YOU DESERVE RESPECTFUL HEALTH CARE!
To find LGBT+ friendly providers in the area visit:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: cdc.gov/lgbthealth/health-services.htm
GLMA: glma.org
OutCare: outcarehealth.org/outlist

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT:
National LGBT Cancer Network: cancer-network.org
National LGBT Cancer Project: lgbtcancer.org
American Cancer Society: lgbthealthlink.org

RECOGNIZE THE BARRIERS
► Reduced access: 30% of LGBT+ adults lack a regular health care provider and have low rates of health insurance, making them less likely to access care and utilize preventive services.
► Fear of discrimination: Many in the LGBT+ community have had negative experiences with health care providers and don’t speak up for fear it will impact the quality of their care.
► Unmet needs: Members of the LGBT+ community are more likely to report having unmet medical needs because of cost issues.

KNOW YOUR COMMUNITY
A Quick Guide to Cancer in the LGBT+ Community

Let us know how we can help you!
► Education sessions
► Community outreach
► Cancer navigation that is appropriate to both language and culture
Call 336-713-3665 or email CancerEquity@wakehealth.edu to learn more about the Office of Cancer Health Equity or to schedule an education session.

To learn more, go to WakeHealth.edu or call 336-713-6979.

These materials are provided in part by the Jane Walker Perkinson Memorial Fund, an endowed fund dedicated to the Office of Cancer Health Equity at Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center’s Comprehensive Cancer Center.
Cancer in the LGBT+ Community

▶ Smoking rates are higher in the LGBT+ community and tobacco use is the leading cause of cancer and death from cancer
▶ Members of the LGBT+ community are at increased risk for HPV related cancers of the cervix, vagina, penis, oral cavity and throat
▶ Screening rates for colon, breast and cervical cancer are lower than the general population, mainly due to barriers related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity or expression

Cancer in Lesbian and Bisexual Women
▶ Breast cancer: Lesbian and bisexual women are less likely to receive routine screening mammograms to detect breast cancer and should discuss screening with their provider
▶ Cervical cancer: Bisexual women are the most likely to have never had a pap test to detect cervical cancer and should discuss screening with their provider

Cancer in Gay and Bisexual Men
▶ Anal Cancer: Men who have sex with men have a higher risk of developing anal cancer

Cancer in the Transgender Community
▶ Ovarian cancer: Female-to-male transgender individuals are still at risk for ovarian cancer and hormone therapy may increase the risk
▶ Prostate cancer: Removal of the prostate for male-to-female transgender patients is uncommon so most individuals are still at risk for prostate cancer and should discuss screening with their provider
▶ Breast cancer: Male-to-female patients who are over 50 and have taken hormones for more than 5 years and female-to-male patients who have had chest surgery may still be at risk for breast cancer and should discuss screening with their provider

Cancer in People Living with HIV (PLWH)
▶ PLWH who are not on treatment are at increased risk for certain cancers related to having a weakened immune system such as cervical cancer, lymphoma, and Kaposi’s sarcoma
▶ Even with effective treatment, PLWH have a higher risk of developing certain cancers, including Hodgkin’s lymphoma, anal, liver, and lung cancers

Our intention in using the acronym LGBT+ is to be inclusive of the entire rainbow community.

To make an appointment:
888-716-WAKE \ WakeHealth.edu

Screening & Diagnosis
Checking for cancer before there are symptoms is called screening. The earlier cancer is found, the more likely it can successfully be treated. Detecting and diagnosing cancer is only effective if patients and providers know what screening is recommended in the LGBT+ community. General screening recommendations include:

Know your family history
Talk to your family and know their story
Being overweight
Eat healthy and exercise regularly
Frequent alcohol consumption
Decrease the amount of alcohol consumed
Smoking
Quit smoking immediately or never start
HPV
Get HPV Vaccine Use Condoms
Cervical Cancer
Anal Cancer

To make an appointment:
888-716-WAKE \ WakeHealth.edu