



Presentation Preparation Resources

Are you newer to presenting or just looking for tips to improve your delivery? Below are tips and tricks to help you prepare for your presentation at for the 2025 AMSN Convention.

Your Abstract Has Been Accepted for Presentation – Now What?

You've done the work, gathered the data, and gotten the outcomes, but how do you translate that into a dynamic and engaging presentation that learners will think about when they are back in their hospital and with their team?

Some questions to ask yourself to get started?



Who is your target audience?

What unique information or innovative perspective are you bringing to the topic?



What information is most important to this?

What does the audience already know about this topic?







How will this information impact the audience's work?

What lessons learned – good and bad – can be shared?

Developing Your Topic

When developing your topic into a presentation, consider the following:

-  Write a clear and concise thesis
-  Determine the most relevant points
-  Write a high-level outline of presentation
-  Use your outline to create your presentation



Creating the Presentation

Your presentation should have an introduction to the topic, the body of the presentation, and a conclusion.

The introduction should include your thesis statement and consider including a compelling angle to draw the audience in – a real-life case study or inciting incident, a problem that needed to be solved.

The body of the presentation should include supporting evidence, data, research methods, and relevant visuals.

The conclusion should include a restatement of the thesis or problem to be solved as well as a possible call to action, and the key takeaways for the audience.

Once your presentation is drafted, consider asking a colleague to review it that has never seen it before. It may provide perspective on what information might be missing or unclear to the audience. This may also help with making sure that the presentation flows in natural, concise, and logical order.

Your slide will be on a large screen, but that doesn't mean you should fill every slide with text. Consider adding the most important or engaging information in the text and provide the details in your narrative.

Visuals make a big impact on learners. Using images can significantly enrich your audience's engagement and comprehension. They can also help clarify big or abstract concepts, convey ideas more effectively, and even help with memory and retention.

Make sure you also have written permission for use of copyrighted materials, including images, and provide citations and a reference slide.



Deliver a Successful Presentation

Follow these tips for delivering a successful presentation:

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| <p>Practice</p> <p>Practice your presentation out loud to rehearse the timing. Consider also rehearsing in front of a mirror or a supportive person to build confidence.</p> | <p>Prepare</p> <p>You <u>will</u> get questions about your presentation. Pre-plan a few responses and know how you want to follow up on more complex answers after the session.</p> |
| <p>Compose</p> <p>Check your presentation notes for key points you want to communicate. You don't have to memorize everything.</p> | <p>Breathe</p> <p>Remember to breathe between ideas and enunciate when speaking. If you feel like you're talking too fast – you probably are!</p> |
| <p>Introduce Yourself</p> <p>Start by verbally introducing yourself and provide contact information on your concluding slide.</p> | <p>Move Around</p> <p>If you're comfortable doing so, move beyond the podium to engage with different sections of the audience.</p> |
| <p>Make Eye Contact</p> <p>Eye contact helps to build a rapport with your audience and keep them engaged.</p> | <p>Engage with the Audience</p> <p>Ask the audience questions and engage them every 7-10 minutes.</p> |