Research Results Dissemination

Learning Objectives:

At the conclusion of this module of workshop you will be able to:

1. Describe the value and impact of sharing your research findings through presentations and publications.
2. Select and use appropriate ICT tools to develop effective presentations about your research findings.
3. Select and use appropriate ICT tools and applications to develop and submit research articles to relevant journals.

Why is the sharing of research findings SO important ?

- Progress in science results from carefully building up on the research findings of those who have come before you.
- A scientific study is not complete until the results have been shared, published and understood by others
- Presentations at scientific meetings and workshops allow researchers to share their findings and receive useful feed-back about their work.
- A scientific paper is a written and published report describing *original research results.*
- Presentations and publications are very important to not only progress in science but also provide a record of accomplishment to support requests for future grant support.

Scientific Presentations – Improving your presentation skills

- Most people are not comfortable doing public presentations
- The better prepared you are the easier it becomes
- There are several presentation software applications available including Microsoft Powerpoint as well as several free tools

Keys to a Successful Presentation

- Know your audience
- Be clear!
- Use informative figures & pictures
- Prepare & practice

Know Your Audience

- Other scientists: do present a brief background
  - Non-experts – need more background
  - Don't though spend all your time on the background to your study!
- Purpose of your talk (Convince? Update? Teach?)
- Know how much time you have and stay within the allotted time (PRACTICE!)
- DO convey your enthusiasm about your work

Make it Clear

- Develop an outline first
- Control number of slides
  - Budget 2-3 minutes/slide (e.g. 30 min. talk = 10-15 slides)
- Research study outline:
  - hypothesis; what is the question you are studying?
  - methods
  - results/findings
  - conclusion and next steps

Make it Clear

Style & format

- use color and CAPITAL letters carefully to highlight & organize
- be consistent in slide organization
- use consistent typefont throughout

Make It Clear

- Choose clear, informative title – for example:
  - “Cellphones improve adherence and timeliness in malaria prevention”
  - NOT: “Using cellphones for disease prevention” = too general
- Don’t crowd with too much information
- Give credit where credit due:
  – reference published data; borrowed figures

Useful Pictures and Meaningful Figures

BAD:

- showing a lot of unreadable info “for effect” –
- if it can’t be read -- it’s a waste & it annoys the audience

One good picture or figure is worth a thousand words!!!!!

Prepare & Practice

- Timing (how many slides & length of talk)
- Memorize introduction and first few lines
- Beware of over practicing

