



OKLAHOMA State Department of Health

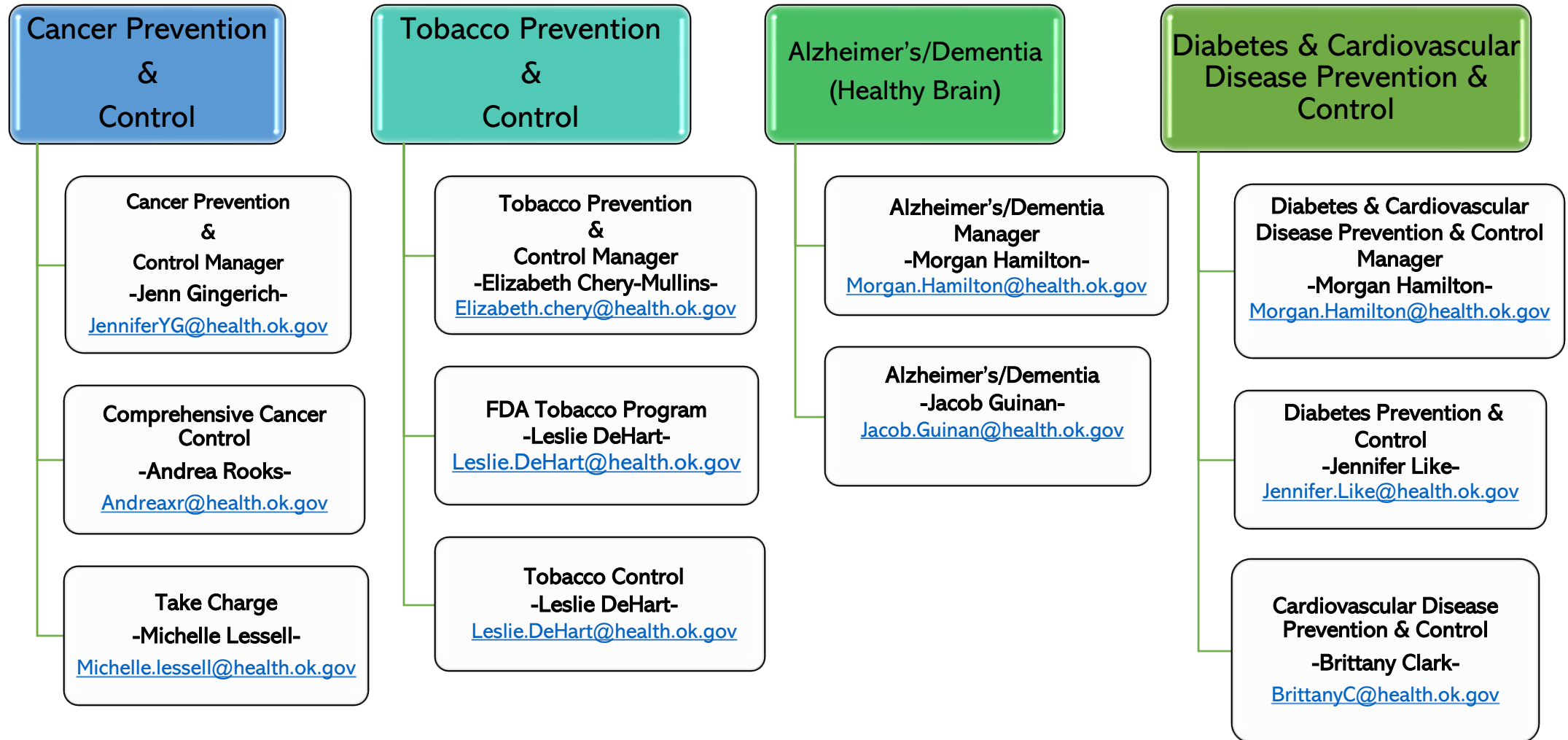
Chronic Disease Prevention Service

An Overview of Programs and Services

-2024-

Chronic Disease Prevention Service - (CDPS)

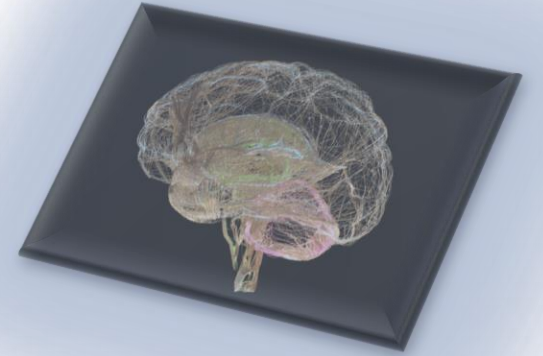
Programs:



Contact any of these individuals for more information on their programs



Diabetes & Cardiovascular Disease Prevention & Control



June 30, 2023, was the beginning of a new 5-year cooperative agreement with the CDC to conduct activities in the following areas:

Diabetes Prevention & Management

- Identify people living with pre-diabetes and diabetes
- Increase participation in DPP & DSMES programs
- Increase pharmacy involvement for MTM and DSMES education

Cardiovascular Disease Prevention & Management

- Identify, track, and manage patient with hypertension and elevated cholesterol
- Support referrals for MTM, BPSM, and lifestyle change programs
- Connect priority populations living with heart disease to social services and support resources





