वु'यत्रेन्'नहेव'न्नम्या'वेना









वगेषाचुराने राष्ट्रीरा ग्वरा आष्व रर्के त्या

त्वोलःचिरःवर्देवःवरःवावयःचीःववयःक्ष्यःविर्दःस्री

- वु.म.२८.वे.भरु.पर्स्र्र.महेवी
- वु.शरु.भूर.ग्री.ग्र्रेच्या
- व्यायत्यव्यव्यावन्
- वुःसदेः यहवाः विया
- BreastScreen NSW पक्तुन्तु अते र्र्मू वा प्यास्तु वा प्यास
- वु.भर्यः सूर्वाप्यस्पम्यम्यस्यस्यः मु.मु.मु.मु
- दे.जब.घट.चयु.चम्ब.रवी.र्टि.र्ट.र्टीर.खेच
- यायाने हिनास्याय अती त्रव्याय वन र्थेन वा
- तुःस्रदेःत्र्व्यावदःग्रीःहेवःस्र्य्यास्रुदःदुःग्रेदःष्ट्र्र्या
- ह्रिवायान्त्र्र्ययान्द्राचा
- दे:श्रेव:बु:तव्रथ:वद्गःवद्गःविव:बु:त्य

য়ાતૃ માર્ય માર્ય વ્યાપન વાલ ક્રિયાન વિષ્ય ક્રાયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રાયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રાયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્રિયાન ક્ર

र्म्चीन्। मुन्याक्षुन्। व्यत्रः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषय

लेवायायां ज्ञा

त्वोषः चुरः त्दीः वै। A Breast Health and Breast Screening Bilingual Community

Education बेशः प्रतिष्यसः क्ष्रें वः व्यविःषः प्रविषाः प्

त्वोत्यःचीरःत्दीरः र्बे वः पर्डे राजेंद्रः श्रीयायः देवाः वाविदः श्रुः अदः पर्वे दः प्रश्लेवः श्रेः । व्याविदः श्रीः वायाः वीत्रः व्याविदः श्रीः वायाः वीत्रः व्याविदः श्रीः वायाः वीत्रः व्याविदः श्रीः विद्याविदः श्रीः विदः विदः श्रीः विदः श्रीः विदः विदः श्रीः विदः श्रीः विदः विदः श्रीः श्रीः विदे श्रीः विदः श्रीः विदः श्रीः श्रीः श्रीः श्रीः श्रीः विदः श्रीः श्री

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रै:र्के:क्रुग्रुग: Julie Haysom भैषाचैषापर्दे 🏻

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Facilitator notes - The breast

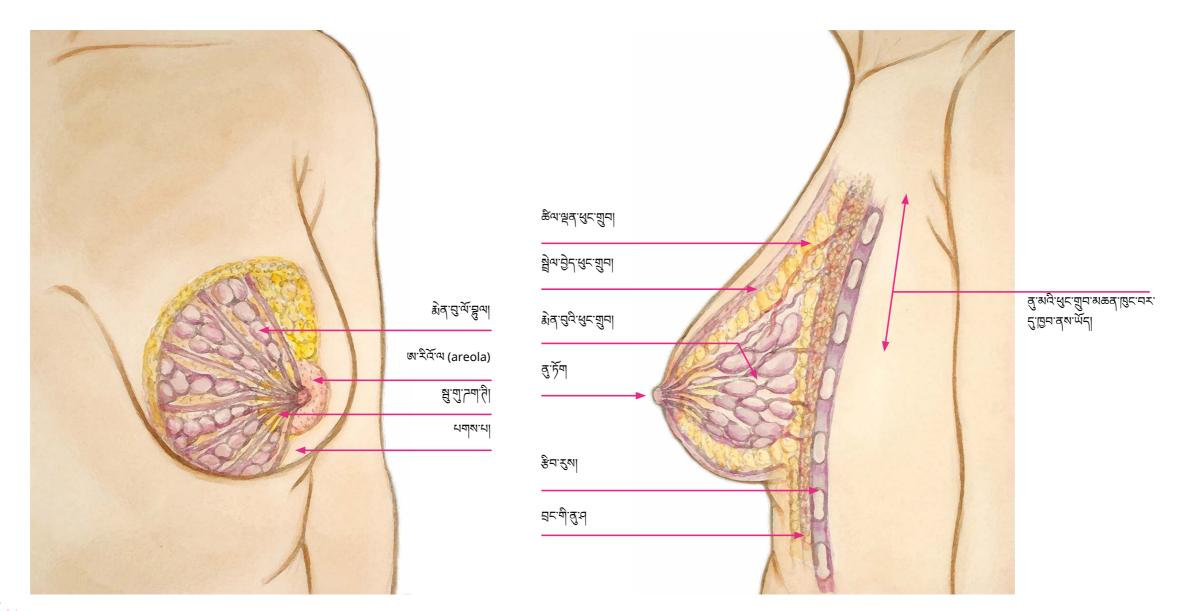
- Breasts are made up of lobules and ducts surrounded by fatty and connective tissue.
- Lobules produce breast milk.
- Ducts carry milk to the nipple.
- Breast tissue covers not just the breast mounds, but also the area from the collarbone to the bra line, and may extend into the glands under the arms. Please see activity.

