

# Public Speech & Excellent way to start presentation



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**We always need public speech ?!**



# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

- Tell a captivating story



# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

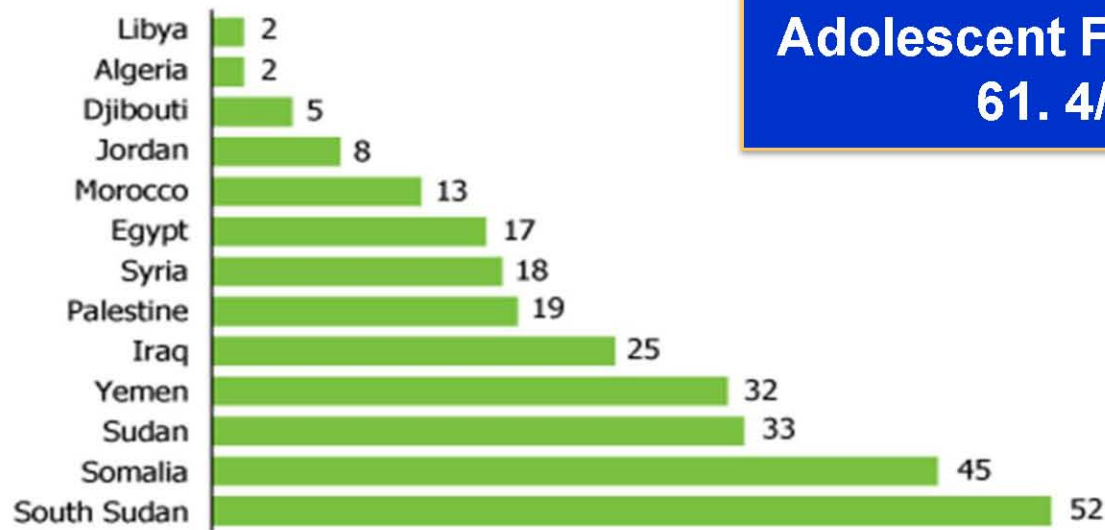
- Ask a rhetorical thought-provoking question



**ASK YOURSELF:**  
**WHAT DOES**  
**MY AUDIENCE**  
**NEED TO HEAR**  
**FROM ME?**

# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

- State a shocking statistic or headline.



**Adolescent FR (15-19 y) =  
61.4/ 1000**

**6 %**

**Percentage of Women Ages 20 to 24 Who Married Before Their 18th  
Birthday, Selected Countries in the Arab Region**



# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

- Use a powerful quote.

As **Mahmoud Fathalla**, past president of the FIGO, said:

*"Women are not dying of diseases we can't treat... They are dying because societies have yet to make the decision that their lives are worth saving."*

# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

- Show a gripping photo



- Use a prop or creative visual aid





# Seven excellent ways to start a presentation

- Play a short video



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Eye dart



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- **Not tailoring your message to your audience**



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- **Distracting mannerisms**





# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- **Not rehearsing**



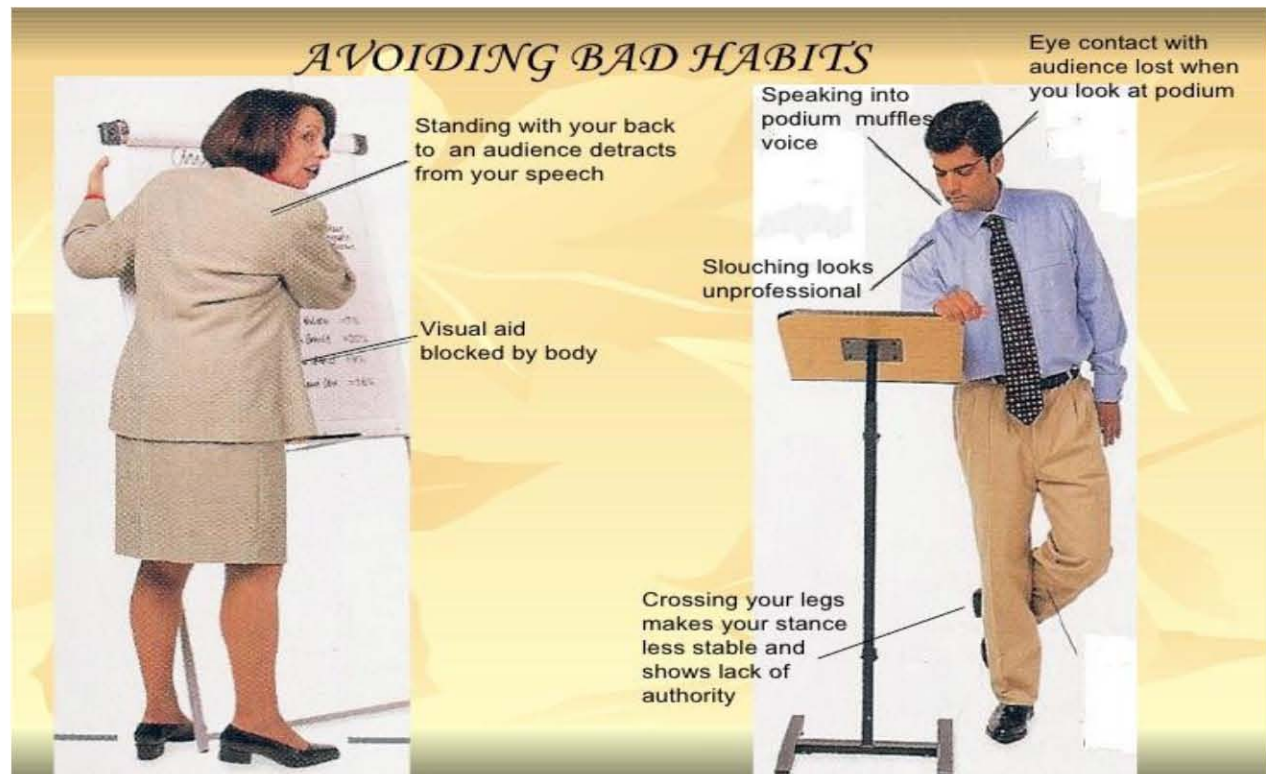
# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Low energy



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Data dumping.



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- **Not inspiring**





# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Lack of pauses



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Not crafting a powerful opening



# Teen Public Speaking Habits to Avoid At All Costs

- Ending with Q&A



# PowerPoint, the Visual Aide

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**Power  
Point  
is your  
friends**



# Why Use Visuals

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- Visuals are powerful tools because they:
- Increase understanding
- Save time
- Enhance attention
- Promote attentiveness
- Help control nervousness

# Keep it Short and Simple

- **People think: If I put in everything, the audience will:**
  - Not miss a point or get lost
  - Realize how thorough I am
  - Feel they are getting the full picture
- **The reality is that your audience:**
  - Cannot assimilate many ideas at once
  - Will read the slide – not listen to you
  - May be intimidated by the slide and your message

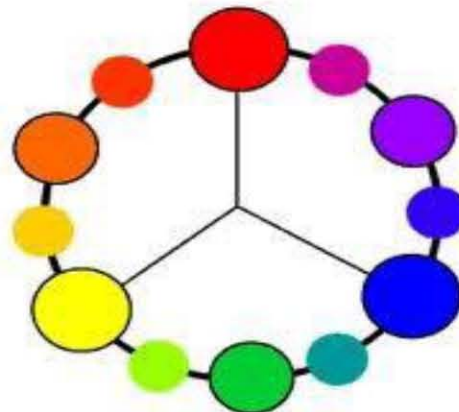
# Remember the Kiss Rule

- Key points only
- One idea per slide
- Short words, short phrases: “6 x 6 rule”
- Strong statements: Active verbs, nouns
- Round off numbers



# Make it legible

- Size letters at least 28 points
- Make sure clipart doesn't cover text
- Have sharp color contrast
- Check under “real-world” conditions





## ***KEEP A CONSISTENT “LOOK”***

- Same typeface and size
- Same bullet style
- **Same use of color**
- Same Use of Capitalization
- Use similar phrases for bullets and be consistent with use of periods.

