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031

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة التعليم
جامعة أم القرى
٠٣١

مهارات تصميم ملصق علمي

د. فيصل عوض بارويس

أستاذ فسيولوجيا الجهد البدني المساعد

محاور ورشة العمل

- هل يوجد احد شارك في مؤتمر او خلافة بملصق علمي؟
- هل لديك مؤتمر قريب وسوف تشارك فية بملصق علمي
- ماذا تتوقع من حضورك هذه الدورة التدريبية؟

مهارات تصميم ملصق علمي

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مهارة الملصق العلمي

"الأمر يتطلب التكرار، حتى يصبح العمل متقن، لوضع المعلومات المناسبة والجاذبة في ملصق علمي وباسلوب واضح ومركز وبسيط من شأنه أن يقرأ ويتذكرة الناس".

Mary Helen: Researchers Guide to Scientific and Medical Illustrations
Publisher: Springer-Verlag;
1st Paperback Edition edition (April 1990)

مهارات تصميم ملصق علمي

الملصق العلمي

- الملصق العلمي هو الصورة البصرية أو النسخة التصويرية من ملخص المشروع البحثي الخاص بك.

- يتضمن فقط أهم المعلومات التي تريد نقلها إلى جمهورك

- تسخدم الجداول أو الرسومات البيانية أو الصور والتى توضح بحثك بدلا من الكثير من النصوص والعبارات.

- فقط حقائق بسيطة ومهمة عن بحثك... وفي شريحة واحدة في برنامج البوربونت

Development and Validation of a New Self-Report Instrument for Measuring Sedentary Behaviours in Adults

Faisal A Barwais[1,2], Tom Cuddihy[1], Tracy Washington,[1] Eric Brymer[1],

[1]Queensland University of Technology; [2]Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia.

Introduction

Optimal ways to assess sedentary behaviours and understand their potentially deleterious health effects are required. Activities such as sitting, lying, sleeping, and screen time are collectively considered to be sedentary behaviours. Accurate measurements of sedentary behaviours in free-living environments are widely sought after. While accelerometers are used for this purpose, they are seldom employed in large population studies.

Self-report questionnaires are feasible, easy and less of a burden to administer. We designed an instrument capable of measuring total activity duration in the most common behavioural domains while distinguishing between sleeping, sedentary work/studies, light-activity work/studies, home activities and sedentary at home. The study aimed to develop and validate a self-report sedentary behaviours questionnaire, a pen and paper instrument that measures sedentary behaviours (Sedentary Behaviours Scale (SBS)) over a 24-hour period.

Methods

The SBS was constructed from published questionnaire measures of sedentary behaviours, via face-to-face interview with 32 sedentary adults (18 men and 14 women)(mean age = 28, SD = 6.7 yr). Common sedentary behaviours and domains for several activities during a 24-hour period were identified. The cut-point for sedentary behaviours was defined as (<100 counts per minute). The GT3X accelerometers also measured time in standing, sitting and lying. To validate the SBS, 22 additional sedentary adults (14 men, 8 women) (mean age = 26.5, SD = 4.1 yr) wore accelerometers for seven days during free-living activities, including sleeping. These participants also completed the SBS by indicating the time spent in all activities.

Results

There was a moderate correlation between the SBS and GT3X (r = 0.50, $p < 0.001$, 95% CI= 0.37 to 0.62). Standing, sitting and lying were positively correlated with GT3X output (r = 0.25, r = 0.58, and r = 0.47, and $p < 0.001$, respectively). Using the Bland-Altman method, we measured the mean difference between the SBS and GT3X, total sedentary time averaged -0.4 hr, limits of agreement (LOA) 3.4 to -4.3 (Figure 1), while mean difference for standing was -1.84 hrs (LOA 2.70 to -6.34), lying was 0.6 hrs (LOA 4.56 to -3.32), and sitting was 1.70 hrs (LOA 7.04 to -3.66). Participants using the SBS underestimated time spent standing by 38.5% and overestimated time spent sitting by 17.1(Figure 2).

TABLE 1 General Subject Characteristics (mean ± SD)

Group	Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg/m²)	GT3X Wear Time (hr)
Male (n=14)	26.9 ± 4.3	174.43 ± 6.6	86.67 ± 25.9	28.35 ± 7.9	22.14 ± 1.3
Female (n=8)	25.7 ± 3.9	165.75 ± 5.5	67.25 ± 6.20	24.50 ± 2.2	22.39 ± 1.3
Overall (N=22)	26.5 ± 4.1	171.27 ± 7.4	79.59 ± 22.78	26.95 ± 6.6	22.23 ± 1.3

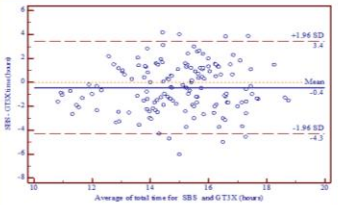

Figure 1- Bland–Altman plots assessing agreement between total sedentary time from the SBS and ActiGraph GT3X.

Figure 2- Standing, sitting, and lying time differences between the SBS and GT3X.

Conclusion

The SBS accurately measures a broad range of adult sedentary behaviours over a 24-hour period.

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Development and Validation of a New Self-Report Instrument for Measuring Sedentary Behaviors and Light-Intensity Physical Activity in Adults

Faisal Awad Barwais, Thomas F. Cuddihy, Tracy Washington, L. Michaud Tomson, and Eric Brymer

Background: Low levels of physical activity and high levels of sedentary behavior (SB) are major public health concerns. This study was designed to develop and validate the 7-day Sedentary (S) and Light Intensity Physical Activity (LIPA) Log (7-day SLIPA Log), a self-report measure of specific daily behaviors. ***Method:*** To develop the log, 62 specific SB and LIPA behaviors were chosen from the Compendium of Physical Activities. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 32 sedentary volunteers to identify domains and behaviors of SB and LIPA. To validate the log, a further 22 sedentary adults were recruited to wear the GT3x for 7 consecutive days and nights. ***Results:*** Pearson correlations (r) between the 7-day SLIPA Log and GT3x were significant for sedentary ($r = .86$, $P < .001$), for LIPA ($r = .80$, $P < .001$). Lying and sitting postures were positively correlated with GT3x output ($r = .60$ and $r = .64$, $P < .001$, respectively). No significant correlation was found for standing posture ($r = .14$, $P = .53$).The kappa values between the 7-day SLIPA Log and GT3x variables ranged from 0.09 to 0.61, indicating poor to good agreement. ***Conclusion:*** The 7-day SLIPA Log is a valid self-report measure of SB and LIPA in specific behavioral domains.

Keywords: measurement, tri-axial accelerometer, sitting, GT3x inclinometer function

Low levels of physical activity and high levels of sedentary behavior are major public health concerns.[1] Sedentary behavior (SB) is not simply a lack of physical activity but a cluster of individual behaviors where sitting or lying is the dominant mode of posture and energy expenditure is very low.[2] Light-intensity physical activity (LIPA) such as slow walking, washing dishes, cooking food and other routine domestic or occupational tasks, involves low levels of energy expenditure.[3] In general, SB and LIPA behaviors have become increasingly common in adults at home, at work and during leisure time.[4,5] There is substantial evidence showing that adults spend most of their waking hours either sedentary or in LIPA. According to Norton et al[6] a typical 24-hour cycle would consist of 7.5 hours sleeping, 9.4 hours on sedentary behaviors ("time spent sitting"), 6.5 hours light-intensity activities and approximately 43 minutes of moderate or vigorous physical activity.

Recently, observational epidemiological research indicates that the more time spent being sedentary (eg, sitting), the greater the risk of developing type 2 diabetes,[7] cardiovascular disease,[7,8] metabolic syndrome,[7] weight gain,[9] and obesity.[10] In contrast, it appears likely that spending more time in LIPA (eg, standing) has an independent beneficial influence on health.[5,11,12] Hence, there is a need for an accurate measurement of SB and LIPA in a free-living environment. Accelerometers have been used to assess SB and LIPA,[3,5,13] and new generations of accelerometers are capable of distinguishing between SB postures. For example, the ActiGraph accelerometer (GT3x) allows researchers to differentiate between sitting, standing and lying. Recent research has shown that the GT3x inclinometer function accurately identified the anatomical position during 70% of sedentary behaviors including lying, sitting watching television, sitting using a computer and standing still.[14] However, it is typically not feasible to use accelerometers to measure SB and LIPA in large population studies because the cost of the accelerometers is high, labor-intensive to analyze and technical complexity.[15] Furthermore, these devices are unable to provide information concerning the specific activity type (eg, watching television vs. using a computer) and can suffer from substantial missing data due to nonwear.[16] Self-report methods remain the most commonly used method of assessing physical activity levels,[17] mostly because they are relatively easy to administer and generally acceptable to study participants.[18]

Few self-report measures of SB and LIPA have been validated,[19,20] even though they are needed to advance understanding of this class of risk behaviors. However, existing questionnaires provide data on SB and LIPA within specific contexts such as television viewing time, sitting, lying down and walking.[19,21–23] Less attention has been given to the domains in which the specific behaviors of sitting or walking occur (eg, at home or work). For example, The International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) includes questions to measure time spent sitting, which can be used as an indication of sedentary time.[21] Although the IPAQ provides a reliable and valid assessment of total sitting time in general, and this has been replicated in a number of countries,[24] it is not designed to provide a detailed assessment of sitting time in all domains. The role of sitting or walking for example, may vary by home and work domains, therefore, the key scientific questions of public health importance relate as much to the amount of a behavior as they do to the context within which the behavior occurs.[25] This would help extend the understanding of the specific behavioral contexts of sitting or walking and explain more clearly the relationship between SB or LIPA and health. Consequently, additional self-report instruments are needed to more accurately capture SB and LIPA within specific behavioral domains.

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"Free-living" Standing, Sitting and Lying times among Sedentary Adults in Different BMI Categories

Faisal A Barwais[1, 2#], Tom Cuddihy[1] and L. Michaud Tomson[3]

[1]Queensland University of Technology; [2]Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia; [3]Griffith University, Brisbane

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Introduction

Overweight and obesity has become a serious public health problem in many parts of the world. Studies suggest that making small changes in daily activity levels such as 'breaking-up' sedentary time (i.e. standing) is more likely to reduce the risk of obesity. The aim of the present study was to examine inclinometer function-measured time spent in standing, lying and sitting postures among sedentary adults within differing Body Mass Index (BMI) categories.

Methods

Participants included 22 sedentary adults (14 men, 8 women; mean age 26.5 ± 4.1 years). All subjects completed the self report International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) to determine time spent sitting over the last 7 days. Participants were included if they spent seven or more hours sitting per 24 hour day. Sedentary postures were determined with the tri-axis ActiGraph GT3X inclinometer function (Figure 1). Participants wore the accelerometer for 7 consecutive days during free-living activities, including sleeping (Figure 2). BMI was categorized as: 18.5 to < 25 kg/m2 as normal, 25 to < 30 kg/m2 as overweight and > 30 kg/m2 as obese. Mean BMI was 26.9kg/m2 (range: 18 to 44.6).

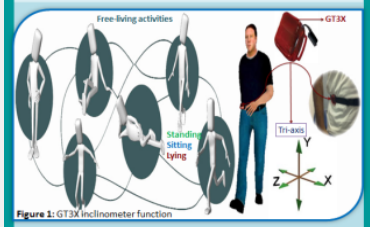

Figure 1: GT3X inclinometer function

Results

Mean BMI was 26.9kg/m2 (range: 18 to 44.6). Ten participants were classified within the normal weight, 6 as overweight and 6 as obese (Table 1). Participants in the normal weight and overweight groups spent significantly more time standing (6.6 and 7.3 hours respectively) than those in obese categories (5.5 hours) ($F(2,151) = 17.7, p < .001$)(Figure 3,4). Tukey post hoc analyses revealed differences in standing time between normal and overweight groups ($p < .05$) and between normal and obese groups ($p < .001$). For sitting time, a significant difference ($F(2,151) = 3.96, p < .05$) existed between the overweight (6.9 hours) and obese groups (8.0 hours). Differences were not significant ($p = .635$) among groups for time spent lying down.

TABLE 1 Weight Classifications by Body Mass Index (BMI).