Activity

Demonstrate the area from your collarbone to bra line and point to the glands under your arms.

तु'या

- वु'य'वै'र्से' हुत्य'(lobules)वेष'पदे' होव'तु' पूर्' त्या'ते' (ducts)वेष'पदे' ह्युं गुदे'र्घेष । ॐत्य'प्र' द्येत' होत' पुर' प्या'ते' (ducts)वेष'पदे' ह्युं गुदे'र्घेष । ॐत्य'प्र' द्येत' होत' पुर' प्या'ते' (ducts)वेष'पदे' ह्युं गुदे'र्घेष । ॐत्य'प्र' द्येत' होत' होते ।
- मेव मुर्ले हुल (lobules) ग्रीकार्ते समर्वे सुव मेर् प्राण्टी
- भ्रु'ग्'न्य'ते'(Ducts)म्कुन'र्ते' अ'तु'र्नेय'र्रु'र्वेव'ग्री'र्भेन



Facilitator notes - Breast health

- Every woman's breasts are different. Breasts differ in size, shape and colour of the nipples.
- Women's breasts change at different times in their lives. They change with women's menstrual cycle, when pregnant, while breastfeeding, and as we grow older.
- It's sometimes hard for us to talk about our breasts to others because our breasts are private.

वु'यदें पर्ने न

- चुन्येन्रक्र्य्यते सुर्याये स्वाया विष्या ने प्यान्तु स्वये के स्कृत्त्र । नृचित्या सुर्नेषा वी विर्वापक्षा से प्रायः
- युन्'भेन्'ग्री'भे'केंदे'न्यभ्रम्ययाभे'तन्'न्न'न्न्'न्स्त्रुव'ने'वु'भरत्युं मी'रेन्।
- रटा वी वु अदे पर्जे कु नटा रेवा र्र्कर वा तर्ज र्षेन सेन सेन प्राप्त नेवा वा किवा में रेता



Facilitator notes - Being breast aware

- Look at and feel your breasts when you are showering, drying yourself or dressing. Get to know what is normal for you.
- Do you know what your breasts usually look like?
- If you notice any changes, or feel a lump in your breast, see your doctor as soon as possible.

Breast changes to be aware of (refer to graphic):

- If you notice any of these changes, discuss this with your doctor as soon as possible.
- Remember, it's never too early or too late to start being breast aware.
 It's important to check your breasts.

