www. Champlainhealthline.ca Primary Health Care Desktop Resource Guide ► Cancer Care ► Ottawa

Community Care Access Centre (CCAC): 310-2222



Assessment and Diagnosis		Cancer Specific Services		Prevention	
Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario	613-737-7600	TOH Regional Cancer Centre	613-737-7700	City of Ottawa Public Health	613-580-6744
TOH Ages Cancer Assessment Clinic	613-737-8899		1-888-627-5346		1-866-426-8885
	ext. 79670	Psychosocial Oncology Program	613-737-7700	Canadian Cancer Society	613-932-1283 or
Women's Breast Health Centre	613-798-5555		ext.70148		1-800-669-4181
(consultation)	ext.14400	Canadian Cancer Society	613-932-1283 or	Smokers Helpline	1-877-513-5333
Women's Breast Health Centre	fax 613-761-4405		1-800-669-4181	University of Ottawa Heart Institute Smoking	613-761-4753
Palliative Pain and Symptom	613-562-6397 or			Cessation Program	
Management Consultation Service	1-800-651-1139	Risk Management			
		CCAC	310-CCAC	Respite Services / Caregiver S	Support
Screening		Personal Alarm Systems (CCAC)	310-CCAC	Hospice at May Court	613-260-2906
Breast Cancer				Friends of Hospice Ottawa	613-838-5744
OBSP (Ontario Breast Screening Program) 1-800-668-9304		Emergency Management		Centre de services Guiges	613-241-1266
OBSP Hampton Park Plaza	613-728-0777 or	Palliative Radiotherapy	613-737-7700	Hélène Lepine, Une fleur à la main	ext 241
	1-800-465-6226	Palliative Radiation Program	613-737-7700	Jewish Family Services of Ottawa	613-722-2225
OBSP Merivale	613-727-1072		ext 10329	Roger's House	613-523-6300
OBSP Montfort	613-748-4931	Mental Health Crisis Line	1-866-996-0991	Mission Hospice 613	3-234-1144 Ext 242
OBSP Riverside	613-738-8266			Bruyere Continuing Care	613-562-4262
 Women's Breast Health Centre 	613-798-5555	Residential Care		Regional Palliative Care Unit	ext 4063
(TOH-Civic Campus)	ext. 14400	Maurice Grimes Lodge	613-725-6328 ext 10355	Community Palliative Care Network - Triage	613-224-2508
 Women's Breast Health Centre 	fax 613-761-4405	Rotel (www.rotel.ca)	613- 733-1412	Palliative Outreach Program - Office	613-723-1184
(imaging)			1-800-267-4700		
Cancer Care Ontario	1-800-668-9304	Bruyere Continuing Care (for	613-562-6262	Rehabilitation Services	
Colorectal		palliative care)	ext. 4063	Canadian Cancer Society Peer Support Progra	n 1-800-263-6750
TOH Riverside Campus	fax 613-738-8460	Hospice at Maycourt (for palliative care)	613-260-2906	Psychosocial Oncology Program(for patients	613-737-7700
 Montfort Hospital 	fax 613-748-4968	La Maison Mathieu Froment- Savoie	819-770-3900	registered with TOH Cancer Centre)	ext. 70148
Queensway-Carleton Hospital	fax 613-721-5368			Pediatric Oncology Group of Ontario, CHEO	613-738-3992
		In Home Services			1-888-545-8898
		Professional			
		CCAC (new intake)	310-CCAC	Transportation Assistance	
		Support Services		Canadian Cancer Society	613-932-1283 or
		Community Support Services	310-CCAC		1-800-669-4181
		(CCAC provides information and referral	for this sector)	Community Support Agencies (CCAC)	310-CCAC
				Para-transpo	613-244-1289

Champlainhealthline - www.champlainhealthline.ca

cancerprimarycare@toh.on.ca

Canadian Cancer Society - 613-932-1283 or 1-800-669-4181 - www.cancer.ca

Champlain Regional Primary Care Leads: Dr. Lee Donohue and Dr. Dan Smith

Look Good Feel Better - 1-800-914-5665 Updated: *April 5, 2013*

Telehealth - 1-866-797-0000

Related Networks and Resource Links

Cancer Care Ontario - 1-866-662-9233 - www.cancercare.on.ca

Seven Steps to Health (www.cancer.ca)

- 1. Be a non-smoker and avoid second-hand smoke.
- 2. Eat 5-10 servings of vegetables and fruit per day. Choose high fibre, lower fat foods.

If you drink alcohol, limit your intake to 1-2 drinks per day.

- 3. Be physically active on a regular basis. This will also help you to maintain a healthy body weight.
- 4. Protect yourself and your family from the sun.

When you are in the sun, always remember SLIP, SLAP, SLOP:

SLIP on clothing to cover your arms and legs

SLAP on a wide-brimmed hat

SLOP on sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher)

5. Follow cancer screening guidelines.

For women, know the screening guidelines for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer.

For men, know the screening guideline for colorectal cancer and talk to your doctor about your risk of prostate cancer

- 6. Visit your doctor or dentist if you notice any change in your normal state of health.
- 7. Follow health and safety instructions at home and at work when using, storing, and disposing of hazardous materials.

See the Canadian Cancer Society Handbook "The Environment, Cancer and You". http://www.cancer.ca/Ontario/Prevention/Cancer

Cancer Screening Guidelines for women

Breast cancer screening, age 50-74

- Annual physical breast exam by a trained health care provider
- Mammogram every two years or as often as recommended by your health care provider

Cervical Cancer Screening

- Screen all women who are, or have ever been, sexually active for cervical cancer within three years of first vaginal sexual activity
- Screen annually until there are three consecutive negative Pap tests
- After three annual negative Pap tests, move the screening interval to two or three years
- Discontinue screening at 70 years of age if there is a history of three or four negative screens over the past 10 years
- Screen women who have not been screened in over five years annually until there are three consecutive negative Pap tests

Cancer Screening Guidelines for men

Prostate cancer screening

• For men over age 50, discuss benefits and risks of annual prostate exam with your health care provider which includes: digital rectal examination and Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) blood test

Cancer Screening Guidelines for women and men

Colorectal cancer screening at average risk* of colon cancer

- Fecal Occult Blood test every 2 years for women age 50 or older
- Positive FOBT should be followed up with a colonoscopy or other diagnostic procedures as recommended by a physician

*Around 10 % of the population is at increased risk of colorectal cancer. For those at increased risk because of family history (one or more first degree relatives with colorectal cancer) screening should begin at the age of 50 years, or 10 years earlier than the relative's diagnosis, whichever comes first.