

Men's Screenings and Vaccinations by Age

Men 50-65

As Native men, it is vital to lead by example and receive your preventative cancer screenings. Native people are more likely to get cancer. Your role in your family and community is critical. Talk to your relatives about the importance of preventative cancer screenings.

For men aged 50 who are at average risk of developing prostate cancer and have a life expectancy of at least 10 more years, discuss your screening options with your health care provider.

It is recommended to have an annual screening in adults ages 50 to 80 who have a 20 pack-year smoking history (a pack-year is a number of packs of cigarettes a person smoked per day multiplied by the number of years the person smoked, 1 pack/day*1 year = 1 pack-year) and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a person has not smoked for 15 years or develops a health problem that limits their life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery.

Colorectal cancer screening is recommended in all adults beginning at 45.

No vaccine recommended.

The Hepatitis B vaccine protects infants, children, and adults from Hepatitis B. Talk to your health care provider.

PROSTATE

LUNG

COLORECTAL

HPV

HEP-B



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The recommendations come from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the United States Preventative Services Task Force, and the American Cancer Society.



If there is a family history of any of these cancers, you could be at a higher risk for cancer. Talk to your health care provider about the best screening options for you.