

Cancer screening means checking for cancer before there are signs or symptoms of disease. Talk to your health care provider about which tests are right for you and when you should have them.

Breast Cancer Screening:

) **Mammogram Every 1 to 2 years**

A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast. Mammograms are the best method to find breast cancer early when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms. Having regular mammograms can lower the risk of dying from breast cancer.

If you are between 50 to 74 years old, get a mammogram every 1-2 years.

If you are between 40 to 49 years old, talk to your health care provider about when and how often you should have a mammogram.

) **Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)**

A clinical breast exam is an exam by a health care provider who uses his or her fingers to feel for lumps or other changes.

Cervical Cancer Screening:

) **Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early:**

- The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for precancers or cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately.
- The HPV test looks for the human papillomavirus that can cause cell changes that cause cervical cancer.

Talk with your health care provider about which test is right for you and how often you should be tested.

Need more information?

For more information
about NC BCCCP call
(919) 707-5300
or visit
www.bcccp.ncdhhs.gov

Local Program Information

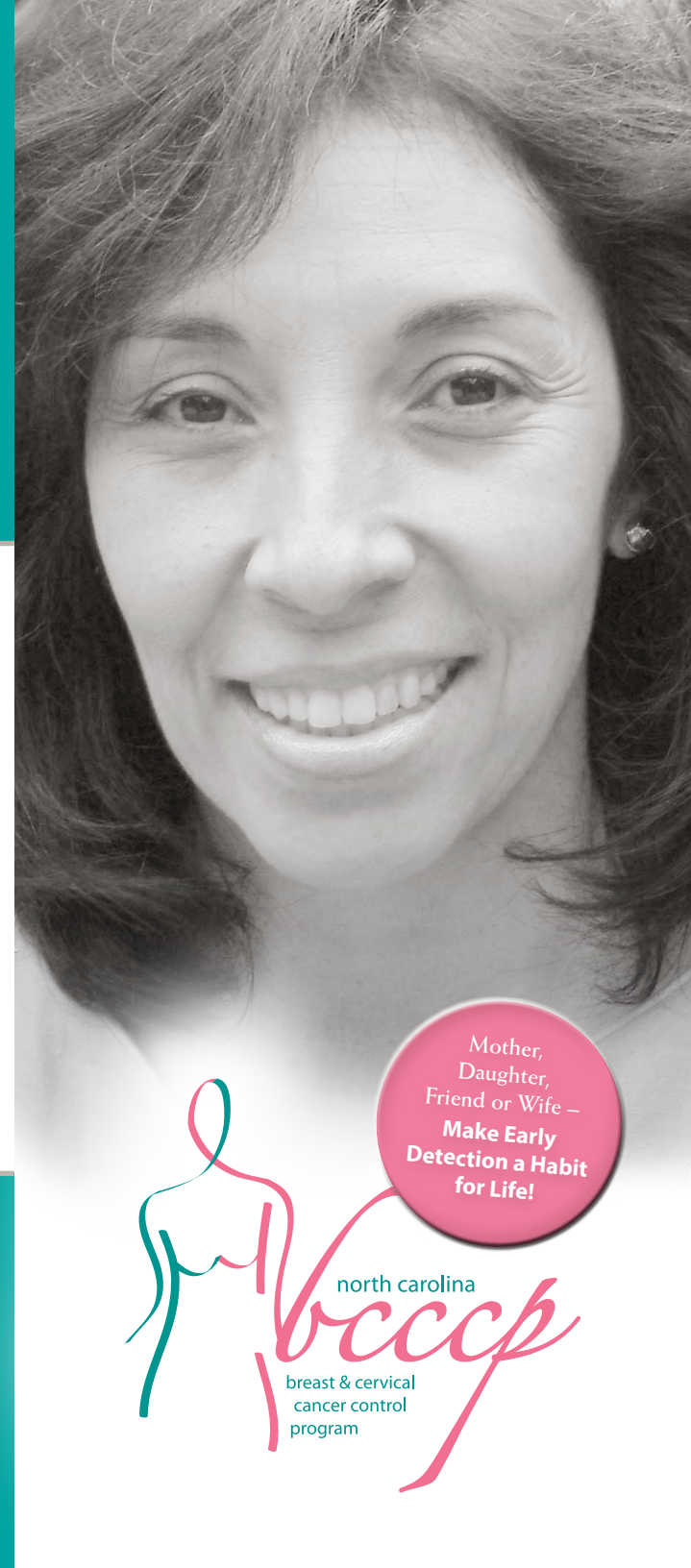
NC BCCCP is funded by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The North Carolina program is managed by the Division of Public Health – NC Department of Health and Human Services.



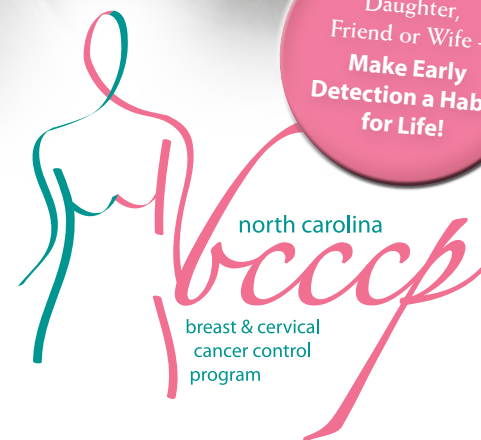
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Mother,
Daughter,
Friend or Wife –
**Make Early
Detection a Habit
for Life!**





Any woman can get breast cancer, but as you get older, your chances increase. More women over 50 years old get breast cancer than younger women.

The good news is that the earlier cancer is found and treated, the better the chance for living many more years. Early detection is your best protection!

All women should get regular screenings for breast and cervical cancers. Talk to your health care provider about when to have these screenings based on your age, current health and past medical history.

What you should know:

The North Carolina Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (NC BCCCP) provides free or low-cost breast and cervical cancer screening and follow-up services to eligible women in North Carolina.

NC BCCCP is offered at most local health departments and some other agencies across the state. Each year, more than 12,000 women in North Carolina receive breast and cervical cancer screenings through NC BCCCP.

To find your county's NC BCCCP provider, call (919) 707-5300 or visit www.bcccp.ncdhhs.gov

Who is eligible?

Women are eligible if they meet the following criteria:

-) are uninsured or underinsured;
-) are without Medicare Part B or Medicaid;
-) are ages 40-64 for breast cancer screening services and 21-64 for cervical cancer screening; and
-) have a household income at or below 250% of the federal poverty level.

What services are offered?

-) Cervical cancer screenings
(*Pap tests, HPV tests*)
-) Clinical breast exams
-) Screening mammograms
-) Diagnostic procedures, as indicated
(*Diagnostic mammograms, ultrasounds, colposcopies, breast and cervical biopsies*)
-) Medical consultations

What if cancer is found?

Breast and Cervical Cancer Medicaid (BCCM) pays for treatment for NC BCCCP patients who are diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer. To be eligible to apply for BCCM, it is preferable that a patient be referred and enrolled in NC BCCCP prior to being diagnosed with breast and/or cervical cancer. However, patients may be eligible to apply for BCCM after diagnosis of breast and/or cervical cancer (if they meet all other NC BCCCP eligibility criteria). Contact your local NC BCCCP provider for more information.