वु'यदे'र्गे'र्रगण'थ्व'व्या

- रटाची तु अदे पर्जे भु नट रेवा र्र्कर वा तर्ज र्षेन सेन सेन प्रिया प्रेन विवास केतर से रेन
- वर्षियः त्रियः वर्षः यावयः यावयः प्रेयः प्

व्यवस्यवस्य स्थलः स्वीत्रा स्वाप्ति ।



<mark>रदावीःतुःस्रदे</mark>ग्केःकुदःन्दःन्चीनस्यःसः त्रश्चुरःनःधीतःर्सेन्।



वःर्नेवाःवःश्रुवःश्रृवाःस्वाःयः सः श्रृवः या सर्नेवाः नसरः श्रुवाः कवाराः सत्या तुः र्नेवाः वीः तुः वृदः न्याः सः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः



ब्र्यन्त्र। अ.मञ्जूरालटायी.प्रेचावयाचीराशि.



स्टावी'तु'स्रदे'स्यास्यस्त्रिवा'त्सरः स्रुवा'कवास्यस्या स्वास्यसंत्रित्रेत् कवास्यम्

वानुसःवासम्यक्षसः देवा र्स्टरानुदादर्वीसा



बुःसःचाहेषःचाद्या दश्चेषायःचयतःबुः सःषःचाहेषाःवःशःत्वद्यः स्याचेहेषाःवःवःवःवः स्वावःवःवः



स्व.भ.लुव.तपु.चेवा.क्वेव.२.केवा.ता रर.वी.वे.भधभाषक्वाधर.२.केवा.

Facilitator notes - Breast cancer

It's important for women to talk about breast cancer:

- Many of us have uncomfortable feelings about cancer.
- Some of us find that just saying the word cancer is frightening, or we don't want to say it out loud.
- There are many different reasons it can be difficult to talk about cancer (see activity).

Breast cancer:

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women.
- As you can see, 1 in 7 women in NSW will develop breast cancer.
- Men also develop breast cancer. However, this is far less common.

Myths and misconceptions:

- You cannot catch breast cancer. It's not contagious.
- Breast cancer is a common health issue for women; it's not something to feel ashamed of.
- Injuries to your breast do not cause breast cancer.
- You cannot get breast cancer just by talking about it.

Activity

How does talking about cancer make you feel? Do you know someone who has experienced breast cancer?

तु'यदे'तज्ञष'व्या

बुत्र.शूर्य.स्प.भटतःक्रुंत्र.येट.शुट. ० ग्री.वट.वथ. ० पा.वे.भव.प्यंत्र.वच्य.वट.वी. प्र्यंत्र.वंत्र.वट.व्यं. भूत श्रू.शु.पू.पू.प्र.प्यंत्र.येट.शुट.शूट्यंत्र.येट.शुट. ० ग्री.वट.वथ. ० पा.वे.भव.प्यंत्र.वट.वय.पूट्याविच.कु.पूय.टे.पुर. येट.शुट्यंत्र.कुत्य.कुट.ये.भव्यंत्र.यव्यंत्र.वट्यंत्र.व्यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र.यंत्र



Facilitator notes - What is breast cancer?

What is breast cancer?

- Breast cancer is a collection of cells in the breast tissue that grow in an uncontrolled manner.
- There are different types of breast cancer. This can depend on where the cancer is within the breast, or if it has spread to an area outside of the breast.
- Being a female and over 50 are the two biggest risk factors for breast cancer.
- Having regular screening mammograms is the best way to find breast cancer early in women over 50.
- Even if there is no breast cancer in your family, you are still at risk.
- If you do have a family history of any type of cancer, please talk to your doctor about this.

Finding breast cancer:

- Fear of finding cancer can be a reason why some women do not have mammograms.
- A mammogram cannot stop you from getting breast cancer, but is the most effective way to find breast cancer.
- Mammograms can find cancers when they are as small as a grain of rice.
- Even when they are diagnosed with breast cancer, women may not identify as being "sick" or "unwell".
- When breast cancer is found early, women have more treatment options and better outcomes.

