UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE

FACULTÉ de MÉDECINE
NANCY

IPA2 année 2019-2020
Séance 1 : introduction, le poster et la revue de la littérature

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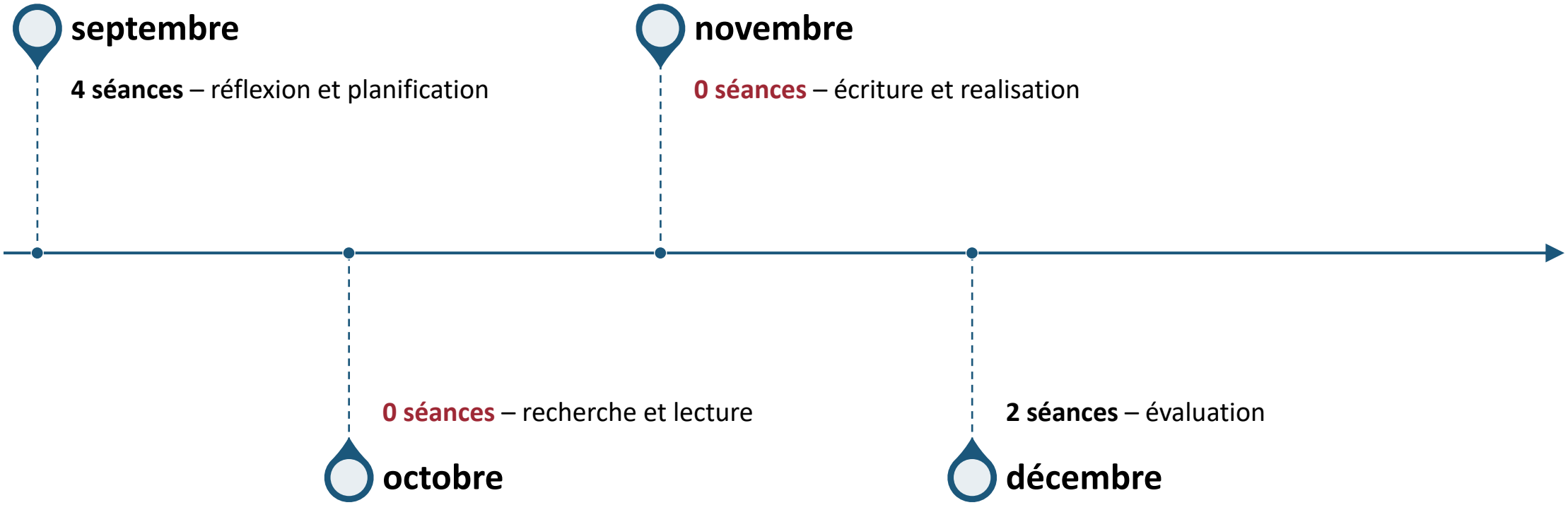
Objectif : Réaliser un poster en anglais



Dates butoirs

Formuler sa question de recherche – Fin septembre

Terminer et synthétiser ses lectures – Fin octobre

Terminer et imprimer son poster – Fin novembre

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
Adress
Contact

Introduction

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Metodology

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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

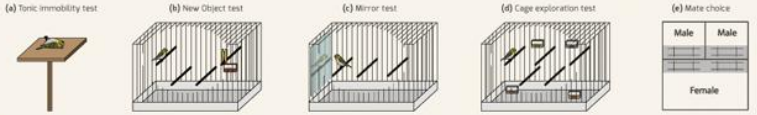
- Animals can demonstrate individual behavioural traits that are consistent over time and in different contexts, also known as personality traits (Réale et al. *Philosophical Transactions B.* 2010).
- Personality has increasingly been the focus of ecological studies to understand the evolution and maintenance of these and its consequences.
- While several hypothesis 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.

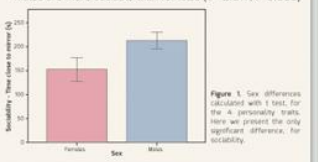


RESULTS

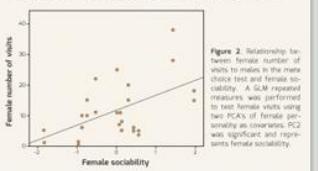
REPEATABILITY
Males and females differ in their consistency

Trait		Repeatability
Fear	All	R=0.353 P=0.007
	Males	R=0.367 P=0.021
	Females	R=0.353 P=0.082
Neophobia	All	R=0.580 P=0.002
	Males	R=0.350 P=0.026
	Females	R=0.630 P=0.002
Sociability	All	R=0.259 P=0.080
	Males	R=0.267 P=0.072
	Females	R=0.025 P=0.455
Exploration	All	R=0.240 P=0.069
	Males	R=0.350 P=0.026
	Females	R=0.073 P=0.380

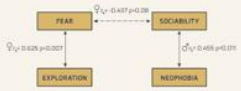
SEX DIFFERENCES
Males are more sociable than females (t =-2.017, P=0.050)



MATE CHOICE
Female number of visits to males was related to their own personality trait (sociability: X^2=10.455, p= 0.001)



RELATIONSHIP ACROSS BEHAVIOURAL TRAITS
Females and Males differ in their behavioural syndrome



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

PLANIFICATION

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

MISE EN OEUVRE

4. La recherche

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, Parcetamol, 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

Revues 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 méthdologie d'extraction de données (le cas échéant), décrire l'analyse de qualité, prise en compte de biais anticipés

Mise en œuvre : Mieux cibler

Filtres

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

Symboles [* ou #]

- Troncation : diabe*
- Variation : orthop*dic

Mise en œuvre : 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

Utilisation générale	• Mendeley • Zotero…
Pour revues systématiques	• Revman • Rayyan

Analyse de résultats

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 interpretation

Rédiger le compte rendu

PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
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.	
INTRODUCTION			
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).	
METHODS			
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.