Diabetes Resources

- Diabetes Prevention Program
 - Year long prevention program
 - Focuses on lifestyle change
- Diabetes Self Management, Education and Support Program
 - Conversation Maps
 - 4-week Diabetes Self Management Program
 - For people living with Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes
- [Diabetes \(oklahoma.gov\)](http://oklahoma.gov)
- OSU-Cooperative Extension
 - Lifestyle Programming

DPP and DSMES Maps

National Diabetes Prevention Programs in Oklahoma

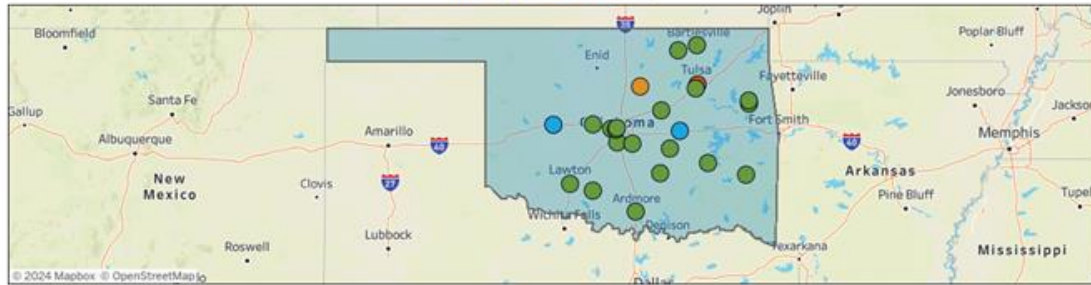
National Diabetes Prevention Programs in Oklahoma



[Map Instructions](#)

Use the interactive map on the right to learn more about a National Diabetes Prevention Programs across the state. Hover over the dots for more information regarding each program such as address, delivery mode and class type.

Delivery Mode Definitions



- Delivery Mode
- In-person
 - Distance learning, In-person
 - Distance learning, Combination
 - Combination

Table Instructions: Use the filters below to select the delivery mode and/or counties of interest to narrow down your search on the table.

Diabetes Self-Management and Education Support Programs in Oklahoma

Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support in Oklahoma



[Map Instructions](#)

Use the interactive map on the right to learn more about Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support programs across the state. Hover over the dots for more information regarding each program such as address and phone number.

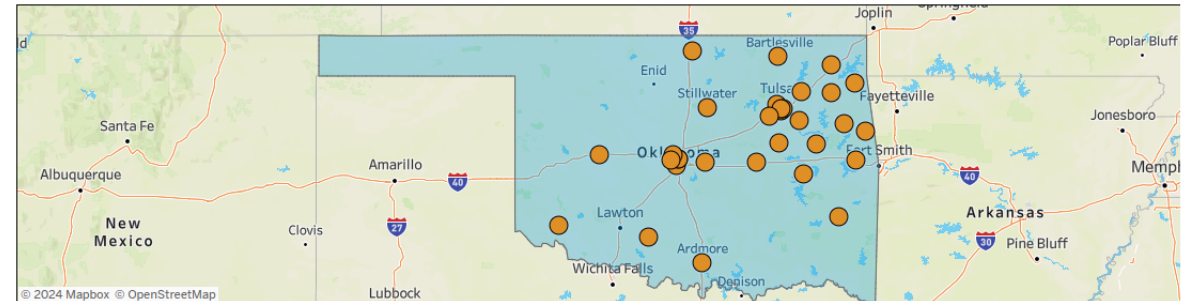


Table Instructions: Use the filters below to select the counties and/or cities of interest to narrow down your search on the table.

City

County



Cardiovascular Resources

- Healthy Heart Ambassador- Self-Monitoring Blood Pressure Program
 - 4-month program with bi-weekly check-ins
 - Monthly Nutrition Education seminars
- American Heart Association
- OSU-Cooperative Extension
 - Lifestyle Programming

Healthy Brain- Alzheimer's and Dementia

- Dementia Friendly Oklahoma Recognition Program
- Educational Opportunities
- Collateral Materials
- Technical Assistance
 - Education
 - Resource finding



Dementia
Friendly
Oklahoma

Who can become a part of the Dementia Friendly Oklahoma efforts?



Businesses /
Organizations



Campuses



Restaurants



Faith
Organizations



Communities
Towns / Cities



Host an Educational Presentation
today to begin your journey to
becoming more **Dementia Friendly!**

Scan the QR code to sign up for a presentation.

Collateral Materials Available



10 WARNING SIGNS OF ALZHEIMERS

Identify those that could indicate someone is living with dementia. A combination of symptoms or changes in behavior could indicate a person is living with dementia. Some changes may be subtle or noticeable to others.

Memory Loss that disrupts daily life	New Problems with driving or getting to familiar places
Challenges in Planning or Solving Problems	Changes in Mood or Personality
Difficulty Completing Familiar Tasks	Decreased or Poor Judgment
Confusion with Time or Place	Withdrawal from Work or Social Activities
Trouble Understanding Visual Images and Spatial Relationships	

NOTE: To qualify for individuals to experience any or more of these signs or symptoms, it must be necessary to experience every sign of these symptoms.

