Lung cancer screening

Who	Adults aged 50–70 who smoke or quit in the past 10 years and have a 30+ pack-year history
When	Every 2 years
Where	Referral from your GP to an accredited radiology service
How	Low-dose CT scan of the chest (painless, a few minutes)
Talking point	Leading cause of cancer death in Australia, about 9,000 deaths in 2024; 5-year survival only ≈ 26 %. Screening can find cancers early. Quitting smoking is still the best way to reduce risk

Scan the QR code for more information.

Prostate cancer screening

Who	Men aged 50–69 (40–49 if high risk, for example with a close family history)
When	Discuss with your GP; PSA blood test every 2 years if you choose to screen
Where	GP clinic – blood is taken at a pathology service
How	PSA blood test; if high, follow-up may include MRI or biopsy
Talking point	Most common cancer in Australian men. About 3,900 men die each year, but when found early the 5-year survival is ≈ 95 %.

Scan the QR code for more information.

Skin cancer screening

Who	All adults, especially those over 40 or at high risk (fair skin, outdoor work, family history)
When	Yearly + monthly self-checks
Where	Your GP, a skin cancer clinic or a dermatologist
How	Full-body visual examination; suspicious spots may be photographed or biopsied
Talking point	Australia has the highest skin-cancer rate in the world. ~2,000 die each year, yet most skin cancers are curable if found early

Scan the QR code for more information.

Take charge of your health with **cancer screening**



phn
BRISBANE NORTH
An Australian Government Initiative

Regular screening can help detect cancer early, when it's easier to treat.

In Australia, free or low-cost screening programs are available for common cancers including breast, cervical, bowel and lung cancer. You can also talk to your GP about checks for skin and prostate cancer.

This guide outlines who should get screened, how often and what to expect.

Not sure which screenings are right for you? Speak with your GP – it could save your life!

Bowel cancer screening

Who	People aged 50-74 (those 45-49 can request a kit)
When	Every 2 years
Where	At home with a free kit, return by post or via your GP/pharmacy
How	Collect tiny samples from two separate bowel motions and send to the lab
Talking point	More than 90 per cent of bowel cancers can be treated successfully if found early. The kit is mailed to you yearly; replacements are available from your GP or the helpline

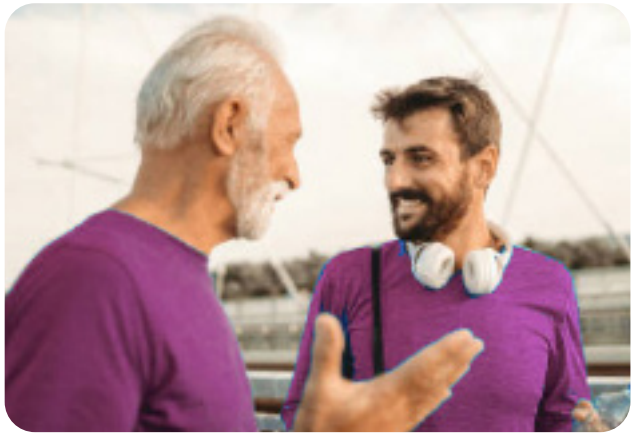
Scan the QR code for more information.

Breast cancer screening

Who	Women aged 50-74 (women 40-49 and those 75+ may also attend)
When	Every 2 years
Where	BreastScreen Australia clinics and mobile units
How	Mammogram – each breast is briefly pressed between two X-ray plates so clear pictures can be taken (about 20 seconds)
Talking point	Detecting breast cancer early can cut deaths by up to 40 per cent

Scan the QR code for more information.

Women 40-49 and 75+ can book a free screen but do not receive an invitation





Cervical cancer screening

Who	Anyone with a cervix aged 25-74
When	Every 5 years after a negative HPV test
Where	At your GP or with a self-collection kit (clinic or home)
How	A simple swab tests for HPV – you can take your own sample or ask your GP to do it
Talking point	Cervical Cancer is one of the most preventable cancers, however, 80% of women who develop cervical cancer, have never been screened or have not been screened regularly

Scan the QR code for more information.