



NWM2026

NAIROBI, KENYA • 10-12 NOVEMBER 2026

 **Texas Children's**
Global Health Network

Tips for Success: Preparing Your Poster and Oral Presentations for the Network Meeting 2026

Drs. Heather Haq & Morgan Sekou, Carlton Mamo



Baylor
College of
Medicine

BAYLOR
GLOBAL
HEALTH



A woman and a young boy are walking away from the camera on a cobblestone path. The woman is on the right, wearing a dark long-sleeved shirt and dark pants, with a bag slung over her shoulder. The boy is on the left, wearing a dark shirt with light-colored sleeves and light-colored pants. They are walking towards a modern, two-story brick building with large windows. The building has a flat roof and a mix of brick and light-colored panels. There are trees and a paved area in the foreground. The word "Congratulations!" is written in large, bold, red letters across the middle of the image.

Congratulations!

Questions

- Who has attended the Texas Children's Global Health Network Meeting before?
- Who has presented a scientific poster before?
- Who has presented an oral abstract presentation before?



Why do we present abstracts?

- Develop scientific communication skills
- Build confidence as a scholar
- Receive feedback on your work
- Identify collaborators
- Improve future manuscripts and grants
- Establish yourself as a leader in your field



General Tips

- Know your audience – diverse, multi-disciplinary audience from different countries and regions
- Avoid jargon and acronyms!
- You won't have time/space to present all the details of your work. Think about key concepts, important take-aways, and lessons learned



General Tips

- Many presenters think:
"My job is to tell the audience everything I did."
- Shift your approach to:
"My job is to make sure my audience remembers one important message."



Develop Your Research Story

Problem	What is the gap or problem ?
Why it matters	Why is the gap/problem important ?
Objective	What is the goal/objective of your project/problem?
Approach	What was your approach/methods ?
Results	What are the key findings ?
Meaning	Why do the findings matter?
Next steps	What is a future direction (or a next step)?

Develop Your Research Story

Audience members should walk away with an understanding of:

- Your problem/gap
- Your key finding
- Why it matters

Posters



Why Create a Scientific Poster?

- Showcase your research/program description/QI work to a wider network
- Provide a high-level overview of your work
 - More detailed than a written abstract, less detailed than an oral abstract
- Facilitate discussion, feedback, and networking
- Stimulate ideas for next phases of research
- Improve your confidence in presenting scientific research and public speaking



Poster Sessions

Poster session date: **Wednesday, November 11**

Poster hanging time:

Poster Session 1: **7:00-8:00 AM**

Poster Session 2: **12:20-12:45 PM**

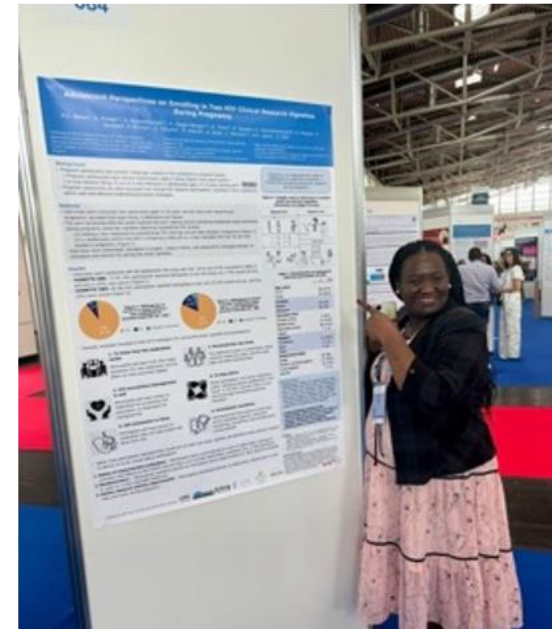
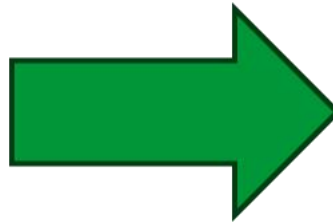
Stand by your poster during the session

Poster judging



Your Poster Presentation at Network Meeting 2026

- We are moving away from electronic posters.
- We are moving back towards traditional, printed posters with a moderator “walkabout”



Your Poster Presentation at Network Meeting 2026

You will be assigned either:

Morning Poster Session (Pre-Lunch): Wednesday, November 11, 2026 (1 Hour)

