



**UNIVERSITÉ  
DE LORRAINE**



**FACULTÉ DE  
MÉDECINE / MAÏEUTIQUE /  
MÉTIER S DE LA SANTÉ à NANCY**

## **IPA2**

**Séance 1 : introduction, le poster et la revue de la littérature**

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# OBJECTIF : RÉALISER UN POSTER EN ANGLAIS

## SEPTEMBRE

3 séances – réflexion et planification

1 séance – recherche et lecture

## NOVEMBRE

1 séance – critique collégiale des posters

2 séances – séminaires d'évaluation

## OCTOBRE

2 séances – lecture et rédaction

1 séance – bilan et début de la rédaction

# **DATES BUTOIRS**

Formuler sa question de recherche – Fin septembre

Terminer et synthétiser ses lectures – mi-octobre

Terminer son poster – mi-novembre



\$5.55 trillion dollars by 2020. Patients who suffer complications from diabetes experience decreased quality of life and often depression.



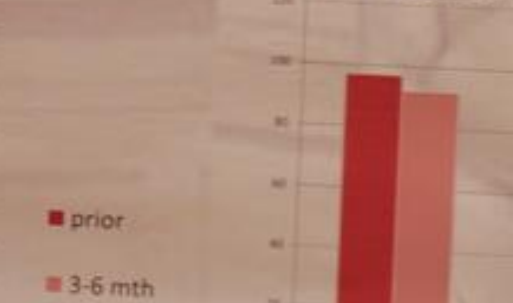
What our patients say when diagnosed with diabetes: *"Thank God it's*

In January of 2011, a process improvement program was adopted for program included a multidisciplinary team to include: the Health Care champion, health (disease) management nurse, Health and Wellness (RD), exercise physiologist, pharmacist, psychologist and feedback from 23d MDG.

**HGB A1C Control**



**LDL Contr**



# LE POSTER DE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

Source : <https://www.airforcemedicine.af.mil/News/Photos/igphoto/2000133525>

# DE MULTIPLES FACETTES

Un document écrit et une présentation orale

Texte et illustrations

Communication et design

Une question et des éléments de réponse



# **STRUCTURE**

# Poster title in one or two lines

## Authors

Insert your full name/e-mail contact  
 Insert your full name/e-mail contact  
 Insert your full name/e-mail contact

## Institute

University  
 Address  
 Contact



## Introduction

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## Methodology

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## Content

Insert your Mind the Graph creation

## Conclusion

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## References

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Source : <https://blog.mindthegraph.com/scientific-poster/>

# PERSONALITY, SEX DIFFERENCES, AND MATE CHOICE IN THE EUROPEAN SERIN

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## INTRODUCTION

Animals can demonstrate individual behavioural traits that are consistent over time and in different contexts, also known as personality traits (Réale et al. Philosophical Transactions B, 2010). Personality has increasingly been the focus of ecological studies to understand the evolution and maintenance of these and its consequences. While several hypotheses have been considered, sexual selection has been scarcely studied although it is possible that it may play an important role in the origin and maintenance of personality differences (Schuett et al. *Bio Reviews* 2010).

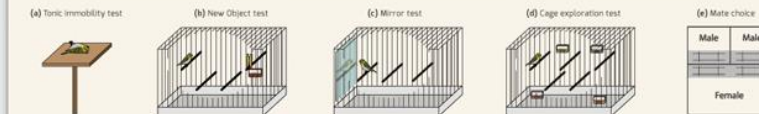


## OBJECTIVES

- Study consistent interindividual differences in behaviour in the serin (*Serinus serinus*).
- Understand how sexes differ in their behavioural traits.
- Understand how different behavioural contexts are related and differ between sexes.
- Explore a possible role of personality traits in female mate choice.

## METHODS

- Wild serins (30 males and 17 females) were captured, and maintained in an indoor aviary until the end of the experiments.
- Individuals were subjected to four behavioural tests to assess fear (a), neophobia (b), sociability (c), and exploration (d), and tested for repeatable individual differences in two rounds.
- Mate choice tests were performed in an aviary (e) with a random female and a unique combination of two males with similar colouration.



## RESULTS

### REPEATABILITY

Males and females differ in their consistency

Trait	Sex	Repeatability	P-value
Fear	All	0.363	0.007
	Males	0.367	0.021
Neophobia	All	0.580	0.003
	Males	0.390	0.028
Sociability	All	0.289	0.080
	Males	0.267	0.072
Exploration	All	0.240	0.069
	Males	0.350	0.026

Table 1. Repeatability calculated from two repeated measures of 2000s for five personality traits. Sample size: Total: 46, Males: 30, Females: 17

### SEX DIFFERENCES

Males are more sociable than females ( $t = -2.017, P = 0.050$ )

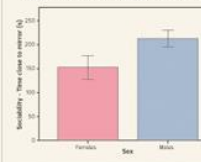


Figure 1. Sex differences calculated with a t test, for the 4 personality traits. Here we present the only significant difference, for sociability.