BMI classification	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Normal	10	18.0	24.5	22.030	2.3931
Overweight	6	25.0	28.8	26.650	1.5255
Obese	6	30.1	44.6	35.550	5.8987

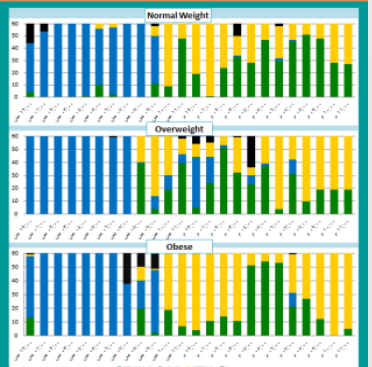

Figure 2- Free-living time allocated across consecutive 24 hours spent in each of the postural positions of standing, lying, sitting, and non-wear.

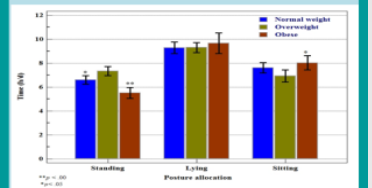

Figure 3- Average hours per day spent in the posture allocation of standing, lying and sitting (Error bars represent SE).

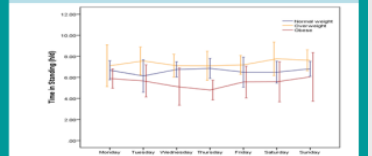

Figure 4- Average hours per day spent in the posture allocation of standing, lying and sitting (Error bars represent SE).

Conclusion

Obese participants spent less time standing, and more time sitting and lying when compared to normal weight or overweight groups. Given that standing caloric expenditure is double that of sitting and lying, a deliberate focus on increased standing time would help to increase caloric expenditure and thereby prevent further weight gain and obesity prevalence.

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Original article

ActiGraph GT3X determined variations in "free-living" standing, lying, and sitting duration among sedentary adults

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Abstract

Background: Overweight and obesity has become a serious public health problem in many parts of the world. Studies suggest that making small changes in daily activity levels such as "breaking-up" sedentary time (i.e., standing) may help mitigate the health risks of sedentary behavior. The aim of the present study was to examine time spent in standing (determined by count threshold), lying, and sitting postures (determined by inclinometer function) via the ActiGraph GT3X among sedentary adults with differing weight status based on body mass index (BMI) categories.

Methods: Participants included 22 sedentary adults (14 men, 8 women; mean age 26.5 ± 4.1 years). All subjects completed the self-report International Physical Activity Questionnaire to determine time spent sitting over the previous 7 days. Participants were included if they spent seven or more hours sitting per day. Postures were determined with the ActiGraph GT3X inclinometer function. Participants were instructed to wear the accelerometer for 7 consecutive days (24 h a day). BMI was categorized as: 18.5 to <25 kg/m^2 as normal, 25 to <30 kg/m^2 as overweight, and ≥30 kg/m^2 as obese.

Results: Participants in the normal weight ($n = 10$) and overweight ($n = 6$) groups spent significantly more time standing (after adjustment for moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity and wear-time) (6.7 h and 7.3 h respectively) and less time sitting (7.1 h and 6.9 h respectively) than those in obese ($n = 6$) categories (5.5 h and 8.0 h respectively) after adjustment for wear-time ($p < 0.001$). There were no significant differences in standing and sitting time between normal weight and overweight groups ($p = 0.051$ and $p = 0.670$ respectively). Differences were not significant among groups for lying time ($p = 0.55$).

Conclusion: This study described postural allocations standing, lying, and sitting among normal weight, overweight, and obese sedentary adults. The results provide additional evidence for the use of increasing standing time in obesity prevention strategies.

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Keywords: Anatomical position; Inclinometer function; Obesity; Overweight; Sedentary behavior

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1. Introduction

In recent decades, overweight and obesity has become a serious public health problem in many parts of the world.[1] The prevalence of obesity, as defined by body mass index (BMI) has increased dramatically worldwide.[2–5] BMI, which is based on the relationship between height and weight, is the most frequently used predictor for classifications of overweight (BMI = 25.0–29.9) and obesity (BMI = 30 or

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لماذا المشاركة في المؤتمرات والندوات بالملصق العلمي ؟

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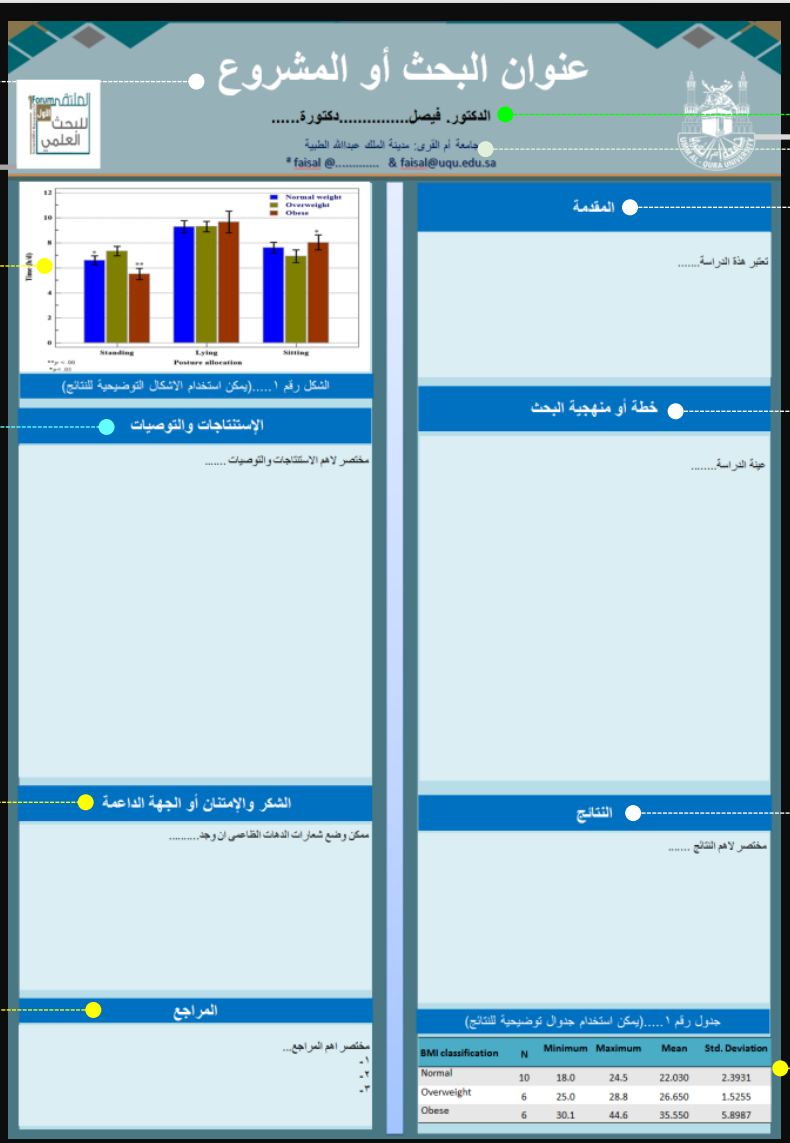
Jane E. Miller :Preparing and Presenting Effective Research Posters. Health Research and Educational Trust, 2007, DOI: 10.1111/j.1475-6773.2006.00588.x

العناصر الأساسية في الملصق العلمي

مهارات تصميم ملصق علمي

العناصر الأساسية في الملصق العلمي



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تصميم الملصق العلمي

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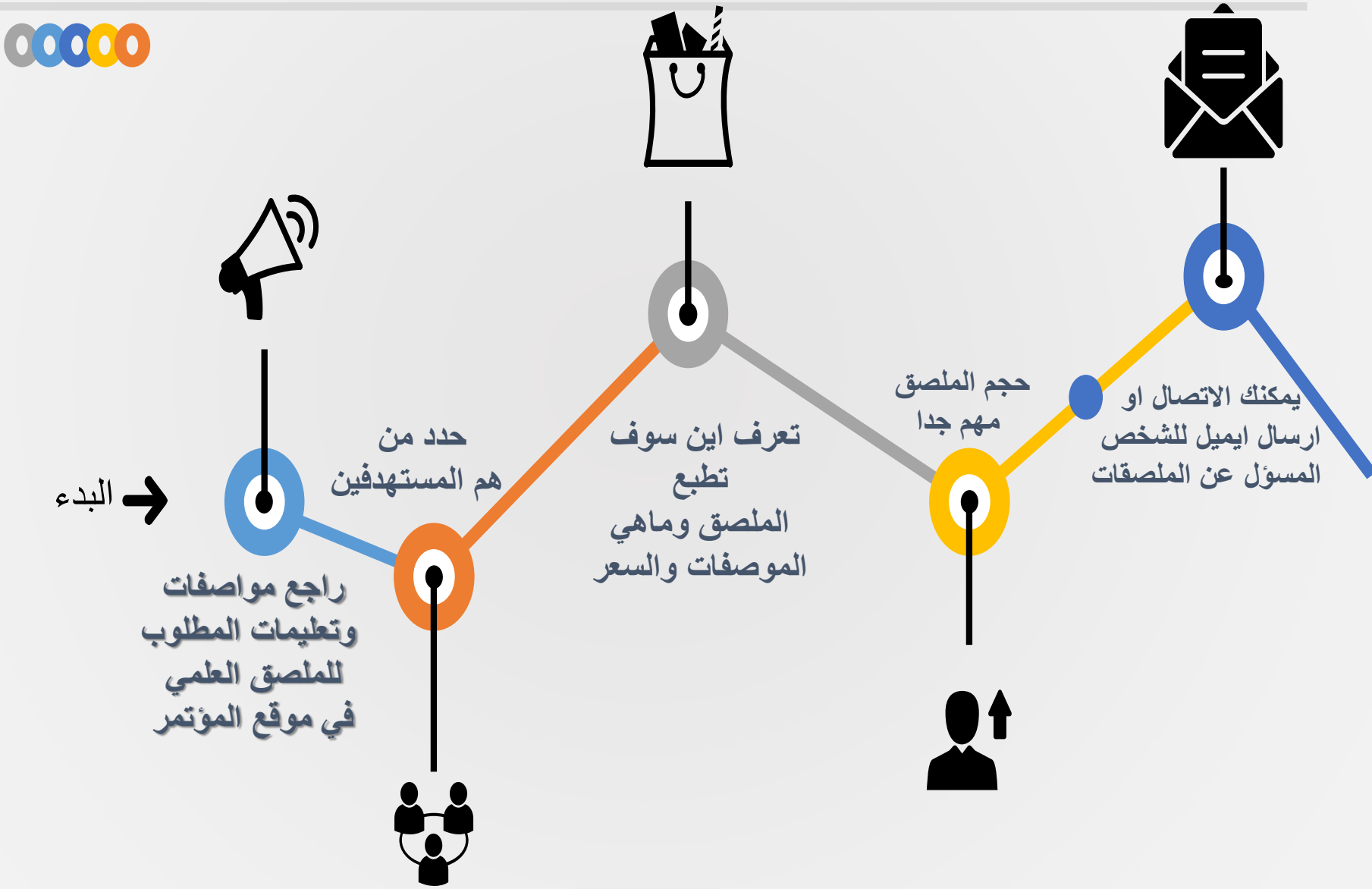
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تصميم الملصق العلمي

