







#### **Treatments**

- Some options include chemotherapy, surgery or radiation.
- General treatment options are tailored to the patient and are evolving everyday through the use of clinical research.
- To learn more about current clinical trials, visit WakeHealth.edu/BeInvolved.

### **Additional Resources**

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: cdc.gov/cancer/gynecologic
- National Cancer Institute: cancer.gov
- American Cancer Society: cancer.org
- Foundation for Women's Cancer: foundationforwomenscancer.org

### Office of Cancer Health Equity

Let us know how we can help you!

- Education sessions
- Community outreach
- Cancer navigation that is appropriate to both language and culture

Call 336-713-3665 or email CancerEquity@ WakeHealth.edu to learn more about the Office of Cancer Health Equity or to schedule an education session.

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These materials are provided in part by the Jane Walker Perkinson Memorial Fund, an endowed fund dedicated to the Office of Cancer Health Equity at Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center.

To make an appointment:

888-716-WAKE • WakeHealth.edu

Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist **Comprehensive Cancer Center** Medical Center Boulevard

Winston-Salem, NC 27157



Atrium Health Levine Cancer is enhanced by our National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center at Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist. Of the 1,000+ cancer programs in the U.S., NCI has officially designated just 56, or 5%, as "Comprehensive" for meeting the highest possible standards.



## A QUICK GUIDE TO

# **Gynecological** Cancer

Office of Cancer Health Equity



Over 80,000 women in the U.S. are diagnosed with gynecological cancer each year. Knowing the symptoms may save your life.



# What is Gynecological Cancer?

Gynecological cancer is a cancer that occurs in the female reproductive organs.

### The Five Main Types

Cervical

Vaginal

Ovarian

Vulvar

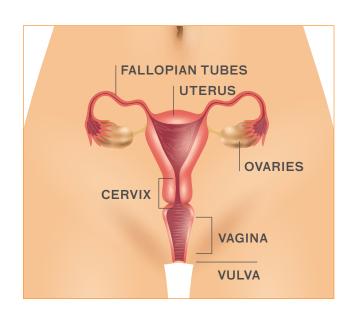
Uterine

### **HPV**

Human papillomarvirus (HPV) is a common virus that is spread through sexual contact.

There are several types of HPV. Many types do not cause problems. Some types of HPV can lead to cervical, vaginal and vulvar cancer.

It is recommended that boys and girls get the vaccine between the ages of 9 and 12. The vaccine can be administered through age 26.



### What Can I Do?



TAKE STEPS
TOWARDS
PREVENTION





Talk to your family and know their story











Eat healthy and exercise regularly





or never start

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To make an appointment:

# **Screening**

- The Pap test can be used to find cervical cancer early and any changes in the cervix that can lead to cancer. The test checks cells taken from the opening of the cervix under a microscope.
- No other gynecological cancer has a simple and reliable screening test, which is why it is important to be aware of symptoms.
- Know your body and watch for any changes.
- See your doctor regularly to catch any changes early.

If symptoms last longer than two weeks, talk to a medical professional.

SYMPTOM	TYPE OF CANCER				
	CERVICAL	OVARIAN	UTERINE		VULVAR
Vaginal bleeding or discharge that is abnormal					
Pain or pressure in the pelvis					
Abdominal or back pain					
Bloating					
Changes in bathroom habits					
Itching, burning or pain on the vulva					
Changes in vulva color or skin, such as a rash, sores, or warts					