



POSTER GUIDELINES

1. Make it clear and visually impactful

Your poster should communicate the core message at a glance. Use concise text, strong visuals (graphs, diagrams, images), and a clean layout to guide the reader's eye.

2. Get ready to present and engage

Be prepared to explain your poster in a short pitch and interact with the audience. Think of it as a conversation, answer questions, highlight key points, and adapt your message to different backgrounds.

3. Show how gender and sex impact your research

Indicate in a paragraph (max. 1000 characters) how the research on the poster considers gender dimension. Address the following questions:

- How do sex and gender influence the research topic and its context?
- What are the shortcomings and gaps regarding gender dimension, and how will they be tackled?
- How will your research, if fully developed, be made accessible to all members of society without discrimination based on personal characteristics?
- Is gender analysis considered in your research?

Gender Dimension – Example Texts

Example 1:

In cardiovascular research, biological sex influences disease prevalence: women are more likely to develop microvascular angina, while men have higher rates of obstructive coronary artery disease. Gender roles also affect health-seeking behavior, with men often delaying medical consultations compared to women. Current clinical trials for microvascular angina often underrepresent women, despite higher prevalence in females. To address this, the

IV REGENERATIVE MEDICINE WORKSHOP BIO-PRINTING OF LIVING CELLS

project will ensure balanced recruitment and analyze sex-disaggregated data to identify differential treatment responses. The digital health platform developed will comply with accessibility standards (WCAG), offer multilingual interfaces, and provide free access to underserved populations. Outreach campaigns will target both men and women equally, considering cultural norms.

Example 2:

When developing brain organoids, sex-specific differences in gene expression (e.g., X-linked genes) can influence neuronal maturation and synaptic density. Hormonal variations (estrogen vs. testosterone) may affect cell proliferation and differentiation rates, impacting model reproducibility. Most current 3D liver models use cells from male donors, ignoring sex-based metabolic differences (e.g., CYP450 enzyme activity). To address this, the project will source cells from both sexes and analyze drug metabolism separately to ensure predictive accuracy for both male and female patients. The resulting 3D models and protocols will be published in open-access journals and shared through FAIR-compliant repositories. Training materials will be multilingual and designed for diverse research communities, including low-resource settings.