Afternoon Poster Session (Post-Lunch): Wednesday, November 11, 2026 (1

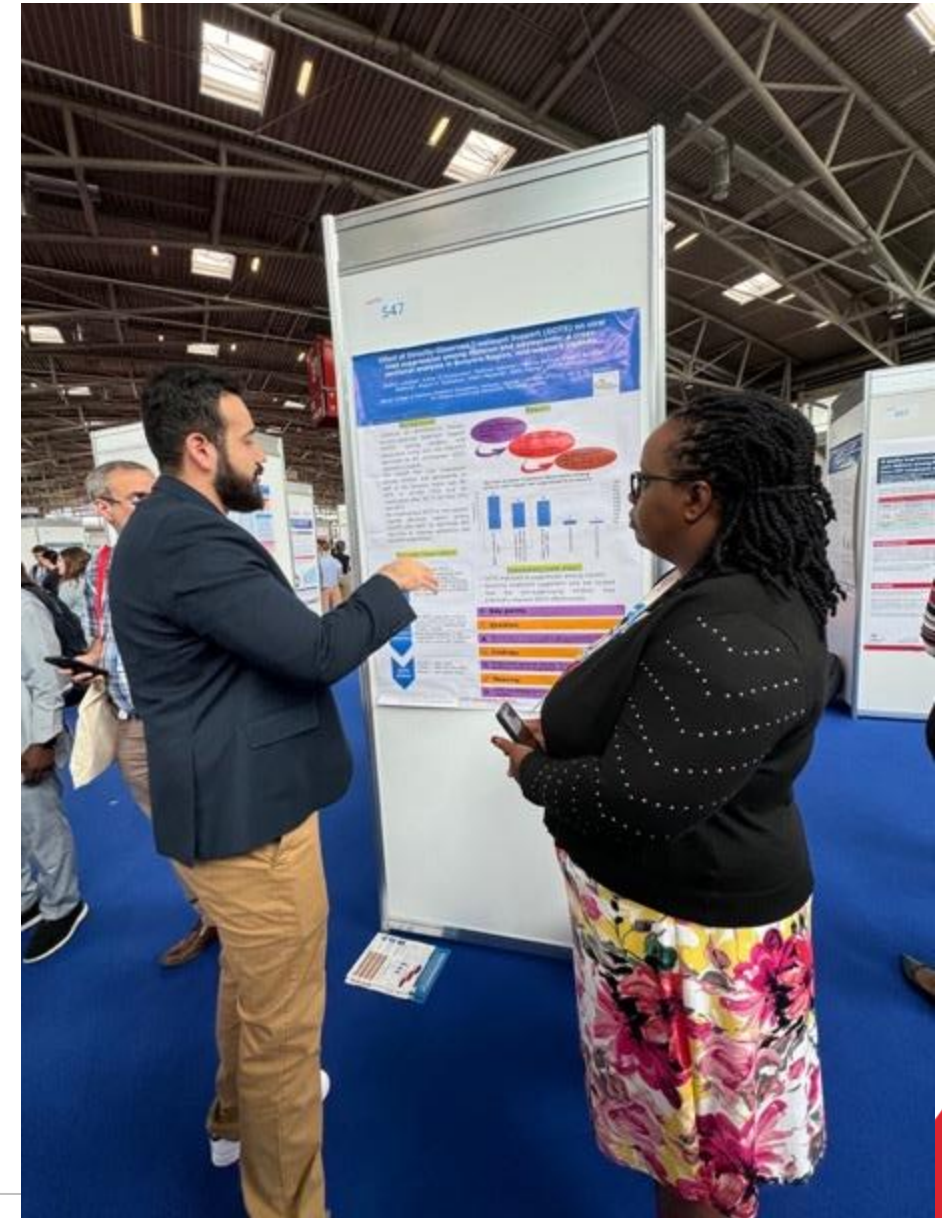
Pay close attention to when you are supposed to hang your poster.

You will stand by your poster for the entire designated one-hour poster session.

Expect both:

Moderator-led “walkabout”: Moderators will lead groups to each poster. You will have up to **5-minutes** to present + 2 minutes for questions.

Casual engagement: Attendees may approach at any point during the session for discussion and to ask questions.



Poster Logistics

Your poster should be:

- **Size:** 48 x 36 inches (122 x 91 cm) maximum
 - Check with the printer beforehand
- **Orientation:** Landscape
- **Printing:** Print before arrival & carry to the meeting -- no onsite printing available



Poster Sections - Examples

Scientific

- Background or Introduction
- Purpose or Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Lessons Learned or Future Plans

Program & Project

- Background or Introduction
- Description
- Evaluation & outcomes
- Lessons learned
- Next steps

Quality Improvement

- Purpose or Objective
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Lessons Learned or Future Plans



Title

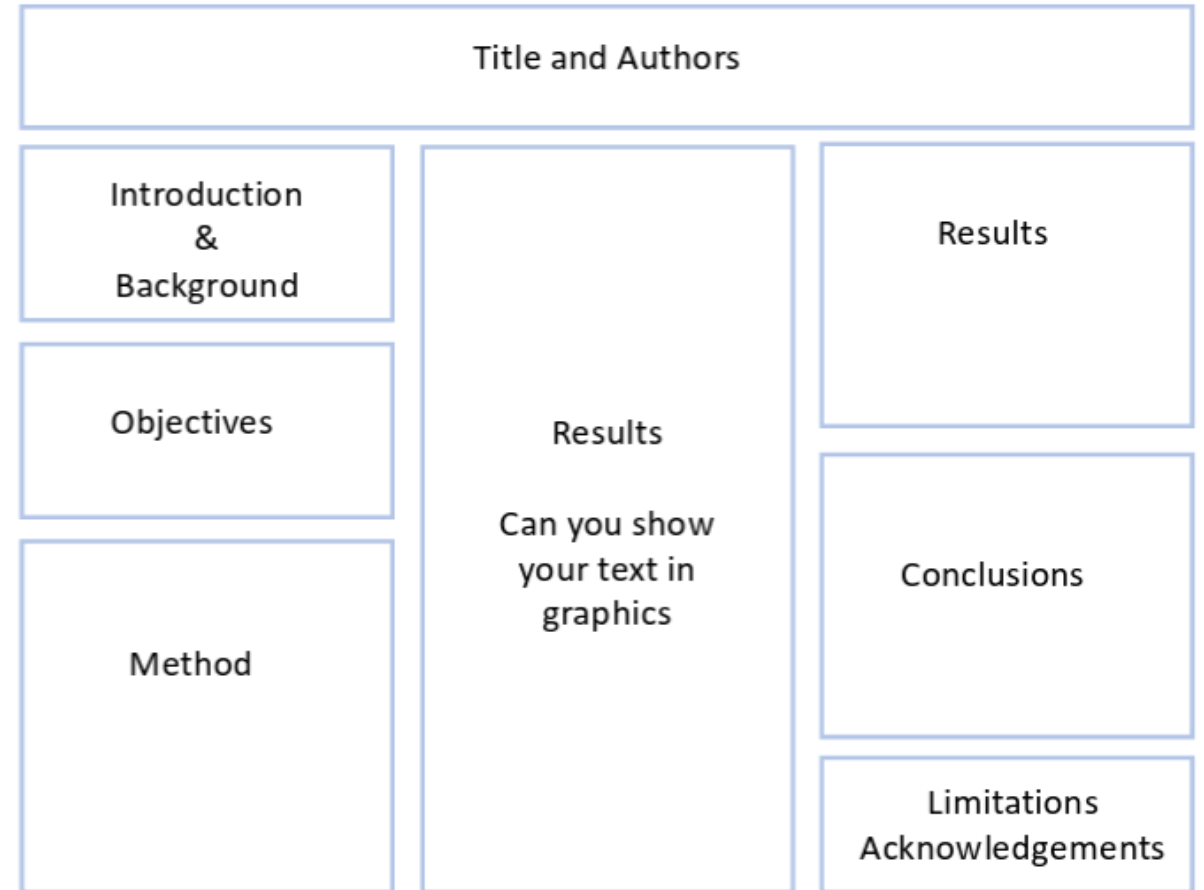
1. Large, readable font for title
2. Good alignment
3. Logo should be **balanced and not too big**
4. **Best length = between 7-10 words**