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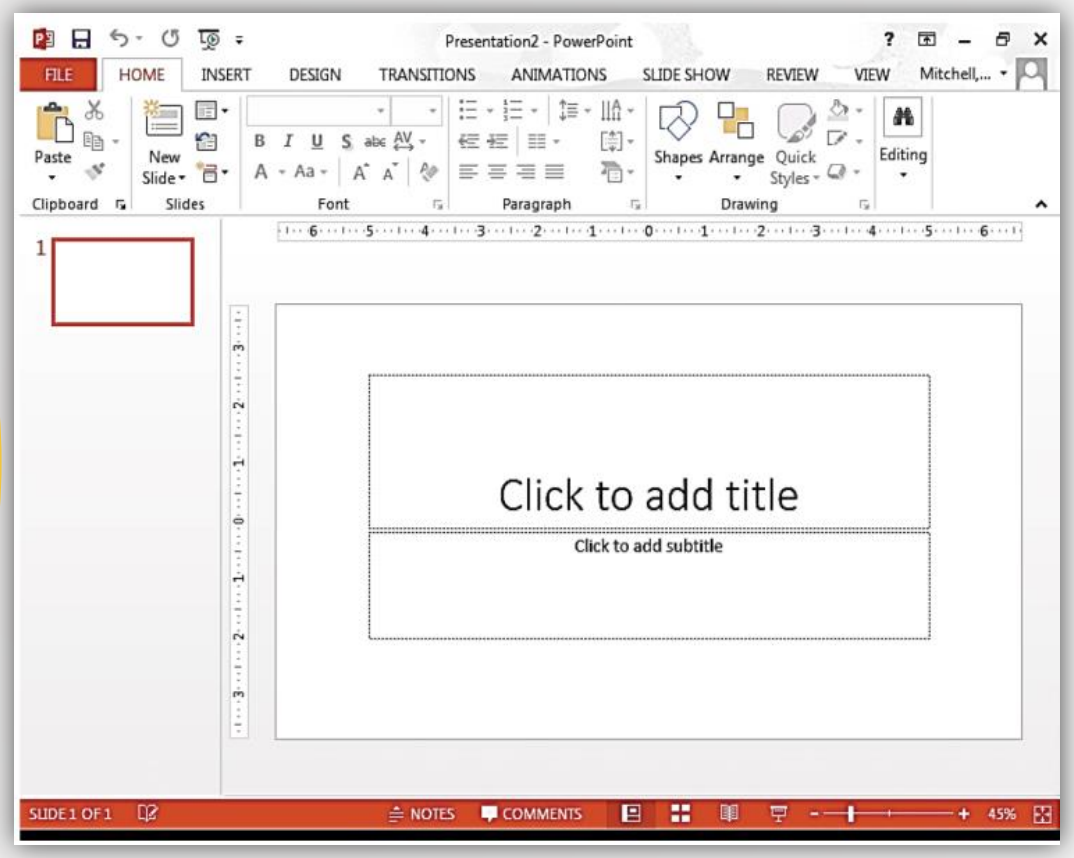

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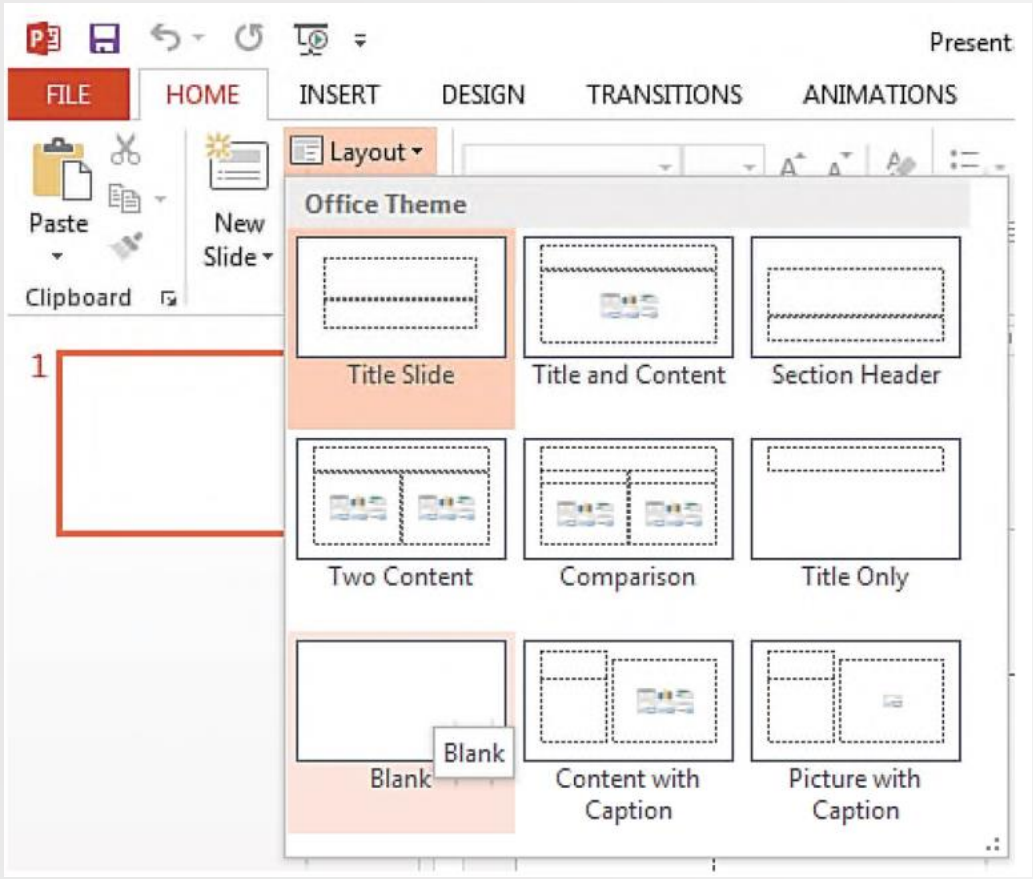

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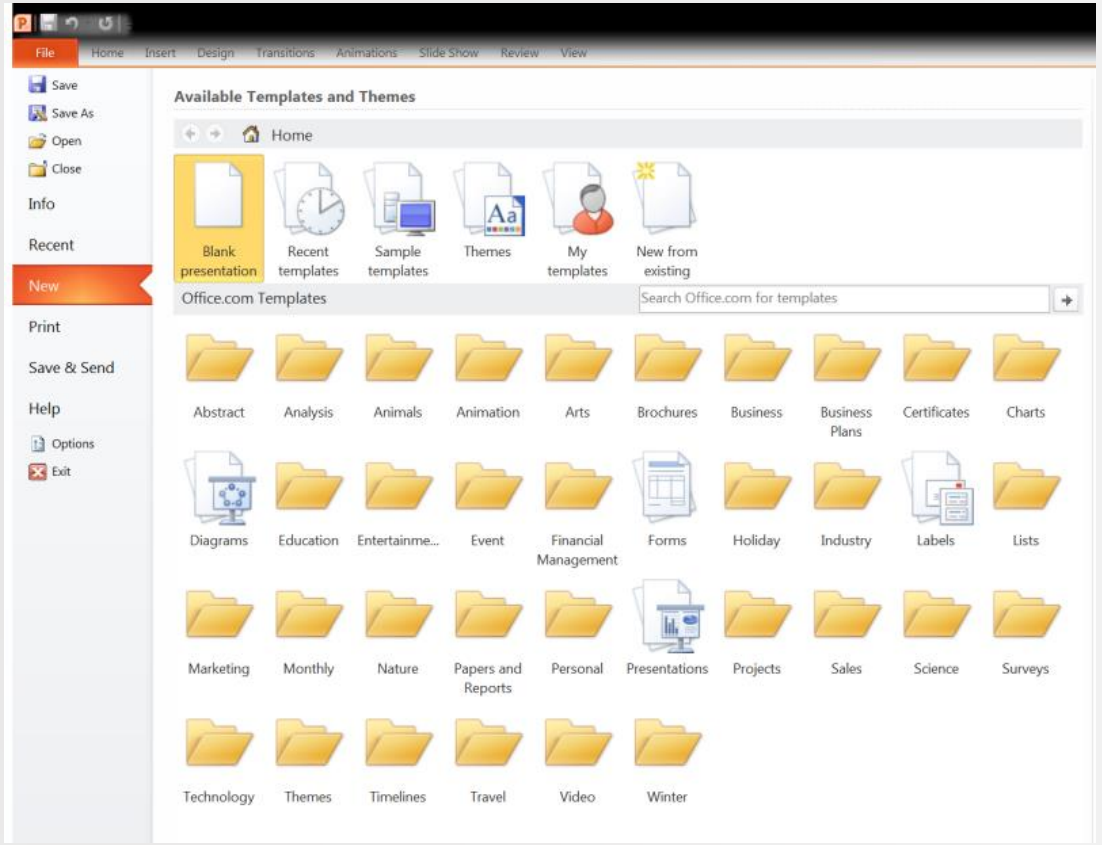

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١ اختيار تصميم

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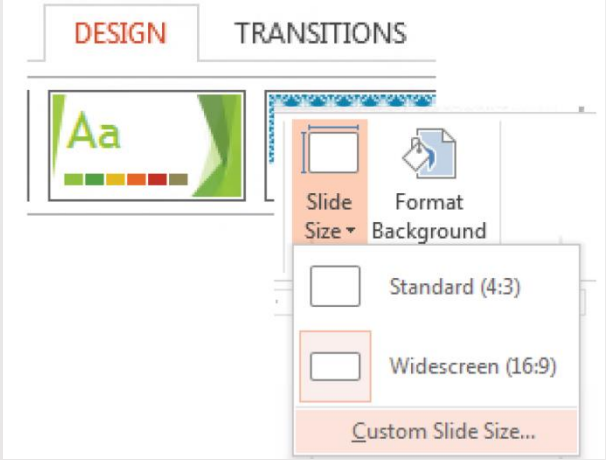

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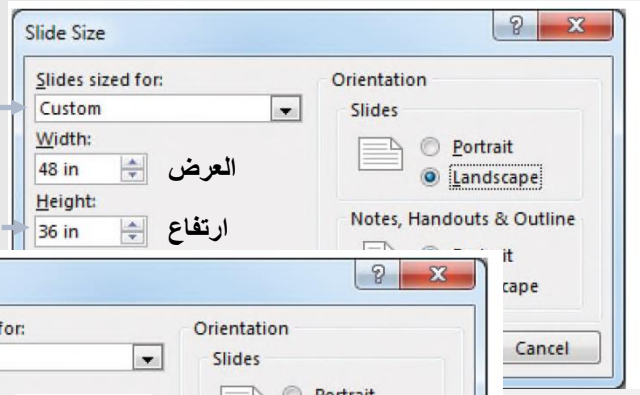

