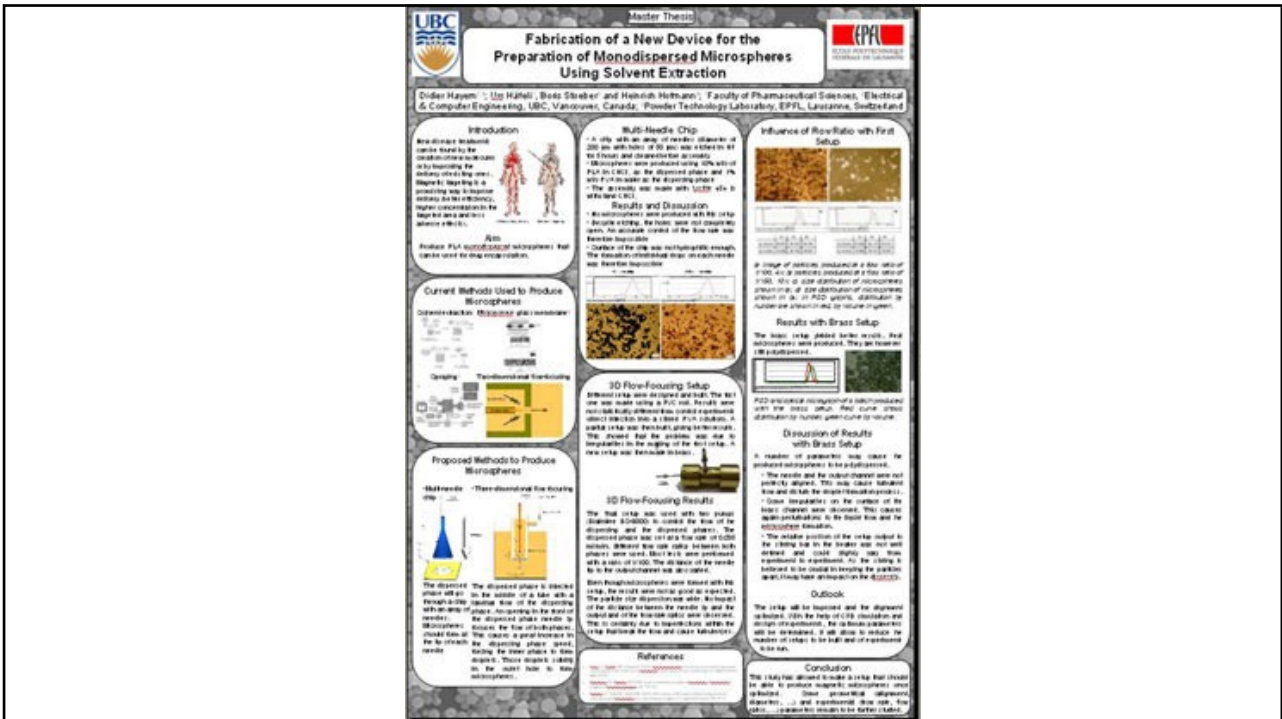


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# Software

- PowerPoint, LibreOffice Impress
- Illustrator, Corel Draw, Inkscape
- InDesign, Publisher
- Photoshop, Gimp
- Latex (A0Poster, beamerposter y otros)

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**NANOFORCE**  
Nanotechnology for Chemical enterprises – how to link science to knowledge to the business in the Central Europe

**Participating Organisations:** European Union, National Science Foundation, etc.

**Background:** Nanotechnology is an emerging technology... it offers a wide range of opportunities for chemical enterprises...

**Objectives:** To create a network of chemical enterprises... to develop a common vision... to identify key challenges...

**Workpackages:** WP1: Network creation, WP2: Knowledge exchange, WP3: Business development, WP4: Policy advocacy, WP5: Dissemination.

**Methods:** Workshops, Seminars, Conferences, etc.

**Target Groups:** Chemical enterprises, Government, Academia, etc.

**Results:** Network creation, Knowledge exchange, Business development, etc.

**Next Steps:** Dissemination, Policy advocacy, etc.

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**Chaotic Psychedelic Poster**  
Be thankful you name isn't on this poster

**Introduction:** Insert your text here. You can place your organization's logo on either side of the title of this poster. Insert your text here.