Organization

Make your poster easy to follow - Top → Bottom & Left → Right

1. Use a clear structure
2. Make it easy to scan
 - Use **clear headings**
 - **Bullet points** - no paragraphs
3. Focus on key messages
 - Highlight the most important points and keywords with **bolded words**



Style

- Be consistent
 - Use the **same fonts**
 - Use the **same size** for similar text
- Make it easy to read
 - Use a **light background**
 - Use **dark text** for readability
 - Don't make too text-heavy
- Keep things aligned
 - Align text, figures, and headlines
 - Keep spacing **consistent**
- Use color wisely
 - Choose 1-2 accent colors
 - Use colors that already appear in your graphics



Graphics & Images

- Use high-quality images
 - Aim for **300 dpi or higher** when possible
 - Make sure images are **clear and sharp**
- Keep figures simple
 - Avoid 3D graphics unless they add value
 - Remove unnecessary details
- Label your graphics
 - Use annotations, labels, and arrows when helpful
 - Make important things easy to find
- Use visuals to **communicate**, not to decorate



Suggested Font Sizes

Title: 72-100 pt, **bold**

Names & Affiliations: 50-90 points

Major headings (Background, Methods, etc.): 40-70 points, **bold**

Subheadings (if any): 36-72 points

Text: 24-44 pt

Footnotes: 18-20 pt



Example - Scientific

Pros:

- Clear organization
- Logical flow
- Strong headings
- Good use of visuals
- Consistent design
- Key findings are emphasized

Cons:

- Lots of text
- Body text is small
- Many words around the figure
- Conclusion could stand out more

#7037

Eco-Epidemiology of Medically Important Mosquitoes in Houston, Texas

Morgan Jibowu, PhD, MPH^{1,2}, Melissa Nolan, PhD, MPH³, Maximea Vigilant, DrPH, MPH⁴, Eric L. Brown, PhD², Ryan Ramphul, PhD², Heather T. Essigmann, PhD, MPH², Sarah M. Gunter, PhD, MPH¹

¹Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA, ²The University of Texas School of Public Health, Houston, TX, USA, ³University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, USA, ⁴Harris County Public Health Mosquito and Vector Control Division, Houston, TX, USA

1. BACKGROUND

- *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, and *Culex quinquefasciatus* are primary vectors for arboviruses such as dengue, chikungunya, Zika, and West Nile.
- Monitoring these species across space and time is complex yet critical for effective vector control in densely populated areas like Harris County, Texas.
- Identifying areas of high mosquito abundance can:
 1. Direct targeted control strategies
 2. Optimize resource allocation
 3. Improve our understanding of mosquito behavior
 4. Support disease risk assessments

2. OBJECTIVE & METHODS

Our **objective** was to analyze the spatial and seasonal distribution of *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus*, and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in Harris County, Texas (2018-2022).

Research Questions:

1. What seasonal trends emerge in mosquito abundance and distribution?
2. How do medically-important mosquito populations vary spatially?

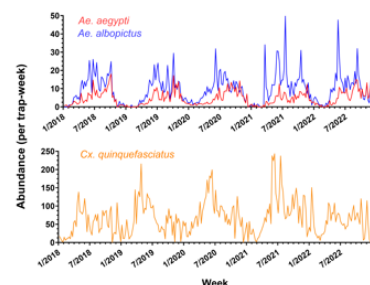
Our **approach** integrates extensive mosquito surveillance data with geostatistics to reveal patterns in mosquito abundance.

Key methods included:

- **Data:** Trap data was collected by Harris County Public Health Mosquito & Vector Control Division standardized to female mosquitoes per trap-night in the Biogents-Sentinel (*Aedes* spp.) and Gravid traps (*Culex* spp.).
- **Geostatistical Analysis:** Using Getis-Ord Gi* in ArcGIS Pro, we identified significant hotspots (high abundance) and coldspots (low abundance) with Z-scores ($p < 0.05$) for May through October.
- **Temporal Analysis:** Seasonal and annual trends were analyzed in R to capture variations in abundance and distribution over time.

3. RESULTS

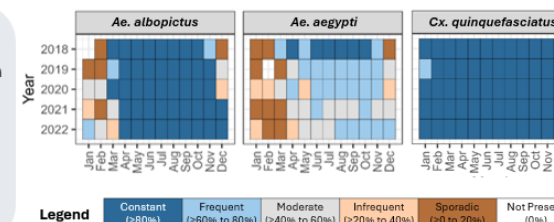
Primarily two distinct seasons with peaks in rainy/hot season.



RESULTS CONTINUED

1. What are the seasonal trends in mosquito distribution?

- Figure 1 shows the **monthly proportion of trap sites** containing each species.
- *Aedes* spp. distribution **peaks in summer months**.
- *Cx. quinquefasciatus* **remains widespread year-round**.

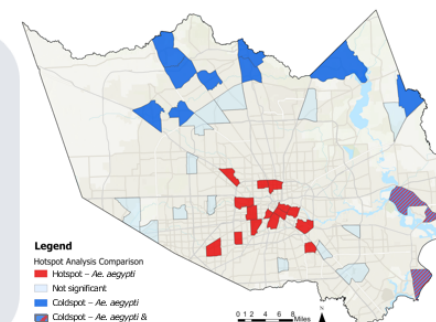


2. How do medically-important mosquito populations vary spatially?

Ae. aegypti & *Ae. albopictus*

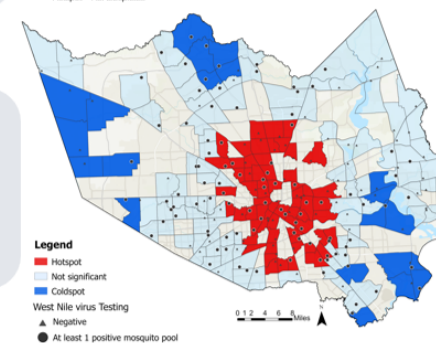
Hotspot analysis shows **distinct spatial patterns**.

- *Ae. aegypti* abundance is concentrated in Harris County's **urban core**, indicating a preference for **densely populated areas**.
- *Ae. albopictus* is more abundant in **suburban regions**, particularly near the **coastal areas**, suggesting it may thrive in these less urbanized environments.
- No coldspots identified for *Ae. albopictus*.



