# Asian American Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander HERITAGE MONTH



Quick Facts: Community Cancer Awareness

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#### **Breast Cancer**

- Screening for Breast Cancer in AA women is far lower than compared to other populations.
- Since 1992, breast cancer incidence in AA & NH/PI's women have increased by 1.5% per year.
- Over a three month period in 2020 alone, there was an estimated 285,000 missed mammograms in the US.



Reach out to your health care provider to ask more about screenings that are available!

#### **Cervical Cancer**

- As many as 93% of cervical cancer can be prevented with screenings
- There is an 85% survival rate if cervical cancer is found and treated early
- Screenings every three years can reduce the risk of cervical cancer.

Reach out to your health care provider to ask more about screenings and vaccines that are available!



#### **Colorectal Cancer**

- It is the third leading cause of death in AA & PI communities.
- In 2015, it was reported about 28.8 new cases per 100,000 people that identify as AA or PI.
- 58.% of AA and PI are more likely to get colorectal cancer than their white counterpart.

Reach out to your health care provider to ask more about screenings that are available!



#### **Liver Cancer**

- Liver Cancer is the sixth leading cause of death for AA & NH/PI, 25-44 years of age.
- Asian American men are 60% more likely to die from liver & IBD cancer as compared to non-Hispanic white and for AA & NH/PI women, it is 1.8 times higher.
- In particular cancer rates in Laotian and Vietnamese men are twofour times more likely than in other sub-Asian populations.

Reach out to your health care provider to ask more about screenings and vaccines that are available!



### **Lung Cancer**

- The highest rates of Lung Cancer are in AA & PI communities and includes: high incidence in Samoan and Native Hawaiian males of 98.9 per 100,000 and 72.1 in 100,000 people, respectively in particular, Asian, Filipino, Laotian, and Vietnamese men have the highest rates related to lung cancer-related deaths.
- Annual screenings for lung cancer with low dose computed tomography (LCDT) is recommended for those between 55-80 years with a history of smoking.
- Not smoking or quitting smoking and eliminating secondhand smoke exposure reduce the likelihood of lung cancer.

Reach out to your health care provider to ask more about screenings that are available!

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