

## **Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines**

Population	Recommendation <sup>1</sup>
<b>Women aged 40 to 49 with average risk</b>	The decision to start screening mammography in women prior to age 50 years should be an individual one. Women who place a higher value on the potential benefit than the potential harms may choose to begin biennial screening between the ages of 40 and 49 years.
<b>Women aged 50 to 74 with average risk</b>	Biennial screening mammography is recommended.
<b>Women aged 75 or older with average risk</b>	Current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of screening mammography in women aged 75 years or older.
<b>Women with dense breasts</b>	Current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of adjunctive screening for breast cancer using breast ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT), or other methods in women identified to have dense breasts on an otherwise negative screening mammogram.
<b>Women at higher than average risk</b>	Women with a parent, sibling, or child with breast cancer are at higher risk for breast cancer and thus may benefit more than average-risk women from beginning screening in their 40s.
<b>Additional issues relevant for all women</b>	Current evidence is insufficient to assess the benefits and harms of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) as a primary screening method for breast cancer.

<sup>1</sup>Siu AL; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for breast cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2016; 164(4):279-296.

## Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines

Population	Recommendation <sup>2</sup>
<b>Women 21 to 65 (Pap Smear) or 30-65 (in combo with HPV testing)</b>	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. See the <a href="#">Clinical Considerations</a> for discussion of cytology method, HPV testing, and screening interval.
<b>Women younger than 30 years, HPV testing</b>	The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer with HPV testing, alone or in combination with cytology, in women younger than age 30 years.
<b>Women younger than 21</b>	The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women younger than age 21 years.
<b>Women Older than 65, who have had adequate prior screening</b>	The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women older than age 65 years who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer. See the <a href="#">Clinical Considerations</a> for discussion of adequacy of prior screening and risk factors.
<b>Women who have had a hysterectomy</b>	The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and who do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.

<sup>2</sup>*Cervical Cancer: Screening*. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. July 2015.

[http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/cervical-cancer-screening?ds=1&s=cervical cancer screening](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/cervical-cancer-screening?ds=1&s=cervical%20cancer%20screening)