Cx. quinquefasciatus

- *Cx. quinquefasciatus* **hotspots are found centrally**, which may indicate favorable environmental conditions.
- **Coldspots** are notably near the **Houston Ship Channel** and less urbanized county regions.



4. DISCUSSION

Key Findings

1. **Seasonal Peaks**
Ae. aegypti and *Ae. albopictus* show distinct abundance and distribution peaks during the summer, highlighting **critical times for proactive intervention and resource allocation**.
2. **Persistent Hotspots**
We identified consistent hotspots with high mosquito density in urban cores and certain suburban and coastal regions, indicating **high-priority zones** for ongoing surveillance and targeted vector control strategies.
3. **Urban Adaptation**
Ae. aegypti shows a strong association with **densely populated urban areas**, while *Ae. albopictus* is more **broadly distributed**. *Cx. quinquefasciatus* is more focused in the urban region but is widely distributed year-round.

5. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

Significance and Public Health Implications

- This study provides a detailed analysis of *Aedes* and *Culex* mosquito dynamics in an **urban city highly vulnerable to dengue** and other arboviral transmission.
- This spatial and temporal approach serves as a **valuable model** for enhancing mosquito surveillance and guiding proactive control strategies in Harris County and other urban cities.
- Our research offers a **foundation for predictive modeling** as a response to environmental and climate changes.

Future Directions

- **Climate and Land Use Analysis:** Investigate how fine-scale built environment variables and land use patterns affect mosquito abundance to refine targeted interventions.
- **Predictive Modeling:** Develop forecasting models incorporating environmental and climatic factors to anticipate high-risk periods and regions more accurately.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments: We extend our sincere gratitude to all team members at Harris County Public Health Mosquito & Vector Control Division for their dedication and effort in mosquito trapping and data collection. Special thanks to Dr. Abiodun E. Oluwayemi, Alisa Nelson, Dr. André Da Costa Da Silva, Adrianna Maliga, Zack Becker, and Dr. Matt DeGennaro for their support during this research.

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number R01AI155560. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

References

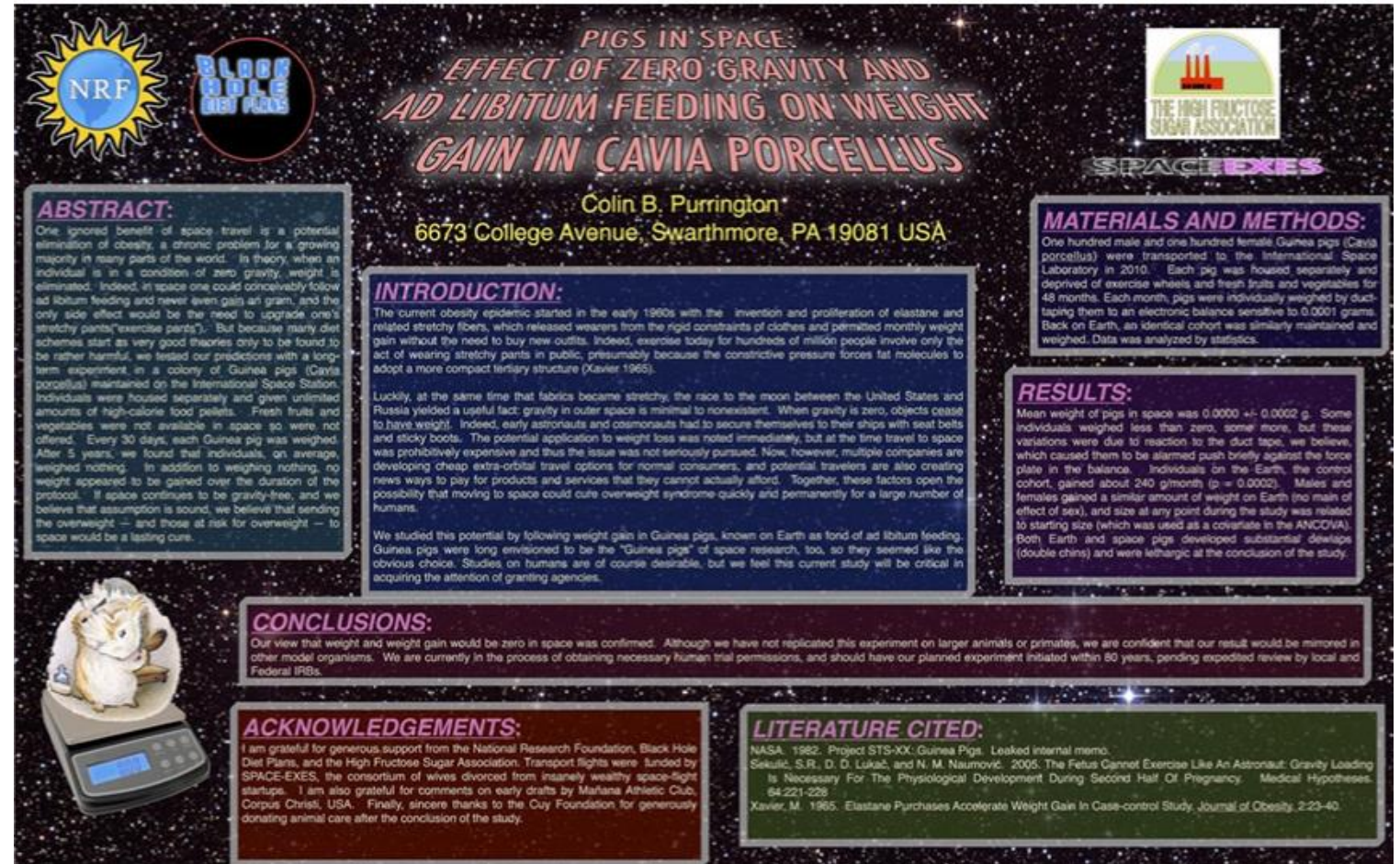
1. Wilson AL, et al. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2020;14(11). doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0007831.
2. World Health Organization. 2017. <https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/259205>.
3. Petersen LR, et al. *National Academies Press*. 2016. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK390433/>.



