

Cancer Screening Recommendations

| Cancer | Screening Test (s) | Recommended for whom, what age, how often? |
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| Breast | <p>-MRI's: Provided for patients with a family history of breast cancer, they will still get mammograms.</p> <p>-Most popular- mammogram.</p> | <p>Women can start getting their yearly mammogram at ages 40-44, but from 45-54 they will definitely need a yearly mammogram. Women 55 and up can go every 2 years and continue until the end of their life.</p> |
| Colon | <p>A stool test and/or a visual exam of colon and rectum.</p> <p>Abnormal tests will be followed by colonoscopy.</p> | <p>Average risk patients can begin screenings around 45.</p> <p>Patients in good health will continue these screenings through 75.</p> <p>From 76-85, patients should consult provider and continue based on past results</p> <p>After 86, a patient should no longer be receiving colon screenings.</p> |
| Prostate | <p>Will need a PSA blood test with or without a rectal exam.</p> | <p>African American male patients should begin conversation with providers at 45, as well as anyone with a family history of prostate cancer before 65.</p> <p>Men 50+ should all talk to provider about pros and cons.</p> |
| Cervical | <p>HPV test and/or pap test.</p> | <p>Women should start screening at 25.</p> <p>25-65 women should get an HPV test every 5 years.</p> <p>Over 65, if they've had normal results the past 10 years they should stop. Once they've stopped screening they shouldn't start again.</p> <p>Patients that have had cervix removed</p> |

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| | | <p>should not get screened.</p> <p>Pts already vaccinated against HPV should still be vaccinated.</p> |
| Lung | Low dose CT scan | <p>Ages 50-80 men and women should be screened yearly if they smoke or used to smoke and have at least a 20 pack-year history of smoking.</p> |