

# Population screening timeline

## Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening

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

[www.nhs.uk/aaa](http://www.nhs.uk/aaa)



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**. Those aged 75 or over can request screening by calling **0800 7076060**.

In some areas of the country people **aged 55** also invited for a one-off bowel scope screening test. You can check by calling the number above.

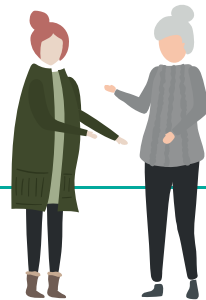
[www.nhs.uk/bowel](http://www.nhs.uk/bowel)



## Breast screening

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

[www.nhs.uk/breast](http://www.nhs.uk/breast)



## Cervical screening

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

[www.nhs.uk/cervical](http://www.nhs.uk/cervical)



## Diabetic eye screening

Offered annually to **people** with diabetes **aged 12 and over**.

[www.nhs.uk/diabeticseye](http://www.nhs.uk/diabeticseye)



## 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](http://www.nhs.uk/pregnancyscreening)



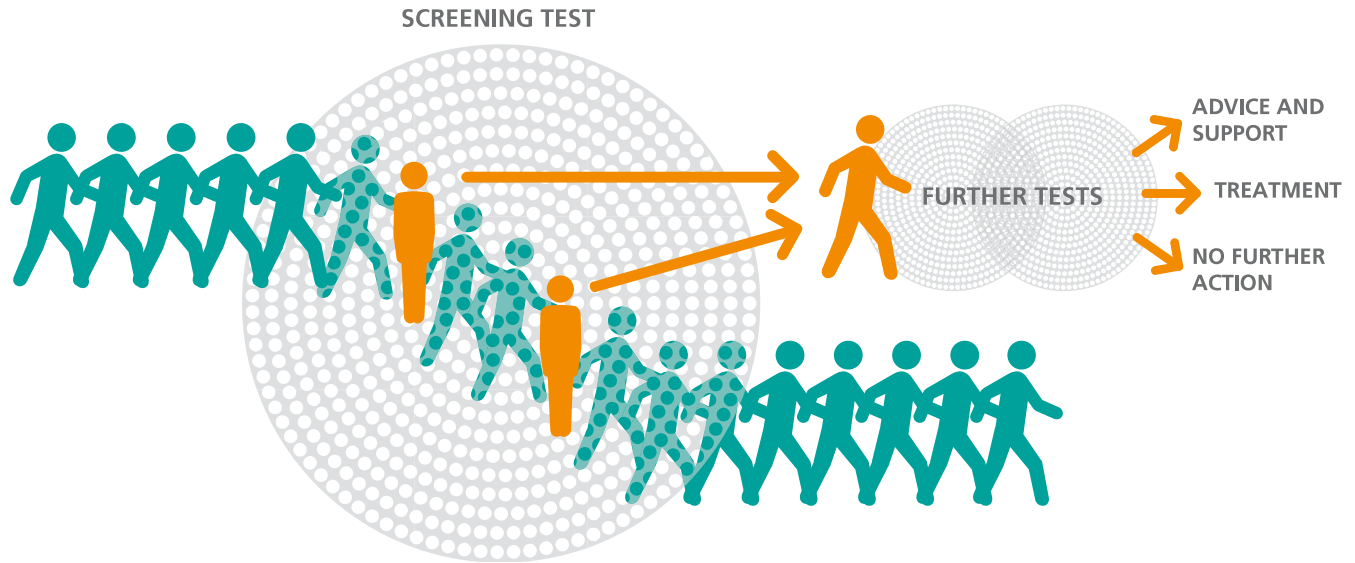
## Screening in pregnancy

- 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](http://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.



Short animations which explain more about screening.



Easy guides using pictures and simple language.



Information for transgender and non-binary people.



Find more information, including these resources, at [www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-population-screening-explained](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/nhs-population-screening-explained)

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