



Abogado John Ramos

1866 963 18 91
2509 W. Beverly Blvd.
Montebello, CA 90640.



SPECIAL

- [Home](#)
- [About us](#)
- [Social Services](#)
- [Blogs and Columnists](#)
- [Advertising](#)
- [Contact](#)
- [Using the Portal](#)
- [Search](#)



- [Hijackers arrested](#)
- [Arizona Hispanic hero](#)
- [Arizona Shooting](#)

1 of 45 >>

SECTIONS

- [CALIFORNIA](#)
- [JUSTICE](#)
- [UNITED STATES](#)
- [ECONOMY](#)
- [BUSINESS](#)
- [IMMIGRATION](#)
- [CONSULATES](#)
- [INTERNATIONAL](#)
- [COMMUNITY](#)
- [MEXICAN FEDERATIONS](#)
- [EATING](#)
- [EDUCATION](#)
- [CULTURE](#)
- [HEALTH](#)
- [TRAVEL AND LEISURE](#)

SURVEY

Do you agree with the new inspections at airports?:

If No

LINKS

- [HTTP://WWW.NCLR.ORG/](http://www.NCLR.ORG/)
 - [LATINO COALITION FOR A HEALTHY CALIFORNIA](#)
 - [COFEM](#)
- [More links](#)

RADIO

Translate

CERVICAL CANCER THREATENS LATINO

[Share / Save](#) [Add new comment](#)

A Pap smear is the key to easily prevent any risk

JORGE MACÍAS

Jlmacias@latinocalifornia.com

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in the world and Latinas in California and, specifically, the Los Angeles County are 1.5 times more likely than white women for this cancer, and almost double compared with women African-American.

Diana E. Ramos, director of Reproductive Health Programs in the Department of Public Health County of Los Angeles, announced that the comparative rates of cervical cancer in Hispanic women is 11.8, in contrast to 8.3 for non-Hispanic white women and 6.7 African American women.

"The cancer is easily prevented by a Pap test or vaccine against Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), a sexually transmitted virus, she noted. "The cervical cancer screening should begin three years after first sexual intercourse."

In the U.S. there are 20 million women infected with cervical cancer and annually with 6.2 million infections, while 80% of sexually active women will require the vaccine.

"In the county of Los Angeles and California's Central Valley are concentrated the majority of cases," Ramos said during his presentation at an expert panel convened by the California Medical Association Foundation (CMAF) and New America Media.

In 2004, 85% of women over age 18 reported having had a Pap in a period of three years, enabling them to prevent cervical cancer and avoided death.

However, despite the efforts, by 2007 it was estimated that a total of 1,465 women would be diagnosed with cervical cancer, and many of them would die from the complications inherent to the disease.

"All this is predictable," said Ramos. "Latina women are breaking taboos related to fear or shame of pap smear, they can save your life and the development of a more serious disease."

The expert stated that when the woman explains in detail what will happen in the review, everything changes, because no woman has problems in the test.

"They should not let embarrassment or shame the mate" he said.



Diana E. Ramos, director of Reproductive Health Programs in the Department of Public Health of LA County

EASY TO PREVENT CANCER: VICTORIA CORTESSIS

According to the American Cancer Society (American Cancer Society, for its acronym in English), there are approximately 10,000 cases and 3,700 deaths from cervical cancer in the United States. However, among Hispanic women, the incidence of cervical cancer is almost twice that of non-Hispanic white women, and also have the second highest rate of mortality from cervical cancer after the African-American women.

"Cervical cancer is easily preventable. 85% of women who die from cervical cancer have never had a Pap test," he said Victoria Cortessis, an epidemiologist at the Norris Cancer Center, University of Southern California (USC). "It is a matter as simple and easy to solve by a vaccine or a Pap screening."

USC's expert said that communication between health agencies, the media and the community has been one of the main barriers to detecting and preventing cervical cancer.

"They killed women who had to die," lamented Cortessis. "The technology, information and personnel to prevent everything, so we have to find ways to communicate and reach those women who are heard."

In fact, consider that, by performing a Pap smear every year can prevent a few thousand deaths in the U.S., almost 100 000 in Latin America, and approximately half a million women in the world.

"This is a matter of health and family care," said Sara N. Cook, Project Director HPV Cervical Cancer Foundation of the California Medical Association (CMFA).



Nuestra Gente
Education | Health | Politics
Community | Mexico | Economy
Melodies of our people

... listen to more podcasts



COMMUNITY AGENDA

♦ METRO HEARINGS TAKE PLACE . SEE MORE ...

