



Prevention is the

Key

Physical Exams and Ultrasounds

can help detect lumps or swelling in the neck that may lead to the early detection of most thyroid cancers.

Age of Detection

Thyroid cancer most often occurs in people from their 30s to their 60s, and more often in women than men.

Important Regardless of Family History

If you have a close relative (parent, brother, sister, or child) with thyroid cancer, you are also at risk of developing it. This is true even without a family history of a known inherited syndrome, such as Cowden Syndrome or Carney Complex.


Other Risk Factors

Other risk factors include radiation exposure, excess body weight, and the amount of iodine in your diet (low levels could lead to follicular thyroid cancer; high levels could lead to papillary thyroid cancer).

Signs & Symptoms

Thyroid cancer can cause some of the following symptoms: a lump in the front of the neck, swelling in the neck, pain in the front of the neck going up to the ears, changes in the voice, including hoarseness, trouble swallowing, and breathing.

Physical Exams and Ultrasounds are key to the early detection of thyroid cancer. Don't wait. Schedule an appointment today!

 Website to information about cancer screening at health center and to schedule an appointment

[Logo]