

Minority Cancer Awareness Month



What Are the Key Statistics about Cancer in Minorities?

- African Americans have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any racial and ethnic group in the US for most cancers.
- African American women are more likely to die from breast cancer if they develop it.
- African-American men have almost twice the rate of getting and dying from prostate cancer as white men.
- Hispanics have a higher rate of cancer linked with infection such as cervix, liver, and stomach.

Why are Minorities at Risk for Cancer?

Certain groups in the United States are not doing as well as others when it comes to preventing and surviving cancer. Many such disparities are apparent among certain minority populations such as African Americans and Hispanics. The reasons why cancer adversely affects these groups are largely related to issues such as poverty, access to health care, and other socioeconomic factors.

Can Cancer Be Found Early?

You can prevent some cancers by detecting abnormal cells before they become cancer cells. Often, abnormal cells can be discovered through a cancer screening. Types of cancer screenings include an exam by your healthcare team or a test that detects abnormal cells. A physical exam may help detect certain types of cancers at an early stage. Below are some examples of screening exams or tests:

Screening Exam or Test	Cancer Detected
Physical exam	Examples of cancers include skin, oral, lymphomas, breast, liver, colon, rectal, prostate, endometrial and ovarian
Mammography	Breast
PAP smear	Cervical
PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen)	Prostate
Colonoscopy or Sigmoidoscopy	Rectal and colon cancer
Stool for Occult Blood	Rectal and colon cancer
Low-Dose CT Scan	Lung; screening done for active or former smokers

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Researchers believe keeping a healthy lifestyle may prevent many cancers. A healthy lifestyle includes maintaining a healthy weight, staying physically active, managing stress, avoiding excess alcohol consumption, and not smoking. Avoiding exposure to cancer causing agents such as certain chemicals, lead, asbestos, and sun exposure that results in sunburn can also help prevent cancer.

Diet and Health Guidelines for Cancer Prevention

- Choose a diet rich in a variety of plant-based foods
- Eat plenty of vegetables and fruits
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Be physically active
- Limit alcohol consumption, if at all
- Select foods low in fat and salt
- Prepare and store food safely
- Do not use tobacco in any form

Smoking

Studies show that tobacco products in any form (for example cigarettes and chewing tobacco) are a major cause of lung and head and neck cancer. Avoiding tobacco and quitting smoking are the two major steps that can be taken to prevent these cancers. The earlier you start using tobacco, the greater your risk for developing cancer and other health problems.

Protection from the Damaging Rays of the Sun

Limiting sun exposure to the damaging UV radiation of the sun is the best way to prevent skin cancer.

- The sun is strongest between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., which increases your exposure to UV radiation.
- Wear protective clothing—cover up with a wide-brimmed hat, long-sleeved shirts and pants to ensure the sun won't penetrate.
- Wear sunglasses.
- Use sunscreen. The American Cancer Society recommends that you use a sunscreen with a sun protective factor (SPF) of 30 or higher. Apply the sunscreen to any part of the body that is not protected by clothing. It is important to remember that the sunscreen must be reapplied throughout the day in order to be effective.
- Beware of cloudy days. You can get burned just as easily on a cloudy day as a sunny day.
- Do not use sunlamps or tanning salons.

Cancer Prevention Trials at Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey

If you would like information about clinical trials for preventing cancer, please call Rutgers Cancer Institute of New Jersey's Office of Human Research Services at 732-235-7356. For additional information about nationwide cancer prevention trials, you can call the National Cancer Institute at 1-800-4 CANCER or visit their website at www.cancer.gov.

Where Can I Find Further Information?

Resource and Learning Center

732-235-9639

www.cinj.org/rlc

Provides reliable, relevant, and current information about all aspects of cancer.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

<http://www.ahrq.gov/patients-consumers/index.html>

The American Cancer Society

1-800-ACS-2345

www.cancer.org

American Institute for Cancer Research

1-800-843-8114

www.aicr.org

MedlinePlus

www.medlineplus.gov

National Cancer Institute

1-800-4-CANCER

www.cancer.gov

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

800-232-4636

www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/index.htm

National Institute of Health

301-496-4000

www.nih.gov

NJ Cancer Education and Early Detection Prevention and Health Promotion (NJCEED)

1-800-328-3838

www.nj.gov/health/ces/public/resources/njceed.shtml



RLC website QR code. Scan with smartphone / device.