

Get your tests!

Regular cancer screening can help save your life.
Ask your health care provider about these screening tests.

Recommended Cancer Screening Tests

25 to 39 Years	40 to 49 Years	50+ Years	GLOSSARY
<p>Colorectal Cancer Screening Find out if you are at high risk for colon or rectal cancer. If not, then no screening is needed at this time.</p>	<p>Colorectal Cancer Screening Start regular screening at age 45, and continue through age 75. For people ages 76 to 85, the decision to be screened should be based on their preferences, life expectancy, overall health, and prior screening history. Several types of tests can be used. Talk with a health care provider about which tests are best for you. No matter which test you choose, the most important thing is to get screened.</p>		<p>Colorectal Cancer Screening These tests help find colorectal cancer early when treatment is more likely to be successful. Some tests can also help prevent colorectal cancer by finding and removing a polyp before it becomes cancer.</p>
<p>Prostate Cancer Screening No screening is needed at this time.</p>	<p>Prostate Cancer Screening Starting at age 45, men at high risk, all African American men, and men with close family members who had prostate cancer before age 65 should discuss the potential risks and benefits of screening with a health care provider. Men at even higher risk (those with more than one first-degree relative who had prostate cancer before the age of 65) should have that discussion with a health care provider starting at age 40. They should then decide if they want to be screened with a PSA blood test with or without a digital rectal exam.</p>	<p>Prostate Cancer Screening At age 50, men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and are expected to live at least 10 more years should talk with a health care provider about the potential risks and benefits of screening to decide if screening is right for them. If they decide to be screened, they should have a PSA blood test with or without a digital rectal exam. They should talk to their health care provider about how often they will get screened.</p>	<p>Prostate Cancer Screening Levels of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in the blood may be higher in men with prostate cancer, in addition to other conditions. With a digital rectal exam, a health care provider checks the prostate for lumps or abnormal size.</p>
<p>Breast Cancer Screening Find out if you are at high risk for breast cancer. If not, screening is not needed at this time. Tell your health care provider right away if you notice any changes in the way your breasts look or feel.</p>	<p>Breast Cancer Screening Women ages 40 to 44 should have the choice to start breast cancer screening with mammograms every year if they wish to do so. Starting at age 45, they should get a mammogram every year.</p>	<p>Breast Cancer Screening Get a mammogram every year between the ages of 45 and 54; then at 55, you can switch to mammograms every 2 years, or continue yearly screening. Screening should continue as long as you are in good health and are expected to live at least 10 more years.</p>	<p>Mammogram A screening mammogram is an x-ray of the breast that is used to help look for signs of breast cancer in women who don't have any breast symptoms or problems.</p>
<p>Cervical Cancer Screening Women and other individuals with a cervix at average risk of cervical cancer should start screening at age 25 and continue until at least age 65. Test options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A primary HPV test on a cervical sample collected by a health care provider every 5 years (the preferred option) • A primary HPV test done on a self-collected vaginal sample every 3 years • A co-test (an HPV test combined with a Pap test) every 5 years • A Pap test alone every 3 years, if HPV testing isn't available <p>People should still be screened even if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They've received the HPV vaccine. • They're in a long-term relationship with the same partner, have stopped having children, do not have sex with men, or are not sexually active. • They're in menopause. <p>Screening can stop at age 65 if a person's most recent screening tests have been normal. This depends on the type of screening test that was used.</p>			<p>Pap Test The Pap test checks for cell changes or abnormal cells in the cervix.</p> <p>HPV Test The human papillomavirus (HPV) test checks for the virus and can be done at the same time as the Pap test.</p> <p>Primary HPV test An HPV test that is done by itself for screening</p> <p>Co-testing Testing with an HPV test and a Pap test</p>
		<p>Lung Cancer Screening If you currently smoke or used to smoke, are ages 50 to 80, and are at high risk for lung cancer because of a 20-pack or more a year history of cigarette smoking, you might benefit from screening for lung cancer with a yearly low-dose CT scan.</p>	<p>Lung Cancer Testing People who smoke or used to smoke are at higher risk for lung cancer. Talk to a health care provider about your risk for lung cancer, and the possible benefits, limitations, and harms of getting screened for early lung cancer.</p>



Insurance typically covers prevention and screening services. Please check to confirm your specific health care benefits. If you do not have insurance or cannot afford screening, visit cancer.org/getscreened for more information.

Be sure to talk to your health care provider about risk factors, such as lifestyle behaviors or family history, that may put you at higher risk for certain cancers. If so, you may need to start screening earlier, be screened more often, or get specific tests.

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