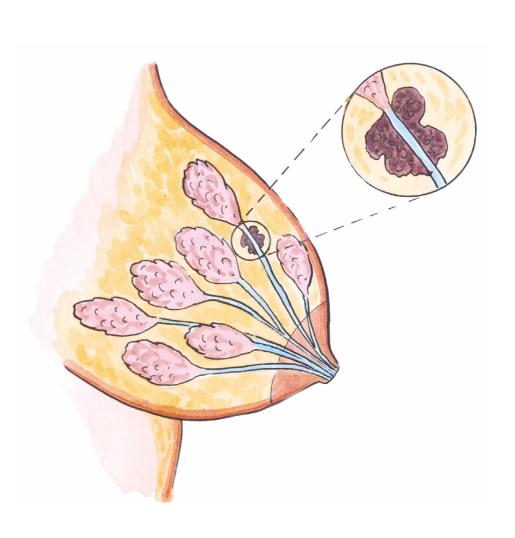
वु'यदे'त्रज्ञष'वृ 'रेष'य'ण'रे'रे न्

- वुःस्रते त्व्रायः विद्यायः विद्यायः
- वुःअवैःवज्ञषःव्रायः रैषाषा श्रेष्ट्रायः र्षेष्ट्राया वर्ष्ट्रेषा वर्षेषा व्यव्यवा गुप्त श्रेष्ट्रायः र्षेष्
- व्रन्थेन र्क्ट्नेन प्रत्यापति। • व्रन्थेन र्क्ट्नेन प्रत्यापति। • व्रन्थेन र्क्ट्नेन प्रत्यापति।



- चुन्'सेन्'भेव'भ
- र्से ५० पव सेंव पा





Facilitator notes - Breast screening

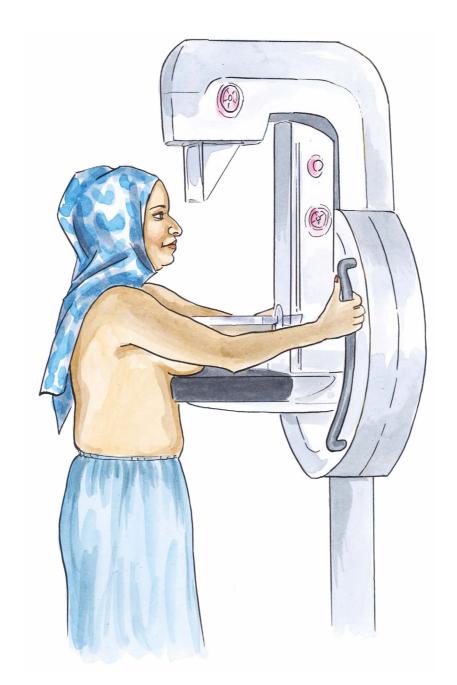
- A mammogram is an x-ray of a woman's breast.
- The mammogram is done by a female radiographer.
- Each breast is x-rayed from top to bottom, and from side to side.
- The mammogram presses the breast (*demonstrate with hands*) to get the best picture of the breast possible.
- The pressing can be uncomfortable, but should not be painful. The breast is only pressed for a few seconds it is very quick.

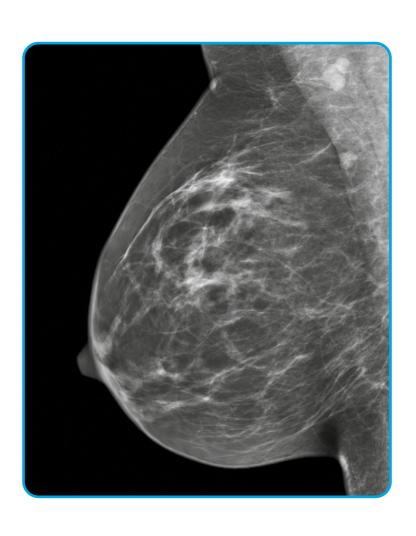
Other information:

- Radiation: As with any x-ray, a very low amount of radiation is needed when taking a
 mammogram. Research shows that the benefits of having a mammogram outweigh any risks
 from radiation.
- Breast implants: Most women with breast implants can have a mammogram. Women need to tell BreastScreen NSW when they make their appointment.
- Pregnancy: Women who are pregnant are not eligible to be screened.
- **Breastfeeding**: Women who are breastfeeding should advise the staff when making their appointment.

