

# Cancer Screenings for General Population



**Nebraska  
Medicine**

**FRED & PAMELA BUFFETT  
CANCER CENTER**

Cancer Type	Who	Age	Test	How Often
Breast Cancer	Women	40	Mammogram	Yearly
	Schedule by calling <b>402.559.2500</b> or visit <b>NebraskaMed.com/Mammo</b> .			
Cervical Cancer	Women	21 to 29	PAP test	Every 3 years
		30 to 65	PAP and HPV testing	Every 3 to 5 years until age 65
		Stop at age 65 if previous tests were normal or after a hysterectomy (removal of the cervix).		
	Schedule by calling <b>800.922.0000</b> .			
Colon Cancer	Men and women	45	FIT/FOBT test	Yearly
			Stool DNA test (Cologuard®)	Every 3 years
			Colonoscopy	At least every 10 years, depends on findings
	Talk to your doctor about screening options.			
Lung Cancer	Men and women	50 to 80 A history of smoking for 20 years or more <b>OR</b> a smoking history of at least 20 pack years.*	Low-dose CT scan	Yearly
	Schedule by calling <b>402.559.5600</b> or visit <b>NebraskaMed.com/Lungscreen</b> .			
Prostate Cancer	Men	40 – High risk (family history of prostate or African American) 45 – General population	Prostate-specific antigen (PSA)	Yearly in African Americans and those with family history of prostate cancer (high risk populations), discuss with provider
	Make an informed decision with a health care provider about whether to be tested.			
Skin Cancer	Men and women		Self-skin exam	Monthly
	Schedule by calling <b>800.922.0000</b> .			

Resources: National Comprehensive Cancer Network, American Cancer Society

\*Pack years of smoking is the number of packs of cigarettes per day multiplied by the number of years smoked. For example, someone who smoked two packs a day for 10 years (2 packs x 10 years = 20) has 20 pack years of smoking, as does a person who smoked one pack a day for 20 years (1 pack x 20 years = 20).

Here are some ways to lower your risk for cancer:



**Annual checkups** – schedule at least one follow up visit with your primary care provider.



**Maintain healthy weight** – aim for a body mass index (BMI) between 20 and 25. A higher BMI is linked to at least 12 cancers.



**Diet** – recommend a diet high in vegetables, fruits, whole grains and legumes (beans). Avoid fast foods, processed meats and sugar-sweetened beverages. Limit red meat intake to less than 12 to 18 ounces per week.



**Physical activity** – move more, sit less. Strive to exercise at least 150 minutes moderately (go for a brisk walk) or 75 minutes vigorously (go for a run or high-intensity cross-training class) per week and include strength training exercises at least twice weekly.



**Alcohol** – there is strong evidence that drinking alcohol is a cause of six different cancers. The less alcohol you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.



**Avoid using tobacco products.** Ask for resources to help with smoking cessation.



**Sun exposure** – avoid sun exposure whenever possible by wearing protective clothing and a hat. Apply 1 ounce 30 SPF or higher of broad-spectrum sunscreen every 80 minutes while outside, even on cloudy days.



Check out the **American Institute for Cancer Research's Cancer Health Check** to see what you can do to protect yourself.

**If you have a family history of cancer, your provider may recommend getting screened sooner or more frequently.**

Consider talking to your provider about genetic testing and early cancer screenings if:

- Anyone in your family was diagnosed with cancer younger than age 50.
- Three or more relatives with the same type of cancer.
- You or any of your family members have had ovarian cancer, triple-negative breast cancer, pancreas cancer, prostate cancer that has spread, or male with breast cancer.
- Three or more relatives on the same side of the family with colon and/or uterine cancer.
- Three or more relatives on the same side of the family with breast, prostate or ovarian cancer.
- You or any of your family members have had 10 or more colon polyps (in a lifetime).

If you meet any of the above criteria, consider self-referring to the **Cancer Risk and Prevention Clinic** by calling 402.559.5600.



To learn more about your personal risk, scan the QR code or visit <https://go.canceriq.com/nebraska-patients> to take the cancer risk assessment today. Your assessment results can be emailed to you and will also be reviewed by a member of our team.



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