

— IMPROVING PREVENTION OF —

# WOMEN'S CANCERS

IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

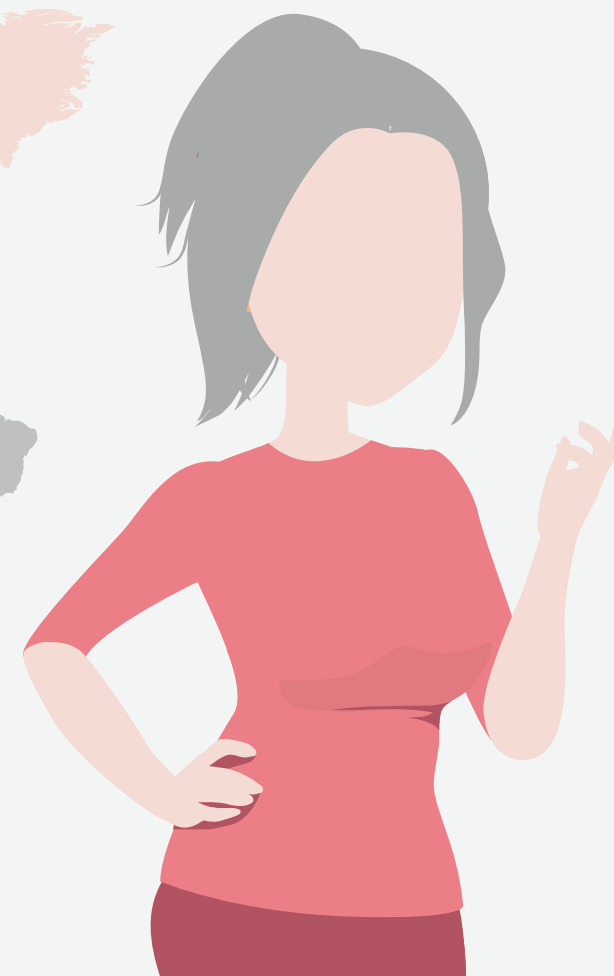


Breast and cervical cancer are the most common women's cancers globally.



## #2

IN THE AMERICAS  
CANCER IS THE  
2ND LEADING  
CAUSE OF DEATH



EACH YEAR



**400,000** women are diagnosed with breast and cervical cancer

**120,000** women die from cancers



**92,000** from breast cancer

**36,000** from cervical cancer

Women suffer from largely preventable and treatable cancers. Many lives could be saved thanks to timely prevention and early detection and care.

### Prevention is key!

- Limit alcohol intake
- Don't smoke
- Eat healthy and exercise
- Get regular screenings
- Know your family history
- Know the symptoms

### Critical interventions include:

- Increase awareness of breast and cervical cancer
- Improve screening and early detection services
- Improve the quality of cancer registries

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#### Empowering Women: Understanding Breast and Cervical Cancer

An empowered community of women:

- Knows about risk factors and recognizes signs and symptoms of cancer.
- Seeks screening and early diagnosis when symptoms are present.
- Helps break down the prevailing culture of stigma and isolation.

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#### Capacity-Building: Improving Screening and Early Detection Services

Investments in capacity-building:

- Equip healthcare workforces with knowledge and tools to recognize the early signs and symptoms of breast and cervical cancer, as well as to perform appropriate early detection measures.
- Improve screening coverage, early detection services and pre-cancer treatment rates.
- Leverage cost-effective interventions, including immunization against HPV.

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#### Cancer Registries: Using Data to Allocate Resources Where it Matters Most

High-quality population-based cancer registries:

- Provide reliable data to understand the burden of cancer in countries.
- Enable evidence-based development and implementation of cancer control programs, and allow evaluation of specific interventions in targeted populations.
- Help determine where the real care needs are and identify the right interventions for saving lives, improving cancer patients' conditions and those of their families.