

Early Detection = Better Outcomes



Track your cancer screenings! Routine cancer screening can detect 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.

Track your cancer screenings	Last Exam Date	Next Exam Date
Breast cancer check: clinical breast exam <i>Ages: 20s-80s. If transgender, talk with your health care provider.</i>		
Breast cancer screening: mammogram <i>Ages: 40s-80s. If transgender, talk with your health care provider</i>		
Cervical cancer screening <i>Ages 21-65. After age 65, talk with health care provider.</i>		
Colorectal cancer screening <i>Ages 45-75. After age 75, talk with health care provider.</i>		
Dental oral cancer exam <i>Ages: 20s-80s.</i>		
Hepatitis B vaccination <i>Up to age 60 if not previously vaccinated. After age 60, talk with health care provider.</i>		
Hepatitis C testing <i>At least once between ages 18-79.</i>		
HPV vaccination <i>Up to age 26 if not previously vaccinated.</i>		
Lung cancer screening <i>Active or past smokers who smoked a pack a day for at least 20 years. Talk to health care provider after age 80.</i>		
Prostate cancer screening <i>Shared decision making beginning at age 50. If Black or if a close relative was diagnosed before age 65, start talks at 45. If more than one close relative diagnosed, start talks at age 40.</i>		
Skin check <i>Ages: 20s-80s.</i>		
Testicular check <i>Ages: 20s-80s.</i>		

For more detailed information, visit
preventcancer.org/screening

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