

# Childhood visual impairment and mental health: Science into practice

**2 – 4 July 2018**

Venue: UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London

## Guidelines for Poster presentations

- **All posters should be a standard size for presentation at the meeting.**
- **Posters must be A0 (841 x 1189 mm) formatted in portrait mode. (However landscape can be accommodated if already prepared in this format)**
- Posters will be fixed to boards using Velcro sticky dots supplied onsite.
- The posters should be up for the entire day (Day 1 or Day2) and presenters are encouraged to be at their posters during the poster session time (see programme).
- Posters may be set up in the 30 minutes before the start of the day and must be taken down at the end of the day.
- Please be available to stand by your poster to discuss with audience members at the poster session over lunch.
- The poster prize will be presented at the end of Day 2.

## Some Tips for Effective Poster Presentations

### ***Plan your poster thoroughly***

As with any design work, preparation is the key. Decide what information you want to include, the size and orientation of the poster, colour scheme, etc. before starting your design.

**Please remember to include a section ‘Implications for practice’ in your poster.** This can be a box at the end of your poster after Conclusions and is to bring out the links between research and practice. Bring out two to four main points of relevance to practitioners from different disciplines.

### ***Less is more***

Nobody will be enticed by a poster that is too busy. Using bullet points is a simple and effective way of cutting down on text. You can also cut down on text by using images (such as charts, diagrams, photos, illustrations etc.).

### ***Give your poster structure***

You need to give your poster an obvious structure, so that information is read in the intended order. Using columns is an easy way of doing this. Providing large numbers at the top left of each panel can establish the logical flow of information.

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## ***Don't make columns of text too wide***

Long lines of text are very difficult to read. By using more columns you will decrease the column widths and your audience will be much happier. (But beware, the opposite is also true, if a line has three or fewer words you should consider changing the font size or column width accordingly).

## ***Use an appropriate font***

Body text should be easily legible by someone standing up to 2m away and up to 5m for the main title. Serif fonts (such as Times New Roman or Garamond) are more suitable for body text as it flows better, whereas sans serif fonts (such as Arial or Helvetica) should be used for titles.

Body text should be an absolute minimum of 22pt and the main title should be at least 64pt. (Aim to use around 28pt for body and 80pt for the main title).

Dark coloured text on a light background is preferable to light coloured text on a dark background. And it is also easier to read text that is aligned to the left than it is to read justified text (however if you need to wrap text around an image, the latter may be neater).

## ***Make your introduction and conclusions clear***

To save time, members of your audience may read the introduction and conclusions before deciding whether or not to read the rest. Making these two sections clear and concise will save time.

## ***Other considerations***

When choosing your colour scheme, you should consider colour blindness. By using colours such as red and green together you may be excluding colour blind members of your audience.