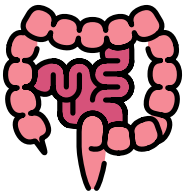


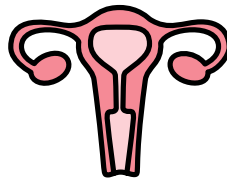
CANCER SCREENING CAN SAVE LIVES!

Finding cancer early can improve the chances that it can be treated successfully. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends cancer screening for average risk individuals. Talk with your health care provider to assess your risk and make a personalized cancer screening plan.



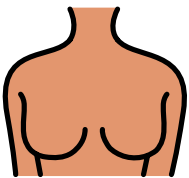
COLORECTAL

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years – starting at the age of 45 years and continuing until aged 75 years. Other screening options are available. The risks and benefits of different screening methods vary. Talk with your doctor about which test option may be best for you.



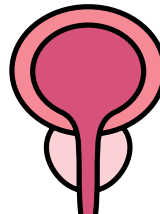
CERVICAL

Cervical cancer screening, also known as a pap smear (cytology) is recommended every 3 years for women aged 21–65 years. For women aged 30–65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing or a combination of cytology and hrHPV testing is recommended every 5 years.



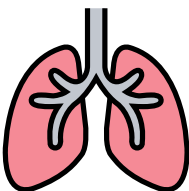
BREAST

Mammography screening is recommended every two years for women ages 40 to 74 years.



PROSTATE

Although routine prostate cancer screening is not currently recommended, men who are 55 to 69 years old are encouraged to make an informed decision with their doctor about the benefits and risks of screening for prostate cancer using a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test.



LUNG

Screening for lung cancer, a low dose computed tomography (LDCT) is recommended annually for adults aged 50 to 80 years, who have a 20 pack a-year smoking history, currently smoke, or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a person has not smoked for 15 years or develops a health problem that substantially limits life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery.

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force is an independent panel of experts in primary care and prevention who make evidence-based recommendations about clinical preventive services such as screenings, counseling services, and preventive medications. All recommendations are published on the Task Force's website and/or in a peer-reviewed journal, www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org.