You Can Read This.

Tricks to help keep your graphics clean and easy to understand
It’s inevitable. You’re going to have to present something at least once in college. Here’s some things to consider:

- **Content**
  - Speaking vs. Writing/Graphics
  - Too much information?

- **Layout**
  - Clean it up
  - Embellish
  - Dual uses for your design

- **Purpose**
  - Was the presentation successful?
Content.

• Speaking versus Writing and Graphics.

• More is not always better.
Coeliac disease (spelled celiac disease in North America) is an autoimmune disorder of the small intestine that occurs in genetically predisposed people of all ages from middle infancy onward. Symptoms include chronic diarrhoea, failure to thrive (in children), and fatigue, but these may be absent, and symptoms in other organ systems have been described. A growing portion of diagnoses are being made in asymptomatic persons as a result of increased screening; the condition is thought to affect between 1 in 1,750 and 1 in 105 people in the United States. Coeliac disease is caused by a reaction to gliadin, a prolamin (gluten protein) found in wheat, and similar proteins found in the crops of the tribe Triticeae (which includes other common grains such as barley and rye). Upon exposure to gliadin, and specifically to three peptides found in prolamins, the enzyme tissue transglutaminase modifies the protein, and the immune system cross-reacts with the small-bowel tissue, causing an inflammatory reaction. That leads to a truncating of the villi lining the small intestine (called villous atrophy). This interferes with the absorption of nutrients, because the intestinal villi are responsible for absorption. The only known effective treatment is a lifelong gluten-free diet. While the disease is caused by a reaction to wheat proteins, it is not the same as wheat allergy. This condition has several other names, including: cœliac disease (with œ ligature), c(o)eliac sprue, non-tropical sprue, endemic sprue, gluten enteropathy or gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and gluten intolerance. The term coeliac derives from the Greek κοιλιακός (koiliakós, "abdominal"), and was introduced in the 19th century in a translation of what is generally regarded as an ancient Greek description of the disease by Aretaeus of Cappadocia.
Coeliac disease (spelled celiac disease in North America)

- autoimmune disorder of the small intestine
- occurs in genetically predisposed people of all ages from middle infancy onward.
- Symptoms include chronic diarrhoea, failure to thrive (in children), and fatigue, but these may be absent, and symptoms in other organ systems have been described.
- A growing portion of diagnoses are being made in asymptomatic persons; the condition is thought to affect between 1 in 1,750 and 1 in 105 people in the United States.
- Coeliac disease is caused by a reaction to gliadin, a prolamin (gluten protein) found in wheat, and similar proteins found in the crops of the tribe Triticeae (which includes other common grains such as barley and rye). Upon exposure to gliadin, and specifically to three peptides found in prolamins, the enzyme tissue transglutaminase modifies the protein, and the immune system cross-reacts with the small-bowel tissue, causing an inflammatory reaction. That leads to a truncating of the villi lining the small intestine (called villous atrophy).
- This interferes with the absorption of nutrients, because the intestinal villi are responsible for absorption. The only known effective treatment is a lifelong gluten-free diet.
- While the disease is caused by a reaction to wheat proteins, it is not the same as wheat allergy. This condition has several other names, including: cœliac disease (with œ ligature), c(o)eliac sprue, non-tropical sprue, endemic sprue, gluten enteropathy or gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and gluten intolerance.
- The term coeliac derives from the Greek κοιλιακός (koiliakós, "abdominal"), and was introduced in the 19th century in a translation of what is generally regarded as an ancient Greek description of the disease by Aretaeus of Cappadocia.
Coeliac disease is an autoimmune disease.
• Celiac Disease.
  • Genetic autoimmune disorder affecting all ages
  • Affects approximately 1 in 133 people
  • Reaction to a gluten: a protein in wheat, rye, and barley
  • Required gluten-free diet
CONTENT.

• Celiac Disease.
  • Genetic autoimmune disorder affecting all ages
  • Affects approximately 1 in 133 people
  • Reaction to a gluten: a protein in wheat, rye, and barley
  • Required gluten-free diet

Yes.
Celiac Disease.

- Genetic autoimmune disorder affecting all ages
- Affects approximately 1 in 133 people
- Reaction to a gluten: a protein in wheat, rye, and barley
- Required gluten-free diet
Content.

• Think:
  • What do you want to say?
  • What pictures do you need to include?

• Check:
  • Have you said what you wanted to say?
  • Is there extra information included? Is it necessary?
  • What is the first thing the viewer sees on the page?
Layout.

• Clean it up.

• “Does the theme relate to my topic?”
• This includes flash, transitions, and too many colors.
CELIAC DISEASE

Subtitle Here.
CELIAC DISEASE
Layout.

Transitions.

Are they really necessary?

Or, are they just incredibly distracting?

Do they take time away from your presentation?

How about all of the above.

It's QUESTION TIME!!
• Celiac Disease.
  • Genetic autoimmune disorder affecting all ages
  • Affects approximately 1 in 133 people
  • Reaction to a gluten: a protein in wheat, rye, and barley
  • Required gluten-free diet
Purpose.

• Was your presentation successful?
• Did you answer the questions you were asked?
• What questions might they have after the presentation?
Tricks.

• Sometimes Microsoft thinks of everything: SmartArt.

  Wheat

  Rye

  Barley
Tricks.

- Sometimes Microsoft thinks of everything: Charts.

When Diagnosed with Celiac

- Infants
- Children
- Teens
Reference

• Created by: Christina Noonan