Breast and Cervical Cancer

| Question | Question | Answer / Key Points |
|----------------|--|--|
| Value \$100 | Women should get | "What is 40?" |
| · | mammograms beginning at this age | The American Cancer Society recommends that women at average risk should get yearly mammograms starting at age 40. |
| \$200 | This type of cancer is common in American Indian and Alaska Native Women | "What is Breast Cancer?" Breast cancer is cancer that forms in the tissues of the breast. It occurs mainly in women, but men can get it, too. All women should be aware of how their breasts normally look and feel and report any changes to their health care provider. |
| \$300 | Smoking is a risk factor for this type of cancer that is only found in women | "What is cervical cancer?" Cervical Cancer is cancer that forms in the tissue of the cervix (the bottom part of the womb, which sits at the top of the vagina). Cervical cancer forms slowly, starting with a change from normal cells to abnormal or pre-cancer cells and then to cancer. |
| \$400 | Besides being female, this is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. | "What is increasing Age?" About 1 out of 8 invasive breast cancers are found in women younger than 45, while about 2 of 3 invasive breast cancers are found in women age 55 or older. |
| \$500 | In addition to preventing cancer, this type of test can find cervical cancer early. | "What is a Pap Test?" The American Cancer Society all women should begin cervical cancer testing (screening) at age 21. |

Colorectal Cancer

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Value | | |
| \$100 | An unhealthy diet is a risk | "What is Colorectal Cancer?" |
| | factor for this type of | Colorectal cancer is cancer that starts in the colon or the |
| | cancer, found both in | rectum. |
| | men and women. | These cancers can also be referred to separately as colon |
| | | cancer or rectal cancer, depending on where they start. |
| \$200 | The colon and rectum are | "What is the digestive system?" |
| | a part of this system | The colon and rectum are parts of the digestive system, which |
| | | is also called the gastrointestinal (GI) system. |
| \$300 | 91% of colorectal cancer | "What is age 50?" |
| | cases are diagnosed in | Younger adults can develop colorectal cancer, but the chances |
| | people this age and | increase markedly after age 50: About 9 out of 10 people |
| | older. | diagnosed with colorectal cancer are at least 50 years old. |
| \$400 | In addition to preventing | "What is Colonoscopy?" |
| | cancer, this type of | In a colonoscopy the doctor looks at the entire length of the |
| | screening exam can | colon and rectum with a colonoscope |
| | detect colorectal cancer | |
| | early. | |
| \$500 | These type of tests for | "What is Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) or Fecal Immunochemical |
| | colorectal cancer can be | Test (FIT)?" |
| | done either in a doctor's | The fecal occult blood test (FOBT) is used to find occult blood |
| | office or at home. | (blood that can't be seen with the naked eye) in feces. |

Lung Cancer

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|---|---|
| Values | | |
| \$100 | In addition to smoking cigarettes, this type of smoke can lead to lung cancer | "What is lung cancer?" Second-hand smoke – breathing the smoke from other people's tobacco – leads to higher risk for lung cancer. |
| \$200 | This is the single most preventable cause of cancer in the U.S. | "What is cigarette smoking?" About 8 out of 10 lung cancer deaths in women and 9 out of 10 lung cancer deaths in men are caused by smoking. |
| \$300 | This type of cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in both men and women in the United States. | *What is lung cancer?" Lung cancer is cancer that forms in the tissue of the lungs. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the United States. |
| \$400 | This type of screening exam has been proven to detect lung cancer early | What is Low Dose Computed Tomography?" Adults between the ages of 55-74, who meet the eligibility criteria of the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) and are concerned about their risk of lung cancer may consider screening for early lung cancer detection by talking with their healthcare provider. |
| \$500 | Most lung cancer starts in the lining of this tissue. | *What is bronchi?" Most lung cancers start in the large breathing tubes (bronchi), but they can also begin in other areas such as the windpipe (trachea), smaller breathing tubes (bronchioles), or air sacs (alveoli.) |

Cancer Support

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|---------------------------|---|
| Value | | |
| \$100 | You can find more | "What is www.cancer.org/col?" |
| | information on cancer | The Circle Of Life website has information about cancer types |
| | types that are more | that are more common in American Indian and Alaska Native |
| | common in American | communities. |
| | Indian communities on | |
| | this website | |
| \$200 | You can find additional | "What is 1-800-237-2345 or 1-800-ACS-2345?" |
| | information about cancer | |
| | prevention, early | |
| | detection, treatment and | |
| | survivorship by calling | |
| | this number | |
| \$300 | You can find additional | "What is www.cancer.org or the American Cancer Society?" |
| | information about cancer | |
| | prevention, early | |
| | detection, treatment and | |
| | survivorship on this site | |
| \$400 | Gallbladder, Mouth, | "What is American Indian and Alaska Native?" |
| | Stomach and Kidney | There are other cancers that may be more common among AI/ |
| | Cancers are sometimes | AN than among other groups. |
| | found more in these | These cancers include: gallbladder, mouth / throat, kidney, |
| | communities when | stomach, multiple myeloma, ovarian, uterine, testicular, and |
| | compared to other | even some childhood cancers. |
| | populations | |

Cancer Support (cont.)