Bad Poster

Cons:

- Poor contrast
- Low image resolution
- Disorganized layout with no flow
- Inconsistent font sizes



Prepare for Printing

- Print a small version first on paper
 - Check alignment, spelling, and organization
 - Make sure everything looks balanced and readable
- Get feedback
 - Ask co-authors and peers to review your poster
- Make final edits
 - Do a final proofread before sending it to the printer



Prepare for Your Poster Presentation

- Practice different versions
 - **30 seconds** – your main message
 - **90 seconds** – an elevator pitch
 - Problem
 - What we did
 - Main finding
 - Why it matters
 - **3-5 minutes** – a fuller explanation to more formally walk through the entire poster with the poster judge and anyone else who shows interest
- Use your poster as a visual aid
 - **Point to figures and sections** as you explain
 - Use your **hands** to guide the audience
 - Position yourself so the audience can see both you and the poster
- Be prepared for **common questions**
 - Tailor your presentation to their questions and interests



Prepare for Your Poster Presentation

- Invite dialogue
 - **Body language** is important – make **eye contact** and engage with people passing by
 - Give people a moment to **look at your poster**
 - If someone seems interested, ask “Can I tell you more about my poster?” or “What questions do you have?”
 - This is an excellent opportunity to **network**



Don't: Presenter appears closed, distracted, avoiding eye contact



Do: Presenter appears open, welcome, confident, ready to go with some conversation starters

Image generated with
CoPilot AI



Oral Abstracts

A woman and a young child are walking away from the camera on a cobblestone path. The woman is wearing a dark long-sleeved shirt, dark pants, and a backpack. The child is wearing a dark long-sleeved shirt and light-colored pants. They are walking towards a modern building with large windows and a brick facade. The path is made of cobblestones and has a circular pattern. There are some trees and a small structure in the background.

Key Guidelines for Oral Presentations

- Each presenter has **6-minutes** for their **oral presentation**.
- **1 minute transition time** between presentations.
- **10–15 minutes collective Q&A** with all speakers at the end of the session (moderator-led).
- New this year – abstracts will follow plenary panels around the same theme



Key Guidelines for Oral Presentations

- An oral abstract allows you to give a high-level overview of your work, highlighting key findings and take-aways
- General rule of thumb: 1 minutes/slide (not including cover slide)
- Time your presentation to ensure it is <6 minutes
- A timekeeper will give you warnings when your time is almost up
- Questions will be saved for the end of all panelists' abstract presentations.



Presentation Content

Refer to what type of research you are presenting and follow the initial abstract guidelines for what to include in your presentation.

Scientific	Program & Project	QI
• Background • Methods • Results • Conclusion	• Background • Description • Evaluations & outcomes • Lessons Learned • Next Steps	• Purpose • Methods • Results • Discussion

Content Tips

- Present one concept per slide.
- You will not have time to present your abstract in detail – instead, focus on clarity and impact (e.g., 3–4 key messages only).
- Highlight key findings and relevance to Texas Children's Global Health Network.
- Use visual aids like graphs and tables to support data; limit text and avoid reading word per word from the slide
- Summarize results and conclusions effectively.
- When relevant, use the PICOT format to summarize.

Slide Design Tips

- **Limit text:** Use bullets, not sentences/paragraphs.
- No more than **5-7 slides** recommended for a 6-minute presentation
- **Keep it simple:** Avoid clutter and unnecessary graphics.
- **Font size:** Use 24-point or larger for visibility.
- **Consistency:** Use a single background and font style throughout.

Delivery Tips

- Be ready and near the podium.
- Speak clearly, make eye contact, and avoid reading directly from slides.
- You will advance your own slides.
- Presenter view/presenter notes will NOT be visible at the podium. If you need notes, bring a print-out.
- You may use the pointer to highlight key data points.
- Practice, practice, practice! Rehearse timing to ensure you finish within 56 minutes.

