



FACE YOUR *Health*

FACE THE FACTS GAME

Purpose: Test knowledge of key facts about cervical cancer presented during the learning session.

Number of Players: 1 or more

Time Needed: 10 minutes (5 minutes for fewer than 4 players)

Materials Needed: Face the Facts Q&A Sheet and an object large enough to be passed from one person to another, such as a medium-sized ball or a baton

How to Play

OPTION A: Group of 4 or more

1. Ask the women to sit or stand in a circle.
2. Have all players chant “Face the Facts, Face the Facts, Face the Facts, STOP!” as they pass the object to the person on their right.
3. Tell the players to stop chanting and passing the object at the word “STOP!” Ask the woman left holding the object to answer the first question you read out loud from the Face the Facts Q&A Sheet. If she can’t answer the question, she can say “I pass” and then pass the object to the next woman in the circle or to another woman in the group who volunteers to answer.
4. If the answer given is incorrect or unclear, use the Q&A Sheet to step in and help with the correct answer. If the answer given is close, you can provide hints to guide women to the correct response.
5. When the question is answered correctly, ask the players to begin chanting and passing the object to their right again. Try to give everyone a chance to answer a question.
6. Make sure no one feels embarrassed about her answers or opinions. You can say something like, “Don’t worry if you don’t know the answer to any of these questions. We’re all here to learn and share together.”

OPTION B: 1 to 3 people

1. Read each question out loud from the Face the Facts Q&A Sheet.
2. Ask the woman (or women) to try to answer each question. If she can’t answer the question, or if the answer given is incorrect or unclear, use the Q&A Sheet to step in and help with the correct answer. If the answer given is close, you might provide hints to guide her to the correct response.



TIP: Don’t spend more than 5 to 10 minutes on this game, even if all of the questions aren’t asked. To get the most out of your time, focus on the questions you think are most important to reinforce from the first part of the learning session.





FACE YOUR *Health*

Face the Facts Q&A Sheet

| Question | Answer |
|--|---|
| What is the main cause of cervical cancer? | Most cervical cancer is caused by the human papillomavirus, or HPV. |
| How do women get HPV? | Sexual contact. |
| Who can develop cervical cancer? | Any woman can develop cervical cancer. |
| Name 3 things that put you at greater risk for cervical cancer. | Not getting cervical cancer screening tests regularly, smoking, giving birth 3 or more times, having sex at an early age, and having had chlamydia or HIV. |
| What are the screening tests for cervical cancer? | The Pap test and the HPV test can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early. The Pap test looks for precancers, cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately. The HPV test looks for the virus that can cause these cell changes. |
| At what age do you need to start getting screened for cervical cancer and when can you stop? | You should start getting screened when you turn 21. If you are 21 to 29 years old and your Pap test results are normal, you should get a Pap test every 3 years. If you are 30 to 65 years old and your test results are normal, you can keep getting Pap tests every 3 years, or you can choose to get screened every 5 years with an HPV test alone or with an HPV test and a Pap test together. After age 65, you may be able to stop getting screened if your test results are normal. Talk to your doctor. |
| Why is it especially important for African American women to get screened for cervical cancer? | African American and Hispanic women are more likely to develop cervical cancer compared to other women in the United States. African American women are more likely to die from cervical cancer than any other group of women. |
| True or false? A woman can have abnormal cells that might become cervical cancer, but not know it. | True! Women can have abnormal cells and not have any symptoms. |



Face the Facts Q&A Sheet (continued)

| Question | Answer |
|--|--|
| True or false? Cervical cancer can be treated if it's found early. | Also true! If abnormal cells are found and treated early, cancer can usually be prevented. |
| <p>Which of the following statements are false?</p> <p>A. You don't have to get screened if you aren't having sex right now.</p> <p>B. You don't have to get screened if you aren't having periods anymore.</p> <p>C. You don't have to get screened if you've only had one sexual partner for a long time.</p> <p>D. All of the statements are false.</p> | <p>The correct answer is D, all of the above. It can take 10 to 15 years for cervical cancer to develop. So you still need to get screened every 3 or 5 years even if you're not having periods anymore, you're not having sex right now, or if you've only been with one partner for a long time.</p> |

