Cancer Education Posters

CancerQuest has developed 3D posters to educate students, patients and others about skin and cervical cancer. The posters measure approximately 19” x 28” and each one contains a single large 3D (anaglyph) image and several 2D graphics. Each poster measures approximately 19 3/4” wide x 27 3/4” high. They are printed on glossy 100 lb paper and are in full color. We have sent our posters around the world. (Posters are currently only available in English)

Cervical Cancer
Skin Cancer

Cervical Cancer Poster

The CancerQuest cervical cancer poster is designed to capture the attention of the viewer with a striking 3D model of the cervix. The poster contains sections devoted to:

- Cervical Cancer Detection
- Cervical Cancer Prevention
- The Biology of Cervical Cancer (The Human Papillomavirus, HPV, as a Risk Factor)
- Anatomy of the Female Reproductive System
- Functions of the Female Reproductive System Components
- Facts About Pre-Cancerous Conditions (CIN) and Cervical Cancer
- Cervical Cancer Myths

The poster is suitable for posting in classrooms, clinics and other locations where people have a need or desire to learn about cervical cancer.

The posters are approximately 19 3/4” x 27 3/4”. They are printed on 100# glossy paper and come with one pair of glasses.

To obtain a poster:
1. Make a tax-deductible contribution of $8 or more to CancerQuest (to cover shipping and handling costs).
2. Write us to let us know that you would like a poster.

When we receive notification of the donation (typically within one week), we will send out the poster via USPS.

Click the image below to view a larger version. Note that the large graphic of the female reproductive system will appear blurry without the use of 3D analglyph glasses. We send glasses with each poster.
Skin Cancer Poster

The CancerQuest skin cancer poster is designed to capture the attention of the viewer with a striking 3D model of the skin. The poster contains sections devoted to:

- Skin Cancer Detection
- Skin Cancer Prevention
- The Biology of Skin Cancer (Ultraviolet Light as a Risk Factor)
- Anatomy of the Skin
- Functions of the Skin
- Facts About Skin Cancer (Basal Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Melanoma)
- Skin Cancer Myths

The posters measure approximately 19 3/4” x 27 3/4”. They are printed on 100# glossy paper and come with one pair of glasses.

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Skin Cancer

The ABCDEs of Skin Cancer:
- Asymmetry: one half doesn’t look like the other
- Border: irregular, ragged or bumpy
- Color: a mixture of colors or marks that change color
- Diameter: a mark more than 5 millimeters across (about the size of a pencil eraser) or one that increases in size
- Evolution: any changes to an existing mark (includes shape, size, or color)

Skin Cancer Prevention:
- Limit Your Exposure:
  - Use sunscreens every day.
  - Avoid the sun’s rays when they are strongest (between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.).
  - Choose the sun’s rays when it is cloudy or overcast.
  - Wear clothing that covers your skin, especially your head, neck, and arms.
  - Use wide-brimmed hats and sunglasses that block UV light.
- Suntan Lotion — Your personal sunblock.
  - Choose a broad-spectrum (UV radiation is absorbed, but not blocked) with an SPF of at least 15. Higher SPF levels provide longer protection.
  - Some sunscreens still must be reapplied every few hours, especially when swimming, sweating, or sunbathing.
- SPF = Number of minutes required to get the equivalent of unprotected exposure.
  - Example: SPF 50 provides 50 minutes of protection.

Skin Cancer Types:
- Basal (squamous) cell carcinoma:
  - The most common type of skin cancer.
  - Usually found on the face, ears, arms, or legs.
  - Tends to grow slowly over a long period of time.
  - Can sometimes turn malignant.
- Melanoma:
  - The most dangerous type of skin cancer.
  - Can develop anywhere on the body.
  - Spreads easily to other parts of the body.
  - Can be very treatable if caught early.

Skin Cancer Stages:
- Stage 0:
  - Cancer cells are in the top layer of the skin.
  - No signs of cancer in the lymph nodes.
- Stage I:
  - Cancer cells are in the middle layer of the skin.
  - No signs of cancer in the lymph nodes.
- Stage II:
  - Cancer cells are in the deepest layer of the skin.
  - No signs of cancer in the lymph nodes.
- Stage III:
  - Cancer cells have spread to the lymph nodes.
  - Some stages may require chemotherapy.
- Stage IV:
  - Cancer cells have spread to other parts of the body.
  - Some stages may require chemotherapy.

Skin Cancer Treatments:
- Surgery:
  - The most common treatment for skin cancer.
  - Can be used for all stages of skin cancer.
  - May involve removing the entire tumor or part of the skin.
- Radiation Therapy:
  - Used to treat skin cancer that has spread to the lymph nodes.
  - Can be used as a single treatment or in combination with surgery.
- Chemotherapy:
  - Used to treat skin cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.
  - Can be given by injection or through a vein.
  - May cause side effects such as nausea, vomiting, and fatigue.

Skin Cancer Prevention:
- Limit Your Exposure:
  - Use sunscreens every day.
  - Avoid the sun’s rays when they are strongest (between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.).
  - Wear clothing that covers your skin, especially your head, neck, and arms.
  - Use wide-brimmed hats and sunglasses that block UV light.

Suntan Lotion — Your personal sunblock:
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