

### Cancer Screening Recommendations

Cancer	Screening Test (s)	Recommended for whom, what age, how often?
Breast	Breast cancer screening with mammograms (x-rays of the breast)	<p>Women from 40 to 44 should have the choice to start annual breast cancer screening with mammograms (x-rays of the breast) if they wish to do so.</p> <p>Women from 45 to 54 should get mammograms every year.</p> <p>Women 55 and older should switch to mammograms every 2 years, or can continue yearly screening.</p>
Colon	<p>Test that looks for signs of cancer in a person's stool (a stool-based test)</p> <p>Exam that looks at the colon and rectum (a visual exam)</p>	<p>Recommends starting regular screening at age 45.</p> <p>Ages 76 through 85, talk with your health care provider about whether continuing to get screened.</p> <p>People over 85 should no longer get colorectal cancer screening.</p>
Prostate	Prostate screening	<p>At age 50, men should talk to health care provider and decide if testing is right.</p>
Cervical	<p>Primary HPV (human papillomavirus) test</p> <p>Pap test</p>	<p>People under age 25 should not be tested. Cervical cancer screening should start at age 25.</p> <p>People between the ages of 25 and 65 should get a primary HPV (human papillomavirus) test done every 5 years. If a primary HPV test is not available, a co-test (an HPV test with a Pap test) every 5 years or a Pap test every 3 years.</p> <p>People over age 65 who have had regular cervical cancer testing in the past 10 years with normal results should not be tested for cervical cancer. History of a serious cervical pre-cancer should continue to be</p>

		tested for at least 25 years after that diagnosis, even if testing goes past age 65.
Lung	Screening for a lung cancer with low-dose CT (LDCT) scan	People ages 50 to 80 who smoke, used to smoke, and at least 20 pack year history of smoking