

Health Awareness



Spring Screening: Six Health Screenings That Could Save Your Life

by Arthur Hayward, M.D.,
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(NAPSA)—As the percentage of
our older population increases,
health care providers appreciate
the need to stop disease before it
starts.

The Problem

A recent study in *The Journal*
of the American
Medical Association
found that U.S. baby
boomers have higher
rates of obesity and
related health condi-
tions than do mem-
bers of the previous
generation. While
chronic diseases are
among the most
costly of all health problems, they
are also the most preventable. So
how does one begin to make sense
of preventive care advisories when
so many screenings are recom-
mended at once?



Dr. Hayward

An Answer

Here are the most-recom-
mended screenings for keeping
older adults healthy.

Cancer

While you may hear about
many cancer screenings, colon
cancer and breast cancer impact
the highest number of people in
the United States.

Both men and women ages 50 to
75 should be screened for colon can-
cer. Colorectal cancer is the third
leading cause of death for both men
and women, according to the Amer-
ican Cancer Society. One in 20 risk
developing the disease. The easiest
of several acceptable strategies is to
take a fecal immunochemical test
(FIT) at home every year, or every
two years, to check for hidden blood
in the stools.

Breast cancer is the second
leading cause of death for women.
One in eight will develop breast
cancer in their lifetime. Women
ages 50 to 74 are advised to have
a mammogram every year or
every two years.

Heart Health

Heart disease is the No. 1
killer of both sexes. The risk of
heart disease can be reduced by
maintaining a healthful diet and
regular exercise. Even so, doctors
highly recommend screening for
risk factors of heart disease.

Six Health Screenings To Keep You Healthy As You Age*

For more information, visit kp.org

What to Screen	Who should screen	Screening age	How to screen
Colon Cancer	Men and women	50 - 75	Simplest: home fecal immunochemical test (FIT) every one to two years
Breast Cancer	Women	50 - 74	Mammogram every one to two years
Blood Pressure	Men and women	18 and older	BP is normally taken at clinic, but should be checked every two years at minimum
Cholesterol	Men and women	Initial test for all at age 20; repeat in Women, 40; Men, 35	Blood test
Diabetes (type 2)	Men and women	Based on risk factors	Fasting glucose plasma test or HbA1c blood test
Osteoporosis	Women	Women, 65; Men, consider at 70	Bone mineral density test
* These screenings are recommended for healthy adults, and calculated to preserve health into later years. If you or an immediate family member has a history of cancer, heart disease, other risk factors or other hereditary disease, your doctor may recommend screenings more regularly than are prescribed in this article. For questions or advice about a specific condition, always consult with your physician.			

Most importantly, blood pressure, normally taken at the doctor's office, should be checked every two years at minimum for those 18 years and older. Though it often shows no symptoms, high blood pressure can damage vital organs—including your heart.

To keep your heart healthy, Kaiser Permanente doctors recommend members get their cholesterol checked by a blood test at age 20 or at their first visit after that age. Routine testing should next occur at age 35 for men and age 40 for women and afterwards on a schedule determined by results.

Screening for diabetes with a fasting glucose plasma test or an HbA1c blood test is recommended for those with other risk factors for heart disease.

High blood pressure, high cholesterol and diabetes are often associated with being overweight, and boomers surveyed in the study mentioned earlier had higher rates of all four conditions compared to an earlier generation. They also reported exercising less than those in that earlier generation, which is very likely related.

Osteoporosis and Bone Health

According to the National Osteoporosis Foundation, nearly 10 million Americans are living with osteoporosis. About half of all women over 50 will break a bone because of the disease.

Kaiser Permanente doctors who have researched osteoporosis have developed screening recommendations to find and treat affected members. Their guideline urges women to have routine osteoporosis screening at age 65 and repeat at age 70. The screening consists of a simple, noninvasive bone mineral density scan.

Kaiser Permanente has some of the best health screening rates in the nation, according to the 2012 National Committee for Quality Assurance's Quality Compass® data set. Our coordinated care and groundbreaking electronic health records allow us to be proactive in keeping our members up to date with their screenings. A little prevention can go a long way. Please check the table provided and make sure you've at least had these six screenings, which could save your life.