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|---|--|
| Value | | |
| \$500 | One way to help detect cancer is by getting this annual exam from a healthcare provider | "What is a Physical?" It is important to see a healthcare provider annually to get an exam. |

Prostate Cancer

| Question Value | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|-------------------|---|--|
| \$100 | Almost 2 out of 3 prostate cancers are found in men over this age | "What is age 65?" Some prostate cancers can grow and spread quickly, but most of them grow slowly Autopsy studies show, 70% to 90% of the men had cancer in their prostate by age 80, but in many cases neither they nor their health care providers even knew they had it. |
| \$200 | This term is used to describe a disease that is a long-lasting condition that can be controlled but not cured like diabetes and now cancer. | "What is Chronic Disease?" It is not possible to "catch" cancer, like you "catch" a cold, from someone who has it. Cancer can be a chronic disease. Cancer can often be cured, but many types that cannot be cured can be treated to prolong life. |
| \$300 | This blood test is often used to screen for prostate cancer is not recommended for screening by the American Cancer Society | *What is Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test?" The American Cancer Society does not recommend routine prostate cancer screening for all men at this time. Beginning at age 50, men should talk with their health care providers to discuss the options for testing and decide what is right for them. |
| \$400 | This test can be done by health care provider to screen for prostate abnormalities | "What is Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)?" Men should talk to their health care providers about prostate screening. |

Prostate Cancer (cont.)

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|--|--|
| Value | | |
| \$500 | Since most prostate | "What is 99%?" |
| | cancers are found early, nearly this percentage of | According to the most recent data, when including all stages of prostate cancer: |
| | men will survive at least | The relative 5-year survival rate is almost 100% |
| | 10 years after cancer | The relative 10-year survival rate is 99% |
| | treatment | The 15-year relative survival rate is 94% |

Skin Cancer

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|----------------------------|--|
| Value | | |
| \$100 | People with darker skin | "What is skin cancer?" |
| | can be diagnosed with | Skin cancer is by far the most common type of cancer. It |
| | this type of cancer if | accounts for nearly half of all cancers in the United States. |
| | exposed too much UV | People with darker skin tan more easily, but tanning is still a |
| | light. | form of skin damage. |
| \$200 | This type of cancer is the | "What is melanoma?" |
| | more serious form of skin | There are two main types of skin cancer: melanoma (the more) |
| | cancer | serious type) and all the other types (non-melanoma). |
| \$300 | This type of exposure can | "What is UV exposure?" |
| | raise skin cancer risk | Unprotected and/or excessive exposure to ultraviolet |
| | even without sunburn | (UV) radiation includes sunlight or tanning booths and |
| | | lamps |
| \$400 | The "ABCD Rule" is useful | "What is A for ASYMMETRY, B for BORDER, C for COLOR, D for |
| | in identifying skin | DIAMETER?" |
| | changes and is an | ASYMMETRY: One half of a mole or birthmark does not match |
| | acronym for: | the other. |
| | | BORDER: The edges are irregular, ragged, notched, or blurred. |
| | | COLOR: The color is not the same all over and may include |
| | | shades of brown or black, or sometimes with patches of pink, |
| | | red, white, or blue. |
| | | DIAMETER: The spot is larger than the size of a pencil eraser, |
| | | although melanomas can sometimes be smaller than this |

Skin Cancer (cont.)

| Question Value | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|-------------------|---|--|
| | | |
| \$500 | A sign of possible | "What is size, shape, or color?" |
| | melanoma is a change in theof a mole or the appearance of a new | Another very important sign of possible melanoma is a change in the size, shape, or color of a mole or the appearance of a new spot. |
| | spot. | Some melanomas do not fit the ABCD rule, so it is very important to tell a health care provider about any changes in skin markings or new spots on the skin. |

Final Jeopardy

| Question | Question | Answer/Key Points |
|----------|--|--|
| Value | | |
| | This disease was recently | "What is Cancer?" |
| | found to be the number one cause of death in American Indian and Alaska Native | Cancer has been identified as the leading cause of death in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. This differs for other racial / ethnic groups as cancer is typically the second leading cause of death behind cardiovascular |
| | Communities | disease for all ages combined. |