**Purpose:** Insert your text here. You can place your organization's logo on either side of the title of this poster. Insert your text here.

**Methods:** Remember to save your text to fit your information into the space. The larger your text, the easier it will be for others to read your poster.

**Tools:** Insert your text here. You can place your organization's logo on either side of the title of this poster.

**Expected Results:** Remember to save your text to fit your information into the space. The larger your text, the easier it will be for others to read your poster.

**Literature Cited:** Remember to save your text to fit your information into the space. The larger your text, the easier it will be for others to read your poster.

**Disclosure:** Remember to save your text to fit your information into the space. The larger your text, the easier it will be for others to read your poster.

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

George Hess<sup>1</sup>, John Poulsen<sup>2</sup>, Raymond O'Connor<sup>3</sup>, Jeff Bay<sup>3</sup>

#### 1. Windbreaks as Habitat

Agrihabitat Link - 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s - are designed to provide habitat for birds, insects, and other organisms. Windbreaks have been shown to increase bird species richness and abundance from the surrounding matrix. Windbreaks provide habitat for birds and other wildlife that provide direct value to other birds. Windbreaks also provide habitat for other organisms such as insects and other organisms.

Windbreaks also provide habitat for other organisms such as insects and other organisms. Windbreaks also provide habitat for other organisms such as insects and other organisms.

- Field windbreaks were sampled using transect sampling with a frame stratified by density of windbreaks.
- Mean length windbreaks fell in most categories.
- Habitat characteristics of each windbreak were measured in 1990.
- Habitat characteristics of each windbreak were measured in 1990.

#### 2. Regional Evaluation of Windbreaks

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Forestry and Agricultural Land Group - changed the way they manage land. Windbreaks have been shown to increase bird species richness and abundance from the surrounding matrix. Windbreaks provide habitat for birds and other wildlife that provide direct value to other birds. Windbreaks also provide habitat for other organisms such as insects and other organisms.

We selected a random sample of all windbreaks in Nebraska based on a random sample of 1000 National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) sites. In 1990, 1000 sites were selected randomly. In 2010, we selected the same sites as in 1990. We selected the same sites as in 1990. We selected the same sites as in 1990.

#### 3. Bird Species Richness Index

We used a Bird Species Richness Index (BSRI) to measure the number of bird species in a given habitat. The BSRI is a measure of the number of bird species in a given habitat. The BSRI is a measure of the number of bird species in a given habitat. The BSRI is a measure of the number of bird species in a given habitat.

- Areas with the greatest amount of bird species were windbreaks.
- Windbreaks with the greatest amount of bird species were windbreaks.
- Windbreaks with the greatest amount of bird species were windbreaks.
- Windbreaks with the greatest amount of bird species were windbreaks.

Nebraska's Agricultural Landscape

Number of Species Observed vs. Number Predicted by Model

#### 4. Validating BSRI Model

In 1990, we used the windbreak model to predict the number of bird species in a given habitat. In 2010, we used the windbreak model to predict the number of bird species in a given habitat. In 2010, we used the windbreak model to predict the number of bird species in a given habitat.

Each windbreak was visited five times. Data were collected from each visit. Data were collected from each visit. Data were collected from each visit. Data were collected from each visit.

#### 5. Results of Validation

The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks.

The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks.

#### 6. Failure of the Model

There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model. There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model. There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model.

There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model. There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model. There are several possible explanations for the failure of the model.

#### 7. Local Landscape Scale Effects

Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model. Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model. Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model.

Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model. Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model. Local landscape scale effects were evaluated for the windbreak model.

#### 8. Conclusions

The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks.

The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks. The BSRI model overestimated the number of bird species in the Nebraska windbreaks.

