
















# Preventive Health Screenings • By Age

- VACCINATIONS
- CANCER SCREENINGS
- DISEASE SCREENINGS

## AGE TO ADMINISTER

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

## NOTES

Screening Type	Age Range	Notes
 Flu Vaccine	6 months – 80+	Everyone age 6 months and older should receive the vaccine annually.
 HPV Vaccine	11 – 26	Two doses are recommended for people 11-15 years old and three doses for people 15-26 years old. People 26-45 years of age should speak with their provider about vaccine consideration.
 COVID-19 Vaccine	6 months – 80+	Everyone age 6 months and older should receive a COVID-19 vaccine primary series and the most recent booster dose as recommended by the CDC.
 Shingles Vaccine	50 – 80+	Shingrix should be given in two doses, 2-6 months apart, even if the patient already received Zostavax.
 Cervical Cancer Screening	21 – 65	Women should be screened every 3 years from 21-30 years old, and every 3-5 years from age 30-65 based on provider's recommendation.
 Breast Cancer Screening	40 – 75	Women should have their first mammogram at age 40 and repeat every year until age 75. A clinical exam should be done every 1-3 years from age 20-39 and every year over 40 years of age.
 Colon Cancer Screening	45 – 75	Normal colonoscopies should be repeated every 10 years; normal stool screenings should be repeated annually.
 Prostate Cancer Screening	40 – 80+	All men over age 50 with at least a 10-year life expectancy and men over 40 who are at high risk should be screened. Screening includes a physical exam and PSA blood test. Frequency determined by physician based on personal risk.
 Lung Cancer Screening	50 – 80+	Annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults age 50-80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.
 Hepatitis C Screening	18 – 79	Adults age 18-79 should have a one-time blood test. Additional screening criteria for select populations based on CDC recommendations.
 STI + HIV Screening	18 – 80+	Regular testing for sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, is based on assessment of risk factors, independent of age.
 Lipid Panel	20 – 80+	Lipid levels should be checked regularly with a blood test.
 Diabetes Screening	20 – 80+	Hemoglobin A1c, which measures blood sugar levels over the past three months, should be checked regularly.
 Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening	65 – 75	Men between 65 and 75 years old who have ever smoked should have a one-time screening. Men between 65 and 75 years old who have never smoked should be screened based on family risk factors.
 Osteoporosis Screening	65 – 80+	Women should have their first DEXA bone scan at age 65, repeated as determined by their physician. Other individuals should be screened based on risk factors.