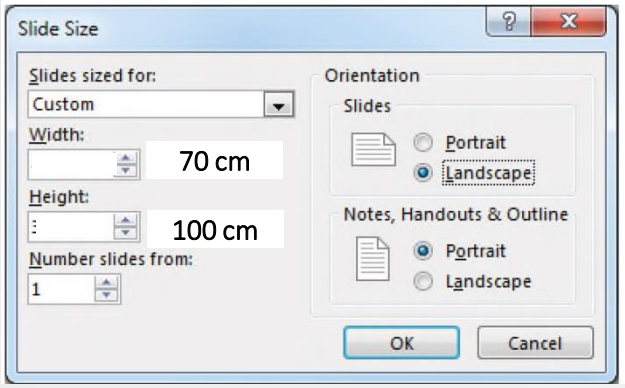

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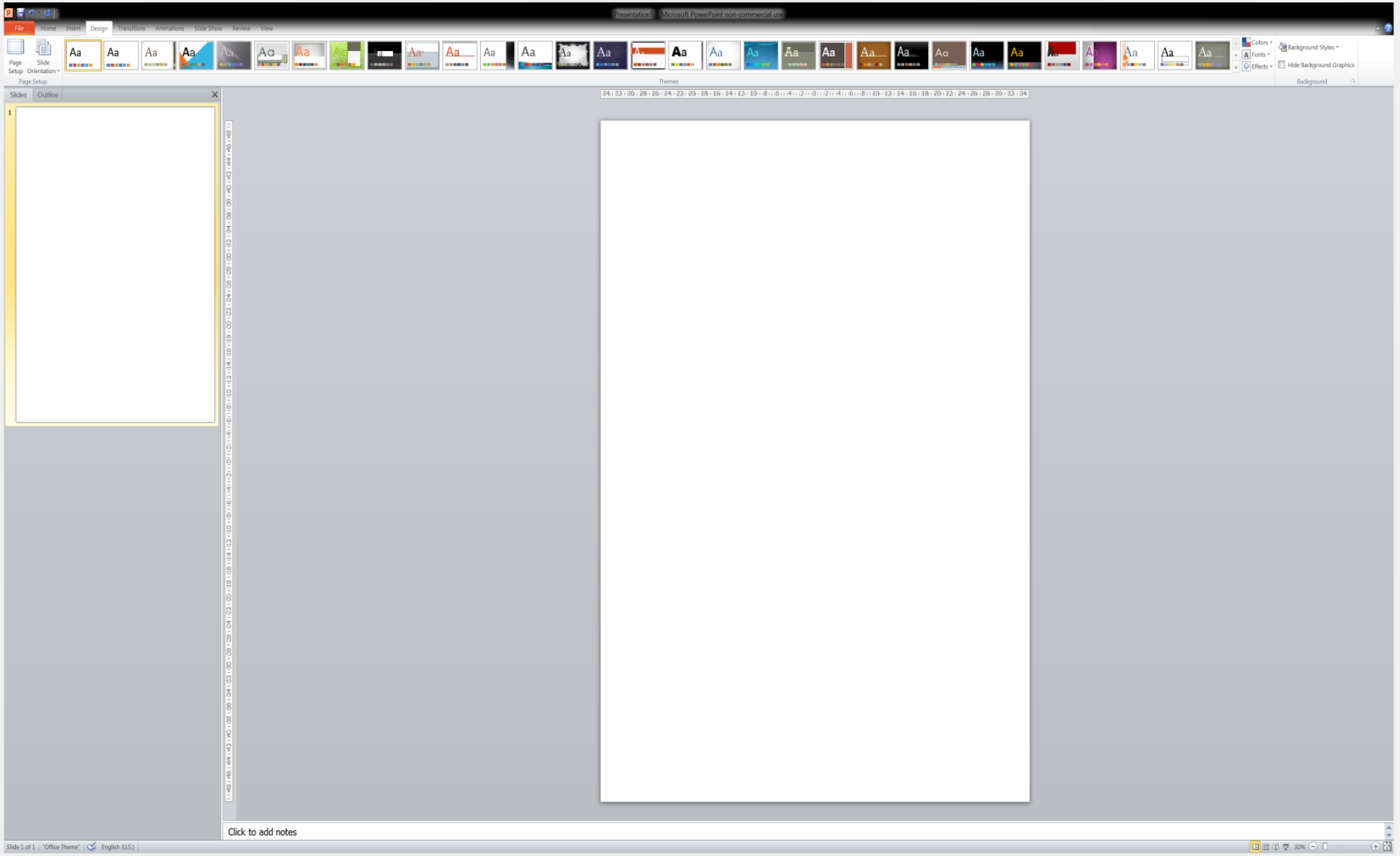

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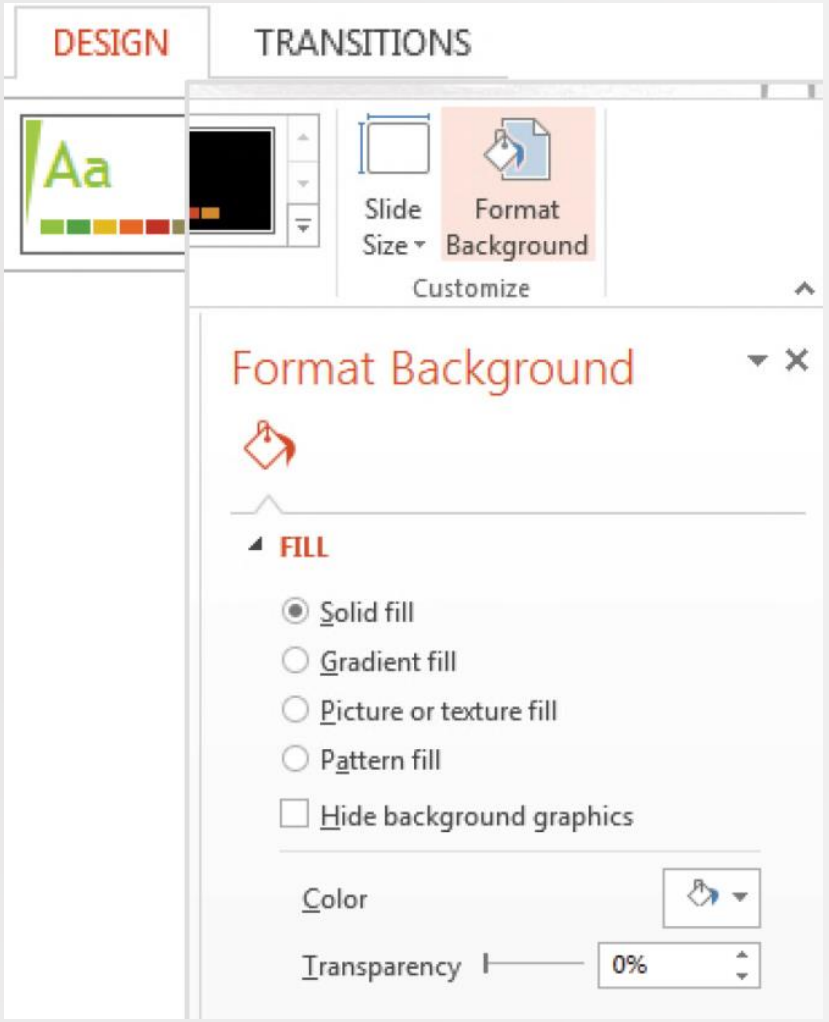

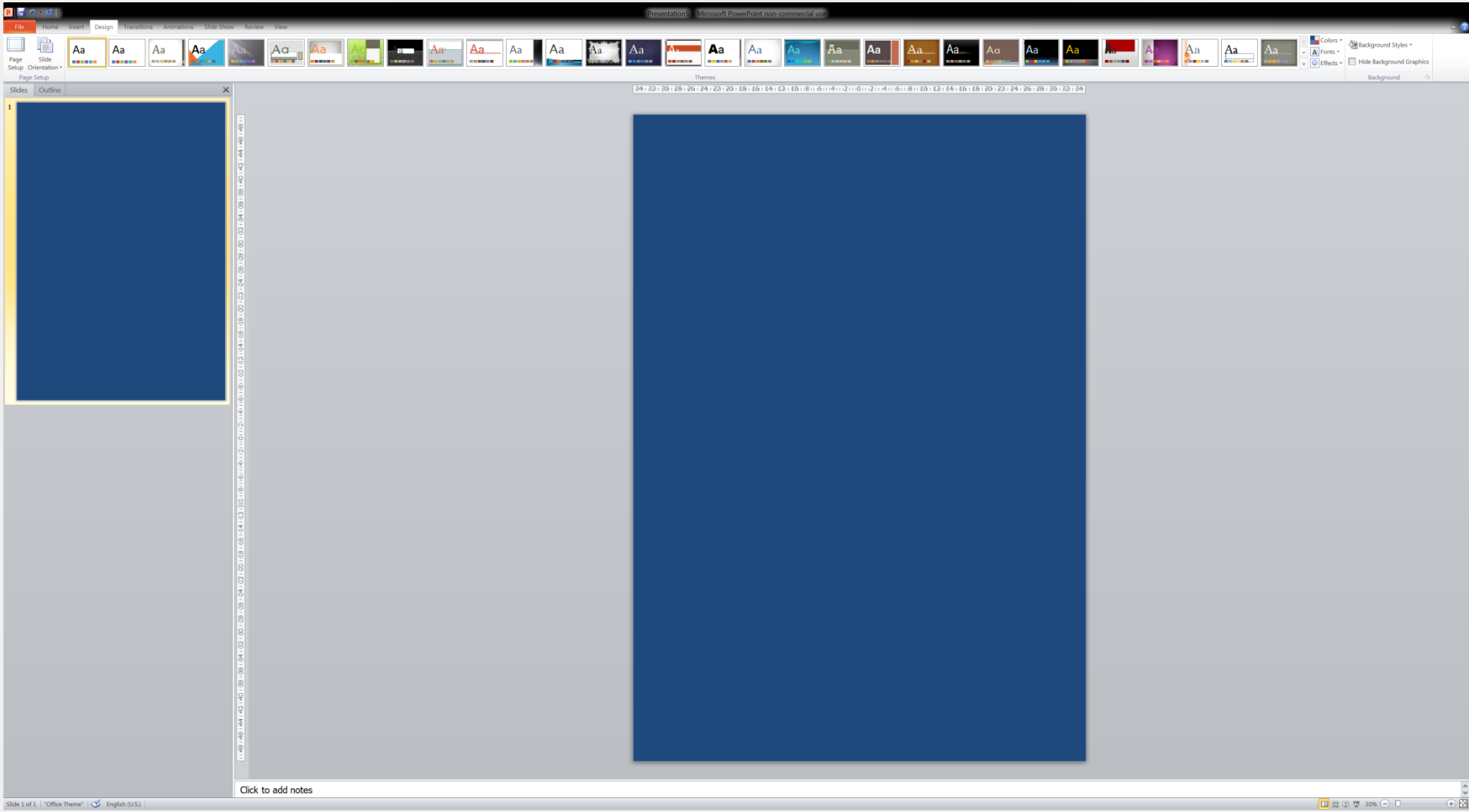
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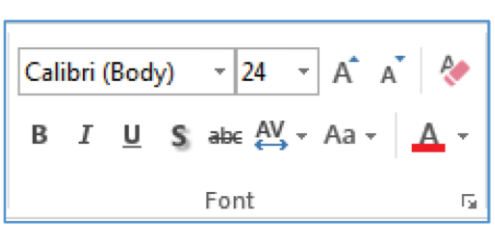

احجام الخطوط
عنوان البحث ٧٢ نقطة
العنواين ٣٦-٤٨ نقطة
النص ٢٤-٣٢ نقطة
الجداول ٢٤ نقطة

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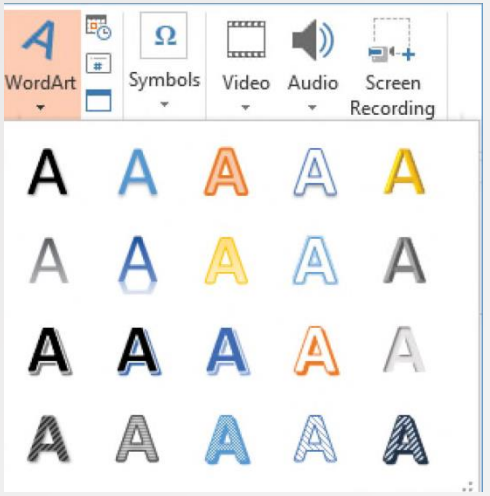
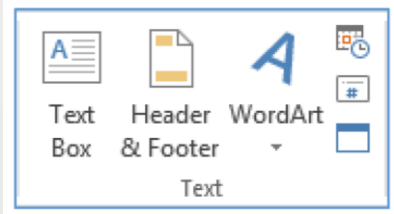
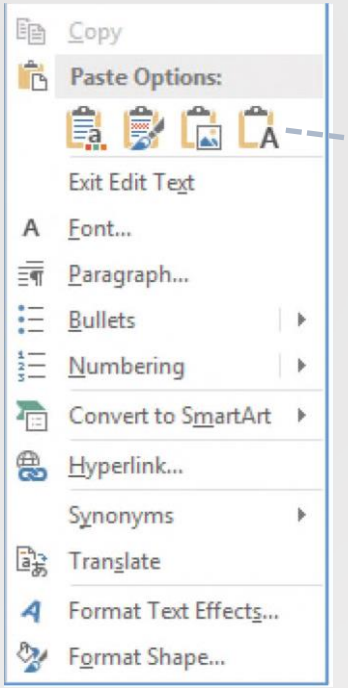
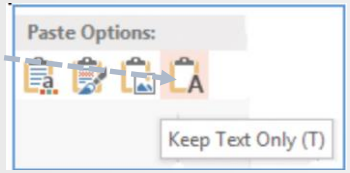


