REGIONAL OFFICE LOCATIONS

Kugelman Cancer Center
Baptist Towers
Baptist Hospital campus – Pensacola
1717 North E St., Suite 233
Pensacola, Fla.
850.469.2200
- Oncology and hematology
- Radiation oncology
- Urology
- Diagnostic testing and imaging
- Surgery
- Outpatient Infusion Center
- Genetic testing
- Inpatient care
- Social services and palliative care
- Education and support groups
- Massage therapy
- Yoga classes

Kiano Cancer Center
Gulf Breeze Hospital campus – Gulf Breeze
1110 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, Fla.
850.916.3600
- Oncology and hematology
- Radiation oncology
- Urology
- Diagnostic testing and imaging
- Surgery
- Outpatient Infusion Center
- Inpatient care
- Social services and palliative care
- Education and support groups

Baptist Medical Park – Nine Mile
9400 University Parkway
Pensacola, Fla.
850.208.6000
- Oncology and hematology
- Urology
- Diagnostic testing and imaging
- Surgery

Jay Hospital
14114 Alabama St.
Jay, Fla.
850.437.8711
- Diagnostic testing and imaging
- Urology

Atmore Community Hospital
408 Medical Park Drive
Atmore, Ala.
850.437.8711
- Diagnostic testing and imaging
- Urology

Baptist Medical Group
Family Medicine and Specialty Care Center – Pace
3874 Highway 90
Pace, Fla.
850.995.4244
- Urology
**SCREENING GUIDELINES**
For the Early Detection of Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CANCER SITE</th>
<th>AGES 15-39</th>
<th>AGES 40-49</th>
<th>AGES 50-64</th>
<th>AGES 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BREAST</strong></td>
<td>Women should report any breast changes promptly to their health care provider. Breast self-exam (BSE) is an option for women in their 20's. Clinical breast exams (CBE) should be a part of a periodic health exam every three years for women in their 20's and 30's.</td>
<td>Begin annual mammography at age 40. Clinical breast exam every year with monthly breast self-exam.</td>
<td>Annual mammography with clinical breast exam every year and monthly breast self-exam.</td>
<td>Continue annual mammography with clinical breast exam and monthly breast self-exam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CERVIX</strong></td>
<td>No testing prior to age 21. From age 21-29 women should have a Pap test every 3 years. Beginning at age 30 women should either have a Pap test plus an HPV test every 5 years or have only a Pap test done every 3 years.</td>
<td>Women should either have a Pap test plus an HPV test every 5 years or have only a Pap test done every 3 years.</td>
<td>Women should either have a Pap test plus an HPV test every 5 years or have only a Pap test done every 3 years.</td>
<td>Women who have had 3 consecutive negative Pap tests or 2 consecutive negative HPV and Pap tests within the last 10 years with the most recent test occurring within the last 5 years, and women who have had a total hysterectomy should stop cervical cancer screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENDOMETRIAL</strong></td>
<td>At the time of menopause, women who are at average risk should be informed about the risk and symptoms of endometrial cancer and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COLORECTAL</strong></td>
<td>Beginning at age 50 both men and women should follow one of these testing schedules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years / or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Double contrast barium enema (DCBE) every 5 years / or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Colonoscopy every 10 years / or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CT colonography (virtual colonoscopy) every 5 years / or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yearly fecal occult blood test. If positive, colonoscopy should be done</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LUNG</strong></td>
<td>People who are at average risk for this disease do not need to be screened. However, there are guideline for individuals who are at high risk for lung cancer due to cigarette smoking. If you meet all of the following criteria then you might be a candidate for a screening:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 55-74 years of age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In fairly good health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Have at least a 30 pack-year smoking history AND either still smoking or have quit smoking within the last 15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROSTATE</strong></td>
<td>Starting at age 50, men should talk to a doctor about the pros and cons of testing so they can decide if testing is the right choice for them. African American men and men who have a father or brother who have had prostate cancer before the age of 65, should have this talk with a doctor at age 45.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CANCER RELATED CHECK-UP</strong></td>
<td>For people age 20 or older having periodic health exams, a cancer-related check-up should include health counseling about tobacco, sun exposure, diet and nutrition, risk factors, sexual practices, and environment and occupational exposures and examination for cancers of the thyroid, oral cavity, skin, lymph nodes, testes, and ovaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some people should be screened using a different schedule because of their personal history or family history. Talk with your doctor about your history and what screening schedule is best for you.

*If you have an insurance policy beginning on or after Sept. 23, 2010 these preventive services are covered at no cost to you when services are delivered by a network provider.

References: