WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT CANCER SCREENINGS AS AN AFRICAN AMERICAN

USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center Keck Medicine of USC

Office of Community Outreach and Engagement







African American Population Adaptation of Information by Essence Wynter, MSW; Dr. Anthony El-Khoueiry; Dr.Chanita Hughes-Halbert; Dr.Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati

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Breast Cancer

Who-People Assigned Female at Birth

Screening Type Options

Mammogram

Screening Age & Frequency

- 42 to 54 Yearly
- Women 55 and older- Every Other Year or Yearly (Patients Choice)

Family or Personal History that May increase your risk

- Mutated BRCA1 or BRCA2 Gene or Immediate Family Member with a Mutated gene
- · Family History of Breast Cancer

Although Rare, People Assigned Male at Birth can also be diagnosed with Breast Cancer. If you feel any unusual lumps, contact your Primary Care Provider right away.

Colorectal (Colon & Rectal) Cancer

Who- Everyone

Screening Age 45-85 years

Family or Personal History that May increase your risk

- · Crohns Disease
- Ulcerative colitis.
- Irritable Bowl Syndrome

Screening Type Options

- Stool Test every year
- · CT colonography- every 5yrs
- Colonoscopy every 10yrs



To Learn More About Cancer Screenings, Visit the American Cancer Society at Cancer.org

Lung Cancer

Who- People ages 50-80 in good health, who currently smoke or have quit in the past 15 years & Have a 20-pack-year smoking history

How to find your pack year

Ex: 2packs/day x 10 years= 20 pack-year

Screening Types

Imaging Test (LDCT)



Prostate Cancer

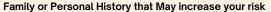
Who- People Assigned Male at Birth

Screening Age & Frequency

- 40 and up Yearly
- Screening for prostate cancer continues until life expectancy is less than 10 years

Screening Type Options

- · Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test.
- · The digital rectal exam (DRE)



· Father or Brother with Prostate Cancer

Prostate Cancer is unique in that Just being African American makes you High Risk

Cervical Cancer

Who- People assigned Female at Birth who have not undergone Cervix Removal

Screening Age & Frequency

- 21-24 Pap Yearly
- 25-29- Pap Every 3 Years
- 30-65- Pap every 3 Years, & Primary HPV Test every 5 yrs

Screening Type Options

- Pap Smear
- HPV-Based Test

Family or Personal History that May increase your risk

- Suppressed Immune System
- Exposed to DES in utero

It is recommended that everyone receives the HPV Vaccination as it is a preventative measure against various genital cancers



Questions to Ask Your Doctor Once Diagnosed

- Who will talk to me about treatment and what are my options?
- How will these options impact my ability to join a clinical trial later?
- What clinical trials are available for me? Where are they located, and how do I learn more about them?
- Are there any Trials you may not be aware of? If so how can I find them?
- What are some of the potential side effects?
- Will my insurance cover treatment? If not, are there any resources to still receive treatment
- If I participate in a clinical trial, will I need to go somewhere else to be treated?
- Am I limited to trials offered by this institution?
- Would you still be my doctor?
- If you were me, knowing what you know, would you join a trial?

Resources

- For More Information on USC Norris Cancer Center, Visit https://uscnorriscancer.usc.edu/community-outreach-engagment
- For Information on USC Clinical Trails, <u>Visit</u> <u>https://uscnorris.com/ClTrials/</u> or email_essence.wynter@med.usc.edu
- For Information on Clinical Trials across the U.S, Visit Clinical Trials.gov
- Visit https://standuptocancer.org/ for updates on clinical trials.
- For Information on the Lazarex Travel reimbursement program, email elena.nieves@med.usc.edu

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