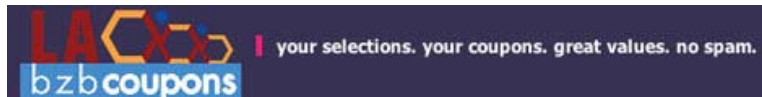


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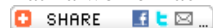
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Latina women lack information about cervical cancer



Miriam Reyes, Impulse, News Report, 01/26/11

* Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among Latinas.

Los Angeles .- Ignorance, suspicion, resistance and lack of knowledge of English, are the main factors preventing the Oaxacan community are informed about infection prevention and cervical cancer, a disease also known as cervical and that most often strikes women Latinas.

During a probe pulse Oaxaca newspaper done randomly among some originating in that state just south of Mexico to determine the causes of why the disease rates continue to rise, it was found that many females do not even know that there is such cancer.

They also stated that they distrust the medical system and that while there do pap smears, many contracts known as cervical cancer and that it is.

But in some households, it is mothers and fathers who decide whether their teenage daughters should be vaccinated to prevent cervical cancer early, arguing that it could send kids to have sex without control early.



Dolores Cruz and his daughter Jacqueline Aviles.

Idalia Martinez, a native of Tlacolula, Oaxaca, acknowledged he does not know what the cervical cancer.

"No, I do not know what is cervical cancer," he said. "I have no knowledge of it because doctors have not told us what it is, but we are told that breast cancer is that we have to go for mammography screening every year."

Martinez said he would like to find more information in Spanish about the clinics, for Latina women to know what they have and

what to do to take better care of their health.

"Hopefully, in medical clinics find Spanish-speaking staff to explain to us what is the disease, because many of us do not have time to learn English because we are always working and taking care of the family, and often no speaking staff our language," he added. "They should also note that there are people from the Oaxacan community who speak only the dialect of his native land."

Moreover, the June 8, 2006, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, for its acronym in English) approved the first vaccine developed to prevent cervical cancer and other diseases in women caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV, for its acronym in English).

Authorities recommend the vaccine for girls aged 11 to 12 years of age and can be administered up to nine years in girls.

The vaccine is also recommended for girls 13 to 26 years of age who have never received or completed the three doses of this medical treatment.

Since the adoption of vaccines, several states and municipalities in the U.S. have introduced bills requiring that all girls be vaccinated against human papilloma virus, and many have included an exception for parents who want their daughters not received.

For California, the Department of Public Health said the law was signed AB 354 which provides that in school year 2011 to 2012, all students in the 7th. 12o. degrees need to show that received a dose of the vaccine before starting school. These requirements begin on the first of July this year.

Asked what he thinks about it, Martinez said that this is an issue that parents should decide.

"These girls are too small to be vaccinated against it. I think that should not be allowed, is like telling them it is okay to have sex too soon," he said. "I think the school authorities and health should talk first with the parents, since they are responsible for their daughters.

"In my case, I'm Mom and Dad, we are the ones who have the responsibility of caring for our daughters to walk wherever and do whatever they want, we are responsible for instilling values and principles in order to take good care."

The mother also has three daughters, said that parents have to see how people walk their daughters to get into trouble or have early sex, and managers to tell them what can happen if you do not perform well.

Elsa Bautista, originally from San Andrés Solaga, Oaxaca, admitted he does not know what is cervical cancer, but added that every year is getting Pap tests and mammography because his doctor ordered him to check his health.

"Actually, that doctors need to give more information to Latina women on these diseases and how to get and how to prevent because it can cause death if people do not serve time," he said. "And all that we must explain it in Spanish, so we can fully understand that it is."

In addition, Bautista added that women feel more confident when physicians who treat such matters with them, are women.

On plans for health authorities to be killed vaccine against the disease to secondary school students said they disagree with that.

"In principle I do not agree with that, because I know what are the implications of that, and because it would promote sexual activity among girls at an early age," said Bautista, who is the mother of three daughters aged 13, 15 and 20 years of age. "Before the authorities decide to implement these vaccines must take into account parents because they are the ones who must give approval.

For his part, Fidel Gomez, a native of San Bartolomé Quialana, Tlacolula district in Oaxaca, and father of three daughters, nine, 10 and 15 years old, coincided with the previous reviews said it did not originally agree to be killed vaccines to high school students without giving all the necessary information to their families so they can make a decision on that and not just think it's like giving consent for girls to have sex at an early stage of their lives.

"It is important that parents have more knowledge about this vaccine so they can find out what are the side effects that can cause it could be preventing this disease, but may be taking other evils" he said. "I do not agree that only you inject the vaccine to girls just so, to use as guinea pigs but carefully study what the consequences thereof.

"From what I am in favor," he added, "is to teach a class or school report that cervical cancer is through classes, seminars, large events and media for know our community and our women know better care for their health. "

Gomez, who also heads the Friends of the Universe that is responsible for providing guidance and motivation talks to 35 Oaxacan families, said most of the community know that this disease is because most people 30 years later did not have enough academic preparation.