तु'यदे'नहण'वेना

- वुःअतः र्स्नेजाः परः अः र्श्वः म्हार्यः (वुः अतः पहणा विषः ग्राटः चेर) वेषः पः वी चुनः अनः ग्रीः वुः अरः X तेनः ग्रीः र्स्नेजाः परः पक्तिः परः रेन्।
- तर्मिवो.भोवव.ग्रीका.ये.म.र.पर्वय.ग्री.क्षेट.रेट.पूर्व बैर.तश्का.क्ष्टांश. X पूर्य.ग्री.मूँबो.तर्मिवो.ग्री.पर्वेय.पर्वर.ग्रीका.वे.भा





Facilitator notes - Having a mammogram with BreastScreen NSW

- BreastScreen NSW recommends women aged 50–74 years have a mammogram every two years. Research tells us screening is of most benefit for women in this age group.
- Reminder letters are sent every two years for women in this age group.
- BreastScreen has many screening clinics across NSW, as well as mobile vans that visit more than 180 locations every two years.
- Radiographers are female and specially trained.
- The x-ray rooms are very private, with just the client and the radiographer present.
- A doctor's referral is not required.
- Call 13 20 50 to book an appointment. Call 13 14 50 if an interpreter is required.

Women 40-49 years and women 75 and over

- The risk of breast cancer is lower in these age groups.
- Talk to your doctor about whether screening at this time is right for you.

Women who have screened previously with BreastScreen

- Women who have screened previously can book online using a special code. BreastScreen will send the code to you in a letter.
- If you do not receive a letter from BreastScreen, you should call and make an appointment.

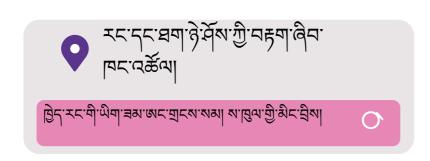
Activities

- Hand out BreastScreen NSW appointment cards and brochures to all women.
- Mock call to make a booking.
- Demonstrate searching for a clinic by suburb online (www.breastscreen.nsw.gov.au).
- Consent forms: Explain and assist women to complete their consent form, which they will need to provide at their appointment.

BreastScreen NSW গ্রী'ব্যুখন'র্জ্বুখা'খা

- चुन्'सेन्'र्से ५० व्या ०० पर'र्स्व'प'क्स्यार्स्'याद्वेयारेते'स्त्रियार्स्य स्त्रियाः प्रक्रियाः प्रक्रियः प्रक्रक्रियः प्रक्रियः प्रक्रियः
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- BreastScreen NSW ਗੁੰ'ਕੁ'ਅਕੇ'ਸ਼ੁੱਗ'ਪਣਾ ਕੇ'ਚੁਤ'ਐਤ'ਕਤ'ਸ਼ਗਕਾਐਤ'ਪ`ਲੱਕੇ'ਲੇਤ'ਦੇ ਗੁਤ'ਐਤ'ਕੁ'ਅਕੇ'ਕਤ'ਸ਼ਗਕਾਘੱਤ'ਪਣਾਲੱਕਾਰਖ਼ਕਾਤੁ'ਣਣਾ ਗੈ' ਸ਼ੁਰ'ਪ'ਹਾਲੇਕ'ਤਰੇਗਿਆ
- अटट हो. NSM वटा नम्बा बुन होट स. २०० केबा लूट इटा ट्रेड वट ह्यूर होट रवी ज राह्र किट वारा ग्रीट र्वेट लूटी
- मूँचा.तर.कैवा.श्विच.क्ट.श.वीट.श्टी
- ब्रिट्रर्र्भाञ्चर्याये देश ह्ये राट्वेश ग्री सेट्र
- X र्व्नागुःर्म्याप्यस्मुवाः यदेः विद्यान्ते व क्रिन्यां व व क्रिन्यां व क्रिन्य व क्रिय व क्रिन्य व क्र

