

CERVICAL CANCER

There are five main types of cancer that affect a woman's reproductive organs: cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar. As a group, they are referred to as gynecologic (GY-neh-kuh-LAH-jik) cancer. (A sixth type of gynecologic cancer is the very rare fallopian tube cancer.)

This fact sheet about cervical cancer is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) *Inside Knowledge: About Gynecologic Cancer* campaign. The campaign helps women get the facts about gynecologic cancer, providing important "inside knowledge" about their bodies and health.

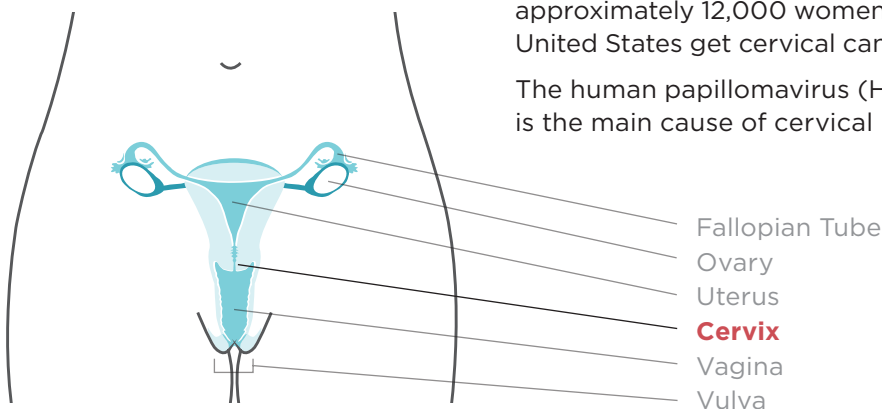


What is cervical cancer?

Cancer is a disease in which cells in the body grow out of control. Cancer is always named for the part of the body where it starts, even if it spreads to other body parts later.

When cancer starts in the cervix, it is called cervical cancer. The cervix is the lower, narrow end of the uterus. The cervix connects the vagina (the birth canal) to the upper part of the uterus. The uterus (or womb) is where a baby grows when a woman is pregnant.

Cervical cancer is the easiest gynecologic cancer to prevent with regular screening tests and follow-up. It also is highly curable when found and treated early.



Are there tests that can prevent cervical cancer or find it early?

There are two tests that can either help prevent cervical cancer or find it early:

- Depending on your age, your doctor may recommend you have a Pap test, or an HPV test, or both tests together.
- The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for precancers, cell changes, on the cervix that can be treated, so that cervical cancer is prevented. The Pap test also can find cervical cancer early, when treatment is most effective. The Pap test only screens for cervical cancer. It does not screen for any other gynecologic cancer.
- The HPV test looks for HPV—the virus that can cause precancerous cell changes and cervical cancer.

Who gets cervical cancer?

All women are at risk for cervical cancer. It occurs most often in women over age 30. Each year, approximately 12,000 women in the United States get cervical cancer.

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical

cancer. HPV is a common virus that is passed from one person to another during sex. Most sexually active people will have HPV at some point in their lives, but few women will get cervical cancer.

What are the symptoms?

Early on, cervical cancer may not cause signs and symptoms. Advanced cervical cancer may cause bleeding or discharge from the vagina that is not normal for you, such as bleeding after sex. If you have any of these signs, see your doctor. They may be caused by something other than cancer, but the only way to know is to see your doctor.

When should I get tested for cervical cancer?

The Pap test is one of the most reliable and effective cancer screening tests available. The Pap test is recommended for all women between the ages of 21 and 29 years old. If your Pap test results are normal, your doctor may say that you will not need another Pap test for three years.

If you are 30 years old or older, you may choose to have a Pap test, or an HPV test, or both tests together. If the results are normal, your chance of getting cervical cancer in the next few years is very low. Your doctor may then say that you can wait up to five years for your next screening.

The HPV test is also used to provide more information when women aged 21 years or older have unclear Pap test results.

For women aged 21-65, it is important to continue getting a Pap and/or HPV test as directed by your doctor—even if you think you are too old to have a child or are not having sex anymore. However, your doctor may tell you that you do not need to have a Pap or HPV test if either of these is true for you:

- You are older than 65 and have had a normal Pap or HPV test for several years.
- You have had your cervix removed as part of a total hysterectomy for non-cancerous conditions, like fibroids.

What raises a woman's chance of getting cervical cancer?

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by HPV. You are more likely to get HPV if you started having sex at an early age, or if you or your partner have had sex with several others. However, any woman who has ever had sex is at risk for HPV.

There are many types of HPV. Usually HPV will go away on its own, but if it does not, it may cause cervical cancer over time.

In addition to having HPV, these things also can increase your risk of cervical cancer:

- Smoking.
- Having HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) or another condition that makes it hard for your body to fight off health problems.
- Using birth control pills for a long time (five or more years).
- Having given birth to three or more children.

