

2024 MPRINT Annual Conference: Cultivating Collaboration, Growing Connections

Visual Communication Poster Challenge



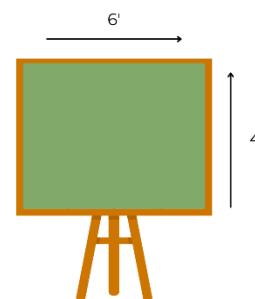
The 2024 MPRINT planning committee invites attendees to participate in a Visual Communication Poster Challenge.

Goal: The challenge is to present your research in an infographic or visual abstract format that can be readily shared online. The goal is to support a wider dissemination of therapeutics research and in doing so, increase the impact of that research on medical practice. With your permission entries will be used in MPRINT's outreach efforts, which may include but not be limited to sharing on MPRINT's social media, list-serv, newsletter, or general information related to MPRINT.

Audience: Members of the MPRINT and other communities, Colleagues at the NIH, FDA, and other government agencies

Details: For your presentation at the symposium, your visual abstract/infographic should be printed on a poster. You may make it in whatever size best suits the layout you design. Keep in mind:

- It should be legible both on a screen and on your printed poster (which will be displayed on a poster display cart that is 4'x6' (46.5"x72").
- The default PowerPoint size (4:3 or 16:9) is common for visual abstracts. We also find that 1:1 is well-suited to share on a wide variety of social media platforms.
- While it is not required for anyone outside of Indiana University here are additional guidelines you may found helpful:
 - Design at the size you want printed (meaning if you need a poster to be 24" X 36", the file should be that size)
 - Not wider than 44"
 - Please be sure to review your institution's printing guidelines



Steps to participate:

- Please complete this [form](#) by **May 1, 2024**.
- Participants are responsible for printing their Visual Communication Poster and bring it to the 2024 MPRINT Annual Conference
- Participants should send a PDF AND a PNG to Amelia Grant (amlgrant@iu.edu) with the subject line "2024 MPRINT Annual Conference: Visual Abstract Poster" submission by **May 13, 2024**

Judging: The following criteria will be used in the judging process:

- Content: Is your research presented so that it is clear and easy to understand?
- Design: Does the layout/aesthetics of your visual help explain and guide the viewer through the information?
- Shareability: Is your visual engaging? Does it evoke interest?

Recommendations:

- Check out the attached infographics for inspiration.
- Here is an excellent source for learning more about visual abstracts that includes quite a few examples: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9200102/>
- Canva is a good platform for creating these kinds of visuals (they have a free version) but something like PowerPoint will also work.
- Try websites like [iconify.design](https://www.iconify.design) or thenounproject.com to find icons if you can't find what you need built into Canva or PowerPoint.

Pharmacokinetics of Antidepressants in Pregnancy



Literature Review



40 papers



PK in pregnancy



15 antidepressants



53% of anti-depressants have no PK data in pregnancy



75% of studies enrolled fewer than 10 subjects per drug



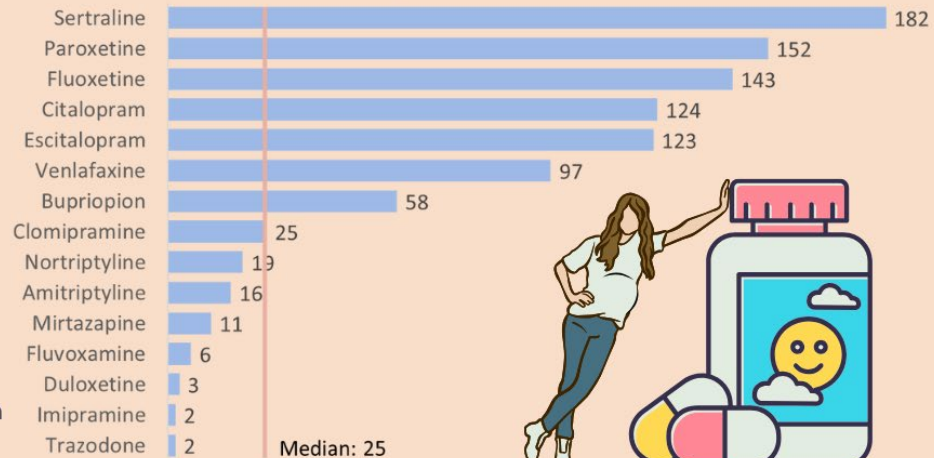
90% of studies took only one sample after a given dose