### MATE CHOICE

Female number of visits to males was related to their own personality trait (sociability;  $\chi^2 = 10.455, p = 0.001$ )

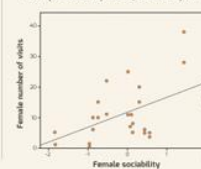


Figure 2. Relationship between female number of visits to males in the mate choice test and female sociability. A GLM repeated measures was performed to test female visits using their PC1s of female personality as covariates. PC1 was significant and represents female sociability.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Individuals showed repeatability in the four behavioural tests.
- Males and females differed in their consistency and behavioural responses across the different tests.
- Behavioural traits were correlated, indicative of a possible behavioural syndrome, but differed between females and males: More neophobic males were also more sociable, and females that were more sociable were less fearful and marginally less explorative.
- In mate choice tests, female personality was related with its own behavioural performance.
- Our results stress the importance of looking for sex differences in personality, and for considering the influence of personality in mate choice context.

Acknowledgements: We thank everyone of the Behavioural Ecology Group for the support. This work is funded by FCT, Portugal, Project SFRH/BD/44837/2008. We held the necessary Portuguese licenses for conducting this work.



Source : <https://www.behance.net/gallery/2284120/Scientific-Poster>

# SOFTWARE

PAO : InDesign, Publisher, [Scribus](#)

Editeur de photos : Photoshop, Gimp

Illustration : Illustrator, Inkscape

Presentation : Powerpoint, Canva, Impress

Outils dédiés : Poster Genius



# LA REVUE DE LA LITTÉRATURE

## A - PLANIFICATION

1. La question
2. La stratégie de recherche
3. Le protocole

## B - MISE EN OEUVRE

4. La recherche

## C - TRAITEMENT

5. La gestion des résultats
6. L'analyse des résultats
7. Le compte rendu



# LA QUESTION : CADRES POUR MIEUX CERNER

## PICO (recherche clinique/quantitative)

- Patient, Population or Problem, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes

## PEO, SPIDER ou SPICE (recherche qualitative)

- Population, Exposure, Outcomes or themes
- Sample, Phenomenon of interest, Design, Evaluation, Research type
- Setting, Perspective, Intervention, Comparison, Evaluation

## CLIP ou ECLIPSE (recherche en politique de santé publique)

- Client, Location, Improvement, Professional
- Expectation, Client group, Location, Impact, Professionals, Service

# LA QUESTION : FOCALISATION

## Critères d'inclusion et d'exclusion

- Prise en considération de chaque élément du cadre
- Géographie
- Dates
- Types d'étude

## Recherche de vérification

- Question déjà traitée?
- Assez/Trop de matériel?

# LA STRATÉGIE DE RECHERCHE – MOTS CLÉS

Utiliser le cadre défini pour une première liste

## Elargir

- Exemple: *Can mind-body therapies be used as an alternative to 'over the counter' drugs in controlling headaches in children?*
- **Children-** (*infants, paediatric*)
- **Mind-body therapies-** (*acupuncture, Alexander Technique, art therapy, breathing exercises, dance therapy, hypnosis, massage, meditation, music therapy*)
- **'Over the counter' drugs-** (*Aspirin, Ibruprofen, Paracetamol, Anti-histamine, Sumatriptan*)
- **Headaches-** (*migraine, cephalgia, cranialgia, SUNCT syndrome, HaNDL syndrome*)

Prendre en considération les dérivés et orthographes alternatives

# LA STRATÉGIE DE RECHERCHE – SOURCES



Bases de données (Ulysse, Pubmed, WoS, Scholar...)



La littérature grise



Sites webs spécifiques au domaine d'intérêt



Revue clés



Citations et références pour les articles importants

# LE PROTOCOLE : UNE DESCRIPTION STRUCTURÉE DE LA MÉTHODOLOGIE



Informations administratives



Contexte: ce paragraphe doit justifier la rationale, et rappeler la question de recherche



Methodologie : Inclure les critères d'inclusion et exclusion, les sources, les mots-clés, la méthodologie d'extraction de données (le cas échéant), décrire l'analyse de qualité, prise en compte de biais anticipés

# MISE EN OEUVRE : MIEUX CIBLER

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## FILTRES

- langue
- type de publication
- population concernée
- date de publication

## SYMBOLES [\* ou #]

- troncation : diabe\*
- variation : orthop\*dic

# MISE EN OEUVRE : OPÉRATEURS

## De proximité

NEAR N'importe quel ordre : pain treatment

WITH Ordre spécifié : palliative care

“ ” Expression exacte : “bariatric surgery ”