How can I prevent cervical cancer?

- See your doctor regularly for a Pap and/or HPV test.
- Follow up with your doctor if your cervical cancer screening test results are not normal.
- Get the HPV vaccine. It protects against the types of HPV that most often cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers. It is recommended for preteens (both boys and girls) aged 11 to 12 years, but can be given as early as age 9 and until age 26. The vaccine is given in a series of either two or three shots, depending on age. It is important to note that even

women who are vaccinated against HPV need to have regular Pap tests to screen for cervical cancer. To learn more about the HPV vaccine visit www.cdc.gov/hpv.

- Don't smoke.
- Use condoms during sex.*
- Limit your number of sexual partners.

* HPV infection can occur in both male and female genital areas that are covered or protected by a latex condom, as well as in areas that are not covered. While the effect of condoms in preventing HPV infection is unknown, condom use has been associated with a lower rate of cervical cancer.

What should I do if my doctor says I have cervical cancer?

If your doctor says that you have cervical cancer, ask to be referred to a gynecologic oncologist—a doctor who has been trained to treat cancers like this. This doctor will work with you to create a treatment plan.

Where can I find free or low-cost cervical cancer screening tests?

If you have a low income or do not have insurance, you may be able to get a free or low-cost cervical cancer screening test through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. To learn more, call **800-CDC-INFO** or visit www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp.

Where can I find more information about cervical and other gynecologic cancers?

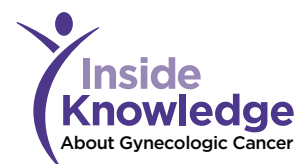
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: 800-CDC-INFO or www.cdc.gov/cancer/gynecologic

National Cancer Institute: 800-4-CANCER or www.cancer.gov



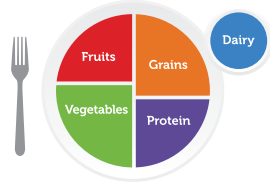
U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

cdc.gov/cancer/knowledge
800-CDC-INFO





Start *simple*
with MyPlate



Be Salt Smart

Healthy eating is important at every age. Eat a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods, and dairy or fortified soy alternatives. When deciding what to eat or drink, choose options that are full of nutrients and limited in added sugars, saturated fat, and sodium. Start with these tips:



Read the label

The **Nutrition Facts label** shows you how much sodium is in packaged foods. Choose lower sodium foods—especially if you have high blood pressure, diabetes, or kidney disease.



Eat fruits and veggies

Enjoy a variety of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables—almost all of them are naturally low in sodium. Look for canned vegetables labeled “no added salt.”



Look for cue words

Items that are “pickled,” “brined,” or “cured” tend to be high in sodium. Include these foods in your meals sparingly.



Put together meals at home

Making your own meals gives you more control over the salt you eat. Taste your food before adding salt from the shaker.



Go easy on the sauce

Be mindful of how much sauce, gravy, salsa, ketchup, soy sauce, marinade, or dressing you’re using. The sodium from these can add up quickly.



Spice it up

Flavor your foods with fresh or dried herbs and spices instead of salt. Pick spice blends that do not list salt or sodium on the ingredients list.



baked pork chops

Ingredients

6 lean center-cut pork chops,
1/2-inch thick

1 egg white

1 cup fat-free evaporated milk

3/4 cup cornflake crumbs

1/4 cup fine, dry breadcrumbs

4 teaspoons paprika

2 teaspoons oregano

3/4 teaspoon chili powder

2 teaspoons garlic powder

2 teaspoons black pepper

1/8 teaspoon cayenne pepper

1/8 teaspoon dry mustard

2 teaspoons salt

nonstick cooking spray,
as needed



1. Preheat oven to 375°F.
2. Trim fat from pork chops.
3. Beat egg white with fat-free evaporated milk. Place pork chops in milk mixture and let stand for 5 minutes, turning once.
4. Meanwhile, mix cornflake crumbs, bread crumbs, spices, and salt in small bowl.
5. Use nonstick cooking spray on 13 x 9-inch baking pan.
6. Remove pork chops from milk mixture and coat thoroughly with crumb mixture.
7. Place pork chops in pan and bake for 20 minutes. Turn pork chops and bake for an additional 15 minutes or until the meat reaches an internal temperature of 145°F. Let the meat rest 3 minutes before serving.

Note: Try the recipe with skinless, boneless chicken or turkey parts or fish-bake for just 20 minutes.

Yield 6 servings, **Serving Size** 1 pork chop, **Calories** 216, **Total Fat** 10g, **Saturated Fat** 8g, **Cholesterol** 62mg, **Sodium** 346mg, **Total Fiber** 1g, **Protein** 25g, **Carbohydrates** 10g, **Potassium** 414 mg



National Heart, Lung,
and Blood Institute



Support Groups

Englewood Health Events Calendar

Please check Englewood Hospital's Calendar of Events link for upcoming events at

<https://www.engagewoodhealth.org/calendar-events-classes>

Graf Center for Integrative Medicine

<https://www.engagewoodhealth.org/graf>

Graf Center for Integrative Medicine is a wellness center in Bergen County that offers evidence-based care in a spa-like setting.