"Moreover, our peoples have a deep-rooted custom of many years not allowing girls under age of 13, 14, 15, or the same large ladies, go and show her body to the doctor first," added. "Another factor to consider is that also are afraid to go to places where they can receive help, even if they have the disease for fear of being deported.

"We also are afraid of being charged a certain amount of money you do not have and another reason is they do not know if they have the disease or not because I do not know and so do not worry."

Gomez reiterated that what is needed for Latinas better health care is more information on such diseases and how they can prevent them.

Proposed that it should be in Spanish because they are people who have to work two jobs and have not had the opportunity to learn English, and sometimes there are cases of people who do not speak Spanish.

Moreover, Dolores Cruz, a native of Tlacoahuaya, Oaxaca, said that although not known what is cervical cancer, your doctor will be sent to pap smears and mammograms on a regular basis to ensure that good health.

"I do not know is that disease," he said. "Only my doctor says I do these checks every year since I started having sex."

Cruz, who is the mother of Jacqueline Aviles, nine years old, said she does agree that the vaccine is applied against cervical cancer for high school girls to protect their health.

"I think many of these girls will have sex, even one as mother's ban, we will not tell you when they will do, nor will we ask permission, it can happen at any moment," he said. "So it is best to put them to prevent any illness, and they are the future of our community.

"If we do not, then we're going to be regretting for not taking good care of our children, but should give more information on that issue."

Francisca Aquino Tlacolula, Oaxaca, said that she supports all medical measures to help prevent potentially fatal diseases like cancer.

"I think it is right to bring this vaccine to young women because it protects against this evil, there was nothing before that," he said. "I agree with that because in my case, one of my sons who is now 28 years old, a survivor of stomach cancer, gave when he was 23 and suffered a lot, then it is better to prevent this disease."

CATHOLIC CHURCH CHOOSES caution.

The Director of Social Services of the Catholic Church Our Lady Queen of Los Angeles, Guillermo Armenta reported that rely on the help of a nurse from the medical clinic Queen's Care on Monday and Tuesday of each week is responsible for providing basic services parishioners and to provide information and advice on health.

"As more focus is on breast cancer and promote a healthy lifestyle, even we do events where free mammograms," he added. "But in regard to cervical cancer not long ago, the nurse provides information about it when people ask because it places greater emphasis on first."



Dir Serv. Social Placita church, Guillermo Armenta.

Armenta said that even campaigning for women to undergo mammogram tests to prevent unnecessary deaths, but something is not done well in the case of pap.

"We are always willing to help improve the health of people," he added. "And that always advised women to take their exams on a regular basis.

On plans for health authorities to be put a vaccine to young women 11 and older to prevent cervical cancer, the official church of La Placita Olvera, preferring to reserve his opinion as he felt that is something that should be studied further.

LATINAS AMONG THE MOST AFFECTED BY UTERINE CERVICAL CANCER

According to The American Cancer Society (American Cancer Society, for its acronym in English) there are approximately 10 000 3 000 cases and 700 deaths from cervical cancer in the United States.

But among Hispanic women, the incidence of cervical cancer is almost twice that of non-Hispanic white women. They also have the second highest rate of mortality from this disease, after the African-American women.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, for its acronym in English) has approved the first vaccine Gardasil made by Merck & Company caused by four types of HPV (Human Papilloma Virus).

As a result, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC, for its acronym in English) and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP, for its acronym in English) recommended that the vaccine be given to all young women 11 and 12 years old, and adopted its administration to girls and women 9 to 26 years.

Currently, there are two vaccines approved by the FDA: Bivalent HPV (Human Papilloma Virus Bivalent) for women who are between 10 and 25 years of age and the quadrivalent vaccine (Tetralavelente), to prevent types of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) associated with genital warts.

Women interested in a Pap test performed, or request information about the HPV vaccine, please contact the Office of Women's Health in the Department of Public Health County of Los Angeles or call 1-800-793 - 8090.

You can also call 1-800-576-5544 American Family Planning (Planned Parenthood Federation of America) which will give assistance in Spanish and how to get free services if you can not pay or even if the person is undocumented.

Learn more about cervical cancer

According to the American Cancer Society, the human papilloma virus or HPV, is the most common sexually transmitted infection caused by a virus that can cause genital warts calls, pre-cancerous changes or even cancer of the cervix (the neck of the womb).

According to this organization (the American Cancer Society), the Human Papilloma Virus is more common than you think. Very few people who get this infection go on to develop genital warts and most of the women concerned did not even realize they have HPV.

If the infection occurs with other factors can cause abnormal growth of skin cells that can develop warts calls.

It is possible that people acquire the virus if your skin was in contact with the skin of another person who already has the infection to have sex.

HPV can enter the body through small cuts in the skin that can be very difficult to see. You may also have HPV in skin cells and thus pass it to others even in cases where there are no visible genital warts.

The authorities of the National Institute of Health of this country show that if the disease is discovered early can be cured and prevented the loss of lives unnecessarily, and to do so, it is necessary for women over 40 or who have a sexually active, undergo annual Pap tests.

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