30% of studies only sampled at one time point through pregnancy

Pharmacokinetic (PK) data in pregnancy is critical to inform dosing and understand fetal exposure, but the data is extremely limited and often reported with insufficient detail for analysis.

Total number of subjects across all studies

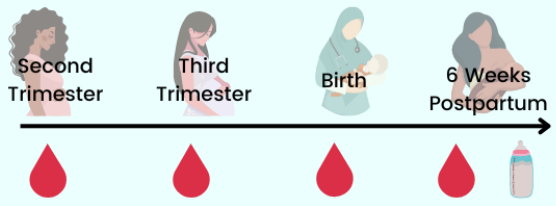


Yue, M., et al. (2023). "Pharmacokinetics of Antidepressants in Pregnancy." *The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 63(S1): S137-S158.

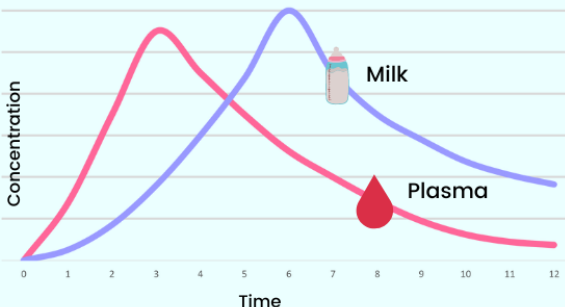
Pharmacokinetic Modeling Approaches in Pregnancy and Lactation



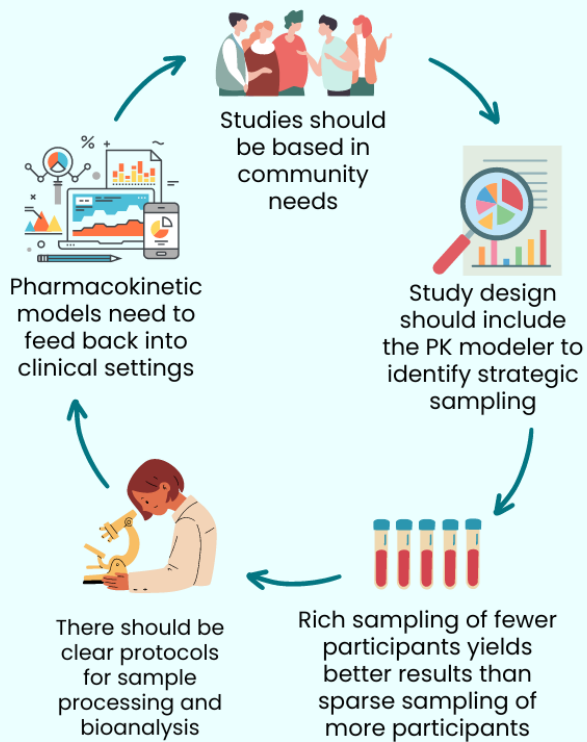
"We owe it to participants to maximize the data coming from their samples."



Ideal sampling for pregnancy studies should include multiple time points at stages throughout pregnancy and at birth. Postpartum samples allow the participant to serve as her own control.



Lactation studies require rich sampling, as no single data point will reflect a correct milk to plasma ratio.



Pharmacokinetic models need to feed back into clinical settings

There should be clear protocols for sample processing and bioanalysis

Studies should be based in community needs

Study design should include the PK modeler to identify strategic sampling

Rich sampling of fewer participants yields better results than sparse sampling of more participants



Based on a presentation by Dr. Catriona Waitt

From the MPRINT Virtual Workshop:

Pharmacokinetic & Pharmacodynamic Studies in the Postpartum Period