[View complete list](#)

**SPREAD YOUR EVENT
FREE
CLICK HERE**

JOB OPPORTUNITIES



[View complete list](#)

In June 2006, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, for its acronym in English) has approved the first vaccine - Gardasil, manufactured by Merck & Company - against cervical cancer caused by four strains (types) HPV (Human Papilloma Virus). Two of these four strains are responsible for 90% of genital warts caused by HPV

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 girls ages 11 and 12 and approved administered to girls and women 9 to 26 years.

"The best way to encourage girls to get vaccinated is simple: 'to say that they have reached a certain age and it's time for a new vaccine,'" said Sharla K. Moore, Cancer Program Coordinator at City of Hope. "It's about educating them about their own protection."

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

DIFFICULT ECONOMIC BARRIERS TO ACCESS

Since the adoption of vaccines, several states and municipalities in the United States have introduced legislation requiring that all girls be vaccinated against HPV, and many have included an exception for parents who want their children getting it.

Over 50% of Latinas of reproductive age in low-income uninsured. Additionally, immigration status and limited ability to speak English often prevent Latinas seeking routine medical care like Pap smears, to get comprehensive sex education and information about the virus that can cause cervical cancer if not treated early papilloma (HPV), a sexually transmitted virus

However, most of these proposals have failed and access barriers still exist for Latinas. These same economic barriers are found Latinas to seek medical care and vaccination against HPV. The average cost of the system of three shots is \$ 360.

For these reasons, the National Latina Institute advocates a standard of health care that can provide Latinas all possible options to prevent cervical cancer, including: screening for HPV and cervical cancer and given regularly during routine gynecological visits regular ; complete and comprehensive information about sexuality, access to affordable reproductive health technologies such as the HPV vaccine and correct and adequate information to prevent HPV and other sexually transmitted infections.

INL supports full access to the new reproductive technology when it is accompanied by information free and impartial and non-coercive implementation.

Additionally, he suggested that policy makers and health programs to promote legislation that provides universal access to vaccines through public funds such as Title X, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance (CHIP, for short English), and requirements coverage through private insurance for girls and women 9 to 26 years.

Expanding access to the vaccine to women and Latinas 3.700 help reduce needless deaths each year from cervical cancer in the United States, within which Latinas have the second highest mortality rate.

Additionally, this will help to promote positive public health initiatives for children through the promotion of overall health and well-being of Latina teens.

HELP PROMOTING COMUNTARIAS LATINAS

Indeed, Planned Parenthood has developed the program "Promoting Community", where an average of 50 women go to schools, churches and community organizations to emphasize the need for women to come to their periodic reviews.

The successful Community Developers Program was created to address the lack of access to reproductive health care and information on sexuality in the Latino community.

After 214 hours of training, promoting Planned Parenthood go to schools, homes and community centers to offer a program of 15 sessions covering not only reproductive health, but also issues such as family communication, child abuse, abuse alcohol and drugs, prevention of teen pregnancy and domestic violence. The promoters also serve as a liaison for Spanish-speaking patients in health centers of Planned Parenthood.

"Our 17 health centers in the county of Los Angeles are to assist those who need our services. Do not deny care to any woman," said Sam Wald, Coordinator of Public Affairs Planned Parenthood. "Many women may be eligible for testing at low cost or even free."

POVERTY, LACK OF AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

Cervical cancer disproportionately affects Latinas, African American and Korean women in the county of Los Angeles.

Too often, poverty or lack of awareness prevents them from getting regular screenings that can prevent cervical cancer or the result of early treatment. The diagnostic phase of late is expensive, and often fatal.

"A review could cost as little as \$ 30, \$ 350 vaccine, but health is an investment for life," said Victoria Cortessis. "But the actual costs, when a woman's disease was diagnosed with invasive cancer cervicounterino, the community's cost about \$ 100 000 alone for the treatment of women."

The objectives of this initiative CMAF, New America Media and public health experts are more women aware that cervical cancer is preventable with routine Pap test, increasing the number of



ss to screening , monitoring and treatment, and declining stage in sed.

DME

ap test or request information about the vaccine against Human I.

ounty of Los Angeles Public Health) or the Office of Women's ealth County of Los Angeles, at (1-800) 793-8090 ng (1-800) 793-8090 end_of_the_skype_highlighting. with no insurance, call for an appointment or to receive a referral

on of America (Planned Parenthood of America)

istance in Spanish). Call for an appointment to the place closest to home. Could get free services if you can not hit, or even if the person is undocumented.

