



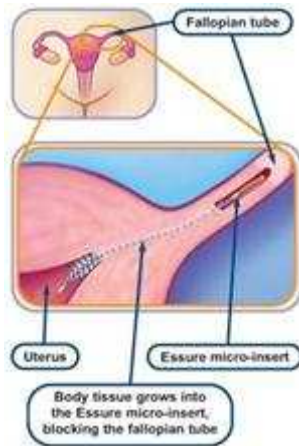
A one-of-a-kind practice dedicated to the care of women

Simply call our office at 682-9222 and tell the receptionist you need a same day appointment if you need to see a physician immediately.

What We're Doing

Women's Health Specialists is always looking for ways to serve you better. We are offering a laser hair removal special of 20% off any laser package purchased during February and March. This is a great way to help make you look younger and smoother.

What's New



The Essure Sterilization Procedure

The Essure procedure is permanent and is NOT reversible. Therefore, you should be sure you do not want children in the future.

The Essure procedure is different than the traditional method of a surgical tubal ligation. With Essure there is no cutting into the body. Instead, an Essure inserts spring-like coils, called micro-inserts, through the body's natural pathways (vagina, cervix, and uterus) and into your fallopian tubes.

The procedure can be performed in our office without general anesthesia.

During the first 3 months following the procedure, your body and the micro-inserts work together to form a tissue barrier that prevents sperm from reaching the egg. During this period, you will need to use another form of birth control.

After 3 months, a hysterosalpingogram is performed. This is a special type of x-ray in which a dye is injected into the fallopian tubes to confirm that your tubes are completely blocked and you can rely on the Essure micro-inserts for birth control.

Unlike birth control pills, patches, rings, and some forms of IUDs, Essure does not contain hormones to interfere with your natural menstrual cycle. Your periods should more or less continue in their natural state.

If you are considering permanent sterilization, Essure is a procedure that you should discuss with us.

Monthly Article

Meet Our Staff



Velma Tate Kimberly Hicks

Velma Tate came to Women's Health Specialists in the spring of 2005. She has worked in the medical field for over 17 years. Velma is an active member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Red Banks, MS. She sings in the choir and teaches kindergarten Sunday School. Velma loves to cook and help others. She is the proud mother of one son Nick who will be graduating from high school this year.

Kimberly Hicks has worked for Women's Health Specialists since 2004. Kimberly was married this past May and is very happy! Kimberly and her husband volunteer downtown several times a month. Her interests include playing with her dogs Chloe and Luther as well as cooking and spending time with family and friends.



HORMONE IN BIRTH CONTROL PILLS CUTS RISK OF OVARIAN CANCER

Doctors have known for a long time that using birth control pills for three years or more can cut the risk of ovarian cancer 30% to 50%. But what they didn't know was why.

Now, a study reported in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute suggests that progestin, a hormone found in birth control pills, may be the explanation.

Until now, no one had examined specific hormones and medication concentrations in birth control pills to find out if progestin was the reason that the pills decreased the risk of ovarian cancer.

Women Not on the Pill Were at Increased Risk of Ovarian Cancer

The results showed that women who used pills with a high progestin strength were more protected from developing ovarian cancer than women who used lower strength medications.

They also found that women who did not use birth control pills were almost three times more likely to develop ovarian cancer than women who did, whatever the concentration of estrogen or progestin in the pill.

Also, the longer a woman took the pill, the greater the benefit of reducing ovarian cancer risk.

According to the American Cancer Society (ACS), ovarian cancer is the seventh most frequent non-skin cancer in women. There will be an estimated 23,300 new cases diagnosed in the US in 2002, and 13,900 deaths.

There is no accepted effective screening test for ovarian cancer, and usually when a woman has symptoms it is a more advanced disease.

Periodic pelvic exams are an important part of a woman's health checkup, and the most common way doctors check for ovarian cancer. When found early there is a high rate of cure.

Several factors other than contraceptives are known to decrease the risk of ovarian cancer, including pregnancy and breast-feeding. The risk of developing the disease increases with age and peaks in the late 70s, according to ACS. Women with breast cancer, or with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, are at increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

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