نصائح في كتابة النصوص في الملصق العلمي

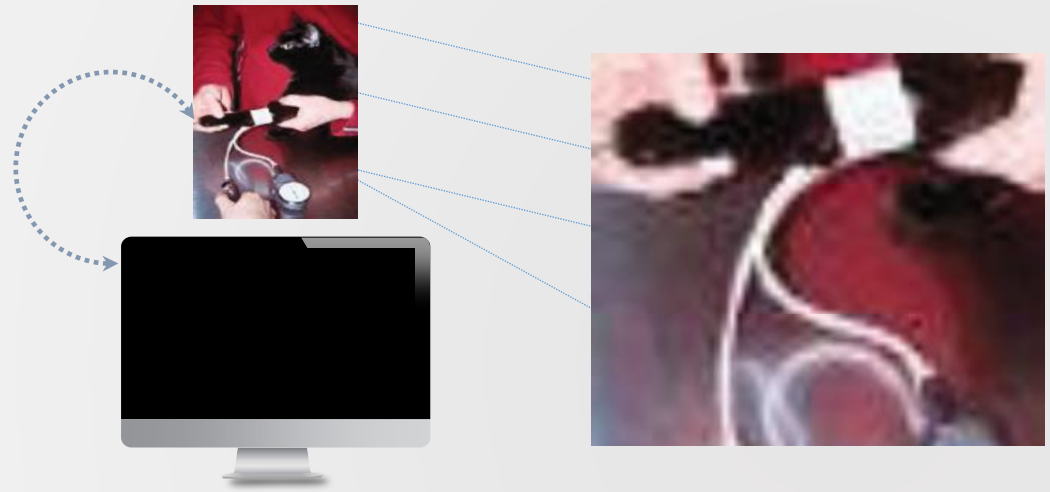
1. لا تستخدم النسخ واللصق من برامج اخرى
2. عدم الاكثار (افتراضي، مائل، غامق)
3. تناسق اللون بين الخط والخلفية
4. يوصي بعدم وجود تنوع واختلاف في نوع الخط

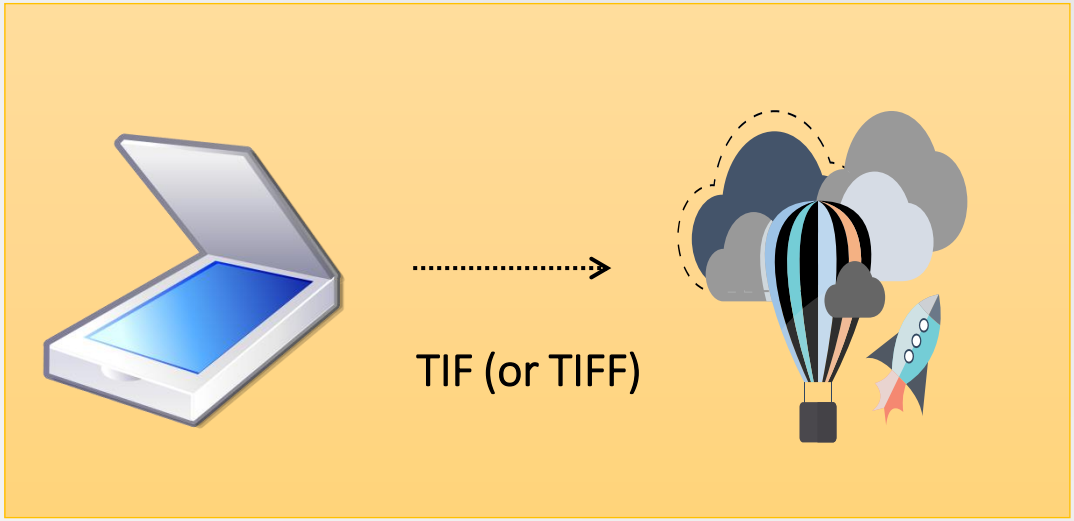


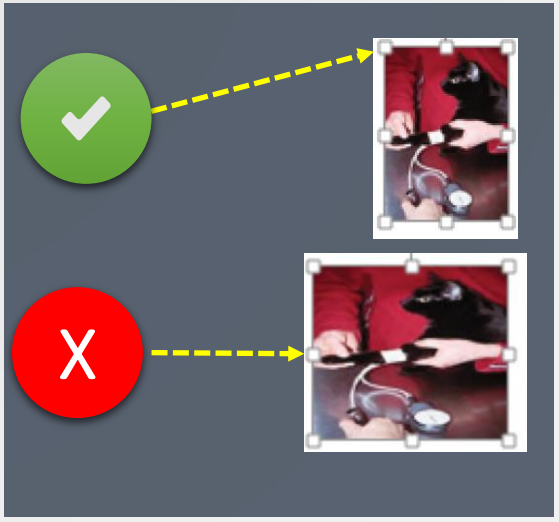




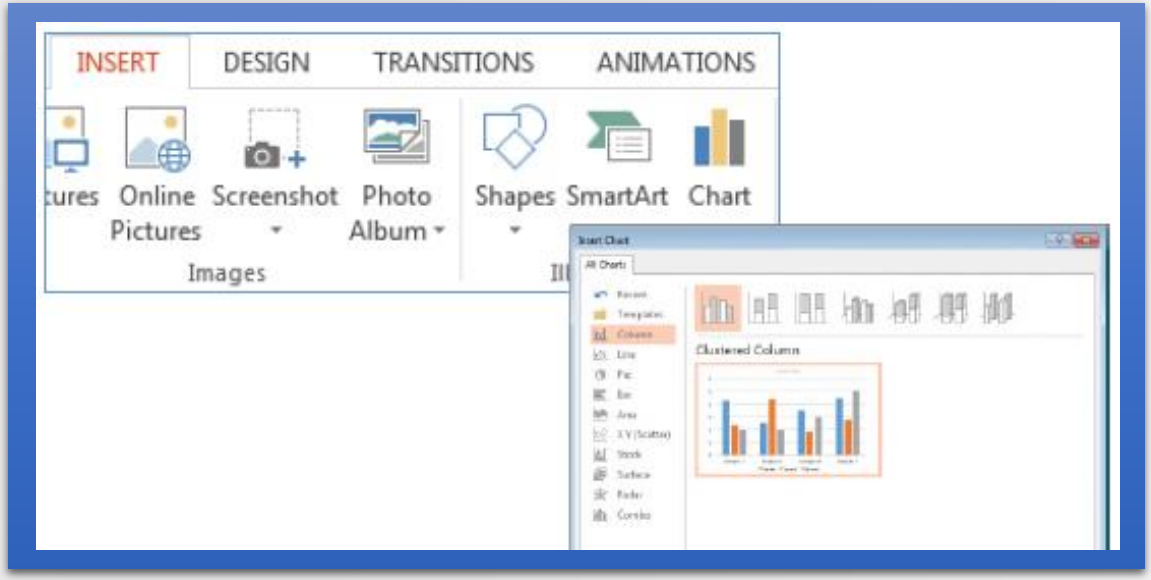
استخدام الصور في الملصق العلمي

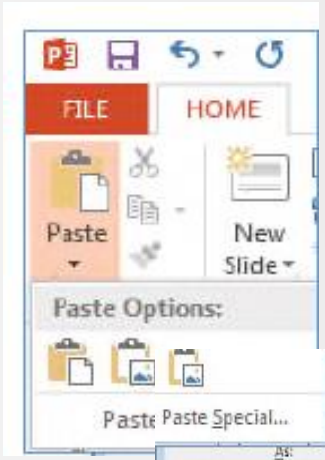


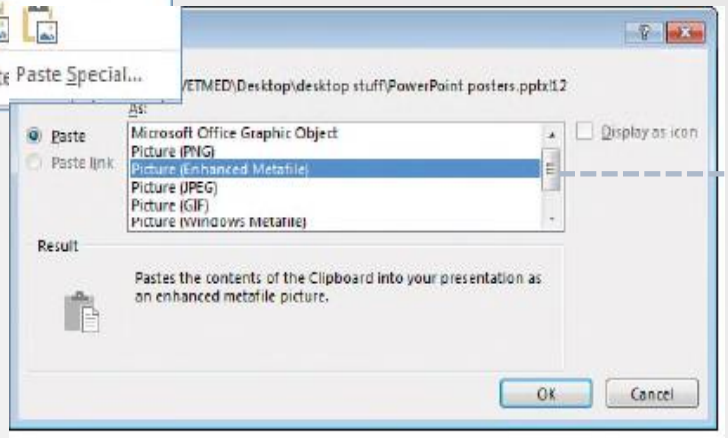




استخدام الاشكال البيانية في الملصق العلمي







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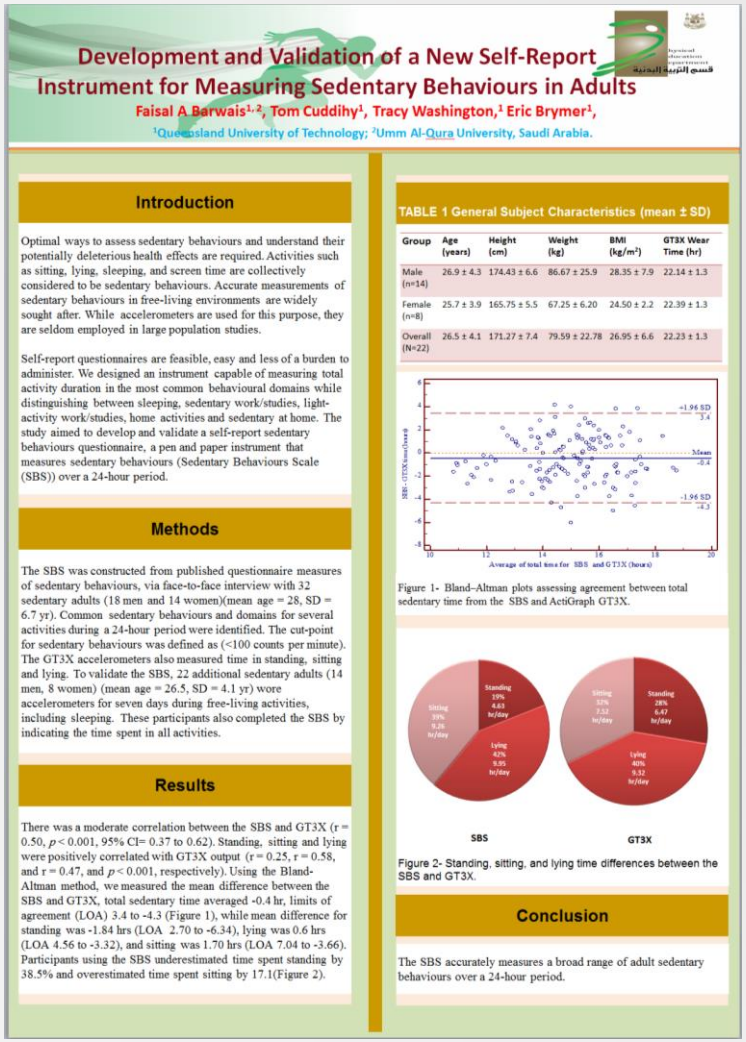
تصميم الملصق العلمي

Microsoft Power Point

حفظ الملصق العلمي للطباعة



Development and Validation of a New Self-Report Instrument for Measuring Sedentary Behaviours in Adults

Faisal A Barwais[1,2], Tom Cuddihy[1], Tracy Washington,[1] Eric Brymer[1],

[1]Queensland University of Technology; [2]Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia.

Introduction

Optimal ways to assess sedentary behaviours and understand their potentially deleterious health effects are required. Activities such as sitting, lying, sleeping, and screen time are collectively considered to be sedentary behaviours. Accurate measurements of sedentary behaviours in free-living environments are widely sought after. While accelerometers are used for this purpose, they are seldom employed in large population studies.

Self-report questionnaires are feasible, easy and less of a burden to administer. We designed an instrument capable of measuring total activity duration in the most common behavioural domains while distinguishing between sleeping, sedentary work/studies, light-activity work/studies, home activities and sedentary at home. The study aimed to develop and validate a self-report sedentary behaviours questionnaire, a pen and paper instrument that measures sedentary behaviours (Sedentary Behaviours Scale (SBS)) over a 24-hour period.

Methods

The SBS was constructed from published questionnaire measures of sedentary behaviours, via face-to-face interview with 32 sedentary adults (18 men and 14 women)(mean age = 28, SD = 6.7 yr). Common sedentary behaviours and domains for several activities during a 24-hour period were identified. The cut-point for sedentary behaviours was defined as (<100 counts per minute). The GT3X accelerometers also measured time in standing, sitting and lying. To validate the SBS, 22 additional sedentary adults (14 men, 8 women) (mean age = 26.5, SD = 4.1 yr) wore accelerometers for seven days during free-living activities, including sleeping. These participants also completed the SBS by indicating the time spent in all activities.