STAYING SAFE: Steps to Take for a Person Living with Dementia

A comprehensive safety plan is important for a person living with Alzheimer's. Being proactive to improve safety can prevent injuries and help in maintaining your loved one's independence and quality of life.

Your **safety plan** for a comprehensive safety plan should include:

- Safety at Home**
 - Remove clutter from walkways
 - Use grab bars in the bathroom
 - Use caution on stairs
 - Check for carbon monoxide
 - Use smoke and fire detectors
 - Use medication management systems
 - Use regular ground-level walkways
 - Use secure locking systems
 - Use fire escape or fire alarm pull station
- Traveling and Driving**
 - Do not let people living with dementia drive unless they are licensed and have been assessed for driving safety
 - Use alternative transportation
 - Use public transportation
 - Use taxis or ride-sharing
 - Use a caregiver to drive
 - Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road
 - Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road
 - Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road
- Emergency Preparedness**
 - Develop a plan for what to do in an emergency
 - Identify a caregiver to accompany the person in an emergency
 - Identify a caregiver to accompany the person in an emergency
 - Identify a caregiver to accompany the person in an emergency

UNDERSTANDING ALZHEIMER'S & DEMENTIA

Alzheimer's and dementia are terms often used interchangeably, but they are not the same. Alzheimer's is a specific type of dementia, while dementia is a general term for a group of conditions that affect memory, thinking, and behavior.

What is Alzheimer's and Dementia?
Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes memory loss and other cognitive abilities to deteriorate. It is the most common cause of dementia.

Dementia
Dementia is a general term for a group of conditions that affect memory, thinking, and behavior. It is caused by damage to the brain.

Alzheimers Vs. Age-Related Changes

What's the Difference?

Warning signs of Alzheimer's dementia	Normal age-related changes
Memory loss that disrupts daily life	Forgetting the name of an actor in a movie you just watched
Challenges in Planning or Solving Problems	Forgetting the name of a common object
Difficulty Completing Familiar Tasks	Forgetting the name of a common object
Confusion with Time or Place	Forgetting the name of a common object
Trouble Understanding Visual Images and Spatial Relationships	Forgetting the name of a common object

Learn more at Oklahoma.gov/health at Risk.org

Living Safety

Living with dementia can be challenging, but there are ways to stay safe at home. Consider the following tips:

- Remove clutter from walkways
- Use grab bars in the bathroom
- Use caution on stairs
- Check for carbon monoxide
- Use smoke and fire detectors
- Use medication management systems
- Use regular ground-level walkways
- Use secure locking systems
- Use fire escape or fire alarm pull station

Traveling

Traveling with dementia can be challenging, but there are ways to stay safe while on the road. Consider the following tips:

- Do not let people living with dementia drive unless they are licensed and have been assessed for driving safety
- Use alternative transportation
- Use public transportation
- Use taxis or ride-sharing
- Use a caregiver to drive
- Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road
- Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road
- Use a caregiver to accompany the person on the road

Emergency Preparedness

Develop a plan for what to do in an emergency. Consider the following tips:

- Identify a caregiver to accompany the person in an emergency
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What goes wrong in the brain?

Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia that causes memory loss and other cognitive abilities to deteriorate. It is caused by damage to the brain.

Risk Factors

Age
The risk of Alzheimer's disease increases with age. About 10% of people age 65 and older have Alzheimer's.

Family History
People who have a family history of Alzheimer's disease are more likely to develop the disease themselves.

Genetics
Some people have a genetic mutation that increases their risk of Alzheimer's disease. However, not everyone with this mutation develops the disease.

Sex and Gender
Women are more likely to develop Alzheimer's disease than men. This may be due to differences in brain structure and function between the sexes.

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Collateral Materials Available Cont'd



10 WAYS TO MANAGE STRESS AND BE A HEALTHIER CAREGIVER

Are you overwhelmed by taking care of someone who has dementia? You're not alone. Caring for someone with dementia can be physically, emotionally, and financially demanding. Here are 10 ways to manage your stress and be a healthier caregiver.

Take a Break

Consider using respite care services to allow you a temporary rest while the person with Alzheimer's disease continues to receive care in a safe environment.

Seek community resources

Join dementia communities in your area. Adult day programs, home assistance, companions and meal delivery are just some of the services that can help you manage daily tasks.

Become an educated caregiver

As the disease progresses, it may become necessary to adjust your caregiving skills. Learn more and access care training resources, including free online courses.

Get help and find support

Connect with Alzheimer's Association's 24/7 Helpline at 800.473.4636. Helpline team is available to help you find resources or assistance.

Take care of your own health

Looking after your own health can help you be a better caregiver.

Manage your level of stress

Stress can cause physical problems and changes in behavior. Note your symptoms and discuss with a doctor if needed.

Accept changes as they occur

Be on the lookout for community resources — from home care services to respite care — that may be able to help. Accept the support and assistance of those around you.

Make legal and financial plans

Getting legal and financial plans in place after an Alzheimer's diagnosis allows decision-makers with the disease (or their legal representative) to make decisions about how to care for the person with the disease. These plans can provide comfort to the entire family.

Know you're doing your best

Remember that the care you provide makes a difference and that you're doing the best you can.