**Acknowledgements:** This work would have been done without the great dedication of the National Agricultural Statistics Service. We thank the staff of the National Agricultural Statistics Service. We thank the staff of the National Agricultural Statistics Service. We thank the staff of the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

### Determining the Wear Resistance of Occlusal Splints in a Prospective Clinical Study

P. Ott, P. Schmelz, A. Piwoarczyk, H.-Ch. Lauer

Dept. of Prosthodontics, School of Dentistry (Dentistry, Prof. Dr. H.-Ch. Lauer), ZZZMR (Carolfabrik), J. W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany

#### Objective

- To determine quantitatively the wear resistance of a newly developed light-curing splint resin over a period of six months.

#### Materials and Methods

**Patients**

- n = 20 consecutive patients (mean age: 34.7 years, 12 F, 8 M)

**Inclusion criteria**

- Natural dentition fixed denture
- Complete dentition to at least the 1st molar and
- For the fabrication of splint:
  - Sufficient occlusal support
  - Increased occlusal loss of dental hard tissue

**for the distraction splint:**

- TMJ pain and
- Complete anterior dislocation of the disk without reduction's 4th terminal reduction
- TMJ osteoarthritis

#### Study design

- Duration: 6 months
- Types of splints (occlusal, n = 10 each):
  - stabilization splints, distraction splints
  - Splint wear mode: 24 hours
- Examinations:
  - Before insertion (B1), at 4 weeks (4W), at 3 months (3M), at 6 months (6M)
  - Occlusal adjustments were restricted to the time before 4W

#### Measuring technology (Fig. 2)

- Vibration-isolated table framework
- 3 translation stages (for directions x, y, and z) (DC-Motor (P1, Walkform))
- CFA 4 displacement (CFA, Checklock)
- WA 20 inductive displacement transducer
- Spider digital 8-channel measurement unit
- Camera X2 software V2.1 (HBM, Darmstadt)
- Local coordinate storage for occlusal contacts during baseline measurements
- Ten measurements each in regions 13, 21, 16, 26 (H, 4W, 3M, 6M)
- Splint repositioned on remount cast

#### Results

- The median of the occlusal vertical gain/loss (wear, resin formation, water sorption, etc.) are shown in Fig. 3 (occlusion splints) and Fig. 4 (distraction splints).

Fig. 1: Substrate splint

Fig. 2: Measuring technology

Fig. 3: Median of the occlusal vertical gain/loss of the wear in occlusion splint

Fig. 4: Median of the occlusal vertical gain/loss of the wear in distraction splint

#### Conclusions

- The present study clinically confirms the good wear resistance results of the new resin splint material. This is a first step in a prospective study (OTT, et al., Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 52, 342 (1997)).
- Good wear resistance is of great importance for maintaining the therapeutic orthodontic position during the treatment period (Peters and).







## Fusing <sup>18</sup>F-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.,<sup>1</sup> K. Mah, M.Sc., C.E. Dunlop, M.D., J.M. Balogh, M.D., S.N. Ganguli, M.D.,<sup>2</sup> R.G. Tirona, B.Sc., and I.E. Eliebel, M.D.<sup>1</sup>  
 Toronto-Sunnybrook Regional Cancer Centre, Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre,<sup>1</sup> and University of Toronto, Toronto, CANADA

### Abstract

Approximately 40% of NSCLC are confirmed to be resectable at the time of diagnosis. However, the impact of resectability on long-term survival is unclear. The impact of PET-CT on resectability is unclear. The impact of PET-CT on resectability is unclear. The impact of PET-CT on resectability is unclear.

### Potential of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG-hybrid PET for Radiation Therapy Planning

<sup>18</sup>F-FDG-hybrid PET/CT is a hybrid imaging modality that combines the functional information of PET with the anatomical information of CT. This hybrid imaging modality has been shown to be superior to PET or CT alone in the detection of metastatic disease. In the context of radiation therapy planning, PET-CT may help to identify areas of high metabolic activity that are not visible on CT alone, allowing for more targeted and effective treatment.

### Impact of FDG-hybrid PET on Patient Management

In 526 (29%) patients, radiation therapy was changed from radical to palliative intent. This change was based on the identification of distant metastases on PET-CT that were not visible on CT alone. This finding highlights the importance of PET-CT in the management of NSCLC, as it can identify areas of disease that would otherwise go undetected.