Results

There was a moderate correlation between the SBS and GT3X (r = 0.50, $p < 0.001$, 95% CI= 0.37 to 0.62). Standing, sitting and lying were positively correlated with GT3X output (r = 0.25, r = 0.58, and r = 0.47, and $p < 0.001$, respectively). Using the Bland-Altman method, we measured the mean difference between the SBS and GT3X, total sedentary time averaged -0.4 hr, limits of agreement (LOA) 3.4 to -4.3 (Figure 1), while mean difference for standing was -1.84 hrs (LOA 2.70 to -6.34), lying was 0.6 hrs (LOA 4.56 to -3.32), and sitting was 1.70 hrs (LOA 7.04 to -3.66). Participants using the SBS underestimated time spent standing by 38.5% and overestimated time spent sitting by 17.1(Figure 2).

TABLE 1 General Subject Characteristics (mean ± SD)

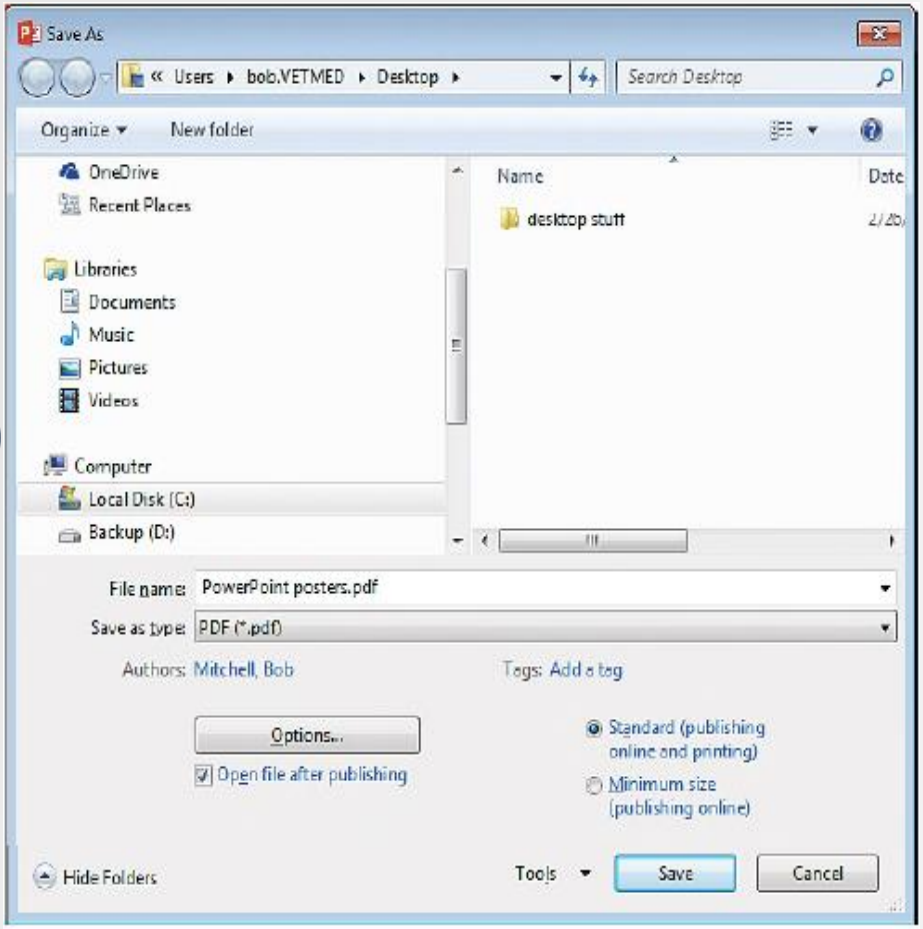
Group	Age (years)	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	BMI (kg/m²)	GT3X Wear Time (hr)
Male (n=14)	26.9 ± 4.3	174.43 ± 6.6	86.67 ± 25.9	28.35 ± 7.9	22.14 ± 1.3
Female (n=8)	25.7 ± 3.9	165.75 ± 5.5	67.25 ± 6.20	24.50 ± 2.2	22.39 ± 1.3
Overall (N=22)	26.5 ± 4.1	171.27 ± 7.4	79.59 ± 22.78	26.95 ± 6.6	22.23 ± 1.3

Figure 1- Bland–Altman plots assessing agreement between total sedentary time from the SBS and ActiGraph GT3X.

Figure 2- Standing, sitting, and lying time differences between the SBS and GT3X.

Conclusion

The SBS accurately measures a broad range of adult sedentary behaviours over a 24-hour period.



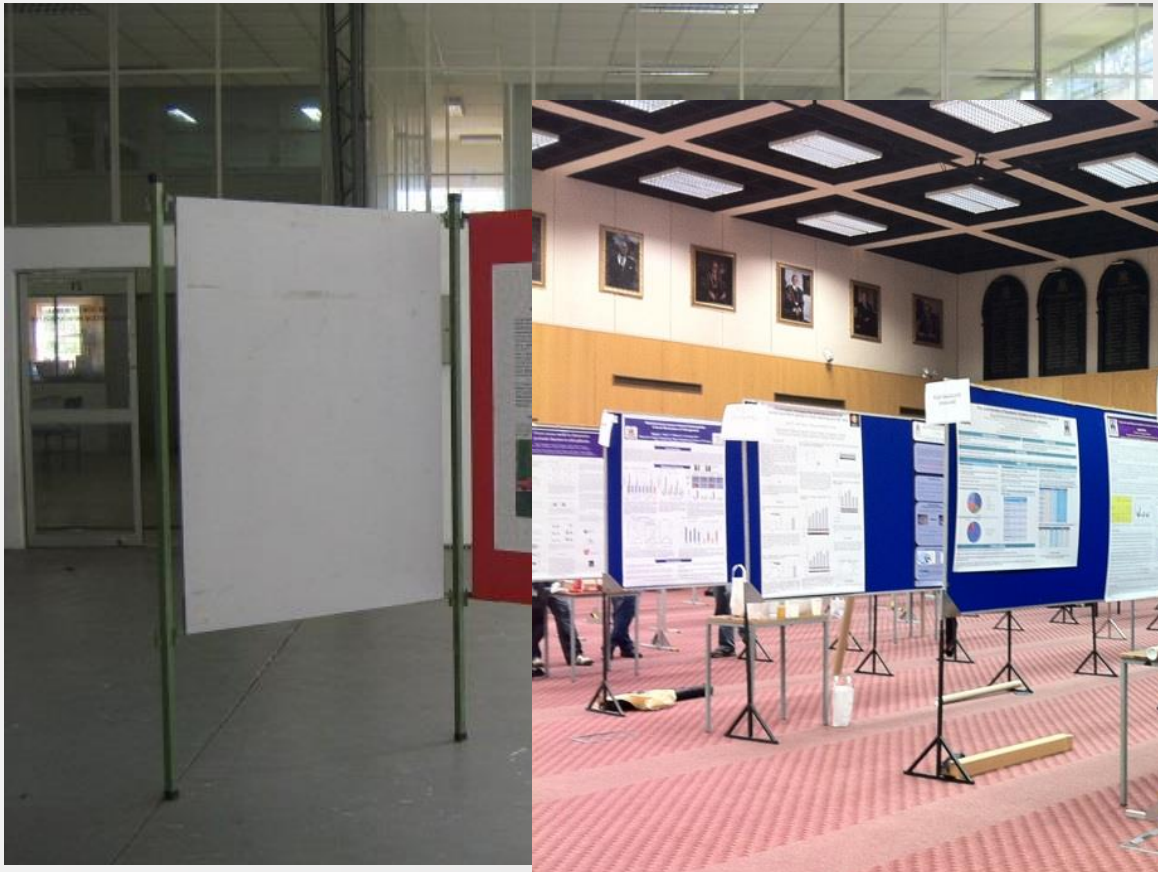
نصائح علميةعند تصميم الملصقات

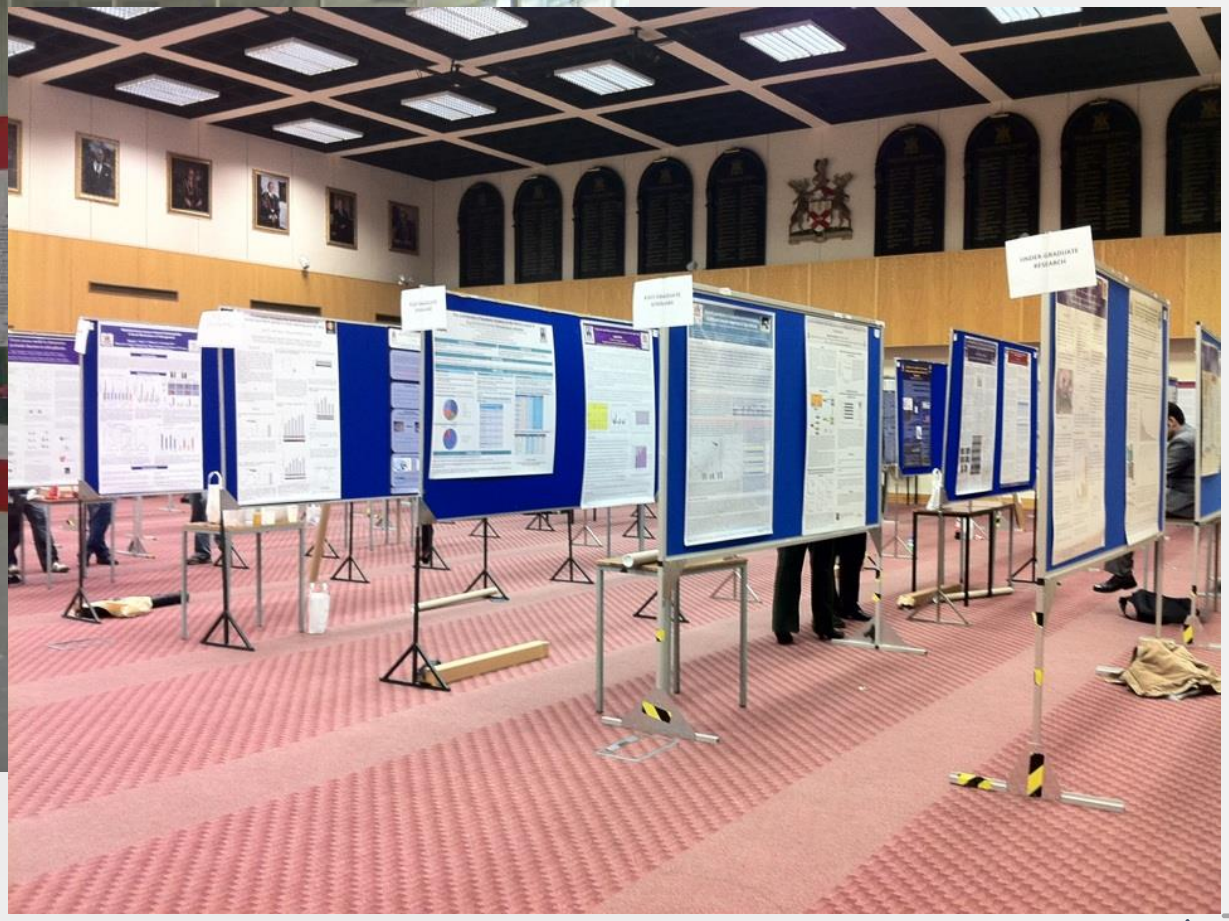
- اجعل التصميم سهل جدا
- التأكد من مقاس الملصق المطلوب بشكل صحيح
- لا تسخدام أكثر من نوع خط في المحتوى
- لا تترك مسافات كبيرة بين الفقرات
- لا تجعل الملصق يحتوى على صور كثيرة جداً
- لا تضع عدد كبير جداً من المراجع

- عدم إختيار لون خلفية غامق
- عدم إدراج صور أو رسوم بيانية بحجم صغير جداً
- الموازنة بين إدراج الصور والمحتوى المكتوب
- استخدام الالوان بشكل مناسب
- معرفة مكان تعليق الملصق مسبقا
- معرفة نوع ومواصفات مكان تعليق الملصق