Visit your doctor regularly

Take time to get regular checkups and pay attention to any exhaustion, stress, depression or changes in appetite or behavior. Ignoring symptoms can cause your physical and mental health to decline.

Signs of caregiver stress can include anger, anxiety, depression, exhaustion and health problems.

Remember you're not alone.

Visit Oklahoma.gov/health/2020/04/08/Alzheimers for more caregiver resources.



This information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice. Always consult your doctor for more information.

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT DEMENTIA

When someone is showing signs of dementia, it's time to talk.

Often, conversations with family about dementia and their changing behaviors can be challenging and uncomfortable.

Common difficult conversations are about going to the doctor, deciding when to stop driving, making legal and financial plans.

Be Prepared

- Develop a plan to gently position the discussion for a positive outcome.
- Sooner is better than later — don't wait for a crisis.
- Take notes about the changes you see in the person's behavior.
- Practice in advance.
- Try to be relaxed and comfortable when you have the discussion.

YOU ARE NOT ALONE. For more information, visit Oklahoma.gov/health/fields/als.org



Here are some tips for breaking the ice with your family so you can reduce the stress that accompanies the disease and get the support you and your family need.

Going to the Doctor

- Use words that are most comfortable for the person.
- Suggest Medicare's free annual "Wellness Visit."
- Suggest an outing and go to the doctor together.
- Invite family to communicate concerns and questions to the doctor.
- If all else fails, try using a "therapeutic fib."

Deciding when to stop driving

- Plan ahead before an accident occurs.
- Express your concerns about specific changes in driving.
- Agree to the person's sense of responsibility and concern for others.
- Offer alternate plans for transportation.
- Incorporate the voice of an unbiased professional and take empathy.

Making legal and financial plans

- Begin by explaining what you are in this together.
- Start by asking questions and gathering documents.
- Explain that these are standard plans that need to be made at one get along.
- Break the conversation into parts, and by different times and locations.
- Involve others as needed.

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STAGES OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Alzheimer's usually progresses slowly in three general stages: early, middle and late. In a medical setting, these stages are sometimes called "mild," "moderate" and "severe."

The symptoms of Alzheimer's worsen over time, but because the disease affects people in different ways, the rate of progression varies. On average, a person with Alzheimer's may live four to eight years after diagnosis, but some people live as long as 20 years.

FDA-APPROVED TREATMENTS FOR SYMPTOMS

Currently, there is no cure for Alzheimer's, but non-drug treatments and medications may help with memory, thinking and behavioral symptoms for a period of time. It's important to talk about treatments with your doctor, starting with non-drug options.

For more information, visit www.alz.org/alzheimers-disease or call 800.473.4636.



Early Stage

In the early stage, a person may function independently, but people who show the individual signs of dementia may have difficulties. These can include:

- Problems planning with thought, word or name for something.
- Trouble remembering names when introduced to new people.
- Difficulty with familiar tasks.
- Forgetting something that was important.
- Getting lost in familiar places.
- Increasing trouble understanding or organizing.

Middle Stage

Middle-stage Alzheimer's is usually the longest and hardest for many years. In the middle progression, the person diagnosed with Alzheimer's will need more help in this stage. Symptoms may be noticeable to others and may include:

- Repeating words or sentences, personal history.
- Feeling "frazzled," angry or irritable.
- Confusion about where they are or the day of the week.
- Trouble controlling bladder and bowels.
- Changes in sleep patterns.
- A higher risk of wandering and becoming lost.
- Personality and behavioral changes.

Late Stage

Major personality changes can happen in the final stages of Alzheimer's. The person will need a lot of help with daily activities and personal care. In the late stage, individuals may:

- Lose awareness of recent experiences as well as of their surroundings.
- Use through changes in physical abilities.
- Have a higher risk of falling, or not walking, or not eating, or not drinking.
- Have trouble communicating.
- Be at a higher risk of infections, especially pneumonia.

This information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice. Always consult your doctor for more information.



Collateral Materials Available Cont'd



Help Reduce Your RISKS OF DEMENTIA

Things You Might Be Able To Change

Early Life

- More Education

Mid Life

- Manage Blood Pressure
- Prevent & Treat Hearing Loss
- Keep a Healthy Weight
- Prevent Head Injury
- Limit Alcohol

Later Life

- Do Not Smoke
- Connect with Friends & Family
- Be Active
- Avoid Air Pollution
- Treat Depression
- Manage Diabetes

MAKING GOOD LIFE CHOICES HELPS PROTECT BRAIN HEALTH

10 SIGNS OF THINKING OR MEMORY CHANGES THAT MIGHT BE DEMENTIA

As we get older, we may slow down a bit. This is a normal part of aging. Changes in memory or thinking that make it harder to get through the day, are not a normal part of aging. **These may be early signs of dementia.** Because American Indian and Alaska Native people have a high risk of dementia, it is important to know the warning signs.

Do you have any of these 10 signs? If so, talk to your doctor.

