

Cancer Screening Recommendations

Cancer	Screening Test (s)	Recommended for whom, what age, how often?
Breast	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mammograms 2) MRI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Women ages 40-44, mammograms done annually if they wish to do so 2) women aged 45-54, should get yearly mammogram 3) women 55 and older, switch to mammograms every 2 years, or can continue yearly screening 4) All women should be familiar with known benefits, limitations, and potential harms linked to breast cancer screening All women should know Women should know how their breasts normally look and feel and report any breast changes to a health care provider right away. 5) some women (very small number of women in this category) because of their family history, a genetic tendency, or certain other factors should be screened with MRIs along with mammograms
Colon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stool based test. 2) Visual exam that looks at the colon and rectum 3) colonoscopy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For people at average risk for colorectal cancer rectal cancer it is recommended to start at age 45. 2) Regular screenings should continue through age 75. 3) 76-85 - ask health care provider about getting screened. 4) Over 85- no longer get colorectal screening
Prostate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) testing for prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels 2) digital rectal exam (DRE) 3) prostate biopsy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) age 45 men at high risk and have father or brother diagnosed with prostate cancer at early age (younger than 65) 2) age 50 for men who are at average risk 2) age 40 for men who are at highest risk are those with more than one first-degree relative who had prostate cancer at an early age
Cervical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) HPV test 2) Pap test 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 25 - start screening 2) 25-65 get a test done every 5 years for Primary HPV test and if not available a co-test (pap test) should be done every 5 years.

		<p>3) 65 & older- who have had regular cervical cancer testing in the past 10 years with normal results should not be tested for cervical cancer</p> <p>4) If there's a previous history of a serious cervical pre-cancer should continue to be tested for at least 25 years after diagnosis</p> <p>5) people whose cervix has been removed by surgery</p> <p>6) people who have been vaccinated against HPV should still follow screening recommendations for age.</p> <p>7)Some individuals because of their health history (HIV infection, organ transplant, etc.)</p>
Lung	<p>1)Chest X-ray Low-dose CT (LDCT) scan</p>	<p>1) Smoke or used to smoke AND</p> <p>2) Have at least a 20 pack-year history of smoking</p>