نصائح علميةعند تصميم الملصقات

نصائح علميةعند تصميم الملصقات





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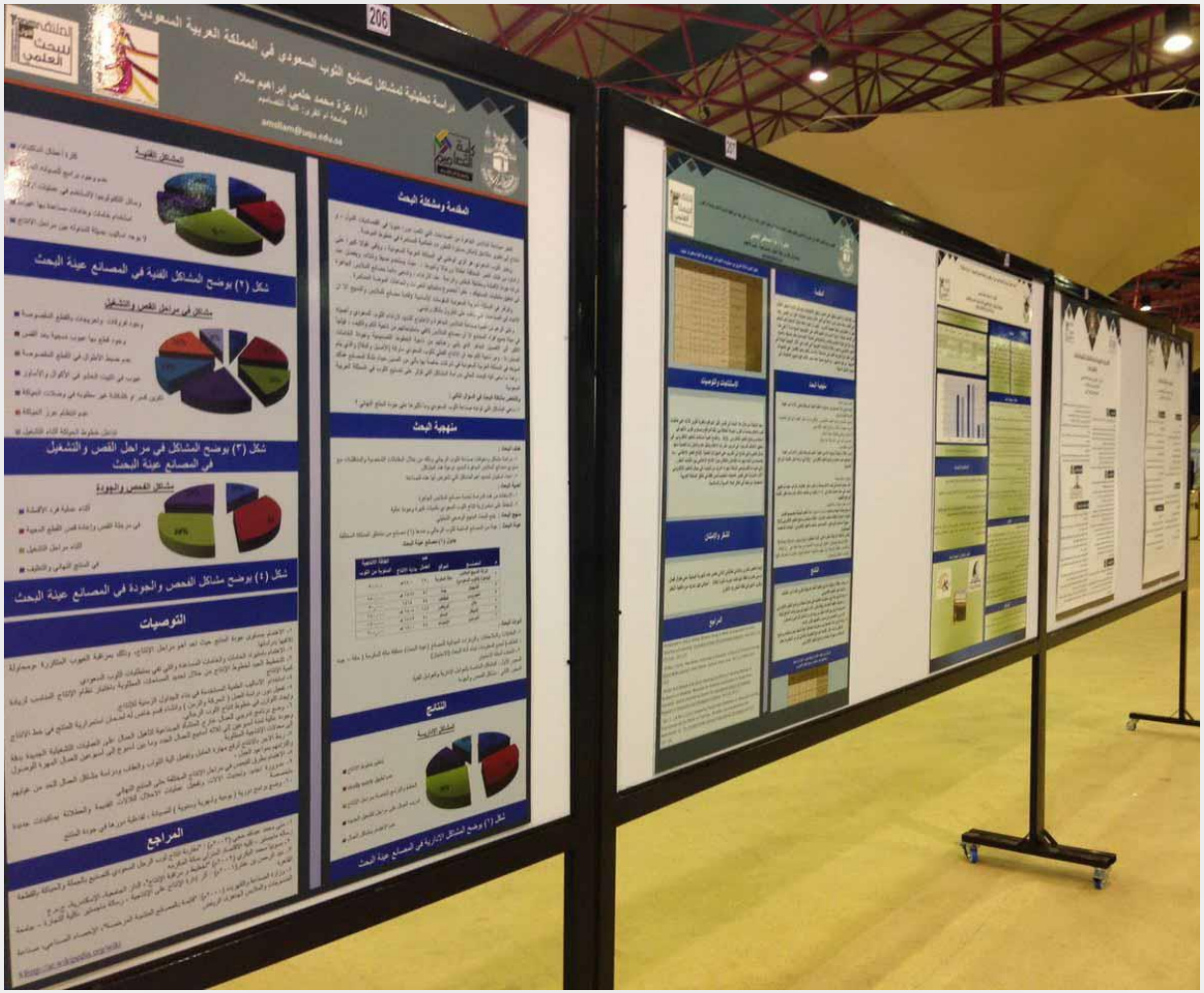
نصائح علميةعند تصميم الملصقات



نماذج من تصميم الملصقات

University of Kent medway school of pharmacy

A SURVEY OF PRESCRIPTION DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED ON ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTION 2 (EPS2) DISPENSING TOKENS

Background

Aims and Objectives

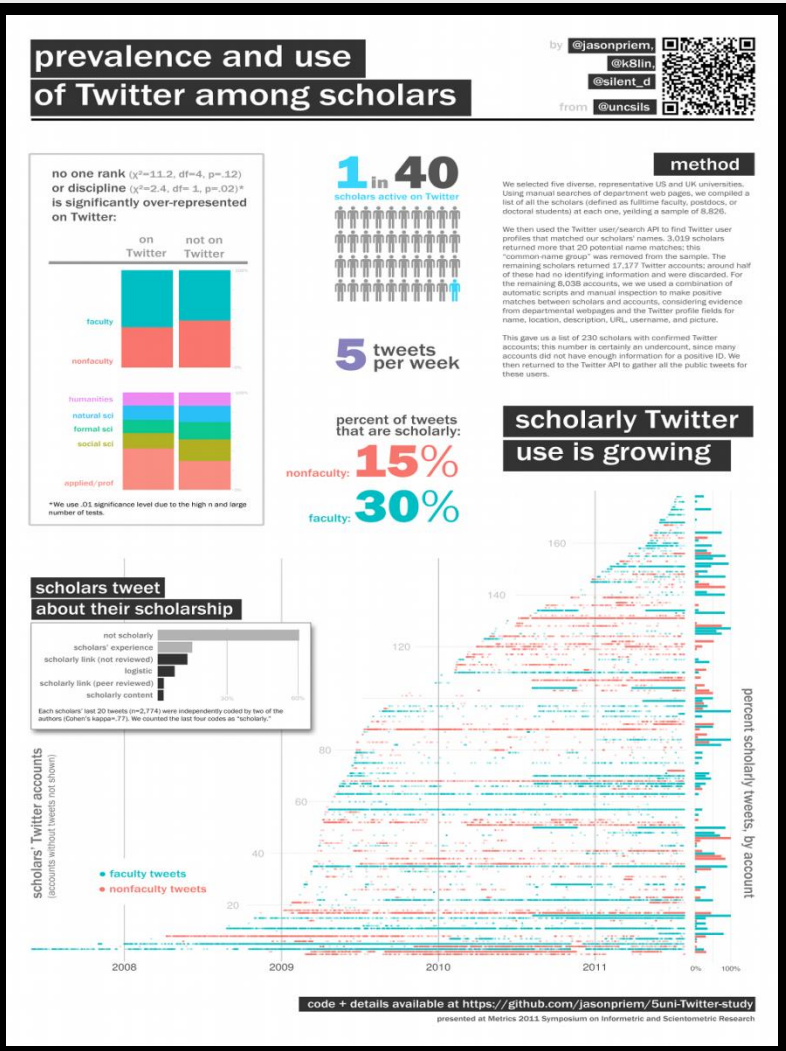
Method

Results

Conclusion

References

Acknowledgement



prevalence and use of Twitter among scholars

by @jasonpriem, @k8lin, @silent_d from @uncsils

no one rank (χ^2=11.2, df=4, p=.12) or discipline (χ^2=2.4, df= 1, p=.02)* is significantly over-represented on Twitter:

on Twitter / not on Twitter

faculty / nonfaculty

humanities / natural sci / formal sci / social sci / applied/prof

*We use .01 significance level due to the high n and large number of tests.

1 in 40 scholars active on Twitter

5 tweets per week

percent of tweets that are scholarly:

nonfaculty: 15%

faculty: 30%

method

We selected five diverse, representative US and UK universities. Using manual searches of department web pages, we compiled a list of all the scholars (defined as fulltime faculty, postdocs, or doctoral students) at each one, yeilding a sample of 8,826.

We then used the Twitter user/search API to find Twitter user profiles that matched our scholars' names. 3,019 scholars returned more that 20 potential name matches; this "common-name group" was removed from the sample. The remaining scholars returned 17,177 Twitter accounts; around half of these had no identifying information and were discarded. For the remaining 8,038 accounts, we we used a combination of automatic scripts and manual inspection to make positive matches between scholars and accounts, considering evidence from departmental webpages and the Twitter profile fields for name, location, description, URL, username, and picture.

This gave us a list of 230 scholars with confirmed Twitter accounts; this number is certainly an undercount, since many accounts did not have enough information for a positive ID. We then returned to the Twitter API to gather all the public tweets for these users.

scholarly Twitter use is growing

scholars tweet about their scholarship

not scholarly / scholars' experience / scholarly link (not reviewed) / logistic / scholarly link (peer reviewed) / scholarly content

Each scholars' last 20 tweets (n=2,774) were independently coded by two of the authors (Cohen's kappa=.77). We counted the last four codes as "scholarly."

scholars' Twitter accounts (accounts without tweets not shown)

faculty tweets

nonfaculty tweets

2008 2009 2010 2011

percent scholarly tweets, by account

code + details available at https://github.com/jasonpriem/5uni-Twitter-study

presented at Metrics 2011 Symposium on Informetric and Scientometric Research

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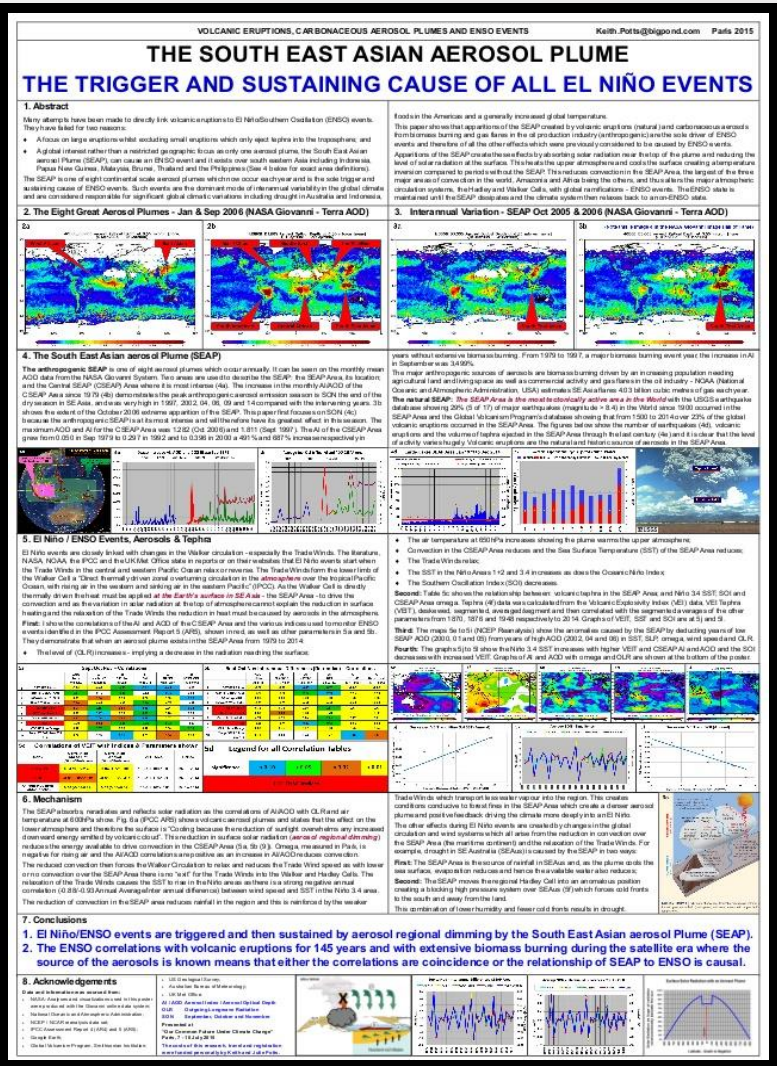

