

US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) Cancer Screening Recommendations⁶

Breast cancer

The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.

Cervical cancer

The USPSTF recommends screening for cervical cancer in women age 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years or, for women age 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every 5 years.

Colon Cancer

The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.

Lung Cancer

The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults aged 55 to 80 years who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and 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.

Oral Cancer

The USPSTF concludes that the current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of screening for oral cancer in asymptomatic adults.

Skin Cancer

The USPSTF recommends counseling children, adolescents, and young adults aged 10 to 24 years who have fair skin about minimizing their exposure to ultraviolet radiation to reduce risk for skin cancer.

Prostate cancer

The USPSTF recommends against prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-based screening for prostate cancer.

References

6. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

<http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/home> (Accessed June 2016).