

CANCER RESEARCH POSTER PROJECT

This chapter project focuses on what happens when cells do not function correctly. Many people are affected by cancer; you may even have some family members or friends that have or have had cancer. I suggest that you choose a cancer that affects someone you know or intrigues you because it is interesting. The goal is to research the cancer and orally present information and recent research through a presentation or poster.

Important Information

Due date: Tuesday, May 1

Point value: 60 points

Delivery method: presentation will be shared by e-mail, poster will be delivered by hand

Presentation (3-4 minutes): Students will present their findings to the class. All projects will be presented without reading from a card.

Expectations: Posters will be done on large construction paper or poster-board (only construction paper will be provided). All elements will be included no matter which format you choose. All information must include a citation for where you found it. Failure to cite info will lead to loss in points. All students are expected to be working on their project while time is provided. Off-task behaviors will result in lost points on the project

Off-task behaviors that will result in lost points: Include, but not limited to, playing computer games, listening to music in any form, using a phone for ANY reason without teacher approval, computer abuse in any form.



Group Names: _____ Cancer: _____

CANCER POSTER/BROCHURE GRADING RUBRIC

Presentation Requirements	Earned Points	Possible Points	Comments
Title/Introduction ✓ Name the cancer			
Definition of the cancer ✓ What happens to the cells? ✓ What part of the body does it generally affect? ✓ What gene(s) is/are mutated?		10	
Description of the symptoms ✓ List all of the possible effects on the body		5	
Possible causes of the cancer ✓ Are there environmental or health factors that can cause the cancer? ✓ Can the cancer be inherited?		5	
Prevention ✓ What can be done to prevent getting this cancer?		5	
How the cancer is treated ✓ Medications? Surgery? ✓ Chemotherapy? Radiation? ✓ Nutrition? Lifestyle choices?		10	
How the cancer is diagnosed ✓ What tests are done? ✓ Are scans done with MRI, CAT scan, PET scan, X-ray, or ultrasound machines?		10	
How many and what type of people are likely to have the disorder ✓ Is it more common in a certain group of people? ✓ How common is it?		5	
List of citations		5	
Presentation ✓ Speaker maintains good eye contact with the audience ✓ Speaker uses a clear, audible voice		5	
Points deducted for off-task behavior			
Total Points Earned		60	

CANCER POSTER RESEARCH SHEET

Presentation Requirements	Research
<p>Definition of the cancer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What happens to the cells? ✓ What part of the body does it generally affect? 	
<p>Description of the symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ List all of the possible effects on the body 	
<p>Possible causes of the cancer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Are there environmental or health factors that can cause the cancer? ✓ Can the cancer be inherited? 	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What can be done to prevent getting this cancer? 	
<p>How the cancer is treated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Medications? Surgery? ✓ Chemotherapy? Radiation? ✓ Nutrition? Lifestyle choices? 	
<p>How the cancer is diagnosed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What tests are done? ✓ Are scans done with MRI, CAT scan, PET scan, X-ray, or ultrasound machines? 	
<p>How many and what type of people are likely to have the disorder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Is it more common in a certain group of people? ✓ How common is it? 	
<p>List of Citations</p>	

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This unit project focuses on what happens when cells do not function correctly. Many people are affected by cancer; you may even have some family members or friends that have or have had cancer. I suggest that you choose a cancer that affects someone you know or intrigues you because it is interesting. The goal is to research the cancer and orally present information and recent research through a google presentation or poster. Be creative and use color and artwork.

Cancer	Description	Websites
BLADDER CANCER	Bladder cancer is cancer of the sac that collects and holds urine until it exits your body.	http://www.cancer.gov http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://jama.ama-assn.org http://kidney.niddk.nih.gov http://www.afud.org
BRAIN	Adult <u>brain tumors</u> are diseases in which <u>cancer</u> (<u>malignant</u>) <u>cells</u> begin to grow in the <u>tissues</u> of the brain.	http://www.abta.org http://www.tbts.org http://www.brainumor.org http://www.cancer.gov http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org
BREAST CANCER	Breast cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the breast.	http://www.avoncompany.com/women/avoncruade http://www.cbhp.org http://www.hopkinsbreastcenter.org http://www.komen.org http://www.y-me.org http://www.halls.md/breast/risk

