

Cancer Screening

Recommendations:

Cancer	Screening Test (s)	Recommended for whom, what age, how often?
<u>Breast</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Mammograms (contrast enhanced mammography as well)❖ Elastography❖ Abbreviated breast MRI❖ Nuclear Medicine tests	Regular breast cancer screening is recommended for women regardless of the presence of symptoms. Yearly screenings should be done between the ages of 40-44 and if they are 55 and older screenings are recommended every other year if health is otherwise overall balanced.
<u>Colon</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Fecal occult blood test❖ MMR testing❖ CT/CAT scan	Some high risk factors are; excessive body weight, smoking, alcohol use, Type 2 Diabetes, men above 50, American Indian/Alaskan native/African Americans.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CBC labs ❖ Colonoscopy ❖ Proctoscopy 	<p>Between the ages 76 through 85, screening frequency should be dependent on an individual's preferences, life expectancy, overall health, and prior screening history. The general baseline is every 10 years.</p>
<u>Prostate</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prostate-specific antigen blood test ❖ Digital rectum exam ❖ Prostate biopsy ❖ Prostate cancer grade (Gleason score/grade group) ❖ Prostate health index ❖ PSA Velocity 	<p>Prostate cancer has a higher likelihood to be found in men above 40. Generally men diagnosed are 67. Those of african american descent/those with family hx of prostate cancer are at higher risk. Due to the fact that prostate cancer grows slowly, men who are not experiencing symptoms that do not have above 10-year life expectancy should not be offered prostate cancer screening, due to the low benefit of such screening.</p>
<u>Cervical</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Colposcopy ❖ Endocervical curettage (endocervical scraping) ❖ Cone biopsy ❖ Cystoscopy, 	<p>Recommended for women 25 and above every 5 years. After 65 screenings may stop.</p>

	<p>proctoscopy, examination under anesthesia</p>	
<p><u>Lung</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Needle biopsy ❖ PD-L1 testing for tumor cells ❖ Fine needle aspiration ❖ Chest X-ray, CT scan, MRI scan, PET scan, Bone scan ❖ Sputum cytology ❖ Genomic testing ❖ Core biopsy ❖ Thoracentesis 	<p>The American Cancer Society recommends yearly screening for lung cancer with a low-dose CT (LDCT) scan for people 50 - 80 years of age who have a hx of smoking.</p>