How You Say it Matters

VERBAL SKILLS

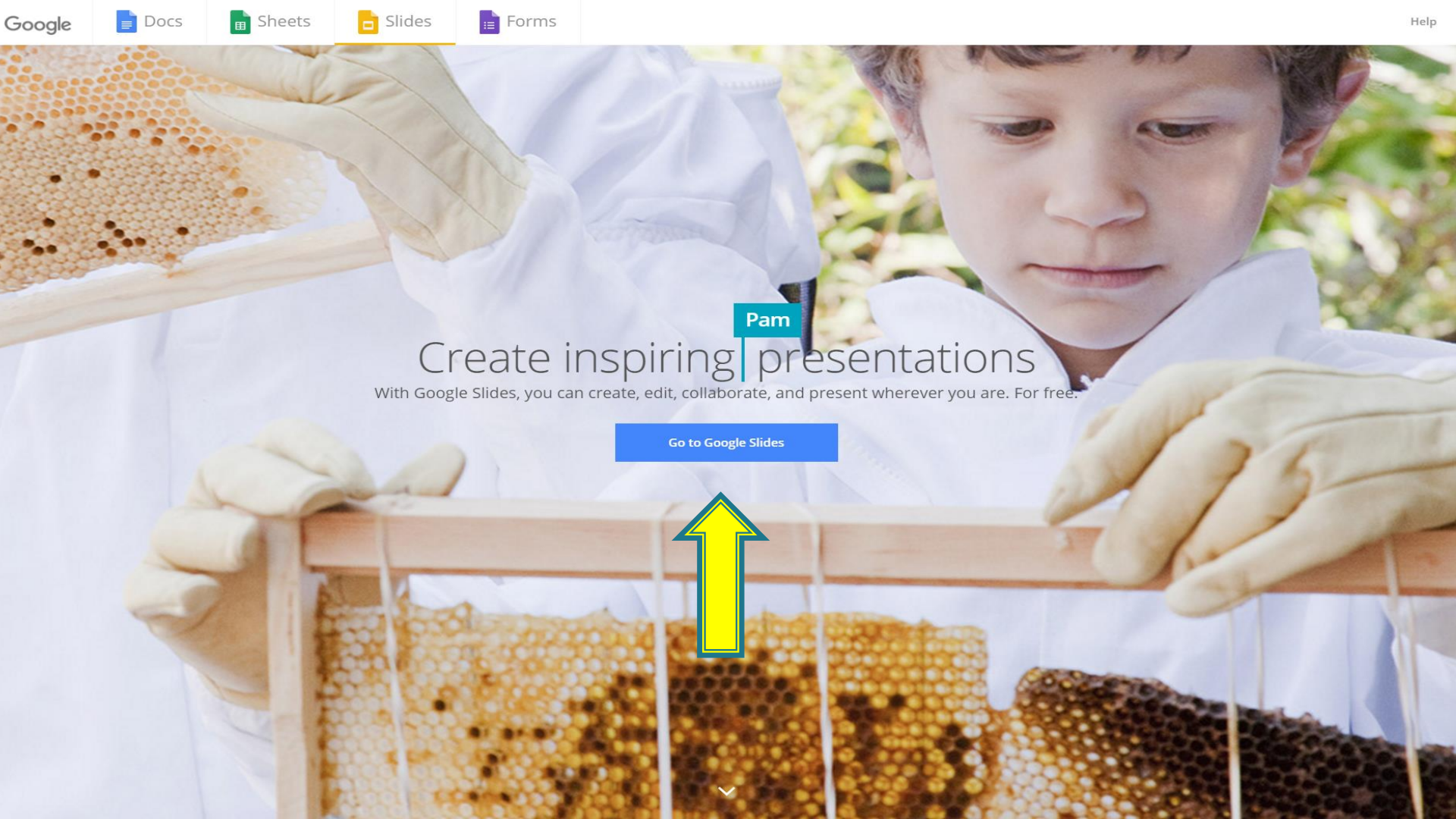
- Slow down!
- Don't read your slides – use as cues
- Vary voice tone (conversational)
- Genuine enthusiasm
- SPEAK-UP

BODY LANGUAGE

- Eye contact
- Stand straight – breathe
- Don't over gesture with pointer, etc.
- Face your audience

Closing your presentation

- Relevance or application of your work
- Next steps – future work….
- Acknowledgements: research collaborators, advisors, mentors, funding sources…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Other free presentation software

- Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:

Google Slides (Web) – Key Features

- “Flexibility abounds. You can upload PowerPoint PPT files to Google Drive Presentation for editing or playback, or export the Google Drive formatted files to PPT format (or PDF) as needed to work with other systems. Creating a slide deck from scratch? You choose from 20 visual themes (what PowerPoint calls templates) that work for screens running 4:3, 16:9, or 16:10 ratios. Inside a slide, you can draw shapes, create tables, link shapes, enter un-seen comments, and more.”

- “Perhaps most useful is the collaboration—multiple users in multiple locations can work on the slides simultaneously (something Drive also does with aplomb with word processing and spreadsheet documents). A revision history tracks changes so you can always find out who screwed up what. And you never have to click "save" to ensure your changes are permanent.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

Haiku Deck (Web, IOS)

- “Use it on the Web or via an iPad-specific app to create some incredibly well-designed slides for your next presentation, or as they prefer to call it, your next "story." You can sign in with a Facebook or Twitter account.”
- “As it states in an introductory deck of slides, Haiku Deck is shooing for 33 percent simplicity, 33 percent beauty, and 34 percent fun (as much fun as prepping for a meeting can be, anyway). Haiku Deck stresses the use of art and imagery, making it a must for designers—but it provides access to 35 million pieces of free stock art to go with six included themes.”
- “Once you're done creating a Haiku Deck, showing it is easiest with an iPad, but the decks are also embeddable into sites (see the deck below as an example). They can also be exported into PowerPoint and KeyNote formats, though Haiku Deck would prefer you publish your deck on their site, making it public (the best of them end up in the Haiku Deck Gallery), but you can restrict the audience or make it totally private as desired.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

