

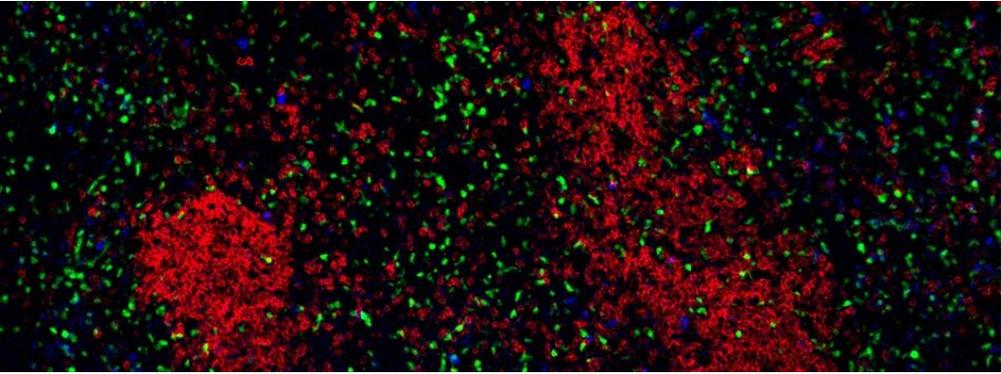
**WEBSITE WORKSHEET #2 / BANNER PHOTOS**

**1. BANNER PHOTO GUIDELINES**

- Any images generated by the department needs to be at least 2 MB, professionally captured and processed, and a professional representation of YSM. Images will be cropped to 950x350 pixels, and available full size for the photo gallery.
- Banners need to be photographs or result of medical imaging or microscopy (more info here: <http://medicine.yale.edu/web/policies/imageguide.aspx> )

**2. THE OPTIMAL CAPTION**

- Includes detail about the individuals (but does not have to include names) and what they are doing
- Includes information about why this work is significant
- Is about 50 to 100 words

	<b>Credit</b>	John Curtis
	<b>File Name</b>	Curtis-015.jpg
	<b>Caption</b>	During their stay in Uganda, Yale attendings and students went on house calls on the outskirts of Kampala, traveling with a team from St. Stephen’s Hospital. This patient, a 75-year-old mechanic with diabetes and hypertension, kept a notebook detailing his medical condition over the previous 10 years. “He needs more insulin,” said Pamela Smith, an attending at Yale-New Haven Hospital, after looking over his records. “His sugars are too high.” <a href="#">Read more...</a>
	<b>Credit</b>	Dr. Akiko Iwasaki
	<b>File Name</b>	Iwasaki_113.jpg
	<b>Caption</b>	In this photomicrograph, dying cells in the Peyer's patches of <i>Salmonella</i> -infected mice appear green. <a href="#">Akiko Iwasaki’s lab</a> is studying how immune barriers are erected on mucosal surfaces, which are the entry sites for many infectious agents. This knowledge might be used to design vaccines and microbicides that can prevent the transmission of viral and bacterial pathogens. <a href="#">Read more...</a>

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	<b>Credit</b>	Robert Lisak
	<b>File Name</b>	YMS611_0359_YCCI_Sherwin_web.jpg
	<b>Caption</b>	Dr. Robert Sherwin and a Yale PET Center technologist monitor a research subject who is undergoing whole body scanning. As the subject's body slides through the HR+ scanner, radioactive signals are detected and converted into three-dimensional images of tissue concentrations and organ function.

	<b>Credit</b>	
	<b>File Name</b>	
	<b>Caption</b>	