

When should you get screened?

Mammograms: Yearly mammograms are recommended starting at age 40 and continuing for as long as a woman is in good health

Colorectal: Starting at age 50 for both men and women

Prostate: Starting at age 50, talk to your doctor about the pros and cons of testing so you can decide if testing is the right choice for you.

Pap Test: All women should begin cervical cancer screening about 3 years after they begin having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years old. Screening should be done every year with the regular Pap test or every 2 years using the newer liquid-based Pap test.

Source: American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2011*

Community Hospital-Fairfax Auxiliary 2012 State Project

“You Ought To Be
In Pictures”

This brochure has been provided to you by the Community Hospital-Fairfax Auxiliary as part of their MAHA State Project, which is focused on educating the community about cancer screenings. If you have questions about screenings, talk with your doctor about the numerous services available at Community Hospital-Fairfax

For questions about the Auxiliary, contact the Development Office at 660-686-2330.

For questions about the CH-F Monthly Clinics and screening schedules, contact CH-F Outpatient Services at 660-686-2335

The Monthly Clinic Calendar is also available at www.FairfaxMed.com



Have you been screened?

Why are screenings important?

What screenings are available at CH-F?

Prostate Screening

There are two elements of prostate screening:

Digital rectal exam (DRE): The purpose of this exam is to estimate the size of the prostate and feel for any lumps or other abnormalities.

Prostate specific antigen test (PSA): The PSA test is a blood test that measures the level of PSA in the blood. PSA is a substance made by the prostate. The levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer. The PSA level may also be elevated in other conditions that affect the prostate.

Free Screening: CH-F offers a free prostate screening exam every September with Dr. Krikor Partamian.

Cervical Cancer Screening

Pap test (pap smear): looks for pre-cancers, cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately. It is offered through the monthly OB/GYN clinic with Dr. Jane Dawson. This screening is one of the most reliable and effective cancer screening tests available.

Mammogram

A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast. Mammograms are the best method to detect breast cancer early when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms. Mammograms are available by appointment, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. CH-F also offers mammograms one evening a month from 4:30 to 7:00 p.m.*

Colonoscopy

Colorectal cancer almost always develops from precancerous polyps (abnormal growths) in the colon or rectum. Screening tests can find precancerous polyps, so that they can be removed before they turn into cancer. Screening tests can also find colorectal cancer early, when treatment works best. An endoscopy is performed to detect polyps. It is an outpatient procedure available at CH-F.

*All screenings and services must have a doctor's referral. Talk to your doctor about scheduling a screening at Community Hospital-Fairfax. You may contact outpatient services if you have a question about when clinics and screenings are scheduled.

Screening tests can help find cancer at an early stage, before symptoms appear. When abnormal tissue or cancer is found early, it may be easier to treat or cure.

Did You Know...

- Cervical cancer was once one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women. Then, between 1955 and 1992, the cervical cancer death rate declined by almost 70%. The main reason for this change was the increased use of the Pap test, because it can also find cervical cancer early, in its most curable stage.
- If prostate cancer is found during screening with the PSA test, your cancer will likely be at an early, more treatable stage. Since using early detection tests for prostate cancer became relatively common, the prostate cancer death rate has dropped.
- Colorectal cancer can be prevented by removing precancerous polyps (abnormal growths), which can be present in the colon for as many as 10 years before invasive cancer develops.

Prevention today
can make a difference
in your tomorrow