

WOMEN'S HEALTH CHECKLIST

CHECKUPS AND SCREENINGS	WHEN?	AGES		
		20-39	40-49	50+
PHYSICAL EXAM: Review overall health status, perform a thorough physical exam and discuss health related topics.	Every 3 years Every 2 years Every year	✓	✓	✓
BLOOD PRESSURE: High blood pressure (Hypertension) has no symptoms, but can cause permanent damage to body organs.	Every year	✓	✓	✓
TB SKIN TEST: Should be done on occasion of exposure or suggestive symptoms at direction of healthcare provider. Some occupations may require more frequent testing for public health indications.	Every 5 years	✓	✓	✓
BLOOD TESTS & URINALYSIS: Screens for various illnesses and diseases (such as cholesterol, diabetes, kidney or thyroid dysfunction) before symptoms occur.	Every 3 years Every 2 years Every year	✓	✓	✓
EKG: Electrocardiogram screen for heart abnormalities.	Baseline Every 2 years Every year	Age 30	✓	✓
TETANUS BOOSTER: Prevents lockjaw.	Every 10 years	✓	✓	✓
RECTAL EXAM: Screens for hemorrhoids, lower rectal problems, and colon cancer.	Every year	✓	✓	✓
BREAST HEALTH: Clinical exam by healthcare provider. Mammography: X-ray of breast.	Every year Every 1-2 years Every year	✓	✓	✓
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: PAP test/Pelvic exam.	Every 1-3 years after 3 consecutive normal tests. Discuss with your physician.	Age 18	✓	✓

CHECKUPS AND SCREENINGS	WHEN?	AGES		
		20-39	40-49	50+
HEMOCCULT: Screens the stool for microscopic amounts of blood that can be the first indication of polyps or colon cancer.	Every year		✓	✓
COLORECTAL HEALTH: A flexible scope examines the rectum, sigmoid and descending colon for cancer at its earliest and treatable stages. It also detects polyps, which are benign growths that can progress to cancer if not found early.	Every 3-4 years			✓
CHEST X-RAY: Should be considered in smokers over the age of 45. The usefulness of this test on a yearly basis is debatable due to poor cure rates of lung cancer.	Discuss with a physician.		✓	✓
SELF-EXAMS: Breast: To find abnormal lumps in their earliest stages. Skin: To look for signs of changing moles, freckles, or early skin cancer. Oral: To look for signs of cancerous lesions in the mouth.	Monthly by self	✓	✓	✓
BONE HEALTH: Bone mineral density test. Testing is best done under the supervision of your healthcare provider.	Postmenopausal			✓
ESTROGEN: Peri-menopausal women should consider screening for FSH (follicle stimulating hormone) and LH (leutenizing hormone) to determine supplemental estrogen therapy need.	Discuss with a physician.			✓
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs): Sexually active adults who consider themselves at risk for STDs should be screened for syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes and other STDs.	Under physician supervision	✓	Discuss	

FOR MEN AND WOMEN:
GET IT CHECKED!

A Schedule of Checkups and Age-appropriate Screenings for Men and Women



Regular checkups and age-appropriate screenings can improve your health and extend your life. Members of high risk groups, or those with a family history of a disease, should consult their healthcare provider about the need for earlier screening.

MEN... GET IT CHECKED!

(Refer to the checklist on this side.)

Men's Health Network provides this maintenance schedule for men as a reminder of your need to take responsibility for your health. **Regular checkups and age-appropriate screenings CAN improve your health and reduce premature death and disability.** You should consult your healthcare provider to discuss if this screening schedule is appropriate for you. Also ask about the benefits of earlier screenings, especially if you are a member of a high risk group or have a family history of disease.

WOMEN... GET IT CHECKED!

(Refer to the checklist on the other side.)