Prezi (Web)

- “The biggest downside to Prezi is that its freedom has limits: you can only make Prezis that are public, and they can only be 100MB in size, unless you pay. But oh what fun they can be—Prezi has, hands down, the most unique transitions, what PCMag called an "animated visual feast unlike the usual boring set of bullet points" in our 2010 review. That hasn't changed. Everything in the presentation is on one, giant slide—you just jump from spot to spot.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software: http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

Zoho Show (Web, iOS, Android)

- “Zoho's suite of tools never seems to get enough credit, but its Show presentation tool deserves a lot of praise. Part of the free suite with 5GB of space (you can get 50x more if you have a group of users paying $5/month per user), Show is on the Web so presentations are available everywhere. It also has PPT import/export, a rich set of tools for slide creation and changes, integrated photo editing, and the ability to broadcast a presentation to other locations.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

SlideDog (Windows)

- This Windows software isn't strictly for creating presentations, but it does something different by supporting multiple kinds of presentation files and other formats (like PDFs, Prezi files, video, images, you name it). You drag them all into SlideDog and reorder them to make a "presentation playlist" that can play all at once, or as you command.

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

PowerPoint Web App (Web)

- “Unlike the full version that comes with Microsoft Office, the stripped-down PowerPoint Web app handles your PPTs with ease, which shouldn't be a surprise. You'll want a browser with SilverLight installed, and that probably means using IE for Windows most of the time. You won't find every feature of the desktop version, but you will be able to save directly to your SkyDrive (soon to be OneDrive) account for access anywhere.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software: http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

Impress (Windows, Mac, Linux)

“Once upon a time, Impress was the presentation tool of OpenOffice.org. But now that OoO, as it was called, is dead, the open-source office suite has forked into other suites including Apache OpenOffice and LibreOffice. And both include Impress, the free slide-deck creator with full PPT compatibility. All the suite's apps (you can't get them separately) basically look and act much like Microsoft Office from a decade ago. And that's not a bad thing, but you're not going to get any fancy video or photo editing.”

Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software:
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

Scientific Talks - Summary

1. Know your audience & their interests

2. Tell a clear story developing each point following upon the previous

3. Show the findings in informative, clear figures)

5. Prepare, practice & SPEAK-UP!

6. Share your enthusiasm for your work

7. Provide a summary of conclusion

Most importantly – Relax and Have Fun Sharing Your Expertise!

Writing Research Article:Key strategies and tools

What is a scientific paper?

A scientific paper is a written and published report describing original research results

1. It must be the first publication of original research results,

2. In a form whereby peers of the author can repeat the experiments and test the conclusions, and

3. In a journal or other source document readily available within the scientific community

Before Starting to Write the Paper

- Review and analyze your results (data)
- Make tables
- Draw graphs
- Keep a journal to record summaries of results and any observation however insignificant
- Date the files
- Write ideas in journal whenever they come to you

Essential Parts of a Scientific Paper

- Title: Describe concisely the core contents of the paper
- Abstract: Summarize the major elements of the paper*
- Introduction: provide context and rationale for the study
- Materials: Describe the experimental design so it is reproducible
- Methods: Describe the experimental procedures
- Results: Summarize the findings without interpretation
- Discussion: Interpret the findings of the study
- Summary: Summarize the findings
- Acknowledgement: Give credit to those who helped you
- References: List all scientific papers, books and websites that you reviewed

Titles: Examples -- Good & Bad

1. Application of mobile-technology for disease and treatment monitoring of malaria in the "Better Border Healthcare Programme“
   - Disease = malaria
   - Method = using mobile technology
   - Findings?

