

# Early Detection = Better Outcomes

Routine cancer screening detects cancer early (even if you have no signs or symptoms!) and increases the likelihood your treatment will be successful.

Talk with your health care provider about any personal or family history of cancer to determine if you should begin any cancer screenings at an earlier age or be tested more frequently. Having one or more family members with a history of certain cancers, including breast, colorectal and prostate cancers, may place you at higher risk for the development of cancer.

Find your age & match screenings	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s	80s
<b>Breast cancer screening</b> <i>If transgender, talk with your health care provider</i>			●	●	●	●	●
<b>Cervical cancer screening</b> <i>Beginning at age 21 and continue until 65</i>	●	●	●	●	●		
<b>Colorectal cancer screening</b> <i>Beginning at age 45</i>			●	●	●	●	
<b>Dental oral cancer exam</b>	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<b>HPV vaccination</b> <i>Recommended up to age 26</i>	●						
<b>Hepatitis B vaccination</b>	●	●	●	●			
<b>Hepatitis C testing</b> <i>At least once between ages 18-79</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<b>Lung cancer screening</b> <i>Active or past smokers who smoked a pack a day for at least 20 years</i>				●	●	●	
<b>Prostate cancer screening</b> <i>Shared decision making beginning at age 50. If Black or if a close relative was diagnosed before 65, start talks at 45.</i>			●	●	●	●	
<b>Skin checks</b>	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<b>Testicular checks</b>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Talk to your health care provider

For more detailed information, visit  
[preventcancer.org/screening](https://preventcancer.org/screening)

Last reviewed July 2023