ਤ੍ਰਾਂ breastscreen.nsw.gov.au ਕ੍ਕਾਬਿਤ੍ ਸਟਾਤ੍ਟਾਬਗਾ ਭੇ ਮੇਰਿਕਾ ਹੈ। BreastScreen NSW ਘੈ ਸ਼ਰਗਾਤਿਤ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿਟਾਕਲੇਂ ਆ ਬ੍ਰਹ





Facilitator notes - Going to the clinic

Interpreters

- Do you need an interpreter? Please tell staff when you book your appointment that you need an interpreter.
- In most cases it will be a telephone interpreter, arranged by the BreastScreen NSW reception staff.
- Please do not bring family members as interpreters, especially children.

What happens at the clinic?

- Your appointment will take about 20 minutes.
- BreastScreen NSW will give you a registration form that will need to be completed before you are screened. Please ask the staff any questions you may have.
- Wear something that is easy to take off for your appointment, such as a top with a skirt or pants. You will be asked to undress to the waist, including removing your bra.
- Do not use powder or deodorant before your appointment.
- In the x-ray room, a female radiographer will position you and take the x-rays. This will include touching your breast.
- The x-ray plates need to press very firmly on your breasts to get the best picture possible. The pressure can be uncomfortable. However, it only lasts for a few seconds.
- After the mammogram, you will be asked to get dressed and the appointment will be finished.
- You will not be given your x-rays or results at this time.

श्वनाषदारु पर्योग्ना

- र्वियातस्तर्रियःक्र्रायाष्ट्रियःश्रम्याः २० स्थातस्र्रिः श्रीः रेत्
- क्ट्रॅन'र्म्थ'श्चन'र्म्थ'त्यश्चायी'रेन्। • क्ट्रॅन'र्म्थ'श्चन'र्म्थ'त्यश्चायी'रेन्।
- ସ୍ଟ୍ୟା'ଵ୍ବିସ'ପ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ଇଁଟ୍'ୟ'ୟ'୴ଁଟ୍'ଗ୍ରିଟ୍' ସ୍ଟିଜ୍ୟ'ଧ୍ର'ୟ'(powder)ଦ୍ୟା ୟୁଷ'ସ୍ଟି'ୟା'ସର୍କି'ପ୍ରିଟ୍' (deodorant)ସିଟ୍'ର୍ଶ୍ରିଟ୍'ୟ'ସନ୍ଟ୍ରା
- वुःभर्तःश्चेंबाःतरःचक्कितःक्ररःह्रा विदःरदःबीशःब्रीशःब्रीवःक्विःदिः। देःवशःश्चवाःवस्रदःदृशःर्क्षदःक्ररः • वुःभर्तःश्चेंबाःतरःचक्कितःक्ररःह्रा विदःरदःबीशःब्रीशःब्रीवःकुःदिः। देःवशःश्चवाःवस्रदःदृशःर्क्षदः
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ब्रिट्-प्र-मिश्नाय-प्रम्प्या ब्रिट्-प्र-मिश्नाय-प्रम्प्या





Facilitator notes - After your mammogram: The results

- Two specially trained doctors will carefully examine your x-rays.
- You will receive your results in the mail within two weeks:
 - Normal results: There is no evidence of breast cancer.
 You will be reminded to come back for another screening mammogram in two years.
 - **Recall to assessment**: Sometimes something shows up on the x-ray that looks different to a normal breast x-ray and you will be called back for more tests. It is very important to go back and have the extra tests.
 - 1 in 10 women will be called back for more tests.

