

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:



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:



Diabetic eye screening

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

www.nhs.uk/diabeticeye

Local contact details:



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

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 (check with your GP).

www.nhs.uk/bowel

Cervical screening

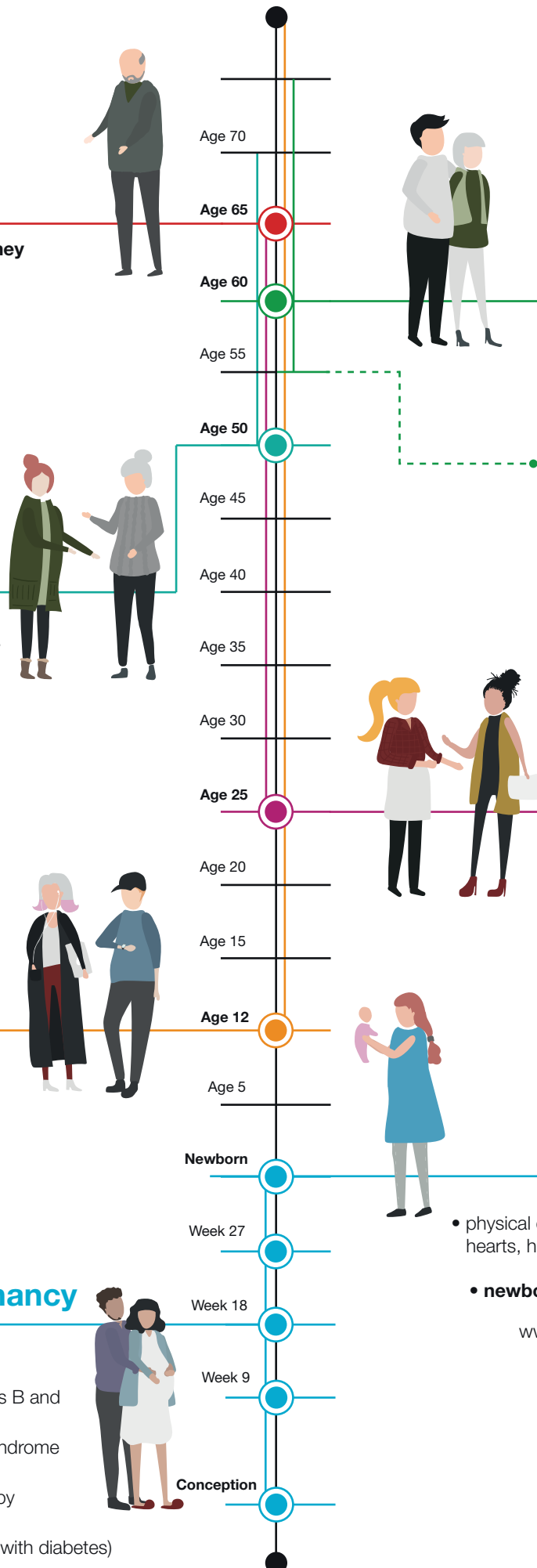
Offered to **women** aged from **25 to 49** every 3 years, and **women** aged **from 50 to 64** every 5 years.

www.nhs.uk/cervical

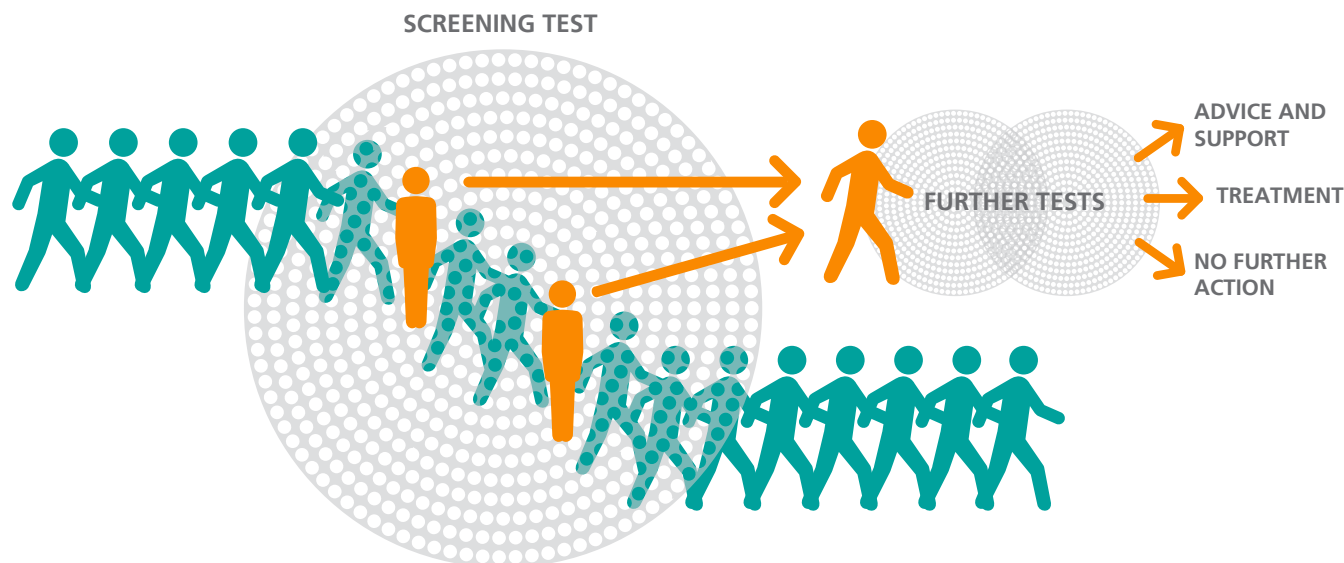
Newborn screening

- **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



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

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