

Cancer Screening Recommendations

Cancer	Screening Test (s)	Recommended for whom, what age, and how often?
Breast	<p>Mammograms: low dose x-ray Screening Mammograms- used to look for signs of breast cancer. X-ray pictures were taken of each breast, from 2 different angles.</p> <p>Diagnostic Mammograms- Used if something unusual is discovered with the previous mammogram. Include extra imaging views/images.</p> <p>Breast Ultrasound: uses sound waves and their echoes to make computer pictures of the inside of the breast. It can show certain breast changes, like fluid-filled cysts, that can be harder to identify on mammograms.</p> <p>Breast MRI: (magnetic resonance imaging) uses radio waves and strong magnets to make detailed pictures of the inside of the breast.</p>	<p>Used as a screening test in women with or without cancer symptoms. Great for early detection. Sometimes used to screen women who were treated for breast cancer in the past. Yearly for women who high risk for breast cancer</p> <p>Not typically used as a routine screening test for breasts. Helpful in women with dense breast tissue.</p> <p>Used as a last resort if other tests are unclear. Also used to determine the extent of the breast, and to check for silicone breast implant leaks</p>
Colon	<p>Stool-Based Test: These tests look at the stool (feces) for possible signs of colorectal cancer or polyps.</p> <p>Blood-based tests: These tests check a person's blood for signs of colorectal cancer.</p> <p>Visual (Structural) exams: look at the inside of the colon and rectum for any abnormal areas that might be cancer or polyps.</p>	<p>Done routinely for those 45 and older, especially for men. People should continue to get screened up until 75.</p>
Prostate	<p>Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood test: is a protein</p>	<p>Tested routinely for men above 50. Develops more often in African American men and in Caribbean</p>

	<p>made by cells in the prostate gland (both normal cells and cancer cells). PSA is mostly in semen, but a small amount is also found in the blood.</p> <p>Digital rectal exam (DRE): The doctor inserts a gloved, lubricated finger into the rectum to feel for any bumps or hard areas on the prostate that might be cancer.</p>	men of African ancestry.
Cervical	<p>The HPV Test: The most important risk factor for developing cervical cancer is infection with human papillomavirus (HPV). Doctors can test for the high-risk HPV types that are most likely to cause cervical cancer by looking for pieces of their DNA in cervical cells.</p> <p>The Pap (Papanicolaou) Test: a procedure used to collect cells from the cervix (lower part of the uterus) so they can be looked at closely in a lab under a microscope. It tests for changes in cells that might be pre-cancers or cancer.</p>	begin at age 25. Those aged 25 to 65 should have a primary HPV test* every 5 years.
Lung	CT Scan: an X-ray tube that rotates to capture detailed images of the lungs	Ages 50 to 80 years who smoke/smoked or have at least 20 pack-year history.