- Memory loss that affects your daily life.** You may:
 - Forget events or important dates
 - Repeat yourself
 - Rely more often on lists or sticky notes to remember
- Trouble planning or solving problems.** You may have a harder time:
 - Paying bills
 - Cooking recipes you have used for years
- Get confused about the time, date, or where you are.**
- Daily tasks are getting harder, including:**
 - Driving
 - Making a grocery list or going shopping
- Trouble with how your eyesight and thinking work together that gets worse.** This includes:
 - Tripping, falls, or problems with your balance
 - Spilling or dropping things more
- New trouble talking or writing.** You may have a harder time finding the words you want to say. For example, you may say "that thing on your wrist that tells time" instead of "watch."
- Loss and cannot find things.** For example, you:
 - Can't find the coffee pot that you use every day
 - Might put your car keys in the freezer
- Notice changes in mood or personality, such as being:**
 - Easily mad or sad in everyday situations
 - More fearful (scared) or suspicious (not trusting)
- Act different and make poor choices.** You may:
 - Spend money you do not have or be a scam victim
 - Stop washing up regularly or pay less attention to how you look
 - Forget to take care of your pet
- Pull away from friends and family because it is harder to keep up.** You may not want to do things you used to enjoy, like sporting events, church, music, or sex.

American Indian and Alaska Native people have a high risk of dementia.

Big changes in memory or thinking that make it hard to get through the day are not a normal part of aging.

People with one or more of these 10 signs should talk to their doctor to find the cause. It is not always dementia.

Early dementia diagnosis gives you a chance to get care and plan your future.

To learn more, visit:
www.AIANBrainHealth.org
www.cdc.gov/aging

Oklahoma Healthy Brain Initiative
Oklahoma.gov/health/ohbi
HealthyBrain@health.ok.gov

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HEALTHY FOOD HEALTHY BRAIN MY NATIVE PLATE

A balanced diet full of nutritious foods help to keep your brain and body healthy. My Native Plate can help you achieve those goals.

- Fill half your plate with vegetables like wild greens, tomatoes, or summer squash
- Fresh, frozen, and canned all make great choices.
- Fill the other half with a grain/starch & protein
- Foods like whole wheat breads, rice, corn tortillas, root vegetables, corn, and winter squash are all a grain/starch. Proteins include wild game, bison, eggs, beans, nuts, and cheese.
- Add fruit (like berries, cherries, or pears) as a snack, side, or a dessert.

Vegetables | Fruit | Grain/Starch | Protein

Pictured here: Peaches, salad, beef and vegetable stew, cornbread, water

STAY ACTIVE | DRINK WATER | USE A 9-IN. PLATE
 Get creative! Try out a new recipe or food you have not tried before

“Food is the one thing that centers all of us. It’s the one thing that we all have in common, no matter who we are”
 Sean Sherman (Ojiglaia Lakota)

www.iasquared.org

HEALTHY FOOD HEALTHY BRAIN MAKING CHANGES

Making small changes in what and how you eat can make you feel better and stay healthier longer. Healthy food choices may be good for your brain, energy, mood, and health.

Little changes that make a big difference

- Start today!
- Write down what, when, and how much you eat for three days
- Set SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant & Timebound), like: "I will eat one piece of fruit at breakfast three times this week."
- Make just 1 or 2 changes at a time until they become a habit
- Focus more on eating healthy food versus not eating unhealthy food
- Make a game plan for the times you get tempted to eat unhealthy foods
- Involve the whole family in setting goals
- Name your main reason to eat healthier and feel better, like "More energy to go to church and tribal cultural events."

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT HEALTHIER EATING TO MAKE YOU FEEL BETTER AND STAY HEALTHIER LONGER

“When it comes to traditional foods, for me it’s something more than just food, it’s my heritage.”
 Cissimarie Juan (Tahono O’odham Nation)

Making small, practical changes can help you achieve your health goals.

www.iasquared.org

HEALTHY FOOD HEALTHY BRAIN

Everyone slows down as they get older, both in body and mind. Eating healthier food can help your overall health, including brain health. It may also reduce your risk for memory loss and problems thinking.

Healthier steps to protect your brain

- Eat more vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and lower-fat milk
- Use less salt and added sugar
- Eat more fish, chicken, turkey, beans, and nuts
- Cut down on bad saturated fats, trans fats, cholesterol, and red meat
- Buy fresh, not packaged food when you can
- Limit how much alcohol you drink
- Learn your daily calorie needs for your body size
- Take care of your mental and spiritual health to support your physical and brain health

Small changes can make a big difference for better brain health.

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT MORE STEPS TO HEALTHIER FOOD CHOICES

“Without the elk, salmon, huckleberries, shellfish, and cedar trees we are nobody”
 Valerie Segrest (Muckleshoot)

www.iasquared.org

Collateral Materials Available Cont'd



Notes to take to a doctor's appointment



Date: _____

1. How would you describe the overall mental state of your loved one? About the same as the last visit? Better? Worse?

Things to consider:

- Can your loved one perform the tasks of daily living such as: bathing or showering without help and maintaining personal cleanliness; getting to the bathroom without having an accident; dressing, walking and eating without assistance?
- Does your loved one remember where everyday items are kept in the house?
- Does your loved one know what day it is?
- Can your loved one use a computer or cell phone?
- Does your loved one have trouble finding words when speaking?
- If your loved one went for a walk in your neighborhood, would he/she get lost?

2. How would you describe the overall physical health of your loved one? About the same as the last visit? Better? Worse?

