



A SCREENING PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR YOU

Since every patient is unique, screening needs differ by individual. Please call 1-800-KARMANOS to speak with an oncology patient navigator who can help you determine which tests are right for you. If you have a primary care provider (PCP), we'll work together to ensure you have access to the screening you need. However, a referral is not needed for screening at Karmanos.

Uninsured or underinsured women may qualify for free breast and cervical screenings through the Michigan Breast & Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCCP). Visit karmanos.org/BCCCCP to learn more.

YOUR SCREENING NEEDS MIGHT INCLUDE ADDITIONAL TESTS

Visit Karmanos.org/cancerscreening to learn about other preventative options. Your doctor may recommend testing for the following cancers:

- Prostate
- Head and Neck
- Skin
- Ovarian

At Karmanos, we are committed to providing each patient with the highest quality of care.

If you would like to consult with one of our specialists, please contact:

1-800-KARMANOS
(1-800-527-6266)

VISION

A world free of cancer

MISSION

To lead in transformative cancer care, research and education through courage, commitment and compassion

TWO LOCATIONS, EASILY ACCESSIBLE

KARMANOS CANCER INSTITUTE
4100 John R Street, Detroit, MI 48201

WEISBERG CANCER TREATMENT CENTER
31995 Northwestern Hwy., Farmington Hills, MI 48334



CANCER INSTITUTE
Wayne State University

YOUR BEST CHANCE.

1-800-KARMANOS | KARMANOS.ORG

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SCREENING & PREVENTION PROGRAM



CANCER INSTITUTE
Wayne State University

YOUR BEST CHANCE.
1-800-KARMANOS

THE BEST WAY TO GET PEACE OF MIND

In the fight against cancer, early detection is an important weapon since cancer is most treatable in its early stages. Many forms of cancer do not display symptoms at their onset, so screening tests are used to monitor for warning signs.

SETTING THE STANDARDS IN CANCER TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

At Karmanos, we use the latest technology and guidelines to make sure that our patients receive accurate and timely results. Our care team will make sure that you feel comfortable throughout the screening process and are able to understand your test results. If your results show signs of cancer, you can take comfort in knowing that you're in expert hands at one of the nation's top cancer centers.



Should I be screened for cancer?



LUNG CANCER SCREENING

What?

Screening for lung cancer is a multi-step process. It begins with an office visit to assess needs and risks. Eligible candidates will then undergo low-dose CT scans. These scans provide detailed X-ray images that can detect abnormalities in the lungs. Scans are then read by a Karmanos radiologist.

Who?

Adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.

Lung cancer screening is covered by Medicare for patients 55-77 years old and most commercial insurance plans cover it for patients 55-80 years old.



COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

What?

During a colonoscopy, a small flexible tube with a camera at the tip is inserted into the rectum to detect abnormalities in the large intestine and rectum. Patients are sedated for this procedure. Cologuard is a non-invasive at-home test that screens for colon cancer through a stool sample.

Who?

Men and women at average risk should begin screening at age 45 and continue every 10 years. Those at an increased risk may begin screening sooner and continue with more frequency.



MAMMOGRAPHY

What?

Mammography is a special type of X-ray that is used to detect breast abnormalities.

Who?

Women should begin having annual mammograms at age 40. In certain cases or with a family history of cancer, they may be recommended at an earlier age.



CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

What?

A Papanicolaou test (Pap test) is used to find cell changes or abnormal cells in the cervix. Cells are swabbed from the cervix then sent to a lab and examined for irregularities. The Pap test finds cancer cells and cells that could become cancerous in the future. An HPV test checks for the presence of the Human Papillomavirus Virus using a swab of the cervix. This virus can sometimes lead to cervical cancer.

Who?

Women ages 21-29 should have a Pap test every three years. Women ages 30-65 should have a Pap test and an HPV test every five years or a Pap test alone every three years. Women age 65 and older who have had regular screenings and normal results can cease screening.

For more information and to schedule your appointment, call 1-800-KARMANOS or visit [Karmanos.org/cancerscreening](https://www.karmanos.org/cancerscreening)