# Telegraphic titles help tell your story

- Your presentation title should be catchy and descriptive
- Every slide needs it's own title
- You have limited time and space!
- Use your titles to help convey the message



# Avoid 'mind reader' slides - so cryptic only you can understand them

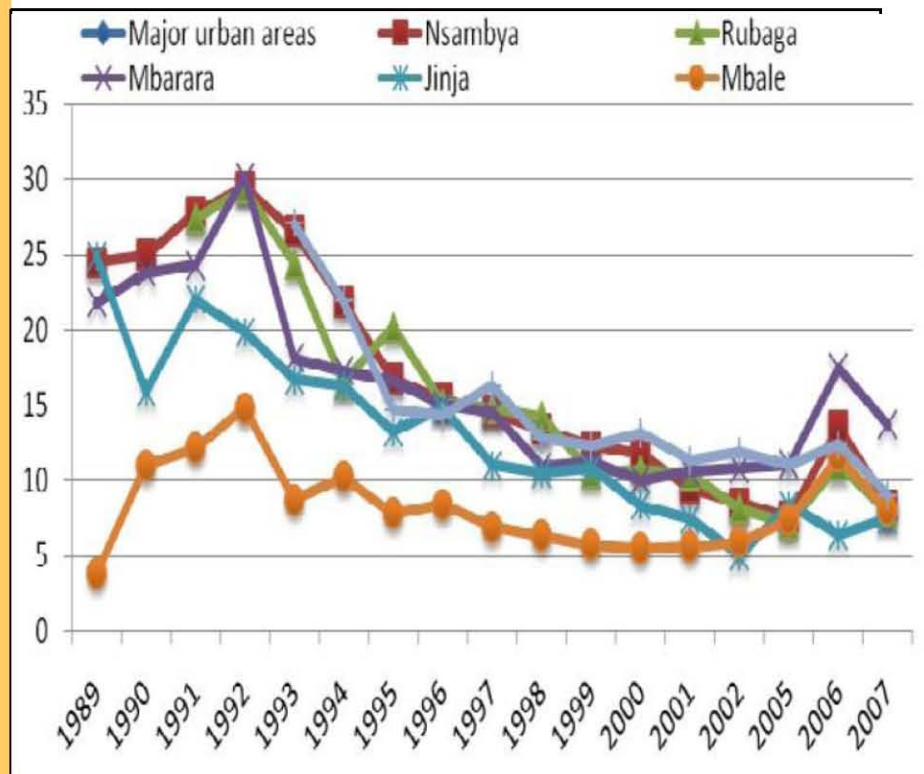
- If the viewer cannot understand the slide:
- She/he will rely on you for clarification, realizing how valuable you are
- The *reality* is that the viewer will:
- Have to take copious notes;
- Not take notes and forget what you said; or
- Take inaccurate or incomprehensible notes

# Graphs

- Use simple graphs
- Limit the number of bars, lines, and variables
- Always use data labels
- Keep labels horizontal
- Cite data sources
- NO 3-D graphs!



