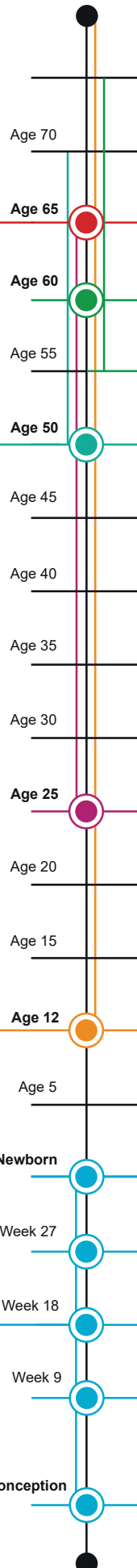


Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening

Offered to **men** during the **year they turn 65**. Older men can self-refer.

www.nhs.uk/aaa

Local contact details:



Age 70

Age 65

Age 60

Age 55

Age 50

Age 45

Age 40

Age 35

Age 30

Age 25

Age 20

Age 15

Age 12

Age 5

Newborn

Week 27

Week 18

Week 9

Conception

Bowel cancer screening

Offered to **men and women** aged **60 to 74** every 2 years. From 2021 to 2025, screening will gradually be offered to people in their 50s as well. Those aged 75 or over can request screening by calling **0800 7076060**.

www.nhs.uk/bowel



Breast screening

Offered routinely to **women** aged from **50 up to their 71st** birthday. Older women can self-refer.

www.nhs.uk/breast

Local contact details:



Cervical screening

Offered to **women** aged from **25 to 49** every 3 years, and **women** aged from **50 to 64** every 5 years.

www.nhs.uk/cervical



Diabetic eye screening

Offered every year to **people** with diabetes **aged 12 and over**.

www.nhs.uk/diabeticeye

Local contact details:



Newborn screening

- **newborn** hearing
- physical examination (for problems with eyes, hearts, hips and testes) within **3 days** of birth and again at **6 to 8 weeks** of age
- **newborn** blood spot (for 9 rare conditions)

www.nhs.uk/pregnancyscreening



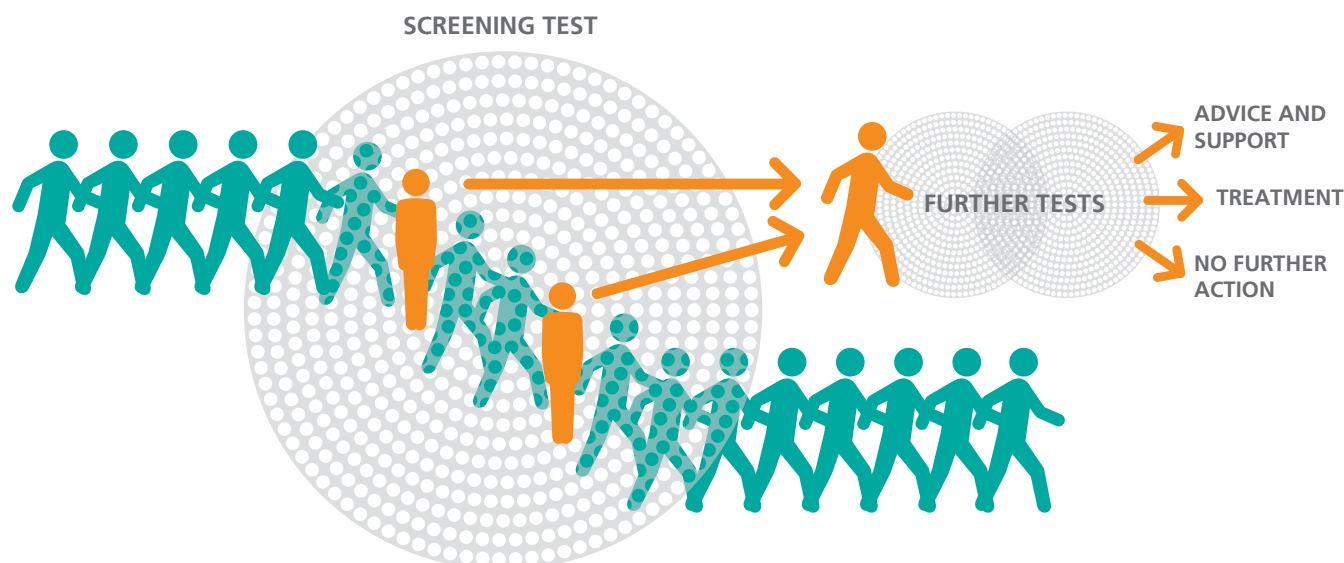
Screening in pregnancy

- sickle cell and thalassaemia (ideally by **10 weeks**)
- infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis)
- Down's syndrome, Edwards' syndrome and Patau's syndrome
- 11 physical conditions in the baby (**20-week** scan)
- diabetic retinopathy (for women with diabetes)

www.nhs.uk/pregnancyscreening



Population screening explained



Screening is the process of identifying healthy people who may have an increased chance of a disease or condition.

It can be helpful to think of screening like a sieve.

The sieve represents the screening test and most people pass through it. This means they have a low chance of having the condition screened for.

The people left in the sieve have a higher chance of having the condition. The screening provider can then offer them information, further tests or treatment as appropriate.

Personal choice

All screening is a balance of potential benefits and potential harms.

Deciding whether or not to have a screening test is a personal choice and one which only you can make. You have the right to accept or decline screening.

At each stage of the screening process, you can make your own choices about any further tests, treatment, advice and support.



Every screening invitation should include or signpost to accessible, nationally approved, evidence-based information to help you make your choice.

For more information about the screening programmes in England, visit: www.nhs.uk/screening or www.gov.uk/screening

You can also watch short animations about screening at: www.gov.uk/guidance/population-screening-explained

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) maintains this resource.

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