		http://www.cancer.gov http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org
COLON AND RECTAL CANCER	<p>Colon cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the colon, the large intestine.</p> <p>Rectal cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the rectum, the last part of the body's digestive system.</p>	http://www.cancer.gov http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://digestive.niddk.nih.gov http://www.asco.org
ENDOMETRIAL CANCER	<p>Endometrial cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the endometrium. The <u>endometrium</u> is the lining of the <u>uterus</u>, where a <u>fetus</u> grows.</p>	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.cancer.gov http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://www.yourdiseaserisk.harvard.edu/hcepquiz.pl?lang=english&func=home&quiz=uterine http://www.4woman.gov
KIDNEY CANCER (RENAL CELL)	<p><u>Renal cell cancer</u> (also called <u>kidney cancer</u> or <u>renal adenocarcinoma</u>) is a disease in which <u>malignant</u> (cancer) <u>cells</u> are found in the lining of tubules (very small tubes) in the kidney.</p>	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.cancer.gov http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://jama.ama-assn.org http://www.afud.org/education/kidney/kidneycancer http://kidney.niddk.nih.gov

LEUKEMIA	Leukemia is cancer that begins in blood cells and can affect adults as well as children.	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.cancer.gov http://kidshealth.org/parent/medical/cancer/cancer_leukemia http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://www.leukemia-lymphoma.org
LUNG CANCER	Cancers that begin in the lungs are divided into two major types, <u>non-small cell lung cancer</u> and <u>small cell lung cancer</u> , depending on how the cells look under a microscope. Each type of lung cancer grows and spreads in different ways and is treated differently.	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.cancer.gov http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://www.lungusa.org http://www.lungcancer.org http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov http://www.yourdiseaserisk.harvard.edu/hcepquiz.pl?lang=english&func=home&quiz=lung
MELANOMA	Melanoma is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the skin cells called melanocytes (cells that color the skin).	http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus http://www.cancer.gov http://www.mayoclinic.com http://www.cancer.org http://familydoctor.org/666.xml http://www.skincarephysicians.com/skincancer.net http://www.yourdiseaserisk.harvard.edu/hcepquiz.pl?lang=english&func=home&quiz=melanoma http://www.skincancer.org

<p>NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA</p>	<p>Adult non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the lymph system. The <u>lymph system</u> is part of the <u>immune system</u> and can spread to the <u>liver</u> and many other organs and tissues.</p>	<p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus</p> <p>http://www.cancer.gov</p> <p>http://www.mayoclinic.com</p> <p>http://www.cancer.org</p> <p>http://www.marlow.org</p> <p>http://www.lymphoma.org</p> <p>http://www.leukemia-lymphoma.org</p>
<p>PANCREATIC CANCER</p>	<p>Pancreatic cancer is one of the most serious of all cancers. It develops when malignant cells form in the tissues of your pancreas — a large organ that lies horizontally behind the lower part of your stomach.</p>	<p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus</p> <p>http://www.cancer.gov</p> <p>http://www.mayoclinic.com</p> <p>http://www.pancreasfoundation.org</p> <p>http://www.cancer.org</p> <p>http://www.pancreatica.org</p> <p>http://pathology2.jhu.edu/pancreas/hered.cfm</p> <p>http://www.yourdiseaserisk.harvard.edu/hcepquiz.pl?func=d_start&cancer_list=Pancreatic</p>
<p>PROSTATE CANCER</p>	<p>Prostate cancer is cancer of the prostate gland. The prostate's primary function is to produce seminal fluid, the fluid that nourishes and transports sperm.</p>	<p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus</p> <p>http://www.cancer.gov</p> <p>http://www.mayoclinic.com</p> <p>http://www.cancer.org</p> <p>http://www.prostatecancerfoundation.org</p> <p>http://www.afud.org</p> <p>http://www.genome.gov</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate</p>

<p>SKIN CANCER (NON-MELANOMA)</p>	<p>Basal cell and squamous cell are the two most common and comprise the large majority of cases of nonmelanoma skin cancer. Both are superficial, slow growing and highly treatable, especially if found early.</p>	<p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus</p> <p>http://www.cancer.gov</p> <p>http://www.mayoclinic.com</p> <p>http://www.cancer.org</p> <p>http://www.skincancer.org</p> <p>http://www.asds-net.org</p> <p>http://www.aad.org</p>
<p>THYROID CANCER</p>	<p>Thyroid cancer is cancer of the thyroid gland, the gland that produces hormones that regulate every aspect of your metabolism.</p>	<p>http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus</p> <p>http://www.cancer.gov</p> <p>http://www.mayoclinic.com</p> <p>http://www.cancer.org</p> <p>http://www.thyroid.org</p> <p>http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition=multipleendocrineneoplasiatype2</p>