## Booléens

AND Présence obligatoire des deux termes : diet AND nutrition

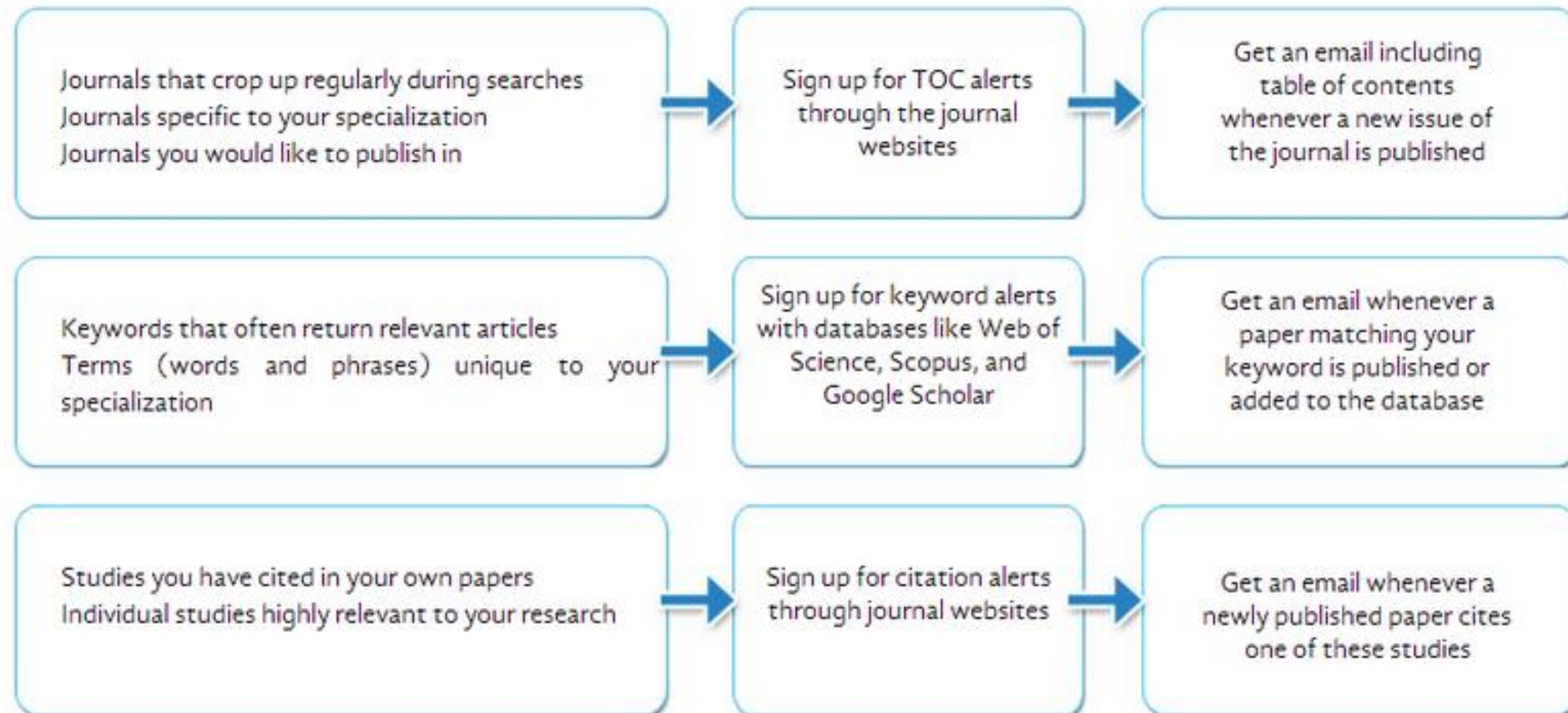
OR Expansion : diet OR nutrition

NOT Exclusion : diet NOT nutrition

( ) Précision : (diet OR nutrition) AND thrombosis



# MISE EN OEUVRE : RESTER À JOUR



Source: Tips for effective literature searching and keeping up with new publications. (2013, November 4). Retrieved September 8, 2015.

# TRAITEMENT : GESTION DES ARTICLES

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## UTILISATION GÉNÉRALE

- Mendeley
- Zotero...

## POUR REVUES SYSTÉMATIQUES

- Revman
- Rayyan

# ANALYSE DE RÉSULTATS

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## Phase 1 : affiner

- décompte,
- vérifier titres, abstracts, puis articles entiers (critères)
- Noter exclusions et la raison

## Phase 2 : analyse de qualité

- CASP : <https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/>
- CEBM : <https://www.cebm.net/2014/06/critical-appraisal/>

## Phase 3 : extraction de données

## Phase 4 : Synthèse et interprétation

# RÉDIGER LE COMPTE RENDU



## PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
<b>TITLE</b>			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
<b>METHODS</b>			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., $I^2$ ) for each meta-analysis.	

