



ASL Cancer Genetics

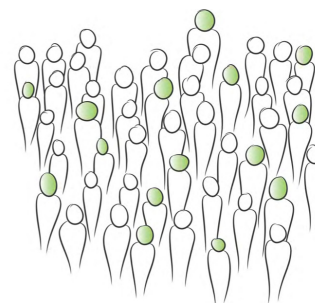
Module Introductory Video

English Transcript

Welcome to Cancer Genetics Education for the Deaf Community. This project focuses on your family and looking at your family history. It focuses specifically on cancer, but the information applies to other diseases too.

This information is equally important for females and for males. Because of genetics, this information is important for the entire family. This means your parents, uncles, aunts, cousins, and children. Knowing your family health history gives you valuable information. This knowledge can lead to early detection of cancer and early treatment. It can save your life.

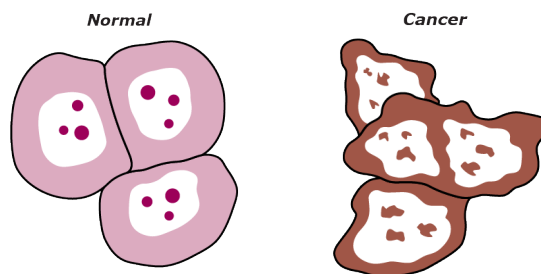
Cancer is very common. About one in three people will develop cancer. Almost everyone has relatives who have cancer, or who had cancer in the past.



Your body is made of cells. Cells normally grow, die and are replaced. This process happens over and over.

Cancer cells are different. They do not die. Instead, they keep growing and can spread to other parts of the body.

How can you find out if you have cancer?
That depends on the kind of cancer. There are different ways to find out. You can see a doctor, get a blood test, have a CAT Scan, and have other kinds of tests.



How do you decide when, or how often to get tested for cancer? That depends on your risk factors. Risk factors are your behaviors, habits, health history, and family health history. These factors help predict if you have an increased risk for cancer.

Here are 3 examples of risk factors

1. Smoking is a risk factor for lung cancer
2. Sun exposure is a risk factor for skin cancer
3. Family history of cancer is a risk factor for some cancers, such as breast cancer

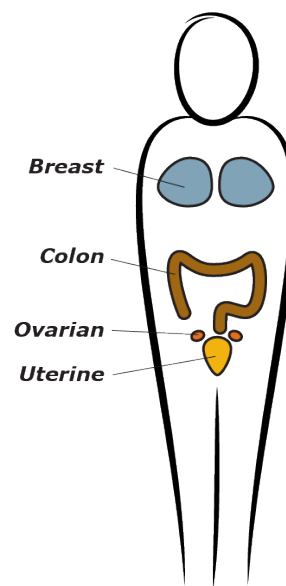
Knowing your cancer risk can help you find the right screening test that fits your needs. Cancer screening can help catch cancer early, even before symptoms appear. It can save lives.

There are two different kinds of cancers: *inherited cancer* and *cancer that is not inherited*. Most cancers are not inherited. Many people do not know about inherited cancer. That is why knowing your family history is important. Knowing your family history can help your family and future generations recognize their risk for inherited cancer.

This project focuses on breast, ovarian, colon and uterine cancers.

These cancers can be inherited. There are other kinds of inherited cancers. These four are just examples. Knowing if you have a strong family history of cancer is important. This information can help with early screening, detection, and treatment. It can save your life.

About 5% to 10% of breast, ovarian, colon and uterine cancers are inherited. This does not mean that every person in a family with inherited cancer is born with cancer or will develop cancer. It means that these people have a higher risk for cancer compared to families with no cancer history.



The goal of this project is to help you examine your family history of cancer. We will discuss how to find out if cancer is inherited in your family. We will also discuss how genetic counseling and genetic testing can help you make important decisions.

This project has 4 modules

- Module 1: Creating a family tree
- Module 2: Risk factors for inherited cancer
- Module 3: How cancer is inherited
- Module 4: Role of genetic counseling and testing

Each module has a short quiz to help you review and remember the information. Now, let's get started!