

Idaho ACP chapter poster presentation guidelines

Medical student, resident/fellow members

- Abstract titles are due 01/01/2026. They must be submitted to Kelly Hess, executive director of the Idaho ACP chapter (elisabethhess49@gmail.com)
- Completed abstracts are due 02/01/2026. They must be submitted to Kelly Hess, executive director of the Idaho ACP chapter (el
- The poster presentation will occur on Friday May 15, 2026 beginning at 6:00PM. You should be prepared to be present with your poster to answer questions as this will be part of the judging process.
- You must be an ACP member to present at the meeting.
- Only the first author listed on the abstract can present. You must be present for poster presentation session.
- You are permitted to submit more than one abstract.
- Participants will set up their poster in the ICOM hallways next to the lecture halls. Posters will be attached to interior glass windows next to the lecture hall. Adhesive material to attach the posters will be supplied. Each presenter will be assigned a specific poster area number
- Each presenter will be assigned a display area measuring 4 feet x 4 feet in length. We recommend the final poster size be slightly smaller than the provided space (3.5 feet x 3.5 feet)
- This is a poster only competition so and slide shows are not permitted as part of your presentation
- Winner will be announced on Sunday May 17, 2026, between 11:30am and 12:30pm
- The winner of the poster competition will be sponsored to present their poster at the ACP National Meeting in 2027.
- Awards but not sponsorship to the national meeting will be presented to the winner of each poster category: research, clinical vignette, quality improvement.
- Format information
 - Three categories of poster presentation will be considered for award: research, clinical vignette, and quality improvement
 - Scientific posters should follow the IMRAD format (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion).
 - The Introduction presents the background and the purpose of the research. The background information typically consists of a statement summarizing the current knowledge in an area, what knowledge is missing, and how this research project addresses the knowledge gap. A hypothesis can be included in the Introduction.
 - The Methods section should specifically address the following areas: research design, research setting, number of patients enrolled in the study, and how they were selected. The Methods section should also include a description of the intervention (if appropriate), a description of

the outcome variables and how they were measured, and the method of statistical analysis.

- The Results section includes the quantitative data. This section usually begins with a description of the subjects in the study and a description of those who were not included because they failed to meet the inclusion criteria or dropped out. Include the frequencies of the most important outcome variables. Consider comparisons of the outcome variables between various subgroups within the study (treated vs. untreated, young vs. old, male vs. female, and so forth). Numerical results should include standard deviations or 95% confidence limits and the level of statistical significance should be indicated.
- Finally, in the Discussion section, state concisely what can be concluded from the study and its implications. Make sure that the conclusions are supported by the data presented in the Results and do not present unsubstantiated personal opinion.
- Clinical vignette posters generally have three components: Introduction, Case Description, and Discussion.
 - A short Introduction typically describes the context of the case and explains its relevance and importance. When describing the case, follow the basic rules of medical communication by describing in sequence the history, physical examination, investigative studies, and patient's progress and outcome. The main purpose of the discussion is to review why decisions were made and to extract the lesson from the case. Be wary of boasting that your case is the "first" to describe a particular phenomenon, since even the most thorough searches often fail to reveal all instances of similar cases. Keep in mind that the best research and clinical vignette posters are those that make a small number of points (even just one) clearly and succinctly.
- Suggestions
 - Make your presentation as visual as possible; not only does it make your poster more appealing, but information can be transmitted more efficiently with a picture, figure, or graph.
 - Poster design and content
 - Structure: Organize sections logically, typically from Introduction to Conclusion.
 - Clarity: Present a few main ideas clearly rather than overwhelming the viewer with too much information.
 - Visuals: Use diagrams, charts, graphs, and images to support your findings, but keep them simple and relevant.
 - Text: Use concise text with bullet points or short paragraphs. Avoid dense blocks of text.
 - Readability: Use a readable font, large enough to be seen from a distance (24-point font is a good minimum). Use a maximum of three font sizes: one for the title, one for section titles, and one

for the body text. Use both upper- and lowercase letters, as all caps are difficult to read.

- Color: Use color sparingly and primarily to highlight key elements.