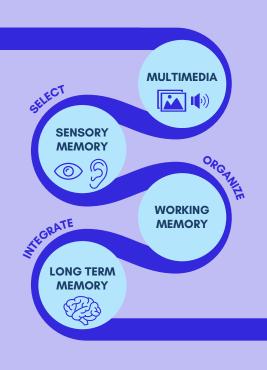
CREATING EFFECTIVE INFOGRAPHICS

WHAT IS AN INFOGRAPHIC?

Infographics combine meaningful graphics and/or images and text to visually present information, ideas, and/or data.





WHY USE INFOGRAPHICS?

According to Mayer's Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning, deeper learning occurs when information is presented via text and graphics. By helping learners select, organize and integrate information; the demand on learner's working memory can be reduced and information can be more readily retained.

STEP 1: ORGANIZE CONTENT

Identify the primary goal —

The infographic will:

- summarize a topic
- describe chronology
- explain a concept
- compare and contrast
- outline a process
- other

Who is the audience? How will they engage with the content? — These considerations should inform the language and level of detail presented. When designing for patients and families, use tools like The CDC Clear Communication Index, Plain Language Medical Dictionary to improve communication materials.



STEP 2: SELECT A TOOL

There are many free and paid tools like <u>Canva</u>, <u>Visme</u>, <u>Piktochart</u>, <u>Genial.ly</u>, <u>Easel.ly</u>, and <u>Infogram</u>.

AMEE GUIDE NO. 161
Review Mayer's Theory
and Principles



AMEE GUIDE NO. 1XX

Review Infographics



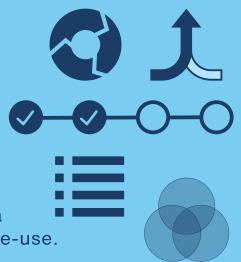
This work is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-</u> NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 <u>International License.</u>



STEP 3: DESIGN LAYOUT

Design a layout congruent with the primary goal (i.e. summary, explanation, description of process, compare and contrast etc...).

Start with a blank canvas, or search for a template that suits your messaging and re-use.



DO THIS, NOT THAT

Apply Mayer's Principles of Multimedia Learning to your design (as described in AMEE Guide No. 161). For example:



Use colour judiciously (no more than 3-5 thematic colours).

Use fonts judiciously (no more than 2-3 fonts).

Use colour, font, font size to visually define hierarchies (check colour and font pairings using accessibility check tools).



Visually distinguish headings from body using fonts, size and/or colour.



TOO many fonts can be cognitively taxing





Avoid using images to fill white space. Images should be relevant, informative, or represent data.

Use images that are relevant and informative.

Use alternative and descriptive text for images where possible.

STEP 4: DISSEMINATION

Cite resources.



Ensure and images, graphs, content adhere to appropriate licensing and copyright.



Consider assigning a <u>creative</u> <u>commons license</u> to your work.

Consider creating a QR code to share and disseminate your work online.





• Dunlap JC, Lowenthal PR. 2016. Getting graphic about infographics: design lessons learned from popular infographics. Journal of Visual Literacy. 35(1):42–59, DOI: 10.1080/1051144X.2016.1205832

 Hernandez-Sanchez S, Moreno-Perez V, Garcia-Campos J, Marco-Lledó J, Navarrete-Muñoz EM, Lozano-Quijada C. 2021. Twelve tips to make successful medical infographics. Medical Teacher. 43(12):1353-1359.

 Mayer RE. 2014. Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning. In: Mayer R, editor. Camb Handb Multimed Learn [Internet]. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; [accessed 2022 May 24]; p. 43-71. https://doi.org/10.1017/CB09781139547369.005

Scott H, Fawkner S, Oliver C W, Murray A. 2017. How to make an engaging infographic? British journal of sports medicine. 51(16):1183-1184.

 Spicer JO, Coleman CG. 2022. Creating Effective Infographics and Visual Abstracts to Disseminate Research and Facilitate Medical Education on Social Media, Clinical Infectious Diseases. 74(Supp3):e14-e22. https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciac058

AMEE GUIDE NO. 161 Review Mayer's Theory

and Principles



AMEE GUIDE NO. 1XX

Review Infographics



This work is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0</u>
<u>International License</u>.