वु'यदे'र्स्या'नकुन'र्स्रराहेल'ग्रे'श्वन'त्रव्यार्भेरा

परेबा.खेत.बीच.पर्यका.ला.बो.बाचप.पर्व्रू.बाधेका.बटा.लुबा.चन्ना.पर्केट.पर्वे्र.प्रका.प्री



नम्बानधुन खुन त्वर खी वर र्नेवा

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नश्चन्त्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त

Facilitator notes - What are more tests?

Assessment

- If BreastScreen NSW asks you to return for more tests, this is called an assessment.
- Remember, most women who have assessment tests do NOT have breast cancer.
- Assessment tests are FREE.
- Assessment tests take 2–4 hours.
- You can bring a friend or relative to wait with you.
- Doctors, nurses and counsellors are available to support you during the assessment.

नम्गान्धन्ने प्राथम्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

<u> ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତ</u>୍ୟ

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- ब्रिट.रट.ब्रीक्ष.क्षथ्न.टी.पंच्चिट.लूट.वे.पंच्चिव • ब्रिट.रट.ब्रीक्ष.क्षथ्न.टी.ब्रीव्यक्ष.सू.च्राव्यक्षया श्रीव.कक्ष्टे.कुवा.



Facilitator notes - If you have breast cancer

- Assessment tests sometimes show that you have breast cancer, even if you are feeling well or have no obvious signs or symptoms.
- Being told you have breast cancer can come as a shock to most women. Highly trained staff will be there to support you and answer all your questions.
- Breast cancer is a common women's health issue. Most women who have breast cancer are treated successfully.
- It is not your fault. It is not something to be ashamed of. You can't make it worse by talking about it.
- You will receive information about the type of breast cancer, your treatment options and what to do next.

णवार्थेन छिनायातु स्रदेश्व च्या वन र्थेन वा

- रटार्ट्यावयाप्ते। वटार्ट्य्य्र्रा भ्रान्यारे प्रमुट्य विवागी भ्रान्या सुन्या सुन्य स्वता स्वता
- वुःअतःत्व्रशःव्रन्ते। तुन्त्येनःग्रीःवर्धेनःविश्वःनःव्येषःविषःम्वःश्वनःभवनःर्नेवःविषाःसेन्। वुःअतःव्यव्यःवर्धणःवरःर्भवाःमतःसुनःयेनः
- वुः अते विश्व वि
- यथानुद्राध्याष्ट्रिद्रायाद्रवीयाध्यावयाः ख्रियाद्राच्यायायाय्याद्राय्यायाः व्यवदायीः सेद्रा

Facilitator notes - Ways to reduce your risk of breast cancer

Mammograms help find breast cancer early; they do not prevent cancer.

To reduce your breast cancer risk:

- Maintain a healthy body weight. Find out if you are a healthy weight by talking to your doctor.
- Be physically active every day.
- Avoid alcohol or reduce the amount you drink.
- Eat a healthy diet that is high in vegetables, fruit, legumes, and wholegrains, such as wholemeal pasta, noodles, bread, brown rice, oats and couscous. Aim for two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables each day.
- Eat less red meat and avoid processed meats such as bacon, ham and salami.
- Quit smoking.

वु'यदे'त्रज्ञ अ'व द'र्थेग'हेव'हुद'रु'गर्हेद'श्रवश्र

तुः यद्गश्तिष्णायम् त्यान्तेत्र त्वर्षात् युपायीः यद्गराय्य विष्णाः विष्णाः येत्र स्वर्णाः विष्णाः विष्णाः विषणाः विषणाः

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• ध्रेव.क्षेत्र.पीय.मू.पवीज.भूर.थे.र.घवा.घुर.ना

