वु'यत्रेन्'नहेव'न्नम्ग'वेना







वयोव्यानुदानेदार्श्वेदायावदार्स्वाया

त्वोलःचिरःवर्देवः वरःवावयःचीः ववयः र्ख्यःविर्दः र्ले न

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- व्रायदे तत्र्य वर्
- वुःसदेः यहवाः विया
- BreastScreen NSW पक्तुन्तु अते र्र्मू वा प्यास्तु वा प्यास
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- दे.जब.घट.चयु.चम्ब.रवी.र्टि.र्ट.र्टीर.खेच
- यायाने हिनास्याय अती त्रव्याय वन र्थेन वा
- तुःसदेःत्र्वयःवदःग्रीःहेवःस्ययःस्ट्रःतुःगर्हेदःष्ट्रस्य
- ह्रिवायान्त्र्र्ययान्द्राचा
- दे:श्रेव:मु:तव्रथ:वद्रप:वेद:मु:प्यथ:विव:मु:प्य

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

लेवायायां ज्ञा

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

Education बेशः प्रतिष्यसः क्ष्रें वः व्यविःषः प्रविषाः प्

त्वोत्यःचीरःत्दीरःश्चें वःचर्डे राचेंद्रःश्चन्यःर्याःचावुदःश्चःयदःवर्धे दःचश्चेवःश्चेः।चनाःचीःश्चुःळ्वःद्रः। श्चें वःचार्थितः श्चेः।चनाःचीयःत्ययःश्चें वःद्रःर्रे वायःरयःचावदःचर। Cancer Institute NSW धीर्वे दयःचार्ने वायः BreastScreen NSW धीर्यःचगावःदीवःर्ळेरःचविःश्चेंव्ययःयेषायाःचींःवा

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SHPN: (CI) 220331

ISBN: 978-1-76023-202-3 (print);

978-1-76023-203-0 (online)

BRS-0078-04.22

Facilitator notes - The breast

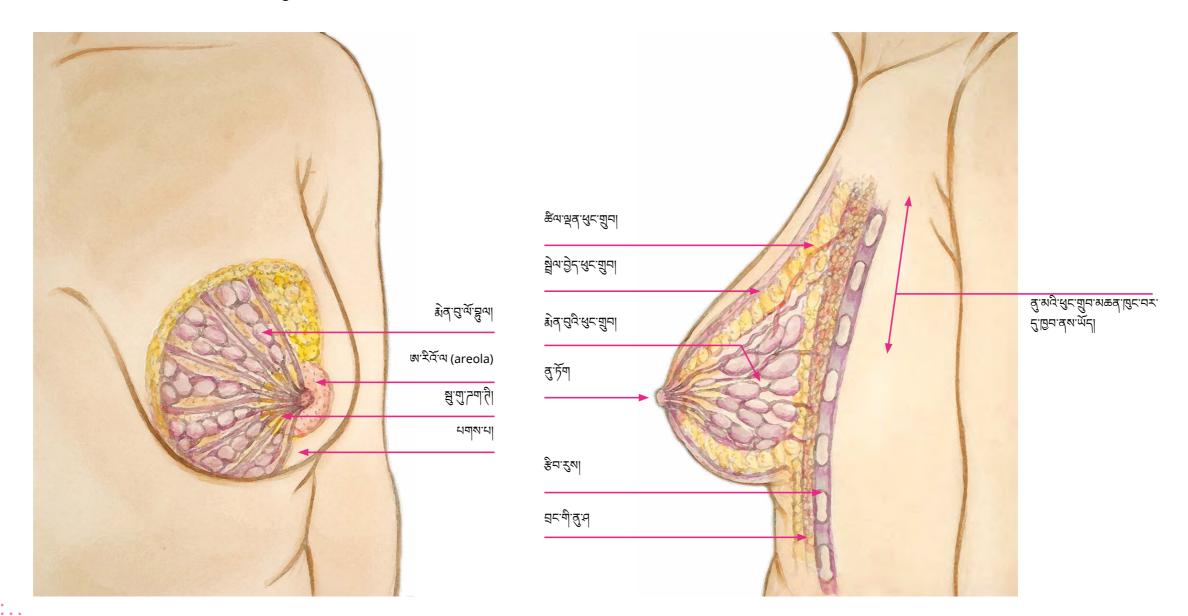
- Breasts are made up of lobules and ducts surrounded by fatty and connective tissue.
- Lobules produce breast milk.
- Ducts carry milk to the nipple.
- Breast tissue covers not just the breast mounds, but also the area from the collarbone to the bra line, and may extend into the glands under the arms.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

Activity

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

तु'या

- મ્રેવ'નુ'ર્ભે'ફ્રુભ'(lobules)શુૈજ'ર્તે'મ'નર્ခે'ક્ર્યુવ'દ્યે' 'ચુૈ' ખેંદ્ર
- 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 पर्भेदा