### Discussion

The impact of integrating PET-CT into the management of NSCLC is significant. PET-CT provides functional information that is not available on CT alone, allowing for more accurate staging and treatment planning. This hybrid imaging modality is particularly useful in the context of radiation therapy, as it can help to identify areas of high metabolic activity that are not visible on CT alone.

### Problem

Local control with radical resection therapy for non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) is often poor. The impact of PET-CT on resectability is unclear. The impact of PET-CT on resectability is unclear.

### Prospective Study Design

**Imaging:** In treatment position and same day  
 • FDG-hybrid PET/CT  
 • CT simulation  
 • PET-CT simulation

**Patient Selection**  
 • Confirmed NSCLC  
 • Able to be in treatment position for 30 minutes  
 • Operable or resectable disease  
 • No prior radiation therapy to the chest  
 • No prior surgery for NSCLC

**Treatment Planning**  
 • PET-CT simulation using CT and PET data  
 • PET-CT simulation using CT and PET data  
 • PET-CT simulation using CT and PET data

### Impact of FDG-hybrid PET on PTV Coverage

In 92% (20%) patients, the volume of PTV<sub>95%</sub> covering at least 95% of the prescribed dose with the CT-only based plan was less than 90%.

### Impact of FDG-hybrid PET on Spinal Cord Dose

In 52% (20%) cases, the maximum cord dose was reduced by more than 200 cGy with CT/PET data.

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## LESSONS LEARNED FROM AIRWAY PRESSURE RELEASE VENTILATION (APRV)

Lewis J. Kaplan, MD<sup>1</sup>, Heatherlee Bailey, MD, FFAEM<sup>1</sup>  
 Medical College of Pennsylvania-Hahnemann University  
 Departments of Surgery<sup>1</sup> and Emergency Medicine<sup>1</sup>, Philadelphia, PA USA

### INTRODUCTION

Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV) (also: BiPAP) has been previously demonstrated to be a useful ventilator strategy for 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 designed a study to evaluate its effectiveness with APRV to determine safety, feasibility, duration, and efficacy at resolving hypoxemia and hypercapnia.

### METHODS

Consecutive patients transitioned from other volume or pressure targeted ventilation to APRV (Droper, Covid 19 Pulmonary Workstation) at a University hospital surgical ICU were retrospectively reviewed. Patients initially ventilated with APRV were excluded. Initial APRV settings to correct hypoxemia (P<sub>0.1</sub> ≥ 69 torr, on FIO<sub>2</sub> ≥ 0.9) were a P<sub>high</sub> at the prior plateau pressure of 24 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and a P<sub>low</sub> of 0.9 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. Hypercapnic (pCO<sub>2</sub> ≥ 55 torr and pH ≤ 7.3) patients were set on a P<sub>high</sub> of 5.0 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and a P<sub>low</sub> of 1.0 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. Settings were adjusted to resolve hypoxemia and hypercapnia. 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 is assessed for p < 0.05.

### RESULTS

#### Demographics

n=38

#### APRV

Element	Value
% Hypoxemia	88%
% Hypercapnia	12%
Time to SO <sub>2</sub> ≥ 92%	7.7 ± 4 min
Time to P <sub>0.1</sub> ≤ 6.0	5.3 ± 0.9 hr
Time to pCO <sub>2</sub> ≤ 40 torr	42.7 ± 7 min
Time to norm & pCO <sub>2</sub>	76 ± 12 min
Mean change in V <sub>E</sub>	-3.3 ± 0.9 L/min*

#### Transport Safety

#### Complications

### CONCLUSIONS

- APRV is a safe rescue mode for hypoxemic or hypercapnic respiratory failure and requires a significantly lower V<sub>E</sub> than conventional ventilation.
- Decreasing release phase volumes and a rising pCO<sub>2</sub> are strong indicators of pneumothorax in a patient on APRV. Routine end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring is recommended.
- Preparation for safe intra-hospital transport may be keyed to the P<sub>high</sub> required for oxygenation and ventilation. Patients requiring a P<sub>high</sub> > 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O should be transported on the ventilator.

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