• कट.रच.झूट.चयभ.धैट.धैट.जग.भु.पर्वेट.च

• र्रुप'र्व'(fibre)ळ्ट्र'यार्ट्र'यार्ट्र'यार्व'त्रव्यार्थ'प्रवाया

• घःभवःसूर्या



Facilitator notes - Summary

- Mammograms are important.
- Finding breast cancer when it is small gives women the best chance of successful treatment and being well again.
- Women are invited (usually by a letter in the mail) to have a mammogram with BreastScreen NSW every two years from the age of 50.
- If you do not receive an invitation, please call and make an appointment.
- Mammograms with BreastScreen NSW are FREE and a doctor's referral is not needed.
- Call 13 20 50 to book an appointment. If you need an interpreter, call 13 14 50.
- Most women who develop breast cancer DO NOT have a family history of breast cancer.
- BreastScreen NSW is for women with no breast symptoms (soreness, redness, discharge, dimpling). If you notice any changes in your breasts, it is important to see your doctor first.
- From age 75, BreastScreen NSW stops sending reminder letters. However, you can keep coming for free. Talk to your doctor about whether you need to keep having mammograms.

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Facilitator notes - For more information

- Visit the program website at: breastscreen.nsw.gov.au.
- Call BreastScreen NSW on 13 20 50.
- If you need help in your language, call the Translating and Interpreting Service on **13 14 50**.

Demonstrate finding the brochures from the website

Translated brochures are available in 28 languages www.breastscreen.nsw.gov.au/about-screening-mammograms/information-in-other-languages.

ग्वराखुंया कुराया अर्थि के

្មី breastscreen.nsw.gov.au លម៉ាកស

- শ্লেদ্র্ম 13 20 50 আবির্দ্দ্র বিষ্ঠির কর্মির বর্ত্তিক বির্দ্ধির বর্ত্তিক বির্দ্ধির বির্দ্ধির
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Facilitator notes - Our cancer screening programs

Screening programs in Australia

- Cancer screening is the use of simple tests to look for early signs of cancer, or the conditions that cause cancer.
- Screening tests can find cancer before you can see or feel any changes to your body. When you find cancer early, it is easier to treat successfully.
- In Australia, there are three national screening programs. These are for bowel, breast and cervical cancers.
- If you are unsure about doing a screening test, talk to your doctor to help you decide.

दार्ळेते प्रवाला विष्णे प्रवालिय के प्रवाल

NATIONAL BOWELCANCER SCREENING PROGRAM





NATIONAL

CERVICAL SCREENING

PROGRAM

A joint Australian, State and Territory Government Program

Facilitator notes - Bowel Screening

If you're aged 50–74 years and have a Medicare card, the Commonwealth Government will send you a free bowel screening test kit in the mail every 2 years.

- Bowel cancer can develop slowly, without any signs or symptoms.
- The bowel screening test kit is free, simple and can be done in your own home.
- The test can find changes in the bowel early.
- If found early, 9 out of 10 bowel cancers can be successfully treated.
- Do the test when it comes in the post. It could save your life.
- The test kit instructions and other resources are available online in more than 20 languages: cancerscreening.gov.au/translations.
- To find out more, call the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program info line on 1800 627 701 or call the Translating and Interpreting Service on 13 14 50 (for help in your language).

कु'यापानम्या'वेना

- क्रुंग्यायान्त्रमाविनानुषायायायान्त्रेवावषा विनामुण्यायायायान्त्रमाविनानुष्यायायान्त्रमाविनानुष्यायायान्त्रम



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Facilitator notes - Cervical screening

- Women aged 25–74 should have cervical screening every 5 years.
- You can book a Cervical Screening Test with your local doctor or nurse.
 You don't need to go to a specialist doctor.
- Some doctors provide this for free. You can ask about the cost when you book an appointment.
- You can ask for a female doctor or nurse to perform the test.
- Cervical cancer can be prevented by having the Cervical Screening Test, because it looks for an infection which causes cervical cancer.
- Book an appointment with your doctor or nurse.

Note: If it's been more than 2 years since your last Pap test or you have never had a test before, you should book an appointment as soon as possible. If the result is normal you will then be due for your next test in 5 years' time.

यदयाषर नम्या विना

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Cancer Institute NSW

cancer.nsw.gov.au

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