

Cancer Screening Recommendations

Cancer	Screening Test (s)	Recommended for whom, what age, how often?
Breast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mammograms - Breast ultrasound - Breast MRI 	<p>Mammograms are used as a screening test in women without symptoms. Women between 40 and 44 have the option to start screening every year. Women 45 to 55 and older can choose to continue yearly mammograms.</p> <p>Breast ultrasound is not typically used as a routine screening test for breast cancer but is helpful in women with dense breast tissue. It is useful to tell the different between fluid filled masses or solid masses.</p> <p>Breast MRI should begin when they are 30 and continue for as long as they are in good health.</p>
Colon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blood-based tests - Stool-based tests <p style="text-align: center;">Visual exams such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonoscopy - CT colonography - sigmoidoscopy 	<p>People with average risk should start regular screening at age 45. People over age 85 should no longer get colorectal cancer screening.</p> <p>Blood DNA test is not used for prevention, because it can find cancer cells after cancer has developed. Used for people at average risk. Done yearly</p> <p>Stool-based tests are typically done at home, and need to be done every 3 years.</p> <p>Colonoscopy done every 10 years</p> <p>CT colonography done every 5 years</p> <p>Sigmoidoscopy done every 5 years</p>
Prostate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prostate-specific antigen blood test - Digital rectal exam - MRI 	<p>Age 45 for men at high risk, Age 40 for men at even higher risk, and age 50 for men who are at average risk.</p> <p>Men who choose to be tested who have a PSA of less than 2.5 ng/mL may only need to be retested every 2 years.</p> <p>Screening should be done yearly for men whose PSA level is 2.5 ng/mL or higher.</p>
Cervical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The HPV test - The Pap (Papanicolaou) Test 	<p>Testing should begin at age 25.</p> <p>Woman aged 25 to 65 should have a primary HPV test every 5 years. If primary HPV testing is not available, screening may be done with either a co-test that combines an HPV test with a Papanicolaou (Pap) test every 5 years or a Pap test alone every 3 years.</p>
Lung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chest X-ray - Computed tomography (CT) scan 	<p>Yearly screening for lung cancer with a low-dose CT (LDCT) scan for people ages 50 to 80 years who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoke or used to smoke

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- MRI scan- Positron emission tomography (PET) scan- Bone scan	<p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have at least a 20 pack-year history of smoking
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