PRESENTATION SKILLS

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II AASLD & ALEH RESEARCH WORKSHOP
Public Speaking Produces Anxiety in Most People

People's Biggest Fears

4. Taxes
3. Death
2. Snakes
1. Public Speaking!!
Fear / Nerves

- Are natural
- Are good
- It is not that stressful
- You know the topic better than anyone
- Stick to the script
Key Points

• Know your audience
• Personal appearance
• Body attitude /Hands
• Visual aids
• Pointer
• Voice
• Eye contact
KNOW IT!

• Know your audience and material!
• Use logical sequence
• Practice, practice, practice
  – in front of a mirror, family, friends or colleagues.
• Videotape or record yourself.
• Emphasize strong points
APPEARANCE

• Your are an actor; you are important.
• Dress appropriately.
• Look pleasant, calm, enthusiastic, confident, proud, and not arrogant.
• Turn off cell phone!
• Go to the bathroom before the talk.
VOICE

• Speak slowly, enunciate clearly, and show appropriate emotion and feeling relating to your topic.
• Speak loud and clear
• Be familiar with microphones.
• Pace and pause between sentences

• DON’T READ WORD BY WORD....
STARTING

• RELAX & LOOK AT THE AUDIENCE!
• Begin by addressing the audience.
  – Good morning....
  – It is a pleasure to be here....
  – Thank you for the invitation....
• It buys you time and calms your nerves.
• Pause, smile and count to three before saying anything.
BODY LANGUAGE

- Avoid standing still with head down and reading from a prepared speech.
- Move or walk if possible
- Use your hands to explain and help convey ideas.
- Don’t hold on to the stand.
- Don’t bang your feet.
Gestures

- **Express emotion with your facial muscles**
- **Avoid distracting mannerisms** – (fidgeting, twitching, lip biting, key jingling, hands in pockets or behind the back)
- **Hands** - Every hand gesture should be total body movement that starts from the shoulder
Eye contact

• Look around / fix on a given person for 3 seconds and move on.
• Have direct eye contact with 4-6 persons, and then glance at the whole audience while speaking.
• Use your eye contact to make everyone in your audience feel involved.
Humor

• You may add humor, but.....
• Don’t ever joke about sex, religion, or politics.
• A good talk makes time fly, but a boring speech is always too long to endure.
How to create a presentation

• What do you want to achieve from your presentation
• What is the key message?
• Structure
• Edit, edit, and edit
• Review and ask for help
How to create a presentation

• Most important?

KEEP IT SIMPLE !!!!!
Structure

- Title slide
- Outline
- Then...
  - Introduction / Methods / Results / Conclusion
- Follow outline
- Summary slide
How to Present in Public

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Outline

• Scope of the problem
• Concepts on pathogenesis
• New diagnostic methods
• Current therapy
• Unmet needs
• Future directions
PowerPoint

• Try to convey ideas with figures!
• Avoid too much text.
• Combine text / figure

• APROX 4 BULLETS WITH SENTENCES NO LONGER THAN 6-8 WORDS
Color

Dark letters against a light background are best for smaller rooms, especially when the lights are on for teaching.
Avoid bad colors

- White and black is good
- Blue and white or yellow is good

- THIS SLIDE HAS HORRIBLE COLOR....
Pitfalls

• People tend to place every word they intend to say in the slide. This makes the slide so very busy no one will care or read it. They might as well read it in a journal or book. Why have it all displayed for read out? Don’t you have anything interesting to say? Don’t you know the topic? You should know it by heart!

• PLEASE AVOID THIS TYPE OF SLIDE!!!!
Pitfalls

• Run spell check!
• Don’t look stupid!
• Avoid excessive bullet points
• Do not over-dazzle with excessive use of animation, sound clips, or colors which are inappropriate for your topic
Slides

• Less is more
• Don’t cram data or tables into a slide....
• Be consistent with data in presentation and with what you are saying
Presenting Your Methods, Data, and Results

