NOVEMBER IS PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH
PRAISE OUT CANCER! GOD ABOVE CANCER!

Find the 12 hidden words in the puzzle:
horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forward or backward.

S	D	Z	K	R	F	L	F	F	W	E	K	P	K	I
R	S	S	A	W	F	A	U	J	D	R	D	P	Z	W
T	I	O	P	Q	C	Q	S	H	N	P	J	L	Y	H
R	Y	S	L	F	U	A	A	V	A	B	T	K	R	E
R	O	Z	C	T	E	S	J	I	Q	L	Z	S	O	C
O	T	T	O	R	H	M	N	E	A	I	Y	M	T	I
T	L	V	C	K	E	G	E	N	N	C	T	O	S	D
E	V	N	Z	T	F	E	I	J	L	G	S	K	I	N
Z	A	L	V	T	C	M	N	E	C	M	U	I	H	U
P	F	K	U	L	O	K	F	I	W	J	A	N	T	A
A	Q	Y	C	D	Z	L	Z	D	N	F	F	G	S	J
P	V	S	B	C	Y	D	F	U	P	G	V	X	H	T
Z	V	A	J	S	Y	M	P	T	O	M	S	W	M	T
H	P	W	H	J	L	H	X	Y	L	I	M	A	F	K
R	U	Q	S	E	T	E	B	A	I	D	O	Z	M	Q

PANCREAS	SMOKING	DIABETES	FAMILY
HISTORY	JAUNDICE	WEIGHT LOSS	ABDOMINAL
PAIN	SCREENING	RISK	SYMPTOMS

Don't just find the words: think about what they mean and why learning about them matters!

Praise Out Cancer Foundation
Early Detection Saves Lives! God Above Cancer!

PANCREATIC CANCER: KNOW THE FACTS

1. What Is the Pancreas?

The pancreas is an organ behind the stomach. It helps digest food and produces insulin, which helps control blood sugar. Pancreatic cancer occurs when abnormal cells grow out of control.

2. Did You Know?

Pancreatic cancer may not cause noticeable symptoms in its early stages. Its location deep inside the body can make early detection difficult.

3. Know the Risk Factors That May Increase Risk Include:

- Smoking or tobacco use
- Older age
- Family history or inherited genetic conditions
- Diabetes, chronic pancreatitis, and excess body weight

Having risk factors does not mean someone will develop cancer. Anyone can be affected.

4. Know the Warning Signs

Possible symptoms include:

- Yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice)
- Abdominal or back pain
- Unexplained weight loss or loss of appetite
- Fatigue, dark urine, or light-colored stools

These symptoms can have other causes. Discuss persistent or unexplained changes with a healthcare provider.

5. What About Screening?

There is no recommended routine screening test for people at average risk who have no symptoms. Those with a strong family history or certain inherited conditions should discuss specialized monitoring with their healthcare provider.

6. What Can You Do?

Avoid tobacco, maintain a healthy weight, know your family health history, and talk with your healthcare provider about concerns.

KEEP LEARNING. KEEP SHARING.

Disclaimer: For awareness and educational purposes only. Not a substitute for professional medical advice.