

TESTICULAR CANCER

Description

- A somewhat rare form of cancer most common in adolescents through mid-adulthood.
- Highly treatable.
- Early detection through regular self-exams.

Symptoms

1. Enlargement or change in the way it feels.
2. Painless lump or swelling in a testicle.
3. Dull ache in the groin.
4. Pain or discomfort in the testicle or scrotum.
5. Heaviness in scrotum.
6. Sudden collection of fluid in scrotum.

Causes & Risk Factors

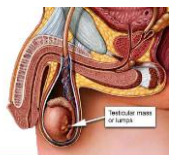
- Undescended testicle or cryptorchidism
- Family history
- Race: White men more than Black men
- Age: 15 - 35

Diagnosis & Treatment

- ❖ Ultrasound
- ❖ Blood Tests
- ❖ Surgery to remove

Prevention

- ≡ Do monthly self-exam to detect changes.
- ≡ No way to prevent.



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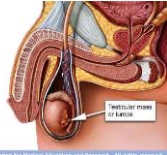
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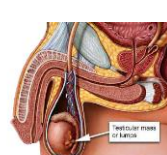
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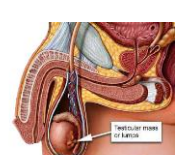
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OVARIAN CANCER

Description

- Often goes undetected before it spreads.
- Difficult to treat in later stages and often fatal.

Symptoms

1. May mimic more common conditions: bladder or digestive problems.
2. Abdominal pressure, fullness, bloating, discomfort.
3. Persistent indigestion, gas or nausea.
4. Persistent lack of energy.
5. Low back pain.
6. Loss of appetite or quickly feeling full.
7. Change in bowel habits: constipation.
8. Change in bladder habits: frequent need to urinate.

Causes & Risk Factors

- Inherited gene mutations
- Family History
- Increasing age
- Never been pregnant
- Possible link to hormone replacement therapy (inconclusive)

Diagnosis & Treatment

- ❖ Pelvic Exam/Ultrasound
- ❖ Blood Test
- ❖ Surgery/Chemotherapy

Prevention

- ≡ Consider taking Oral Contraceptives
- ≡ Consult Dr. / Genetic testing



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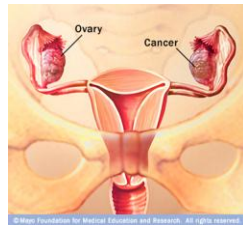
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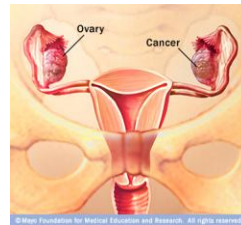
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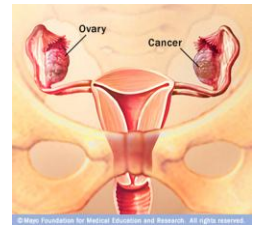
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CERVICAL CANCER

Description

- Occurs in the cells of the lower part of the uterus --- the part that connects to the vagina.
- Various strains of HPV (human papillomavirus) play a role in most cases.

Symptoms

1. May be no early symptoms.
2. Later stage symptoms include vaginal bleeding after intercourse.
3. Bleeding between periods or after menopause.
4. Watery, bloody discharge that may be heavy and have a foul odor.
5. Pelvic pain or pain during intercourse.

Causes &

Risk Factors

- STI human papillomavirus (HPV), genetics, environment and lifestyle choices all play a role.
- Many sexual partners = greater chance of getting HPV.
- Early sexual activity. (sex before age 18 increase risk of HPV)
- Getting Other STIs
- Cigarette Smoking
- Weak immune system

Diagnosis & Treatment

- ❖ Pap Test & HPV test
- ❖ Colposcopy (special microscope)
- ❖ Conization
- ❖ Surgery/Radiation/
- ❖ Chemotherapy

Prevention

- ≡ Use condoms
- ≡ Delay first intercourse
- ≡ Fewer sex partners
- ≡ Don't smoke
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EPIDIDYMITIS

Description

- An inflammation of the coiled tube at the back of the testicle that stores and carries sperm.
- Most common in males 14-35 and often caused by a bacterial infection or STI.

Symptoms

1. Tender, swollen, red or warm scrotum.
2. Testicle pain, usually on one side - worse with bowel movement.
3. Discharge from the penis
4. Enlarged lymph nodes.
5. Painful intercourse or ejaculation.
6. Lump on testicle.
7. Chills and fever.
8. Blood in the semen.

Causes &

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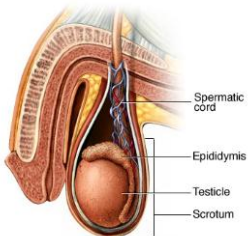
- Multiple sex partners
- Sex without a condom
- History of STI
- Gonorrhea/Chlamydia
- Past prostate or urinary tract infections
- Uncircumcised penis or abnormal urinary tract
- Prostate enlargement

Diagnosis & Treatment

- ❖ STI screening
- ❖ Ultrasound imaging
- ❖ Scan of testicles
- ❖ Antibiotic Treatment

Prevention

- ≡ If caused by STI, partner will need treatment
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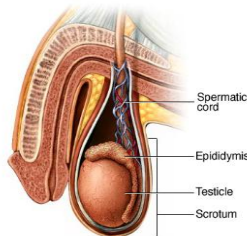
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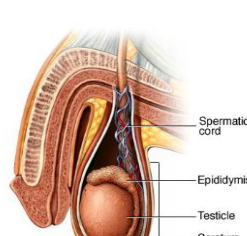
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