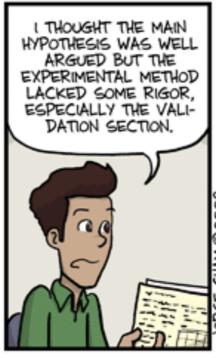
DELIVERING AN EFFECTIVE JOURNAL CLUB PRESENTATION

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INTRODUCTIONS

WHAT IS THE POINT OF JOURNAL CLUB?

- Keep up with scientific literature
- Learn how to critically review scientific papers
- Identify areas of collaboration with fellow Journal Clubbers
- Share knowledge and ideas with scientists both in and out of your field of research
- Learn how to present your ideas and participate in scientific debate

TALK OUTLINE:

How to fulfill the two "jobs" of the Journal Club presenter

- 1. Selecting the paper(s) to present
- 2. Presenting the paper to the Journal Club audience

Presentation basics

Audience responsibilities

JOB 1: SELECTING A PAPER TO PRESENT

- Select three scientific journal articles suitable for presentation and forward the pdfs to Dr Amali Samarasinghe.
- Dr Samarasinghe will help guide your choice of article

JOB 1: SELECTING A PAPER TO PRESENT

- Choose "good" papers -
 - Peer reviewed
 - Explores and advances knowledge about an important area
 - Approaches the problem using innovative methods and multiple techniques
 - Mechanistic, not purely descriptive
 - No reviews! Original research only
 - Do not choose an article that has lots of obvious flaws, purely for the fact that it will be easy to criticize
 - Implications for multiple fields

JOB 1: SELECTING A PAPER TO PRESENT

- Where to find Journal Club articles:
 - From your own reading of the literature, PubMed
 - Colleagues, professors, friends
 - Conference abstract books
 - Science Perspectives, Nature News and Views, Journal's social media
 - Reliable journals high impact factor journals, niche journals for your field

Your job is to tell the story of the paper

- It is critical you understand the paper you are presenting
- Be prepared!

- Title, authors and affiliations
- Outline the story give sufficient background
- Explicitly state the aims/major questions of the paper
- Explain the results, including the methods used
- State the conclusions of the study and put the results into context of the larger field
- Comment on the validity of the methods, results and the conclusions

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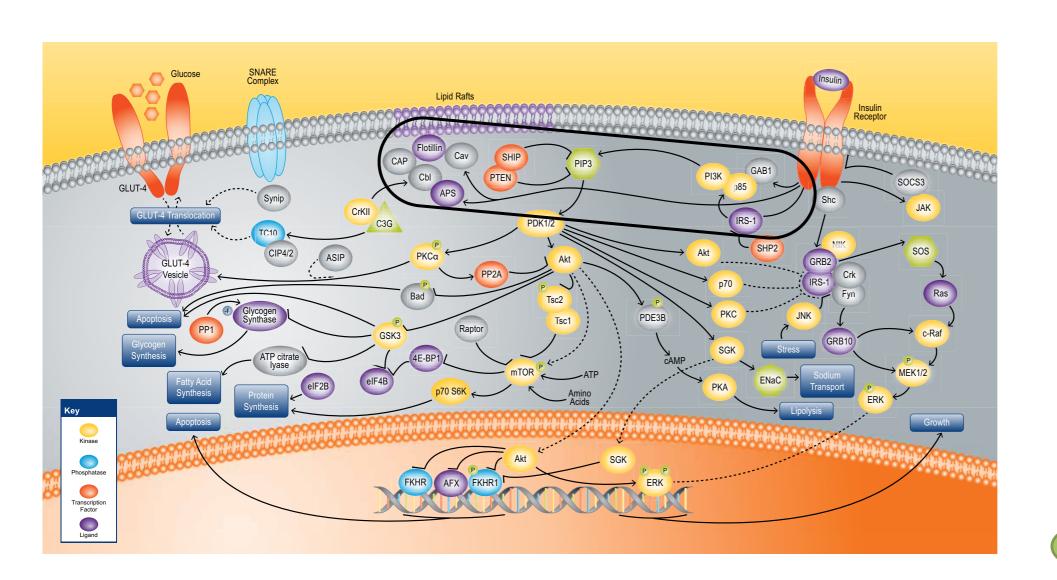
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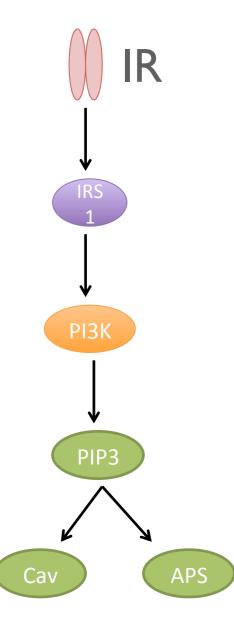
OUTLINE THE STORY - GIVE SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND

- How did you come across this article?
- What information does the audience need to understand this study?
- Why is the study important?
- Remember that not everyone is from your field of research
- Avoid jargon
- Be guided by the information in the Introduction

SIMPLE IS BETTER!

Redraw if necessary





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EXPLICITLY STATE THE AIMS/MAJOR QUESTIONS OF THE PAPER

- Fairly self-explanatory
- Usually found in the Introduction of the paper
- Helps to draw back in audience members who may have drifted off
- Gives you a "measuring stick" to assess if the study achieves its stated aims
- It is fine to state findings right at the start of your presentation

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PRESENTING FIGURES

- Online articles download directly into Powerpoint.
 For PDF files Adobe Pro
- When resizing figures do not stretch
- Slide Title = finding of the figure
- All figures should fill screen and be readable from the back of the room
- Multi-part or complicated figures
 Split up on different slides
 Use animation to "build" complicated slides

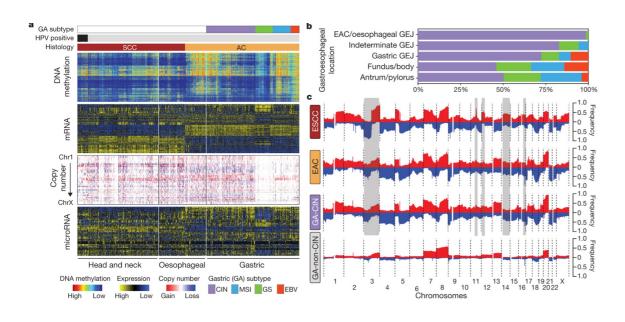
PRESENTING FIGURES

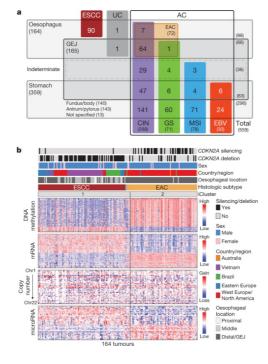
- Always describe the assay or experiment fully
- You do not have to present EVERY figure or table
- For complex studies, simplify results with basic illustration

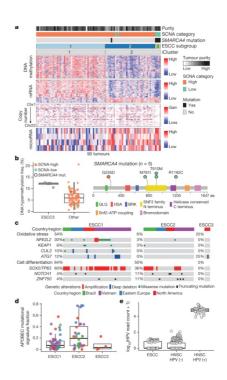
PRESENTING TABLES

- Make sure the tables are legible
 Consider re-typing
- For very large data tables, re-type only the important information
- Simplify where possible
 - Round off numbers
 - Use colors to show relative increases or decreases

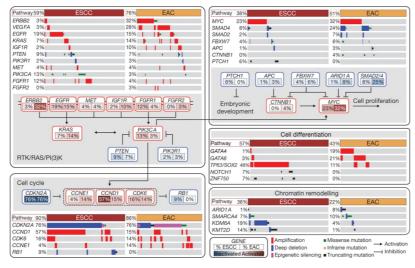
SUMMARIZE COMPLEX DATA INTO SIMPLE DIAGRAMS

