

Research Poster Sessions

WHAT IS A RESEARCH POSTER SESSION?

The research poster is a presentation of an **original research study**. Posters incorporate visual media and original data that reflect an area of [National Dental Hygiene Research Agenda](#).

During the competition, student presenters will have ten minutes with each judge, seven minutes to formally present the elements of their poster and two to three minutes to answer questions. At the open viewing session, presenters will have the opportunity to discuss their poster with attendees at ADHA's Annual Session.

1. Clearly define the purpose for the research study.
2. Identify and outline the research methodology
 - a. Design: survey, focus groups, etc.
 - b. Quantitative v. qualitative.
 - c. Procedures: describe intervention and control if experimental.
 - d. Sampling: random, snowball, sample size, demographics, etc.
 - e. Statistical tests employed.
3. Describe the results, including statistical data analysis. Should include percentages, and/or p-values, etc.
4. Clearly state how the conclusions or findings are supported by the results of the research.
5. Prepare and practice your oral presentation with friends and colleagues. Ask for constructive criticism.
6. Be prepared for questions and discussion.
7. Required structure:
 - TITLE (clear, scientific, concise and relates to topic)
 - "Evaluation of Resources for an Interactive Infection Control Instructional Program"
 - "Point-of-Care HbA1c Screening Predicts Diabetic Status of Dental Patients"
 - PROBLEM
 - The number of caries in children and adolescents is an oral health crisis..."
 - "Access to care is a global issue..."
 - OBJECTIVES
 - The objective should be clear and concise.
 - Studies with more than one objective should differentiate primary versus secondary.
 - METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS
 - Study design needs to be clearly stated such as cross-sectional study, randomized controlled study, split-mouth design, survey, etc.
 - Be specific on subject criteria, number of subjects included, whether it was a convenience sample or if subjects were screened and randomized into groups.
 - Describe intervention, survey, test product and control where appropriate.
 - RESULTS
 - Provide numerical data that clearly communicates the findings in the study.
 - Include differences from baseline and between groups as needed
 - Clearly state the significance by providing p-value, percentages, and/or other statistical findings appropriate for study design.
 - CONCLUSIONS
 - Make sure conclusions clearly relate to the objective of the study.
 - Avoid adding superfluous or anecdotal information.