

POSTER PRESENTATION GUIDELINES

“FALETEHAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND TECHNOLOGY”

1. Substantion guidelines

The recommended sections to be included in a poster are as follows:

- **Poster Title and Author(s)**

The poster to be presented must have a title at the top section. This allows the reader to gain an overview of the poster's content by reading the title placed at the top. The research poster title may contain a maximum of 15 words.

- **Introduction**

The introduction explains the background of the research being presented in the poster. This section also includes the objectives and benefits of the conducted study. Possible outcomes and hypotheses should also be stated here. In addition, the success parameters of the research should be described.

- **Methodology**

This section should describe the methods used in the research presented. These methods may be illustrated in the form of diagrams to enhance clarity during the presentation session. Furthermore, the research procedures and the evaluation methods used should also be included.

- **Results**

This section presents the findings obtained from the research. These results may be displayed in tables or graphs for easier reading. An analysis of the results may also be included in this section.

- **Discussion**

This section discusses the findings obtained. It also outlines what should be addressed in future research to improve upon the current study's outcomes.

- **Conclusion**

This section summarizes all the previous sections. The conclusion should be presented in brief bullet points to facilitate quicker reading.

- **Acknowledgements**

If the research was funded by a grant or sponsorship, it should be acknowledged at the bottom section of the poster.

2. Poster Size

a. Digital poster

- **Aspect ratio:** 4:3 or 16:9 (adjusted to fit the presentation screen or Zoom/PowerPoint format)
- **High resolution:** Minimum of 150–300 DPI
- **Optimal pixel dimensions:**
 - 1920 x 1080 px (Full HD, 16:9 aspect ratio)

- 2048 x 1536 px (4:3 aspect ratio)
- Larger dimensions are preferable, as long as the file size is not too large (preferably under 10 MB)
- **File format:**
PDF

b. Printed poster

Posters should be no larger than 3' 10" x 3' 10" (117 x 117 cm) to fit on the provided poster boards.

3. General Guidelines

The scholarly rigor required for posters is the same as for papers or symposiums, only the presentation format differs. Posters convey a lot of information with few words; in fact, many resources recommend no more than 500 words for a poster.

- Less is more. Be clear and concise with poster design and content. Overcrowding a poster makes it difficult to read.
- Include the title and name(s) of the presenter(s) in a larger, bolder font than the rest of the poster.

4. Images

- Use high-quality images that will look good when printed in a large format.
- Small images should not be stretched to make them larger.
- If you take an image from the Internet, be sure it does not have copyright restrictions.
- Do not use images that have watermarks as it looks unprofessional. There are many sources for royalty-free images including The Noun Project, Unsplash, Pixabay, Pexels, and more.

5. Tables and Charts

Audiences appreciate charts that illustrate main points and are easy to read. Avoid using small charts with many crisscrossing lines and small type, as the audience will not be able to read them.

6. Designing for Accessibility

Poster presentations are highly visual, and people who are blind or have low vision can understand them more easily if you create your poster with accessibility in mind. Some general tips are included below.

7. Font

- Consider font size and the amount of text on your poster; less text is preferred.
- Use sans serif fonts such as Helvetica, Arial, or Calibri.
- Use a font size of at least 24 point, but 32 point and larger is recommended.
- Do not use all capital letters for emphasis.
- Italics, underlining, shadows, outlines, etc., are difficult to read. **Bold can be effective if used consistently and simply.**

8. Color and Contrast

- Background and foreground colors should offer good contrast for people with low vision. Red/yellow, red/green, and red/black are particularly difficult to distinguish and should not

be used as background/foreground combination. White text on a deep blue background or black text on a white background are better combinations.

- Text over a photo or image background is very difficult to read. If you must use a background image, decrease the brightness, and increase the opacity.

Serang, May 17, 2025

Scientific team