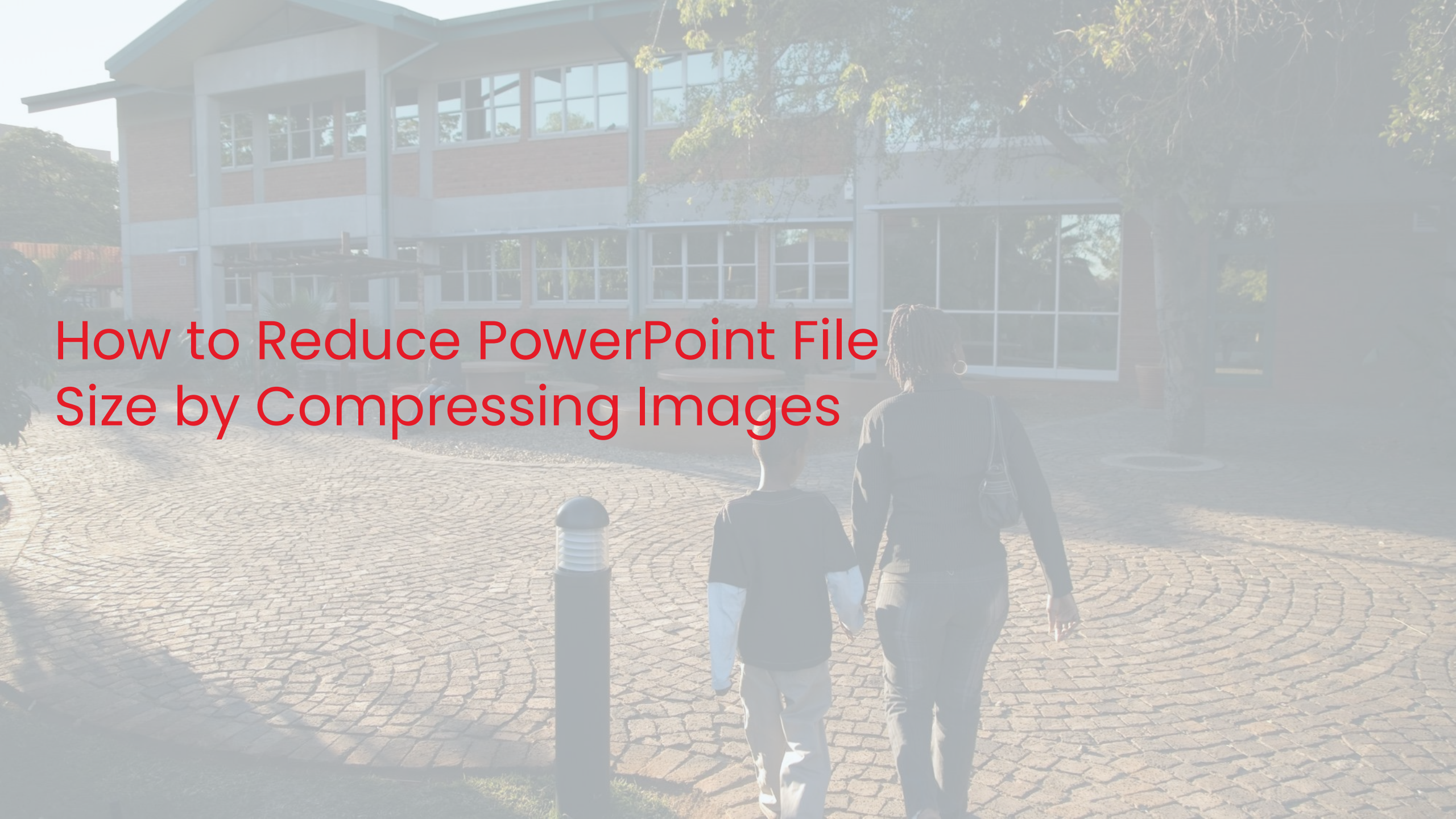


Q&A Session

- Questions for all abstract presenters will be reserved for the end of the abstract panel
 - Format: Question/Answer, Question/Answer, Question/Answer
 - Suggest bringing a notepad to write down questions
- Restate the question to ensure understanding
- Answer to the entire audience, not just the questioner
- Be honest if unsure of the answer
- Maintain professionalism throughout

Top 5 Mistakes – Oral Presentations

- Too much text
- Too many results
- Reading slides verbatim
- No clear take-home message
- Running out of time