Give yourself the break you need and focus on your wellness. Make an appointment today by calling the Graf Center for Integrative Medicine at 201-608-2377.

Services available include:

- Acupuncture (many insurance plans accepted)
- Massage:
 - Aroma Touch
 - Manual Lymphatic Drainage (MLD)
 - Therapeutic Massage
 - Prenatal and Postnatal Massage
- Nutrition Counseling
- Reiki
- Private Yoga, Meditation and Stretch Classes

Bereavement Support Group

Please call Erica Forsyth at 618-1326 or 973- 956- 1538 for information

Cancer Support: Breast Cancer Support Group

For information on breast cancer support services, please call Cathy Verhulst, breast cancer navigator, licensed clinical social worker at 201-608-2162

Diabetes Education

Everything you need to know about diabetes but are afraid to ask. This program may be covered by your insurance plan. To schedule an appointment or for additional information, please call 201-894-3335.



Support Groups

Free Support Groups meet monthly. To register call 1-877-465-9626, unless otherwise noted.

Bariatric Support Group

Support Group for Lap-band or Gastric Bypass patients

Bereavement Support

Call 201-833-3000 ext 7580 for more information.

Breast Cancer Support and Discussion Group

Please call Courtney Lozano 201-833-3392 for information.

Cancer Support Group

The Cancer Support Group provides an opportunity to meet with people who understand how you feel and what you are going through in a way that others cannot.

Men Living with Cancer Support Group

This is open to men diagnosed with Prostate Cancer. This group offers an opportunity to discuss concerns and learn from others coping with similar challenges. Virtual group via Zoom app every 3rd Thursday Monthly at 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM.



Cancer Support Community at Holy Name is excited to announce a new partnership with the Greater Bergen County YMCA in New Milford. Beginning in January, select in-person programs will be offered at this location while virtual classes will remain available to accommodate all schedules.

Cancer Support Community programs include health and wellness sessions, support groups, creative arts workshops and educational presentations on cancer-related topics. Participating in these programs promotes social connections, decreases feelings of isolation and positively impacts emotional well-being. Cancer Support Community programs are open to those in treatment, post-treatment, caregivers, family members, and survivors.

We welcome you to join us in-person or virtually!

To view the schedule and register for programs, visit:

holyname.org/CancerSupport or call 201-833-3392 for more information.

Ongoing Monthly Classes Include:

- Pilates for Strength and Balance
- Tai Chi and Qi Gong
- Yoga and Chair Yoga
- Morning and Evening Meditation Classes
- Lymphatic Movement
- Beginner and Advanced level Cancer Exercise classes Register online: at holyname.org/CancerSupport or call 201-833-3392.

Local Support Group - Miscellaneous

Teaneck Public Library

201-837-4171

840 Teaneck Road, Teaneck, NJ 07666

Visit the website at <https://teanecklibrary.org>

The Township of Teaneck Provides Free Transportation for Residents who are 65 or older and/or Disabled

This service is for medical appointments, food shopping and small errands (with Teaneck, Hackensack, Englewood, and fringes of Bogota, Bergenfield and River Edge). Call 201-837-7130 ext 7040 for more information.

Jewish Family Services at 201-837-9090 provides the following services:

- Kosher Meals on Wheels (at home delivery of meals)
- Care Management, support and advocacy

The Teaneck Fire Department offers all Teaneck Residents the Free Service of a “Good Morning” Wake-up Call

This service is particularly appropriate for those facing significant illness, frailty/balance issues, and/or are shut-ins.

Call Lt. David Barrett or Lt. Richard Burchell at 201-837-2085 to activate this service. Calls can be pre-empted by the recipient at any time for convenience.

Treatment Services

Seabrook House – Helping Families Find the Courage to Recover

Seabrook House is multi-level premier inpatient and outpatient facility, internationally recognized, and accredited by CARF (Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Services), alcohol and drug rehabilitation center. Each facility offers every level of inpatient and outpatient care from partial through one-on-one counseling.

They offer the following services: Withdrawal Management (Detoxification), Residential Treatment, Partial Hospitalization, and Intensive Outpatient. They also offer Extended Care Programs: Seabrook House West, Changes for Women/Young Adult Program, Recovery Enhancement Program. They offer “The Family Matrix Program”, a three-day, structured experience designed to help families begin to heal and strengthen the bonds strained by addiction. They provide Holistic Approaches to Treatment such as Equin Therapy, Music Therapy, Yoga, Acupuncture, and many more. Please call for details. Seabrook House accepts many health insurance programs.

Treatment is covered by most insurances. For more information, visit www.Seabrookhouse.org or call 800-761-7575 ext. 1515