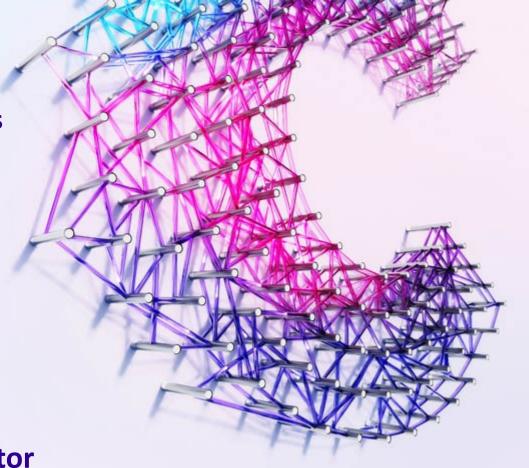
Cancer Screening Programmes

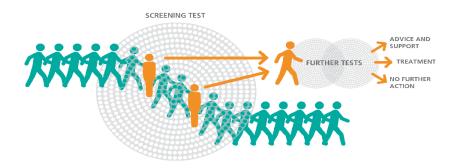
27th September 2017

Sue White
Cancer Research UK Facilitator



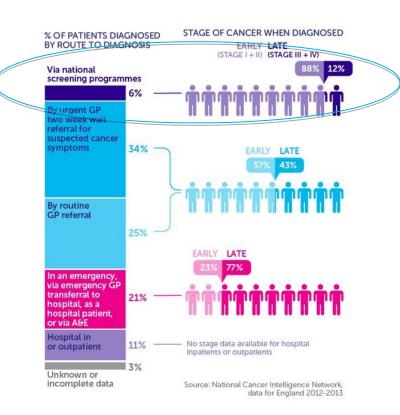


What is Screening?



- It targets a specific population or group of people
- It is like a filter
- Most people are unlikely to have the condition and will pass through the filter (screening test)
- People whose results suggest they are more likely to have it are caught in the filter they
 need further tests to determine if they really do have the condition

Why is screening important?



Screening reduces mortality

- It can detect cancer at an early stage
 - 88% of cancers detected through screening are at an early stage (stage I and II)

Some programmes can prevent cancer

- Bowel scope screening
- Cervical screening



Cervical screening aims to prevent cancer

- It is NOT a test to find cancer. It is a test to detect changes to the cells of the cervix that may develop into cancer in the future
- Women from 25-64, who are registered with a GP are eligible for cervical screening.
- Women aged 25-49 are invited every 3 years.
 After that, women are invited every 5 years until the age of 64





Breast screening: mammography

- For women aged between 50 and 70 years, who are registered with a GP
- Every 3 years
- Test is a mammogram 2 x-rays of each breast
- Carried out at special clinics or mobile breast screening units
- Self-referral over 70

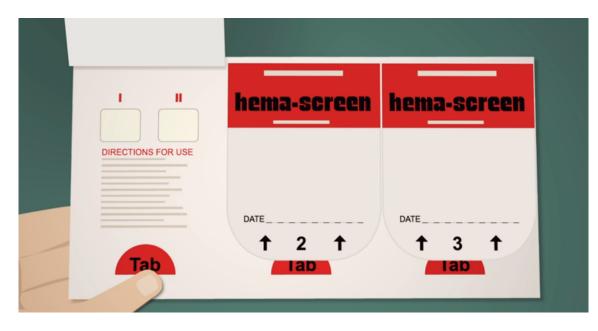




Bowel Screening









Bowel Cancer Screening

- Men and women aged between 60-74 are invited every 2 years.
 - Must be registered with a GP practice to receive invitation
 - Anyone over 74 can request a kit by calling 0800 707 6060
- Screening kit completed at home and sent to the hub
- The screening hub analyses the kit
 - The test detects tiny amounts of blood in the sample of poo, which can't be seen by the eye
 - The test does not diagnose bowel cancer





Thank you!

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cruk.org/facilitators