3 .- California Department of Health Services (Department of Health Services California). www.dhs.ca.gov

4 .- National Institutes of Health (NIH) www.nih.gov / Spanish

WHAT IS THE VIRUS (HPV)?

The human papillomavirus, or HPV, is also called the wart virus. " It is the most common sexually transmitted infection caused by a virus in both men and women. Some types of HPV cause warts that affect the fingers. Other types of HPV can affect the skin of the genital areas. Occasionally these infections can cause genital HPV-called genital warts, precancerous changes or even cancer of the cervix (neck of the womb).

HOW COMMON IS HPV?

HPV is more common than you might think. Very few people, including acquiring an HPV infection actually develop genital warts. Most of the people affected by HPV infection do not realize they have it.

WHY DOES THE INFECTION HPV?

Some people are concerned to discover that they have an infection caused by this virus. There are several different types of HPV, and most do not cause serious infections. In fact, the infection per se does not cause serious problems.

However, this infection occurs along with other factors, can cause abnormal growth of skin cells. This can result in the development of warts. Rarely, this abnormal growth can cause pre-cancerous changes in the skin that could eventually lead to more serious problems such as cancer of the cervix, vagina, or vulva.

How I acquired this infection?

You probably acquired HPV if your skin was in contact with the skin of someone who already has the infection to sustain vaginal, oral, or anal sex with this person. Genital warts on the skin contain the virus and this can be acquired in this way by others. 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.

What increases your risk of getting a genital infection caused by HPV?

The risk of acquiring an infection caused by HPV develop genital warts increases with the total number of sexual partners a person has had during his lifetime. Condom use may reduce this risk, but condoms do not always help prevent infection since the virus may be present in areas not protected by the condom. Your own immune defenses (the body's natural defenses) also determine whether you will develop an HPV infection or genital warts. Immune defenses help her stay healthy. People whose immune defenses are impaired are more likely to get infections and warts caused by HPV. Smoking also increases your risk of infection if you were exposed to the virus.

HOW LONG DO I HAVE THIS INFECTION?

It is difficult to know how long ago it has had HPV. If you had more than one sexual partner during their lifetime, it is impossible to know which of their partners has been forwarded by the virus. Therefore, it is very difficult to determine when an HPV infection occurred. If you have sexual contact with a person who has the infection, genital warts usually take at least three months to appear. You may have had the HPV infection for a long time before it was discovered by an abnormal Pap test, coloscopico examination or laboratory testing for HPV.

HOW IS IT DIAGNOSED HPV?

HPV can be diagnosed in several ways. The most specific test detects a fragment of the virus in affected cells. The Pap test can detect changes caused by HPV in the cells. The residual cells of the Pap test, the tissue obtained by biopsy or smear of the skin may also undergo laboratory testing for HPV. In order to detect changes caused by HPV in the external areas of the body, may apply a vinegar solution to the vulva (the outside of the vagina) for about 2-5 minutes, which can cause some burning. Vinegar can make the areas affected by HPV from becoming a white for several minutes. These small areas can then be examined using different instruments to increase. To detect

these changes in internal body parts, your health care provider will use a colposcope to examine with a magnifying glass the cervix and vaginal walls. Abnormal cells turn white when they apply the vinegar solution.

HOW COULD IT BE THIS HPV INFECTION?

The infection itself does not require any treatment. However, some skin lesions caused by HPV can be treated. The treatment depends on your location, number of injuries, and the nature of these changes caused in the skin.

If the changes caused by the virus are mild and of minor importance, treatment often is not necessary at that time. In these cases, you only need careful monitoring by self-examination by the person concerned, periodically repeat the Pap test, or possibly colposcopy. Many times the body's natural defenses of the person are sufficient to eliminate these mild abnormalities. Discovery of more severe changes, there are several methods that could be used by your health care provider to treat these abnormal areas.

Some of these treatments can be applied at home, but others should be administered in the office or clinic. If necessary, your health care provider will discuss these different options.

CAN THE VIRUS THEN PERSIST undergoing treatment?

There is no cure for HPV. The goal of treatment is to remove the abnormal area that contains the virus without damaging adjacent normal tissues. It can persist a small amount of virus after treatment. In general, their own immune defenses involved in eliminating the remaining virus.

WHAT DO I CARE?