2. Design and Implementation of Cell-PREVEN : A Real-Time Surveillance System for Adverse Events Using Cell Phones in Peru
   - Disease?
   - Method=using mobile technology
   - Findings?

The Abstract

- Summary of the topic and findings
- Written clearly and simply, as it is the first and sometimes the only part of the manuscript read
- It should provide a brief summary of each of the main sections (Structured Abstract)
- It is easier to write the abstract after completing paper

Structured Abstract Example

- BACKGROUND: Growth in mobile phone penetration has created new opportunities to reach and improve care to underserved, at-risk populations including those with tuberculosis (TB) or HIV/AIDS. PURPOSE: This paper summarizes a proof-of-concept pilot designed to provide remote Mobile Direct Observation of Treatment (MDOT) for TB patients. The MDOT model combines Clinic with Community DOT through the use of mobile phone video capture and transmission, alleviating the travel burden for patients and health professionals.
- METHODS: Three healthcare professionals along with 13 patients and their treatment supporters were recruited from the Mbagathi District Hospital in Nairobi, Kenya. Treatment supporters were asked to take daily videos of the patient swallowing their medications. Patients submitted the videos for review by the health professionals and were asked to view motivational and educational TB text (SMS) and video health messages. Surveys were conducted at intake, 15 days, and 30 days. Data were collected in 2008 and analyzed in 2009.
- RESULTS: All three health professionals and 11 patients completed the trial. All agreed that MDOT was a viable option, and eight patients preferred MDOT to clinic DOT or DOT through visiting Community Health Workers.
- CONCLUSIONS: MDOT is technically feasible. Both patients and health professionals appear empowered by the ability to communicate with each other and appear receptive to remote MDOT and health messaging over mobile. Further research should be conducted to evaluate whether MDOT (1) improves medication adherence, (2) is cost effective, and (3) can be used to improve treatment compliance for other diseases such as AIDS.

Hoffman, J. A., Cunningham, J. R., Suleh, A. J., Sundsmo, A., Dekker, D., Vago, F., … Hunt-Glassman, J. (2010). Mobile direct observation treatment for tuberculosis patients: a technical feasibility pilot using mobile phones in Nairobi, Kenya. Am J Prev Med, 39(1), 78–80. http://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2010.02.018

The Introduction

The introduction should answer the following questions:

1. What was I studying?
2. Why was this an important question?
3. What did I know about this topic before I did this study (prior research)?
4. What model was I testing? and
5. What approach did I take in this study?

How to Write the Materials and Methods (M&M)section

- Provide full details so that your study is reproducible
- If the peer reviewer has doubts that the experiments could be repeated, the manuscript could be rejected.
- Organize the methods under subheadings, with related methods described together (e.g. subjects, experimental design, Measurement of…, etc…).
- DO describe the experimental design in detail; use a diagram if complex

How to Write the Results

- The results section is written in the past tense
- It is the core or heart of the paper
- Use tables and figures to summarize data
- The purpose of this section is to summarize and illustrate the findings in an orderly and logical sequence, without interpretation
- The text should guide the reader through the findings, stressing the major points
- Do not describe methods that have already been described in the M&M section

Methods of Presenting Data

- Directly in the text
- In a table
- In a figure
- All figures and tables ***must*** be accompanied by a textual presentation of the key findings
- Never include a table or figure that is not mentioned in the text

How to Write the Discussion

- Primary purpose is to show the relationships among observed facts
- It should end with a short summary or conclusion regarding the significance of the work.

Parts of the Discussion

- Try to present the principles, relationships, and generalizations shown by the results
- Point out any exceptions or any lack of correlation and define unsettled points
- Show how your results and interpretations agree or contrast with previously published work
- State your conclusions as clearly as possible
- Summarize your evidence for each conclusion

JAMIA

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JAMIA word limits exclude materials in *Acknowledgments* and in *References* sections. Supplemental materials such as additional tables, figures, data sets and source code can be included for online only publication. For all articles, authors are required to submit related published materials (including articles published in conference proceedings) to allow reviewers to assess the degree of overlap. These materials can be entered as appendices "for review only".