Things to consider:

- Does your loved one exercise? How? How often?
- Has your loved one lost weight? How is his/her appetite?
- Has your loved one been to Urgent Care or the ER since the last visit?

3. Does your loved one feel connected to the outside world?

Things to consider:

- Is your loved one interested in what is happening in the world? Do they watch the news with interest? Do they read books, magazines or a newspaper?
- Does your loved one remember the names of close friends and family members?
- Can your loved one communicate in writing (handwritten, text or email)?
- Does your loved one get anxious when in new surroundings or with people he/she doesn't know?

4. Is your loved one still driving?

Things to consider:

- Has the ability of your loved one to drive changed?
- Has your loved one ever gotten lost while driving?
- Do you consider your loved one a safe driver?
- Have you noticed new dents, scrapes, etc. on the vehicle they drive?

5. Does your loved one seem happy?

6. Do you ever fear physical harm from your loved one?

COMMENTS/NOTES



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**Available in Spanish*

Healthy Brain-
Alzheimer's and
Dementia
Resources



ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION®

800.272.3900 | alz.org®

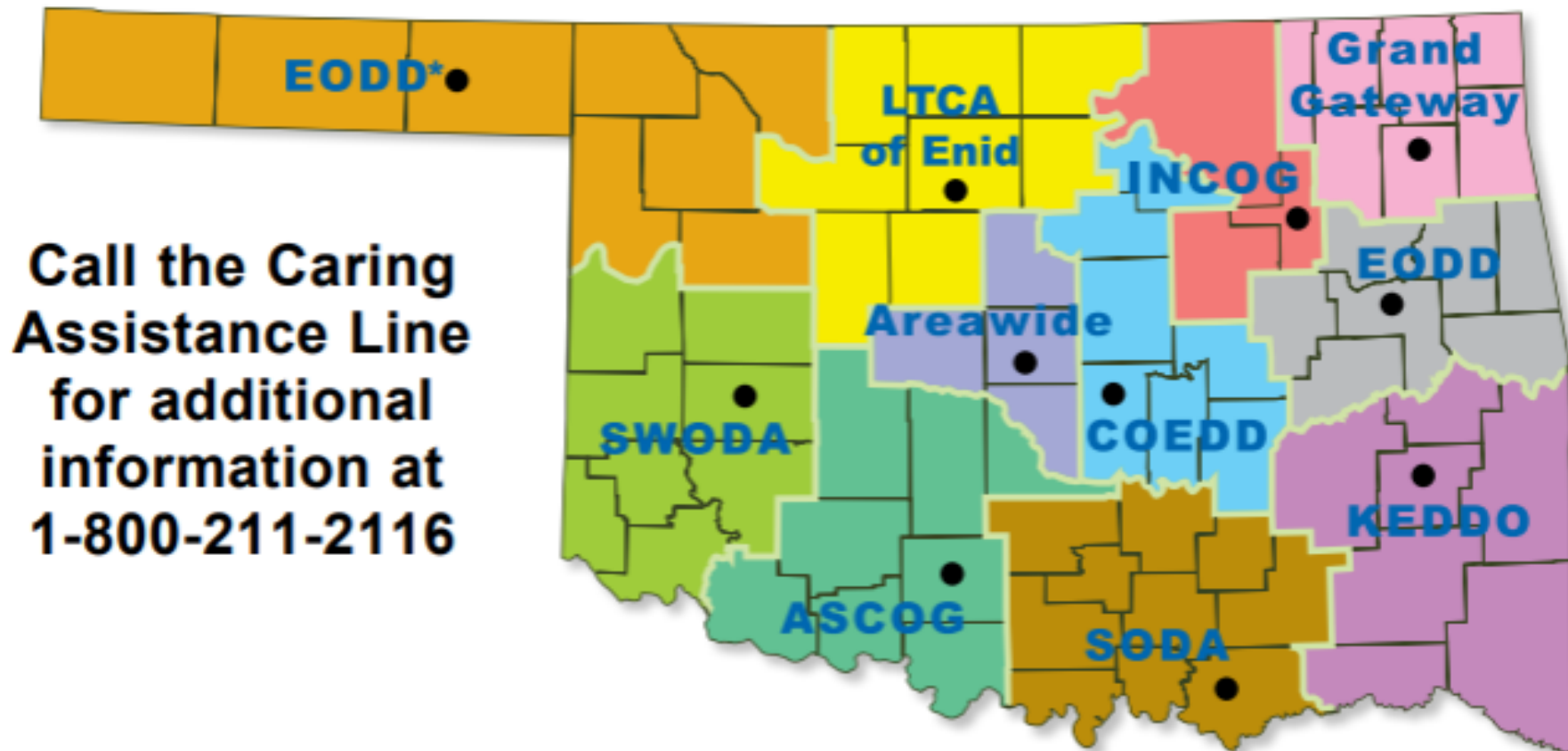


OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION SERVICE



Oklahoma Area Agencies on Aging

Planning and Service Areas



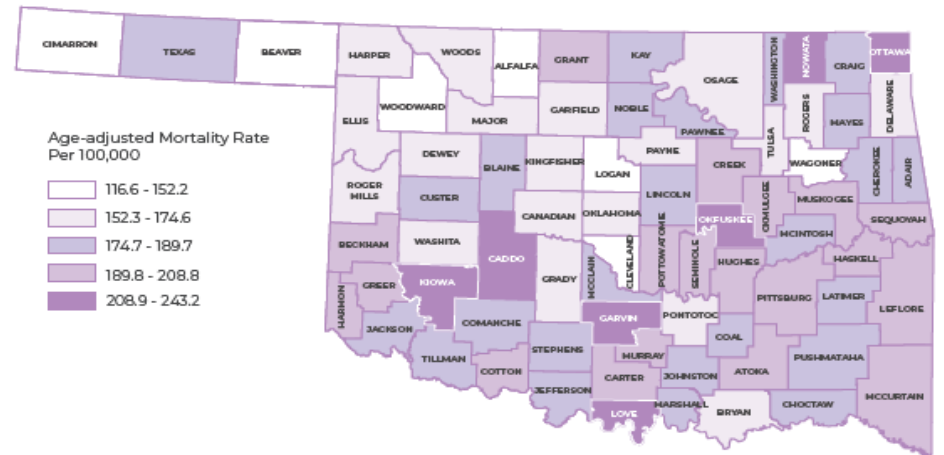
Call the Caring Assistance Line for additional information at 1-800-211-2116

Cancer Prevention and Control

OVERALL CANCER INCIDENCE, 2016-2020

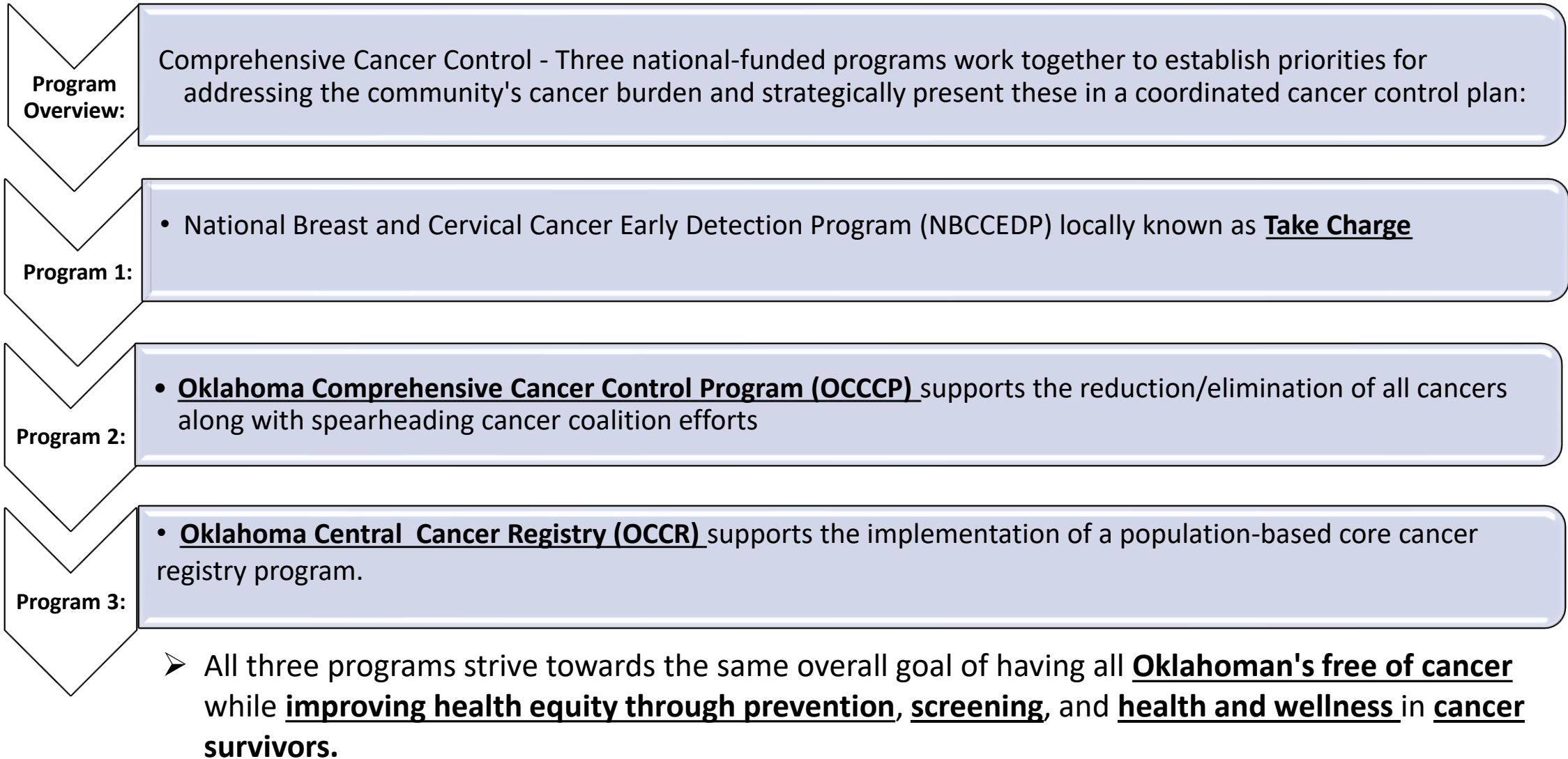
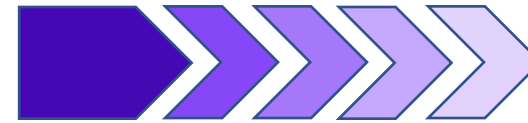


OVERALL CANCER MORTALITY, 2016-2020



Source for maps above: Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry (OCCR) 2016 to 2020, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).

