
American Cancer Society Guidelines for the Early Detection of Cancer

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Screening tests are used to find cancer *before* a person has any symptoms. Screening can often help find and treat pre-cancers and cancers early, before they have a chance to spread.

Here are the American Cancer Society's recommendations to help guide you when you talk to your doctor about screening for certain cancers.

Breast cancer

- **Women ages 40 to 44** should have the choice to start annual breast cancer screening with mammograms (x-rays of the breast) if they wish to do so.
- **Women age 45 to 54** should get mammograms every year.
- **Women 55 and older** should switch to mammograms every 2 years, or can continue yearly screening.
- Screening should continue as long as a woman is in good health and is expected to live 10 more years or longer.
- **All women** should be familiar with the known benefits, limitations, and potential

harms linked to breast cancer screening.

Women should also know how their breasts normally look and feel and report any breast changes to a health care provider right away.

Some women – because of their family history, a genetic tendency, or certain other factors – should be screened with MRIs along with mammograms. (The number of women who fall into this category is very small.) [Talk with a health care provider about your risk for breast cancer and the best screening plan for you.](#)¹

Colon and rectal cancer and polyps

[For people at average risk for colorectal cancer](#)², the American Cancer Society recommends starting regular screening at **age 45**. This can be done either with a sensitive test that looks for signs of cancer in a person's stool (a stool-based test), or with an exam that looks at the colon and rectum (a visual exam). Talk to your health care provider about which tests might be good options for you, and to your insurance provider about your coverage. No matter which test you choose, the most important thing is to get screened.

If you're in good health, you should continue regular screening through **age 75**.

For people **ages 76 through 85**, talk with your health care provider about whether continuing to get screened is right for you. When deciding, take into account your own preferences, overall health, and past screening history.

People **over 85** should no longer get colorectal cancer screening.

If you choose to be screened with a test other than colonoscopy, any abnormal test result needs to be followed up with a colonoscopy.

Cervical cancer

- [Cervical cancer screening](#)³ should start at **age 25**. People under age 25 should not be tested because cervical cancer is rare in this age group.
- **People between the ages of 25 and 65** should get a primary HPV (human papillomavirus) test* done every 5 years. If a primary HPV test is not available, a co-test (an HPV test with a Pap test) every 5 years or a Pap test every 3 years are still good options.

(*A primary HPV test is an HPV test that is done by itself for screening. The US Food and Drug Administration has approved certain tests to be primary HPV tests.)

The most important thing to remember is to get screened regularly, no matter which test you get.

- **People over age 65** who have had regular cervical cancer testing in the past 10 years with normal results should not be tested for cervical cancer. Once testing is stopped, it should not be started again. Those with a history of a serious cervical pre-cancer should continue to be tested for at least 25 years after that diagnosis, even if testing goes past age 65.
- **People whose cervix has been removed by surgery** for reasons not related to cervical cancer or serious pre-cancer should not be tested.
- **People who have been vaccinated against HPV** should still follow the screening recommendations for their age groups.

Some individuals – because of their health history (HIV infection, organ transplant, DES exposure, etc.) – may need a different screening schedule for cervical cancer. Talk to a health care provider about your history.

Endometrial cancer

The American Cancer Society recommends that at the time of menopause, all women should be told about the risks and symptoms of [endometrial cancer](#)⁴. Women should report any unexpected vaginal bleeding or spotting to their doctors.

Some women – because of their history – may need to consider having a yearly endometrial biopsy. Please talk with a health care provider about your history.

Lung cancer

The American Cancer Society recommends yearly screening for lung cancer with a [low-dose CT \(LDCT\) scan](#)⁵ for people **ages 50 to 80** who:

- Smoke or used to smoke

AND

- Have at least a 20 pack-year history of smoking

A pack-year is equal to smoking 1 pack (or about 20 cigarettes) per day for a year. For example, a person could have a 20 pack-year history by smoking 1 pack a day for 20 years, or by smoking 2 packs a day for 10 years.

Before deciding to be screened, people should have a discussion with a healthcare professional about the purpose of screening and how it is done, as well as the benefits, limits, and possible harms of screening.

People who still smoke should be counseled about quitting and offered interventions and resources to help them.

People should not be screened if they have serious health problems that will likely limit how long they will live, or if they won't be able to or won't want to get treatment if lung cancer is found.

Prostate cancer

The American Cancer Society recommends that men make an informed decision with a health care provider about whether to be tested for [prostate cancer](#)⁶.

Starting at age 50, men should talk to a health care provider about the pros and cons of testing so they can decide if testing is the right choice for them.

If you are African American or have a father or brother who had prostate cancer before age 65, you should have this talk with a health care provider starting at age 45.

If you decide to be tested, you should get a PSA blood test with or without a rectal exam. How often you're tested will depend on your PSA level.

Take control of your health, and help reduce your cancer risk.

- Stay away from all forms of tobacco.
- Get to and stay at a healthy weight.
- Get moving with regular physical activity.
- Eat healthy with plenty of fruits and vegetables.
- It's best not to drink alcohol. If you do drink, have no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men.
- Protect your skin.
- Know yourself, your family history, and your risks.

- Get regular check-ups and cancer screening tests.

Hyperlinks

1. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/breast-cancer/screening-tests-and-early-detection/american-cancer-society-recommendations-for-the-early-detection-of-breast-cancer.html
2. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html
3. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/cervical-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/cervical-cancer-screening-guidelines.html
4. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/endometrial-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/detection.html
5. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/lung-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/detection.html
6. www.cancer.org/cancer/types/prostate-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html

References

Fontham ETH, Wolf AMD, Church TR, et al. Cervical cancer screening for individuals at average risk: 2020 guideline update from the American Cancer Society. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21628>.

Smith RA, Andrews KS, Brooks D, et al. Cancer screening in the United States, 2018: A review of current American Cancer Society guidelines and current issues in cancer screening. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2019 May;69(3):184-210. doi: 10.3322/caac.21557.

Wolf AMD, Oeffinger KC, Shih YCT, et al. Screening for lung cancer: 2023 guideline update from the American Cancer Society. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2023. doi:10.3322/caac.21811.

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