Men's Health Network provides this maintenance schedule for women as a reminder of your need to take responsibility for your health. **Regular checkups and age-appropriate screenings CAN improve your health and reduce premature death and disability.** You should consult your healthcare provider to discuss if this screening schedule is appropriate for you. Also ask about the benefits of earlier screenings, especially if you are a member of a high risk group or have a family history of disease.

**For more information about women's health, contact:
Office on Women's Health: 1-800-994-9662,
www.womenshealth.gov**

Please note: Men's Health Network does not provide medical services. Rather, this information is provided to encourage you to begin a knowledgeable dialogue with your healthcare provider. Check with your healthcare provider about your need for specific health screenings.

© Men's Health Network

MHN Men's Health Network™

BUILDING HEALTHY FAMILIES ONE MAN AT A TIME™

P.O. Box 75972, Washington, DC 20013 • 202-543-MHN-1
info@menshealthnetwork.org • www.menshealthnetwork.org

MEN'S HEALTH CHECKLIST

CHECKUPS AND SCREENINGS	WHEN?	AGES			
		20-39	40-49	50+	
PHYSICAL EXAM: Review overall health status, perform a thorough physical exam and discuss health related topics.	Every 3 years Every 2 years Every year	✓	✓	✓	
BLOOD PRESSURE: High blood pressure (Hypertension) has no symptoms, but can cause permanent damage to body organs.	Every year	✓	✓	✓	
TB SKIN TEST: Should be done on occasion of exposure or suggestive symptoms at direction of healthcare provider. Some occupations may require more frequent testing for public health indications.	Every 5 years	✓	✓	✓	
BLOOD TESTS & URINALYSIS: Screens for various illnesses and diseases (such as cholesterol, diabetes, kidney or thyroid dysfunction) before symptoms occur.	Every 3 years Every 2 years Every year	✓	✓	✓	
EKG: Electrocardiogram screens for heart abnormalities.	Baseline Every 2 years Every year	Age 30	✓	✓	
TETANUS BOOSTER: Prevents lockjaw.	Every 10 years	✓	✓	✓	
RECTAL EXAM: Screens for hemorrhoids, lower rectal problems, colon and prostate cancer.	Every year	✓	✓	✓	
PSA BLOOD TEST: Prostate Specific Antigen is produced by the prostate. Levels rise when there is an abnormality such as an infection, enlargement or cancer. Testing should be done in collaboration with your healthcare provider.	Every year		*	✓	

**African-American men and men with a family history of prostate cancer may wish to begin prostate screening at age 40, or earlier.*

CHECKUPS AND SCREENINGS	WHEN?	AGES		
		20-39	40-49	50+
HEMOCCULT: Screens the stool for microscopic amounts of blood that can be the first indication of polyps or colon cancer.	Every year		✓	✓
COLORECTAL HEALTH: A flexible scope examines the rectum, sigmoid and descending colon for cancer at its earliest and treatable stages. It also detects polyps, which are benign growths that can progress to cancer if not found early.	Every 3-4 years			✓
CHEST X-RAY: Should be considered in smokers over the age of 45. The usefulness of this test on a yearly basis is debatable due to poor cure rates of lung cancer.	Discuss with a physician		✓	✓
SELF-EXAMS: Testicle: To find lumps in their earliest stages. Skin: To look for signs of changing moles, freckles, or early skin cancer. Oral: To look for signs of cancerous lesions in the mouth. Breast: To find abnormal lumps in their earliest stages.	Monthly by self	✓	✓	✓
BONE HEALTH: Bone mineral density test. Testing is best done under the supervision of your healthcare provider	Discuss with a physician			Age 60
TESTOSTERONE SCREENING: Low testosterone symptoms include low sex drive, erectile dysfunction, fatigue and depression. Initial screening for symptoms with a questionnaire followed by a simple blood test.	Discuss with a physician		✓	✓
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs): Sexually active adults who consider themselves at risk for STDs should be screened for syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes and other STDs.	Under physician supervision	✓	Discuss	