

BREAST CANCER SCREENING



WHY IS BREAST CANCER SCREENING IMPORTANT?

- Breast screening detects cancer before symptoms appear.
- Female breast cancer is the 2nd most commonly diagnosed cause of cancer deaths among West Virginians.
- 1 out of every 8 women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.
- Black and white women are diagnosed with breast cancer at similar rates, but black women are more likely to die from the disease.
- A woman's risk for breast cancer increases if she has a first-degree relative (mother, daughter, or sister) or multiple family members on either side of the family with breast or ovarian cancer. Also, having a first-degree male (father, brother, or uncle) relative raises a woman's risk for breast cancer.

WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED?

Mammography is the best screening tool for the early detection of breast cancer. Screening guidelines vary based on individual risk and family history. Talk to your healthcare provider to determine if you start screening at age 40 and whether you screen every year or every other year.

HOW DO I GET SCREENED?

Talk to your doctor about getting screened, if you qualify, and the risks associated with screening. If you have insurance, ask your provider for a referral.

If you do not have a healthcare provider and/or insurance and would like additional info, contact WVU Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention and Control at 877-287-2272.

To see if you might qualify for free breast cancer screenings, contact the WV Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program at 304-558-5388 or 1-800-642-8522 or visit WVDHHR.org/BCCSP.

LUNG CANCER SCREENING



WHY IS LUNG CANCER SCREENING IMPORTANT?

- Lung screening detects cancer before symptoms appear.
- Lung cancer is the most common type of new cancer cases diagnosed in West Virginians for both men and women.
- Less than 4% of eligible West Virginians are receiving the recommended lung cancer screening.

WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED?

According to the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force:

Adults ages 50-80 should get a low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) lung cancer screening if they:

- Currently smoke or quit within the past 15 years
- Have at least a 20-pack year history
of packs/day X # of years smoked
= pack-year history

HOW DO I GET SCREENED?

If you qualify, talk to your doctor about getting screened and the risks associated with screening.

If you have insurance, ask your provider for a referral.

If you do not have a healthcare provider and/or insurance and would like additional info, contact WVU Cancer Institute Cancer Prevention and Control at 877-287-2272.

The Patient Advocate Foundation provides experienced case managers free of charge to assist with a variety of financial and insurance-related inquiries. Call 866-684-2479 for additional information.

Breast and lung cancer screenings are provided in partnership with:

 **WVUCancerInstitute**

*Mountains
of Hope*

*West Virginia Cancer Coalition
Collaborating to Conquer Cancer*