- युन्'अन्'र्क्र्र'अत्'तु'अ'अ'तन्'न'र्भेन ने'प्यातु'अते'के'कुर-'न्न नृचैनम् तु'र्निनम् तु'र्म'न्न'परम्'र्भेन
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- रटाची तु अदे पर्जे भु नट रेवा र्कें रावा वर्ड र्षेट् से निषा देवी षा पा ने वा वा के तर्थे रेट्री



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'र्हेग्राष'युव'व्यव्या

- रटाची तु अदे पर्जे भु नट रेवा र्र्कर वा तर्ज र्षेन सेन सेन प्रिया प्रेन विवास केतर से रेन
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<mark>रदावीःतुःस्रदे</mark>ग्केःकुदान्दान्चीनस्यःसः त्रश्चुरानाधीवार्सेन्योन्।



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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?

वु'यदे'त्रज्ञा



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.

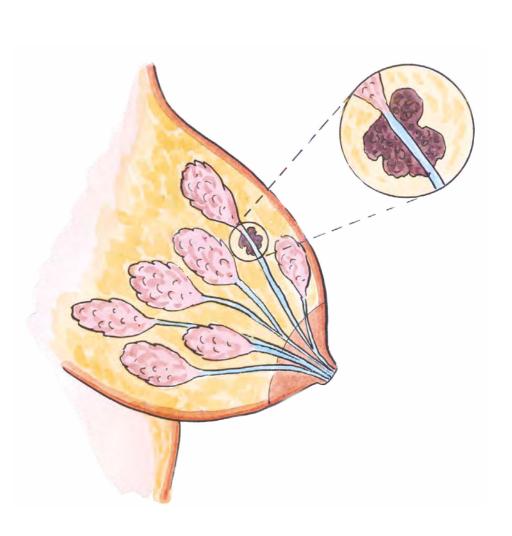
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Facilitator notes - Breast screening

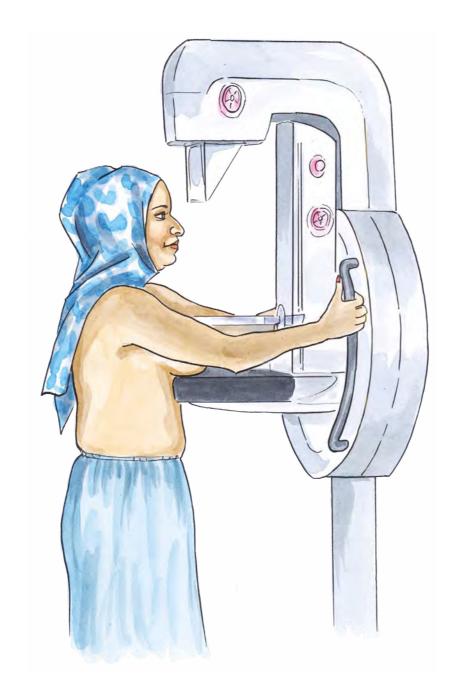
- A mammogram is an x-ray of a woman's breast.
- The mammogram is done by a female radiographer.
- Each breast is x-rayed from top to bottom, and from side to side.
- The mammogram presses the breast (*demonstrate with hands*) to get the best picture of the breast possible.
- The pressing can be uncomfortable,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

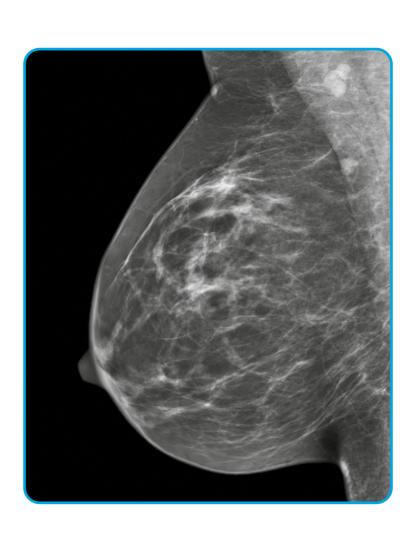
Other information:

- **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 पह्णाः विपः ग्राटः चेर) वेषः पः वी चुनः अनः ग्रीः वुः अरः X तेनः ग्रीः र्स्नेजाः परः पक्तिः परः रेन्।
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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.

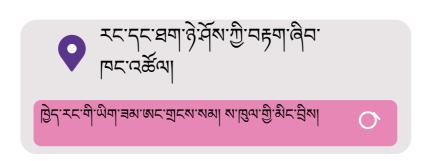
Activities

- 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

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ਤ੍ਰਾਂ breastscreen.nsw.gov.au ਕ੍ਕਾਬਿਤ੍ ਸਟਾਰਟਾਬਥਾ ਭੇਸ਼ੀਕਾ ਹੈ। BreastScreen NSW ਘੈਸ਼ਰਥਾਰਪੁਰਸ਼ਟਾਰਲੇਂਕਾ 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.

श्चवाषदारु पर्योपा

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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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