



Adult screenings and immunizations

General screening guidelines

Heart disease and cancer are the two leading causes of death in the United States, and the risks of developing a significant health condition rise significantly with age.

Your family health history can also make you predisposed to certain diseases. So it's important to understand your risk factors and receive appropriate screenings to head off potential problems when they are most treatable. Early detection could save your life.

Recommended tests are based on your age, gender and overall risk factors. The guidelines here are a general reference only. Always discuss your particular health care needs with your physician.

Tests for women



	18-39	40-49	50-64	65 +
Mammogram*		Discuss with your doctor or nurse	Every two years through age 74; talk to your health care provider about need for screening after age 74	
Cervical cancer (Pelvic exam/pap smear)	At least every three years after age 21 or if you have been sexually active for three years	At least every three years		Ask your health care provider if you need testing
Bone mineral density (osteoporosis)			Ask your health care provider if you are at risk for osteoporosis	Receive test after age 65; talk to your health care provider about repeat testing
Blood pressure	At least every two years; or annually if your blood pressure is higher than 120/80			
Cholesterol		Regular screenings 40-75 years. Ask your health care provider for recommended frequency		
Obesity/BMI	Regular screenings; a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is considered overweight, and a BMI of 30 and above is considered obese			
Diabetes (fasting plasma glucose test recommended)	Screening for pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes for adults ages 35 to 70 years who are overweight or obese with no symptoms of diabetes			
Colorectal cancer			Fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy beginning at age 45 and continuing until age 75	

* The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) concludes that the current evidence is insufficient to assess the additional benefits and harms of clinical breast examination (CBE) beyond screening mammography in women age 40 and older.

Tests for men



Age range	18-39	40-49	50-64	65 +
Blood pressure	At least every two years; or annually if your blood pressure is higher than 120/80			
Cholesterol		Regular screenings 40-75 years. Ask your health care provider for recommended frequency		
Obesity/BMI	Regular screenings; a BMI of 25 to 29.9 is considered overweight, and a BMI of 30 and above is considered obese			
Diabetes (fasting plasma glucose test recommended)	Screening for pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes for adults ages 35 to 70 years who are overweight or obese with no symptoms of diabetes			
Colorectal cancer			Fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy beginning at age 45 and continuing until age 75	
Prostate cancer			Talk to your doctor about the risks and benefits of screening*	

* The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) concludes that the current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of prostate cancer screening in men younger than age 75. Given the uncertainties and controversy surrounding prostate cancer screening in men younger than 75, a clinician should not order the PSA test without first discussing with the patient.

Immunization guidelines

Vaccinations work to help your body learn to fight off disease and build immunity to future exposure. Traditional vaccines mimic a natural infection by introducing dead or weakened versions of the germs that trigger a specific illness. Your immune system can clear these germs from your body, without experiencing common symptoms and complications, and it will “remember” how to protect your body from germs it has encountered before. For additional information on immunizations, visit cdc.gov/vaccines.

Age range	19-26	27-49	50-59	60-64	65 +
Tetanus/diphtheria (Td/Tdap)	One-time dose of Tdap, then Td booster every 10 years				Td booster every 10 years
Influenza (flu)	One dose annually				
Pneumococcal vaccine (pneumonia)	One or two doses recommended if risk factor present, based on medical, occupational or lifestyle indications				One dose
Shingles			RZV (recombinant zoster vaccine) Two doses. This is the preferred vaccine.		ZVL (Zoster vaccine live) One dose
Varicella (chicken pox)	Two doses for those who have never had chicken pox or who lack evidence of immunity				
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	Gardasil4 to age 26	Three doses for those who lack evidence of immunity*			Gardasil9 to age 45
					* Not to be given during pregnancy
MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)	One or two doses up to age 55 for those who lack evidence of immunity			One dose	
Meningococcal, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B	Recommended for those with certain risk factors due to health, job or lifestyle, or who did not receive the vaccine as a child				