Comprehensive Cancer Control



Comprehensive Cancer Control Programs:

Comprehensive
Cancer Control
Program currently
has the following
community
projects/partnerships

1-Go NAPSACC (Nutrition and Physical Activity Self-Assessment for Childcare) with OSDH CAL.

Go NAPSACC is an online tool to assist childcare providers with coordinating best practices for cultivating healthy habits among children in daily activities; for more information visit <https://gonapsacc.org> and/or email OKGoNAPSACC@health.ok.gov;

2-Junior Master Gardener program (JMG) with the Oklahoma State University (OSU) Oklahoma County Extension is a youth gardening program of the university cooperative extension network. The Oklahoma State University (OSU) JMG engages children in hands-on group and individual learning experiences that provide a love of gardening, develop an appreciation for the environment, and cultivate the mind. The goal of OSU's JMG is to increase the knowledge of healthy eating habits and the availability of fresh vegetables and other products grown in school-based gardens and the importance of sun-safety. For more information visit <https://extension.okstate.edu/oklahoma> or call 405-713-1125



Cancer Resources

TAKE CHARGE

Oklahoma's Breast & Cervical Cancer
Early Detection Program



Free services for those who qualify.

Oklahoma.gov/Health/TakeCharge

Take Charge Program Overview:

serving low-income, uninsured, and underinsured women

Purpose



The mission of Take Charge is to provide Oklahoma residents with information and access to screening services to reduce **morbidity** and **mortality** from breast and cervical cancer by facilitating early screening, ensuring prompt diagnosis, and improving access to treatment

Eligibility



- Uninsured
- Underinsured (unmet deductible of \$150.00 or more)
- 185% of Federal Poverty Level**
- Those identifying as female
- Non-legal residents of the United States/Undocumented Individuals

Procedures



Ages 21 to 39:

- clinical breast exam
- pap test
- pelvic exam
- HPV test (Human Papillomavirus)

Age 40 to 64:

(under 50 must have tubal ligation or hysterectomy)

- clinical breast exam
- screening mammogram
- pap test
- pelvic exam
- HPV test

**Eligible patients with signs/symptoms of cancer (breast or cervical) can receive needed diagnostic tests regardless of age*

Take Charge cannot screen those who are Cis-Male

Patient Navigation/Eligibility

1-888-669-5934

or

CancerPCP@health.ok.gov



Take Charge

Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

- Take Charge Is Oklahoma's National Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). NBCCEDP grantees receive grant funding through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), along with state required match. Take Charge works on ensuring Oklahomans receive breast and cervical cancer screening regardless of barriers to care such as location and transportation. Oklahomans who qualify are eligible for free breast and cervical cancer screenings.

- Take Charge work closely with contracted partner/providers and community organizations actively working to help all Oklahomans acquire breast and cervical cancer screening. Take Charge currently has 32 partnering/providers located throughout Oklahoma; these individuals offer clinical breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnostic procedures and surgical consultations.

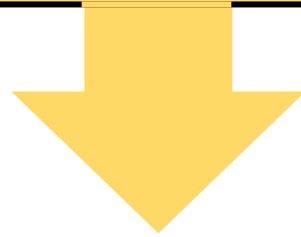
- **Funded by CDC Cooperative Agreement DP22- 2202**



BCC Oklahoma Cares: 1-866-550-5585

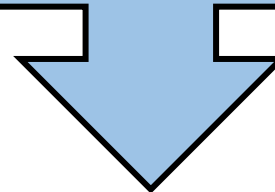
Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program:

Oklahoma Cares is a partnership of the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA), the Cherokee Nation, the Kaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS). This program provides treatment for breast and cervical cancer and pre-cancerous conditions to eligible women.



Services:

- Breast and cervical cancer and pre-cancer diagnosis and treatment;
- SoonerCare coverage that includes the full range of services (not only cancer treatment);
- SoonerCare eligibility may be continued until the woman is either financially ineligible or no longer needs treatment.



BCC Oklahoma Cares: 1-866-550-5585

Eligibility: *To qualify, an individual must;*

- Be screened under the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) and have an abnormal screen, requiring further diagnosis and/or treatment services;
- Have qualifying low income and not otherwise be eligible for SoonerCare;
- Have no other insurance covering Breast and Cervical Cancer (BCC) diagnosis or treatment (Note: medical care programs of the Indian Health Services (IHS) or tribal organizations are not considered creditable insurance);
- Be under the age of 65;
- Declare a Social Security number;
- Assign rights to Third Party Liability.

How to Apply:

Check with your doctor to see if they are a certified screener. If your doctor is not a certified screener, ask them to contact the at the Oklahoma Cares line at Oklahoma State Department of Health 1-866-550-5585 for more information.