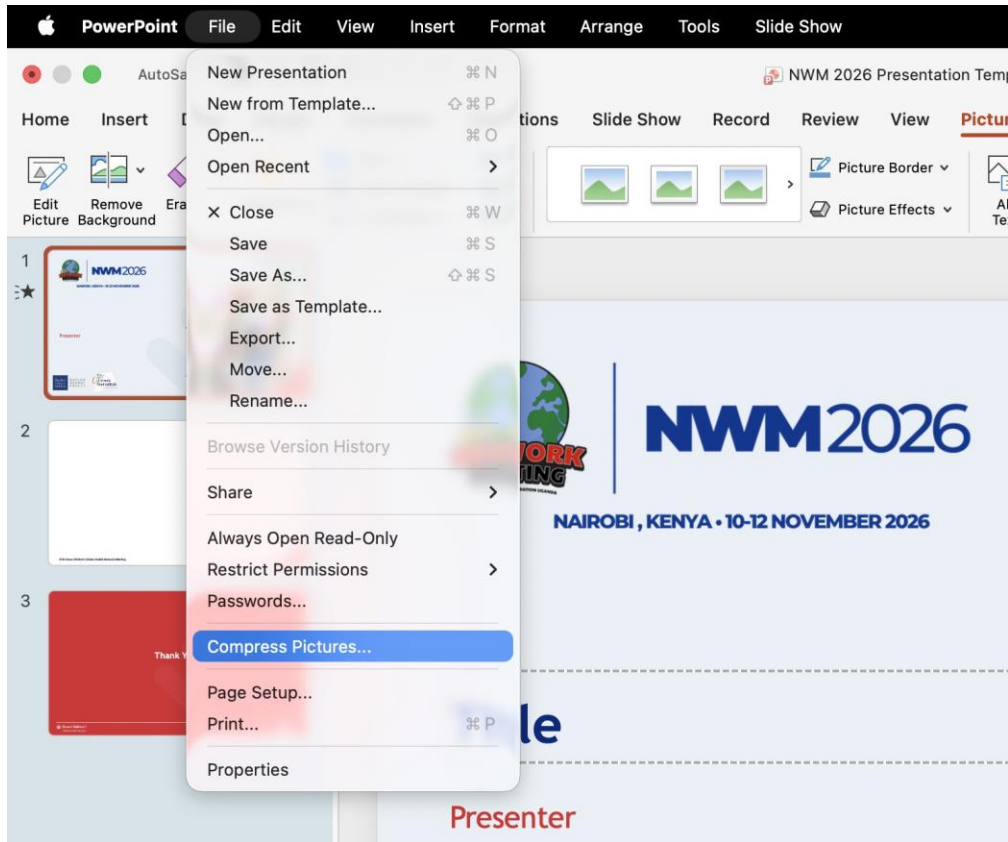


How to Reduce PowerPoint File Size by Compressing Images

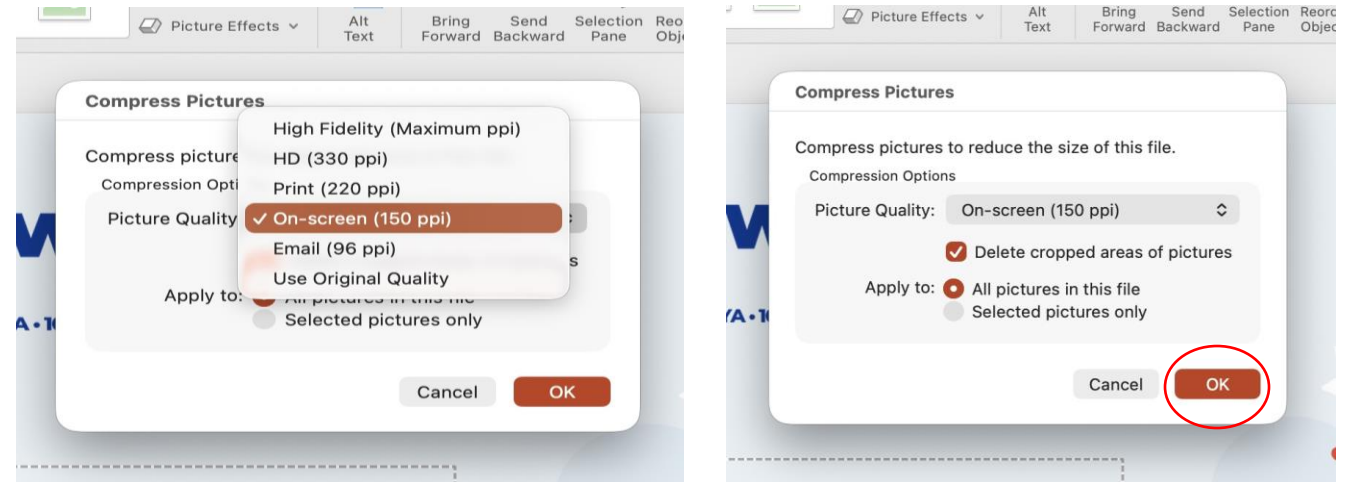
How to Compress PowerPoint File Size

Mac OSX

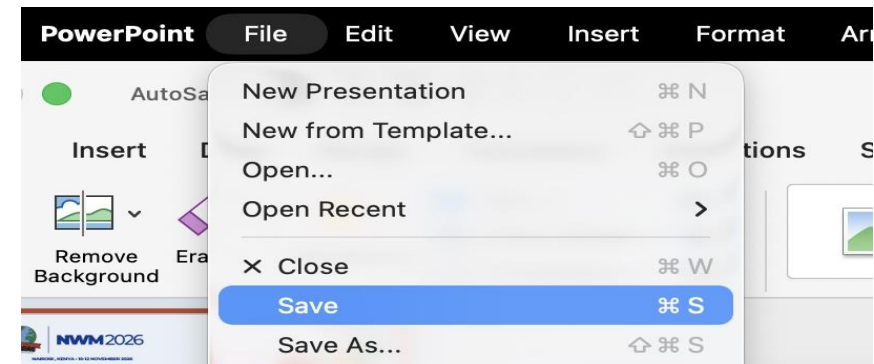
1 File → Select "Compress Pictures..."



2 Choose "On-screen (150 ppi)" → Check "delete cropped areas of pictures" → Click "OK"



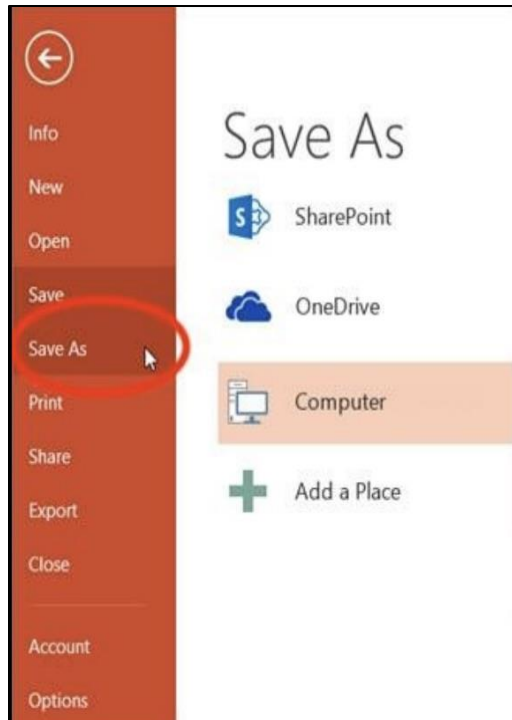
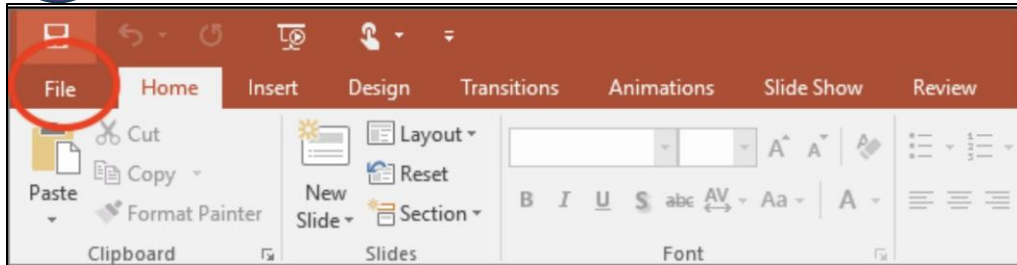
3 File → Save



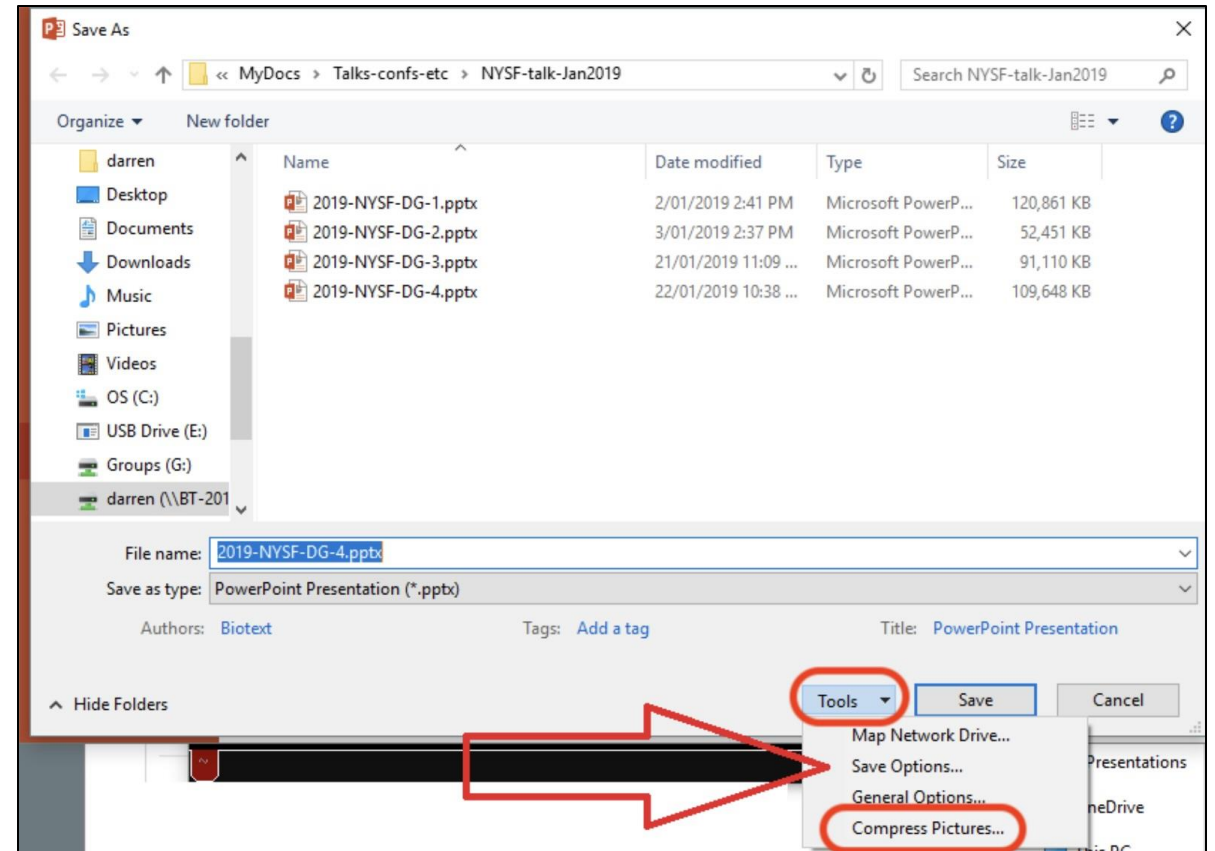
How to Compress PowerPoint File Size

Windows/PC

1 File → Select "Save as" → Choose location



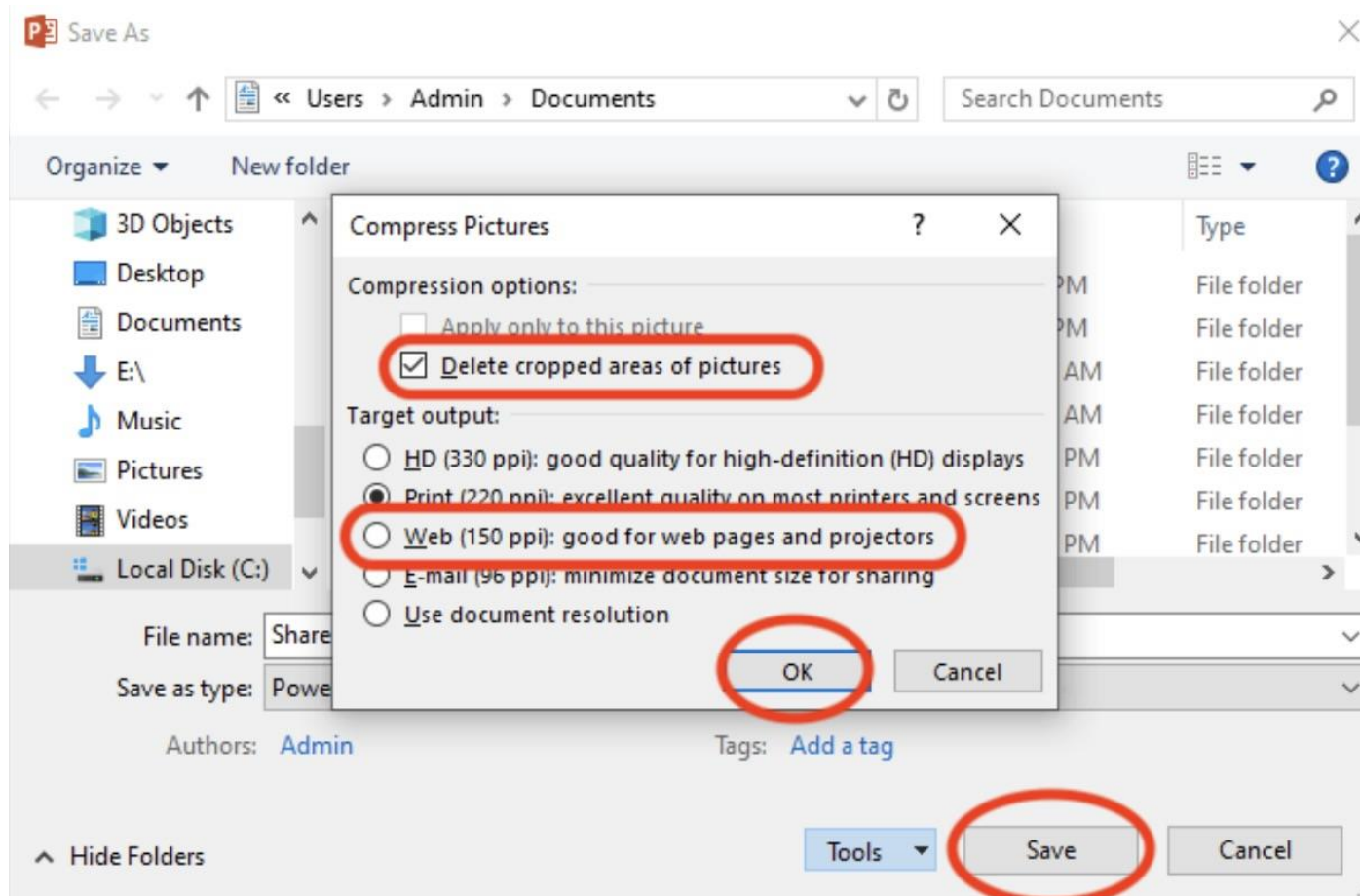
2 Select "tools" (bottom right next to Save → Select "Compress pictures...")



How to Compress PowerPoint File Size

Windows/PC

3 Check "Delete cropped areas of pictures" → Select "Web (150 ppi)" → Click "OK" → Click "Save"



Submit Your Oral Presentation Online Through Oxford Abstracts

Deadline: October 21st, 2026

To submit, please visit: <https://app.oxfordabstracts.com/stages/81863/submitter>



27th Texas Children's Global Health Network Meeting (NWM 2026):
Oral Presentation Submission
Deadline - Wednesday, 21st October, 2026

What was your accepted abstract's ID number? (¿Cuál fue el número de identificación de su resumen aceptado?)

1/1 lines

Upload your PowerPoint presentation in .ppt, .pptx, or .ppsx format.*

 CHOOSE FILE (.PPT, .PPTX, .PPSX ONLY)

SUBMIT



**“If you want to go
fast, go alone. If
you want to go far,
go together.”**

-African Proverb