# HIV Prevalence Trend



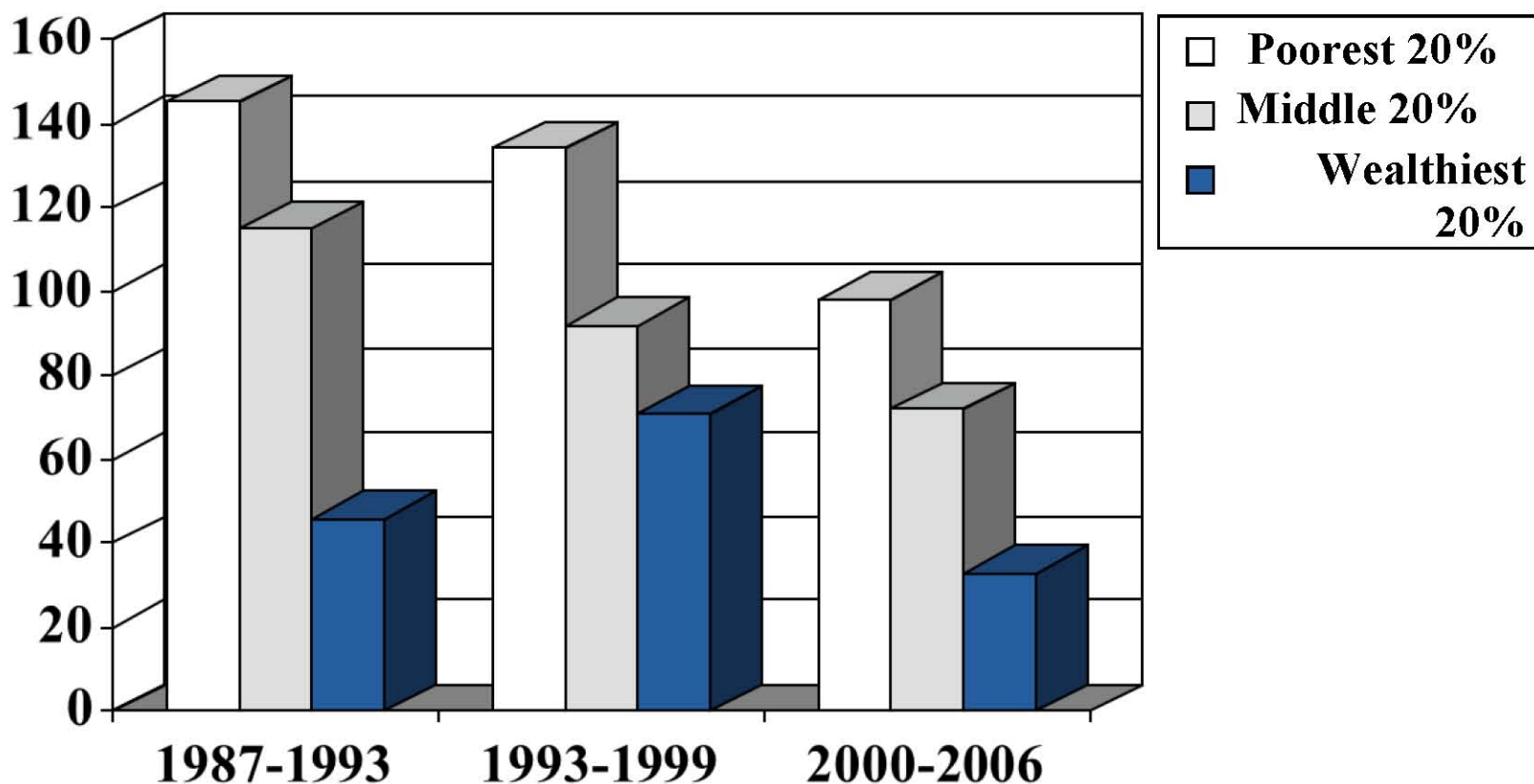
HIV prevalence at ANC sentinel sites located in major towns, 1989 to 2005

- Success story for HIV prevalence reduction
- Favorable trends are due to behavioral
- Current prevalence 6.5%