- * You can examine your course of treatment to notice if you develop new warts.
- If you discover new warts, make sure they are treated promptly.
- * The sooner you discover the warts, is easier to treat.
- * Having genital warts can increase the risk of cervical cancer.
- * If you smoke, quit!
- * Keep your stress level as low as possible, get enough sleep, and eat a balanced diet.

HOW CAN I PREVENT SPREAD TO OTHERS?

You can prevent transmission of HPV to others by ensuring that any injury to the skin or genital warts are treated until they disappear completely. Using a condom during sex can help prevent transmission of infection. However, condoms are not always effective in preventing HPV transmission, because the infection may be present in other areas of skin not covered by the condom. Now that you know you have HPV, you should also let you know your sexual relationship and their previous partners so that these people can be tested and treated appropriately.

CAN HPV CAUSE PROBLEMS IF I PREGNANT?

HPV is unlikely to cause problems during pregnancy. There is a very small risk that you may infect the creature with HPV. The child can swallow during vaginal childbirth some cells containing HPV and, rarely, the virus can affect the child's vocal cords. In general, the Women who have HPV may have a normal vaginal delivery. Only those with a lot of blocking the vagina genital warts may require a cesarean delivery.

HOW CAN I TACKLE THE PROBLEM OF HPV BEST?

It is common for people affected by HPV feel anger, anxiety, depression, or embarrassment due to this condition. Some women may also feel concerned about the risk of cancer. Feeling this way is completely normal. The knowledge that HPV can be treated and cancer of the cervix can be prevented can be very helpful in these cases. Worry is not healthy. Discuss what you're concerned about your health care provider. Staying healthy, not smoking, you help yourself to increase your own natural defenses to cope with the virus.

AGENCIES

International AP | Reuters | Europa Press | France Presse | Reuters | UPI | Ansa | Apia | Bloomberg | Colpisa | GuíaPlus | IPS | Kyodo | Lusa | Notimex | Prensa Latina | Télam | Xinhua

JOURNALS

Los Angeles Times | San Francisco Chronicle | San Diego Union Tribune | Orange County Register | Sacramento Bee | Washington Post | Wall Street Journal | Chicago Tribune | USA Today | New York Times

ABC Spain | The Courier | El Mundo | El Pais | The Journal | The Reason | The Vanguard

Clarín America | El Mercurio | Weather | The Nation | Nuevo Herald | Reform

Economic 5days | Expansion | FT | WSJ | Asahi Shimbun | Bild | Boston Globe | Chicago Tribune | Corriere della Sera | Diário de Noticias | Frankfurter Allgemeine | Ha'aretz |

Inside China | International Herald Tribune | Jerusalem Post |

Jornal de Noticias | Le Figaro | Le Monde | Liberation | Moscow Times | New York Times | Public | Repubblica | Slobodna Dalmacija | The Guardian | The Independent | The Times |

WEEKLY

Change | Masks | Time | Ercilla | Goals | Process | International Que Pasa Forbes | Fortune | Le Monde Diplomatique | Newsweek | The Economist | Time | US.News & World Report

TELEVISION

TV Azteca | Televisa | Antena 3 | Canal Nou | Plus Canal | Canal Satellite | Canal Sur | ETB | Telecinco | Telemadrid | TV Canaria | TV3 | TVE | TVG |

Via Digital World ABC | BBC | CanalSur | CBS | CM & | CNN | Globovision | NBC | Univision

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Clarín Argentina | The Nation | Reason | News | Page 12 Bolivia The Journal | The Press | The Reason | The Times Brazil | Folha de Sao Paulo | Globo | Veja Chile | El Mercurio Online |

The Counter | The Third Colombia | The Spectator | The Time | The Republic of Costa Rica La Nacion | La Prensa Libre Cuba Granma | Notinet | Clock Radio | Diario Extra Ecuador | El

Comercio | El Universo El Salvador El Diario de Hoy | La Prensa Guatemala La Hora | Honduras La Prensa Libre Press | La Tribuna Mexico | El Sol de Mexico | El Universal | Excelsior |

The Day | Political Mexico | Millennium | Reform | Nicaragua La Prensa | Nuevo Diario Critica Panama | El Panama America | The Century | The Press Abc Color Paraguay | Viva Paraguay

Peru Mail | Trade | The Republic of El Nuevo Dia Puerto Rico | Dominican Republic First Time Last Time | Listin Diario Uruguay Observer | The Country | Global Chain Venezuela

Republic | El Mundo | El Nacional | El Universal | Tal Cual

Copyright © 2011 

Maria Luisa Arredondo, Executive Director - Tels: (714) 805-1979, (714) 775-3440

Powered by 