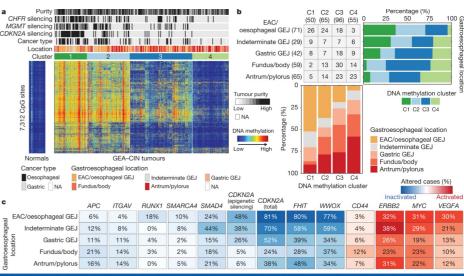




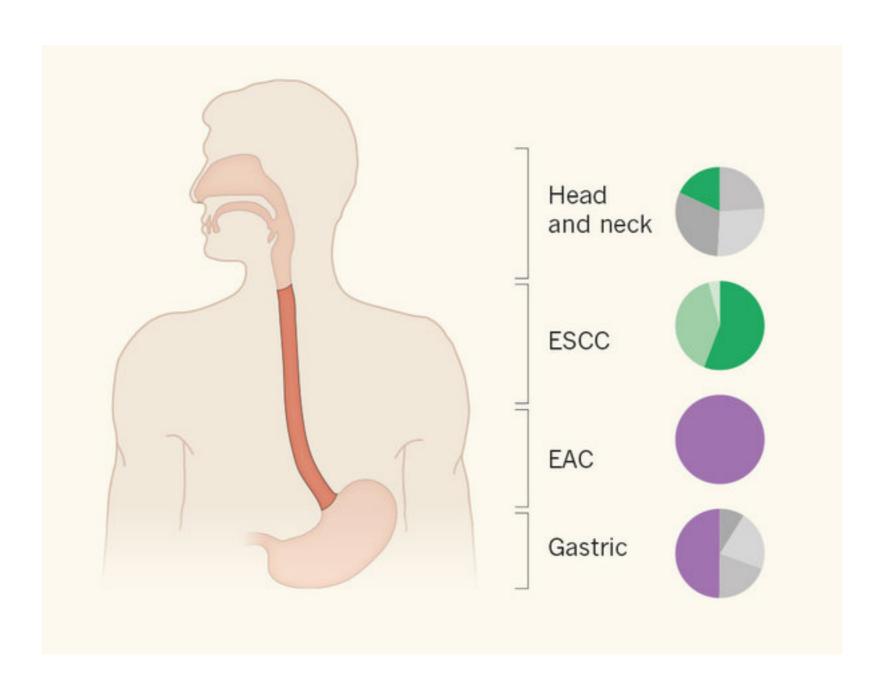


The Cancer Genome
Atlas Research
Network (2017)
Integrated genomic
characterization of
oesophageal
carcinoma Nature
(2017)





SUMMARIZE COMPLEX DATA INTO SIMPLE DIAGRAMS



Peyser and Grandis (2017) Cancer genomics: Spot the difference Nature News and Views

METHODS

- Give a brief outline of techniques where necessary
- Remember your audience has a diverse scientific background
- Do not forget statistical analysis

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STATE THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY AND PUT THE RESULTS INTO CONTEXT OF THE LARGER FIELD

- Which conclusions are directly drawn from the analysis of the results, and which are more speculative?
- Do all of the conclusions drawn make sense based on the results?
- Has this article supported the generally accepted thinking on this topic or has it refuted it?
- How has this article furthered thinking in the field?

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CRITIQUE

Give the authors credit for elegant experiments

- Before being highly critical, consider the limitations we all work under
- part of critical analysis is understanding and appreciating good experimental design

CRITIQUE

 Peer-review generally does a pretty good job of weeding out "bad science" – however they still exist!

- Look for
 - Sensationalist headlines
 - Misinterpreted results
 - conflicts of interest
 - Correlation conflated with causation
 - Speculative language
 - Sample size too small
 - Inappropriate statistical analysis

- Unrepresentative samples
- No control or inappropriate control
- No blind testing
- "Cherry-picked" results
- Unreplicated results
- Has the paper been cited?

CRITIQUE

 Are all of the results obtained consistent with the hypothesis being tested? Are there any major outliers in the data?

What sort of evidence would make the authors' case stronger?

What sort of evidence would argue against the authors?

 What case would a skeptical scientist make against the authors' interpretation of their results?

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

- Questions from the audience will be directed to the presenter at first
 - be prepared to field questions
- You are not expected to know everything about the paper

PRESENTATION BASICS

- arrive to the location at least 15 minutes early to get set up on the computer
- Have your presentation on a flash drive
- A laser pointer will be provided
- Practice your presentation out loud
- Speak in a loud clear voice, do not rush through your slides
- speaker evaluation sheet as guide

PRESENTATION BASICS

- Keep slides uncluttered with logos and fancy background
- Make sure your text contrasts with the slide background eg black text on a white background
- Text should be at least 26 pt and san serif
- Bolding, color and spacing can be used for emphasis

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: READ THE PAPER!!

- You are expected to participate in the Journal Club discussion
- As you read the paper, ask the same questions that the presenter might
- Please be prepared to exchange ideas in Journal Club

QUESTIONS?