



Health screening for men

Bowel screening (aged 50 - 74)

- By 2024 Bowel cancer screening will be offered to everyone between the ages of 50 and 74 (It is currently offered to those aged 54 - 74).
- Between these ages you will be sent an invitation and then a home screening kit (which is sent away to a lab), every two years.
- Bowel screening aims to detect bowel cancer at an early stage where people don't have symptoms and treatment is more likely to be effective.
- Bowel screening can also detect polyps. These are not cancers but may develop into cancers over time. They can easily be removed, reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing.

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Screening (aged 65)

- It is estimated that around 1 in 25 men aged between 65 and 74 in England have an abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA), so men are invited for screening during the year that they turn 65.
- The condition is most common in men aged 65 and above. Men over 65 who have not previously been screened or diagnosed with an aneurysm can also request a scan.
- An abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a weakening and expansion of the aorta, the main blood vessel in the body.
- Large aneurysms are rare but can be very serious. If you have an AAA you will not generally notice any symptoms. Screening can find aneurysms early so they can be checked regularly or treated if needed.



You must be registered with a GP to receive automatic invitations for screening.

For more information about screening visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/nhs-screening/>

Please try and attend your screening appointment or rearrange beforehand if it's not convenient.

Diabetic eye screening (aged 12 onwards)

- All people aged 12 and over with diabetes (type 1 and 2) are offered screening appointments every year, or two years if assessed as low risk.
- Diabetic retinopathy is caused when diabetes affects the small blood vessels in the retina of the eye. It may not cause symptoms until it is quite advanced and close to affecting a person's sight.
- Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of sight loss in people of working age. Screening is an effective way of detecting diabetic retinopathy as early as possible.

Health screening for women

Bowel screening (aged 50 - 74)

- By 2024 Bowel cancer screening will be offered to everyone between the ages of 50 and 74 (It is currently offered to those aged 54 - 74).
- Between these ages you will be sent an invitation and then a home screening kit (which is sent away to a lab), every two years.
- Bowel screening aims to detect bowel cancer at an early stage where people don't have symptoms and treatment is more likely to be effective.
- Bowel screening can also detect polyps. These are not cancers but may develop into cancers over time. They can easily be removed, reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing.

Breast screening (currently for those aged 50 – 70)

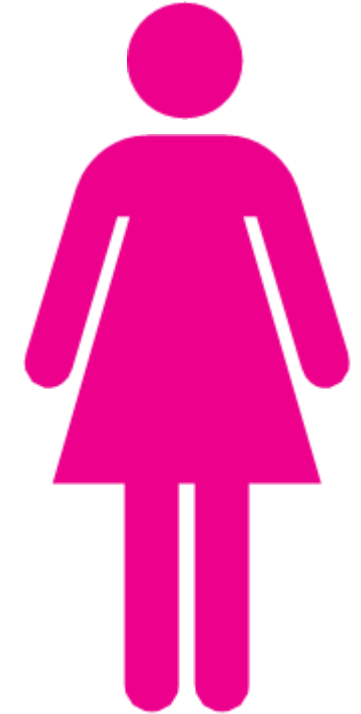
- Women aged 50 to 70 are automatically invited for screening every three years.
- You may be eligible for breast cancer screening before the age of 50 if you have a higher-than-average risk of developing breast cancer. You may be at an increased risk if you have a family history of breast cancer.

Cervical screening (aged 25 – 64)

- You will automatically be invited for Human Papillomavirus (HPV) screening between the ages of 25 – 64
- Invitations are sent every three years between the ages of 25 and 49, and every five years between the ages of 50 and 64.
- You will need to contact your GP or a local family planning clinic when you are sent a letter to make an appointment for your screening.

Diabetic eye screening (aged 12 onwards)

- All people aged 12 and over with diabetes (type 1 and 2) are offered screening appointments every year, or two years is assessed as low risk.
- Diabetic retinopathy is caused when diabetes affects the small blood vessels in the retina of the eye. It may not cause symptoms until it is quite advanced and close to affecting a person's sight.
- Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of sight loss in people of working age. Screening is an effective way of detecting diabetic retinopathy as early as possible.



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For more information about screening visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/nhs-screening/>

Please try and attend your screening appointment or rearrange beforehand if it's not convenient.



Health screening for trans and non-binary people



You must be registered with a GP to receive automatic invitations for screening. Your registered gender will determine which screening invitations you automatically receive.

For more information about screening visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/nhs-screening/>

For trans and non-binary specific information, search for [NHS population screening: information for trans and non-binary people](#)

Please try and attend your screening appointment or rearrange beforehand if it's not convenient.

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Screening (aged 65)

- People registered as male at their GP are invited for screening during the year that they turn 65.
- Trans women and NB people assigned male at birth but registered as female can request screening.
- Eligible people over 65 who have not previously been screened or diagnosed with an aneurysm can also request a scan.
- An abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a weakening and expansion of the aorta, the body's main blood vessel.
- Large aneurysms are rare but can be very serious. If you have an AAA you will not generally notice symptoms. Screening can find aneurysms early so they can be checked regularly or treated if needed.

Diabetic eye screening (aged 12+)

- All people aged 12 and over with diabetes (type 1 and 2) are offered screening appointments every year, or two years if assessed as low risk.
- Diabetic retinopathy is caused when diabetes affects the small blood vessels in the retina of the eye.

Cervical screening (aged 25-64)

- Trans men and non-binary people registered as female with their GP and aged 25 to 64 are automatically invited for Human Papillomavirus (HPV) screening. This occurs every three years between the ages of 25 and 49, and every five years between the ages of 50 and 64.
- If you are registered as male but have a cervix, you can request screening.
- You will need to contact your GP or a local family planning clinic when you are sent a letter to make an appointment for your screening.
- Cervical screening checks the health of your cervix (the lower part of your womb) to look for signs of changes in the cells. Changes can be caused by a few things, but if left unchecked can cause complications. In some cases, this could be cervical cancer.

- There may be no symptoms until the eye disease is quite advanced and close to affecting a person's sight.
- Diabetic retinopathy is the most common cause of sight loss in people of working age. Screening is an effective way of detecting diabetic retinopathy as early as possible.

Bowel screening (aged 50 - 74)

- By 2024 Bowel cancer screening will be offered to everyone between the ages of 50 and 74 (It is currently offered to those aged 54 - 74).
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- Bowel screening aims to detect bowel cancer early where people don't have symptoms and treatment is more likely to be effective.
- Bowel screening can also detect polyps. These are not cancers but may develop into cancers over time. They can easily be removed, reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing.

Breast screening (aged 50 – 70)

- Trans men and NB people registered as female with their GP and aged 50 to 70 are automatically invited for screening every three years.
- You may be eligible for breast cancer screening before the age of 50 if you have a higher-than-average risk of developing breast cancer. You may be at an increased risk if you have a family history of breast cancer.