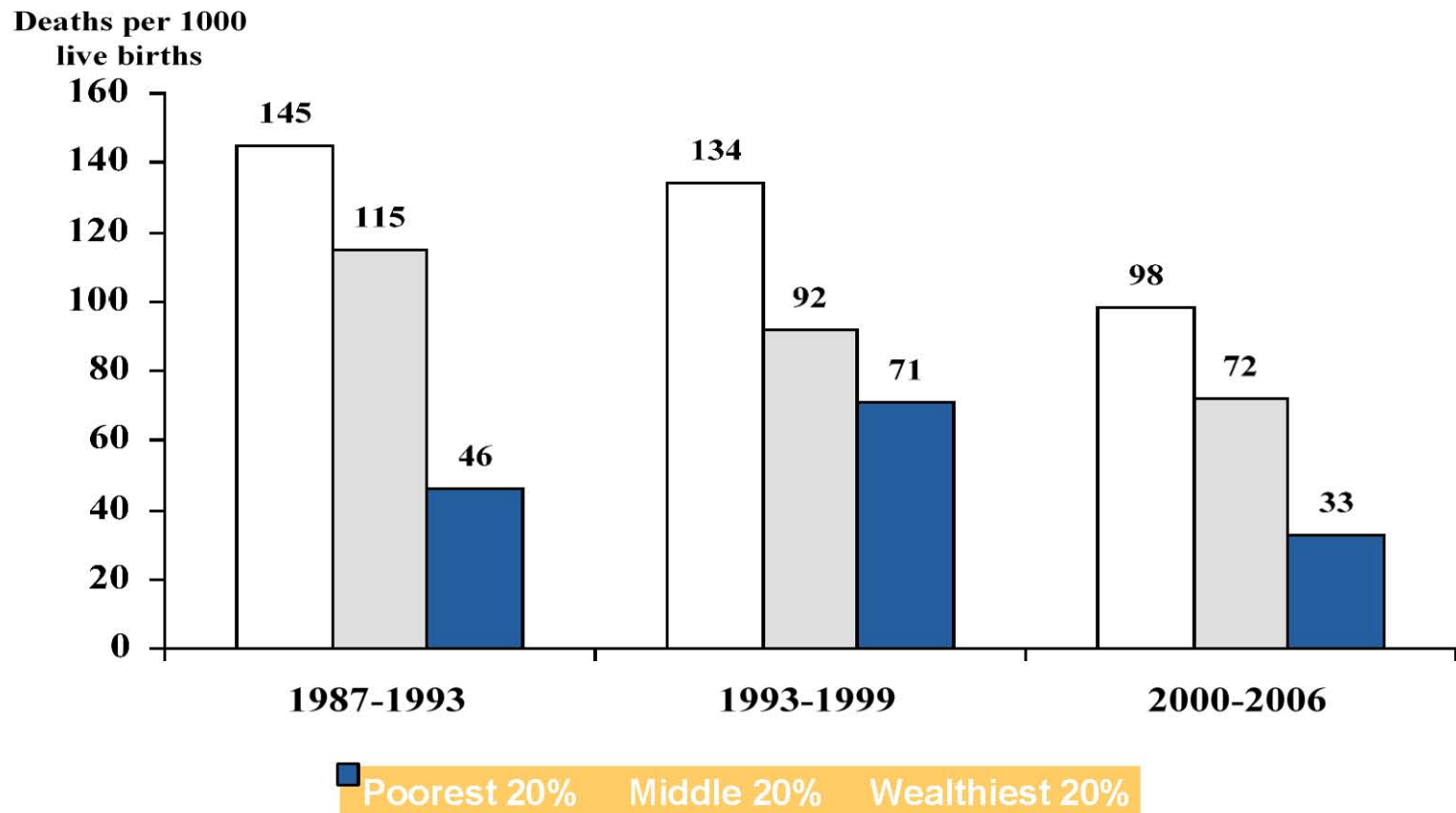
# Findings – Persistent Inequality

## Figure 1: Trends in Under 5 Mortality by Household

Wealth Quintile (deaths in the first 5 years of life)