• Methods, Instrumentation
  – For most talks, only present the minimum

• Data Tables
  – useful for a small amount of data
  – Include units
  – But tables are often used badly ...
## Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Drug (N=63)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=57)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong> Mean (years ± SD)</td>
<td>52 (8)</td>
<td>55 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female Gender n (%)</strong></td>
<td>13 (20.6)</td>
<td>19 (33.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Etiology of Cirrhosis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol use</td>
<td>34 (54.0)</td>
<td>30 (52.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>2 (3.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C</td>
<td>15 (26.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6 (10.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MELD score (n) mean</strong></td>
<td>(20) 16.27 ± 6.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child-Pugh Class n (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade A</td>
<td>11 (17.5)</td>
<td>8 (14.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade B/C</td>
<td>52 (82.5)</td>
<td>49 (85.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean serum sodium mmol/L</strong></td>
<td>128.84 ± 4.28</td>
<td>128.61 ± 4.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of hyponatremia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild (130-134 mEq/mL) n (%)</td>
<td>28 (44.4)</td>
<td>25 (43.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean $S_{Na}$ (mEq/L)</td>
<td>132.39 ± 1.50</td>
<td>132.40 ± 1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe (&lt;130 mEq/mL) n (%)</td>
<td>35 (55.6)</td>
<td>32 (56.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean $S_{Na}$ (mEq/L)</td>
<td>126 ± 3.60</td>
<td>125.66 ± 3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean score on SF Health Survey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Component Summary</td>
<td>31.17 ± 9.65</td>
<td>31.35 ± 10.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Component Summary</td>
<td>43.06 ± 11.08</td>
<td>43.24 ± 11.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study of response to therapy in patients with tuberculosis treated with 6 different regimens (INH, RFM, CIP, vs control groups and placebo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>GA</th>
<th>GB</th>
<th>GC</th>
<th>PLB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop out</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multicenter RCT of Early TIPS (1st 72 hrs) vs Band Ligation In Patients With Acute Variceal Hemorrhage

Primary end-point

Survival

KM survival curves

Non-ACLF w/out Hyponatremia
- Age-adjusted HR: 2.69; 95%IC: 1.3 – 3.1
- Survival probability: 88.9%

Non-ACLF with Hyponatremia
- Age-adjusted HR: 4.80; 95%IC: 4.5 – 5.1
- Survival probability: 70.5%

ACLF w/out Hyponatremia
- (Age-adjusted HR: 9.90; 95%IC: 9.5 – 10.2)
- Survival probability: 58.7%

ACLF with Hyponatremia
- Survival probability: 35.8%

Summary slide

• Announce the ending so that people are prepared
  – For example, with a slide titled “Conclusions”
• Have only a few concluding statements (4 or 5)
• Acknowledge limitations
• Open up new perspective
  – Propose future studies
Laser pointer

• Avoid using it too much!!
• It drives the audience crazy.
• Do not use it in every slide, just select slides.
Answering Questions

• Prepare for questions
• Prepare slides for anticipated questions
• You can say: “Thank you for your question…”
• Be short and concise
• Don’t get nervous!! Be calm and try to answer the best you can
Questions

• Don’t be afraid of saying: I don’t know or we didn’t look at that”
  – Don't feel that you have to invent an answer on the fly -- you are only human and you can't have thought of everything

• If the questioner disagrees with you and it looks like there will be an argument then defuse the situation
  – "We clearly don't agree on this point, let's go on to other questions and you and I can talk about this later"
Summary

• You need to know how to present
• Be confident
• Practice, Practice, Practice
• Use images rather than words
• Less is more
• Speak loud and clear, pace yourself
• Body attitude is key.
THANK YOU
Visual Aids

• Keep your visual aids:

• Visible
• Simple
• Colorful, but don't let them upstage you
• Justified by the content -- not too many or too few slides
Rehearsing

• **Practice – stand up and say the words out loud**
  – You discover what you don’t understand
  – You develop a natural flow
  – You come up with better phrasings and ways to describe things
  – Stay within the time limit

• **Don’t over rehearse or memorize the talk**
  – The first practice things will improve at least 10 fold
  – The second will make things twice as good
  – No need to over/rehearse
Preparing Your Data,

• Figures
  – ‘1 figure ≈ 1000 words’
  – Figures should be readable, understandable,
  – Keep figures simple, use color logically for clarification
    • Blue = cold, red = warm, dark = little, bright = a lot
    • Invisible color
      • Meaning attached to colors (color blindness is more common than you think)
  – Explain axes and variables
  – Include reference on figure
What Font to Use

Type size should be 20 points or larger:

18 point
20 point
24 point
28 point
36 point

AVOID USING ALL CAPITAL LETTERS BECAUSE IT’S MUCH HARDER TO READ

* References can be in 12-14 point font
Color

Light letters against a dark background also work.

Many experts feel that a dark blue or black background works best for talks in a large room.