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS, CARBONACEOUS AEROSOL PLUMES AND ENSO EVENTS

Keith.Potts@bigpond.com Paris 2015

THE SOUTH EAST ASIAN AEROSOL PLUME

THE TRIGGER AND SUSTAINING CAUSE OF ALL EL NIÑO EVENTS

1. Abstract

2. The Eight Great Aerosol Plumes - Jan & Sep 2006 (NASA Giovanni - Terra AOD)

3. Interannual Variation - SEAP Oct 2005 & 2006 (NASA Giovanni - Terra AOD)

4. The South East Asian aerosol Plume (SEAP)

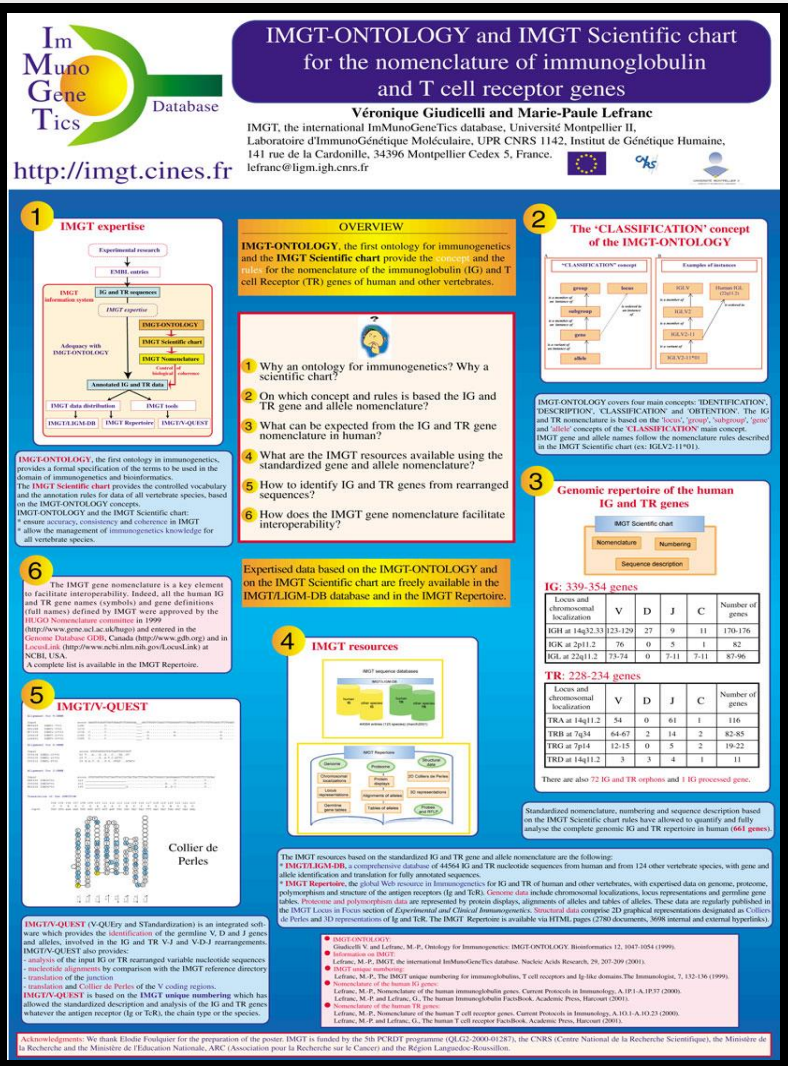
5. El Niño / ENSO Events, Aerosols & Tephra

6. Mechanism

7. Conclusions

1. El Niño/ENSO events are triggered and then sustained by aerosol regional dimming by the South East Asian aerosol Plume (SEAP).
2. The ENSO correlations with volcanic eruptions for 145 years and with extensive biomass burning during the satellite era where the source of the aerosols is known means that either the correlations are coincidence or the relationship of SEAP to ENSO is causal.

8. Acknowledgements



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نماذج من تصميم الملصقات

Space in the Workplace: How Perspective and Valence of Anticipated Information Matter

Teenie Matlock & Justin L. Matthews • Cognitive and Information Sciences • University of California, Merced

tmatlock@ucmerced.edu • jmatthews@ucmerced.edu • graduatestudent.ucmerced.edu/jmatthews

Question

Can varying narrative perspectives differentially influence virtual agent placement in a simulated work environment?

Background

- Virtual Environments (VE) are popular; over 1 million people used Second Life during any given month in 2010.[1]
- Interpersonal distance effects are witnessed in both real life and in VE.[2]
- In VE, sitting closer to a speaker leads to increased persuasive power of the speaker.[3]
- Virtual character agreement has an underlying spatial component, where increased physical distance is associated with decreased shared attitude.[4]

- This work addresses the relationship between expected character interaction and agent placement in a simulated work environment.

Experiment

- Participants read about salary adjustments at a fictitious company (see Narrative).
- They then imagined being employed at the company while viewing a virtual office environment (see Visual Stimuli).
- Finally they drew an "X" to show where they would place a chair during a meeting related to salary adjustments.

Figure 1

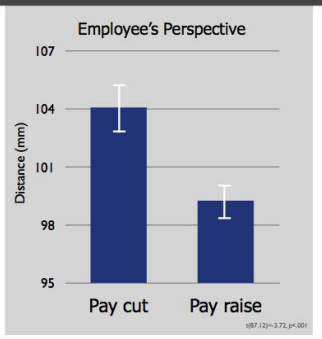
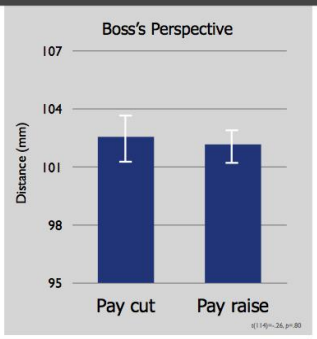


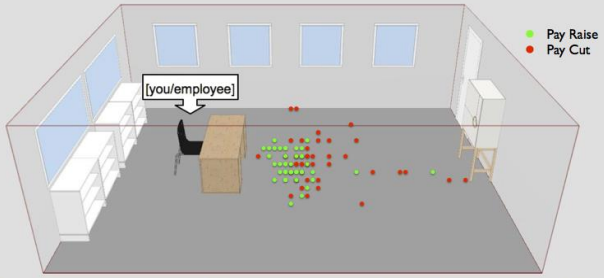
Figure 2



Narratives & Visual Stimuli

Imagine that you work for an advertising company.
Your manager has scheduled a meeting with you for later today.
Some co-workers recently received a pay [cut/raise] and you suspect that you are next.
Note that managers must take along their own chairs when they talk to their employees

Imagine that you are a manager for an advertising company.
You have scheduled a meeting with one of your employees later today.
In the meeting you will tell the employee that he will receive a pay [cut/raise].
Note that managers must take along their own chairs when they talk to their employees.



Please draw an "X" to show where your manager will place their chair in your meeting about receiving a pay [cut/raise].

Please draw an "X" to show where you will place your chair in the meeting about giving your employee a pay [cut/raise].

Results

- Agent placement reliably differed by both agent perspective and anticipated meeting topic, $F(1,211)=4.69$, $p=.03$.
- Participants placed virtual agents reliably closer to their boss's agent when expecting to discuss a pay raise ($M=99.26$, $SD=5.32$), and farther away when expecting to discuss a pay cut ($M=104.08$, $SD=7.39$) (see Figure 1).
- No inter-agent differences were found when readers took the Boss's perspective (see Figure 2).

Conclusion

- These results suggest that agent viewpoint is important in virtual environments when considering where to place an agent.
- Results suggest a link between perceived virtual character agreement and spatial distance.
- This link seems to take the form of a negative relationship, where greater "distance" in shared attitude is associated with increased physical distance.
- The results have implications for the design and use of applications for virtual meetings and more generally, social interactions in virtual environments.

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4. Matthews, J.L. & Matlock, T. (2010). Understanding the effect of spatial distance on collaboration between virtual agents. Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society, Portland, OR.

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA, MERCED

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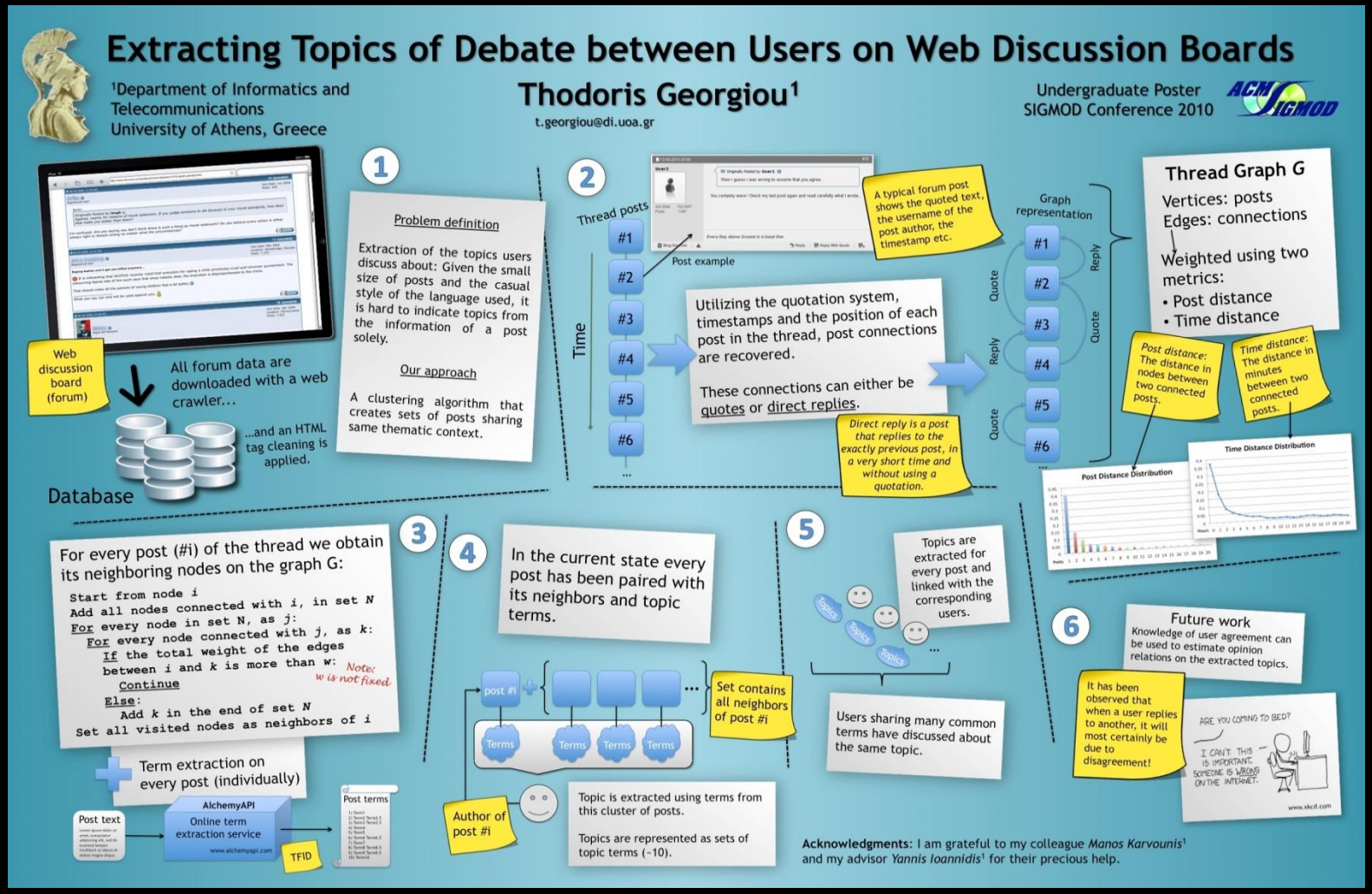

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نماذج من تصميم الملصقات

نتائج دروة سابقة عمل ملصق علمي لطالبات كلية الصيدلة: تم اخذ الموافق من الطالبات باستخدام الملصقات في العرض

نماذج من تصميم الملصقات

نتائج دروة سابقة عمل ملصق علمي لطالبات كلية الصيدلة: تم اخذ الموافق من الطالبات باستخدام الملصقات في العرض

نصائح علميةعند الملصق العلمي في المؤتمرات

كن جاهزاً

الاطلاع على دليل
الملصقات العلمية
للمؤتمر قبل البدء

طباعة الملصق على
A4
ملون وبكمية كافية لتوزيعة
على المهتمين

الوصول المبكر
الى مكان تعليق
الملصقات العلمية
في المؤتمر

معايير تحكيم جودة الملصق العلمي

عمل نموذج للملصق العلمي

شكرا لكم

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