# Trends in Under 5 Mortality by Household Wealth Quintile Show Persistent Inequality



# It's hard to present multivariate results clearly for non-academic audiences

- Tables often contain too much information
- Standard errors and t-statistics take up space
- Non-academic audiences don't understand them anyway!
- Show results graphically when you can
- Don't present data you won't discuss

Characteristic	Response rate			Progression free survival			
	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Responder (n = 99)	P		Median (95% CI, wk)	P	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P
Age (years)							
<60	53 (45)	0.963	NI	15.0 (9.0–18.6)	0.595	1	0.601
≥60	46 (44)			14.0 (8.7–29.3)		0.9 (0.7–1.3)	
Smoking history							
Never	75 (57)	<0.001	2.4 (1.0–5.8)	23.0 (17.4–38.0)	<0.001	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	0.389
Yes	24 (26)		1	8.1 (4.9–9.0)		1	
Gender							
Male	28 (29)	<0.001	1	8.1 (4.9–9.0)	<0.001	1	0.025
Female	71 (56)		1.7 (0.7–4.0)	29.9 (18.0–40.9)		0.6 (0.4–0.9)	
Cell type							
ADC	91 (50)	0.001	3.6 (1.4–9.2)	18.0 (13.6–23.0)	0.071	1 (0.7–1.6)	0.938
Non-ADC	8 (20)		1	7.4 (6.4–8.4)		1	
ECOG PS							
0–1	74 (45)	0.619	NI	15.0 (10.7–19.3)	0.134	1	0.156
2–3	25 (42)			12.6 (6.0–20.9)		1.3 (0.9–1.7)	
Tumor size							
<3.8	61 (53)	0.010	1	20.3 (13.6–34.9)	0.043	1	0.678
≥3.8	38 (36)		0.6 (0.3–1.1)	9.4 (8.0–16.6)		1.1 (0.8–1.5)	
T stage							
T1–2	90 (50)	<0.001	1	19.0 (14.0–31.9)	<0.001	1	<0.001
T3–4	9 (20)		0.4 (0.3–1.1)	7.1 (4.3–8.9)		2.5 (1.6–3.7)	
N stage							
N0–2	71 (56)	<0.001	1	29.3 (16.6–40.9)	<0.001	1	<0.001
N3	28 (29)		0.3 (0.1–0.5)	8.4 (4.6–12.0)		2.1 (1.5–2.8)	
Pulmonary metastases							
No	57 (40)	0.118	NI	12.0 (8.1–17.4)	0.471	NI	
Yes	42 (51)			18.6 (12.6–32.7)			
Pleural seeding							
No	56 (40)	0.112	NI	13.6 (8.4–19.3)	0.553	NI	
Yes	43 (51)			16.6 (9.0–31.6)			
DSPM							
No	67 (38)	<0.001	1	12.0 (8.1–16.4)	0.004	1	0.006
Yes	32 (67)		2.9 (1.3–6.3)	34.9 (18.0–53.3)		0.6 (0.4–0.9)	
Prior treatment							
No	89 (45)	0.926	NI	17.4 (7.1–41.0)	0.544	NI	
Yes	10 (44)			14.0 (9.0–18.6)			

ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; PS = performance status; ADC = adenocarcinoma; DSPM = diffuse small pulmonary metastases; NI = One missing data; NI = One bronchial adenocarcinoma



# Backgrounds can enhance – or detract

- Be wary of boring PowerPoint slides
- Backgrounds and templates can spice things up
- BUT – be wary of backgrounds that are distracting and obscure your charts
- Using photos as backgrounds can be effective
- Watch for large file size
- Watch for distracting images

# Use of hands out

- If you want your audience to remember detailed information in your presentation:
- Distribute it as handouts after the presentation
- Handout copies of your slides with space for notes



# Wrapping it up...

- PowerPoint slides are important
- Well-designed slides will improve your presentation





# Take Home Message





*Thank you for your attention*