Please note that all submissions should be double-spaced

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Online Journal of Public Health Informatics

Online Journal of Public Health Informatics

Interest in informatics as a specialty in the health sciences disciplines reflects the central role that information collection, analysis, and utilization now play in the healthcare sector. New public health threats such as bioterrorism and flu pandemics will demand an improved infrastructure for disseminating information about best practices. The Online Journal of Public Health Informatics (OJPHI) strives to satisfy the growing need for a public health informatics knowledge portal by practitioners, researchers, educators, and policy makers. It is a quarterly open access, open source, peer-reviewed journal.

The emergence of public health informatics as a professional specialty is part of a larger development of informatics in related health fields, such as medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and dentistry. Interest in informatics as a specialty in these areas reflects the importance that information collection, analysis, evaluation, and utilization now play in the health care sector. New public health threats such as bioterrorism and influenza pandemics will demand an improved infrastructure for disseminating information about best practices. In response to the new role of health-related informatics, journals have been created in medicine and nursing informatics to service the growing professional audience in these fields. The Online Journal of Public Health Informatics (OJPHI) is the newest of these specialty journals. The mission of the journal is to satisfy the growing need for public health informatics knowledge portal and knowledge base of best practices among health practitioners, researchers, educators, and policy makers in developed and developing countries. OJPHI also explores the socio-economic, ethical, and legal impacts of informatics applications in public health. The journal will be published three times a year. It is an open access, open source, peer-reviewed journal based on Open Journal Systems.

Announcements

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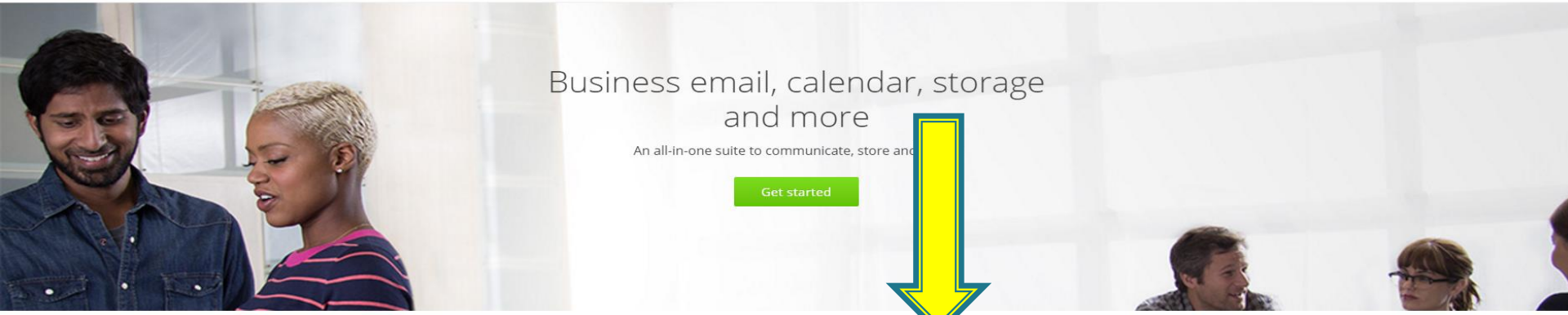

Business email, calendar, storage and more

An all-in-one suite to communicate, store and

Get started

Communicate: Gmail, Hangouts, Calendar, Google+*

Store: Drive

Collaborate: Docs, Sheets, Forms, Slides, Sites

Manage: Admin, Vault

All you need to work on the go

Enjoy a consistent experience from your computer, tablet or phone. Draft a proposal in Docs at the office, review it on the train, then make final edits from your phone right before the meeting. Get more out of your workday.

References and Resources

1. Top Free Software Picks: Presentation Software
http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2453472,00.asp

2. Reference manager software review & comparison:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_reference_management_software

3. Robert Day (1998): How to write and publish a scientific paper. 5th Edition, Cambridge University Press
http://www.coltech.vnu.edu.vn/~hanv/graduate/howtowrite.pdf

4. Google Apps for Collaboration: https://apps.google.com/products/

Borrowed from Prof Fuller notes on ICT Tools Management Workshop