| Screening for | How | Age to start | Frequency | Age to stop | Special considerations | Source: |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| <u>-</u> | - | | | | • | Cancer. Screening. U.S. Preventive Services |
| Colorectal Cancer | stool based (gFOBT, FIT) | 50 50 | 10 years yearly | 74 | Grade A. gFOBT: guaiac based fecal occult blood test. FIT: fecal immunochemical tests | Task Force. June 2017. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce. org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatem ntFinal/colorectal-cancer-screening2 |
| Hypertension | blood pressure screen | 18 | 3-5 years | 39 | Grade A. normal weight. If risk factors >40 yo, obese, overweight then yearly | Final Recommendation Statement: High Blood Pressure in Adults: Screening. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. September 2017. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatemntFinal/high-blood-pressure-in-adults-screenin |
| | | 40 | yearly | continuous | | |
| Yearly physical exam fo | or general health and beneficial scree | ning labs based | on your symptoms, li | festyle, and weigh | nt. | |
| | | | | | | |
| Common Screening Exa | | | | | | |
| Screening for | How | Age to start | frequency | Age to stop | Special considerations | Source: |
| Breast Cancer | mammogram | 50 | 2 years | 74 | Grade B. check out table 4: False positives and overdiagnosed breast tumors are common. Sooner if diagnostic or family history. | Final Update Summary: Breast Cancer: Screening. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. February 2018. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/brest-cancer-screening1 |
| Cervical cancer | PAP | 21 | 3 years | 65 | Grade A. Increase frequency with previous positive PAP. | Final Recommendation Statement: Cervical Cancer: Screening. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. December 2016. https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce. org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/cervical-cancer-screening |
| Osteoporosis | bone mineral density scan (DXA) | 65 | none suggested | none suggested | Grade B. risk factors: female, smoking, daily alcohol use, low BMI, parental history fracture, menopausal status. DXA: dual- energy X-ray Absorptiometry | Draft Recommendation Statement: Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: Screening U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. November 2017. https://www. uspreventiveservicestaskforce. org/Page/Document/draft-recommendation- statement/osteoporosis-screening1 |
| | | | | | | |
| Common Screening Exa | ams: men only | | | | | |
| Screening for | How | Age to start | frequency | Age to stop | Special considerations | Source |
| Prostate Cancer | Prostate specific antigen (PSA) | 55 | individual basis | 69 | Grade D: High rates of false positives, over diagnosis, overtreatment. (Draft version is changing to grade C.) | Final Recommendation Statement: Prostate Cancer: Screening. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. May 2012. https://www.uspreventiveservicesstaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/prostate-cancer-screening |
| Grades | | | | | | |
| | High cortainty that not bonofit is substantial | | | | | |
| А В | High certainty that net benefit is substantial. | | | | | |
| С В | High certainty that net benefit is moderate. Or moderate certainty that net benefit is moderate to substatial. | | | | | |
| | Moderated certainty that net benefit is small. Should be based on individual need, patient preference, and clinical judgement. Moderate to high certainty that the net benfit is low or harms outweigh the benefit. | | | | | |
| D | ivioderate to high certainty that the r | iet dentit is low or | narms outweigh the be | nerit. | | |
| | | | | | | |