

## Men's Health Checklist

| CHECKUPS AND SCREENINGS  | WHEN?  | AGES   |         |     |
|--|--|--------|---------|-----|
|  |  | 20-39  | 40-49   | 50+ |
| <b>PHYSICAL EXAM:</b> Review overall health status, perform a thorough physical exam and discuss health related topics.  | Every 3 years<br>Every 2 years<br>Every year | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>BLOOD PRESSURE:</b> High blood pressure (Hypertension) has no symptoms, but can cause permanent damage to body organs.  | Every year                                   | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>TB SKIN TEST:</b> Should be done when exposed or asked by a healthcare provider. Some occupations may require more frequent testing for public health indications.  | Every 5 years                                | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>BLOOD TESTS &amp; URINALYSIS:</b> Screens for various illnesses and diseases (such as cholesterol, diabetes, kidney or thyroid dysfunction) before symptoms occur.  | Every 3 years<br>Every 2 years<br>Every year | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>EKG:</b> Electrocardiogram screens for heart abnormalities.   | Baseline<br>Every 4 years<br>Every 3 years   | Age 30 | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>TETANUS BOOSTER:</b> Prevents lockjaw.  | Every 10 years                               | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>PROSTATE EXAM:</b> Screens for prostate cancer should be done along with rectal exam and PSA blood test.  | Every year                                   |        | *       | ✓   |
| <b>RECTAL EXAM:</b> Screens for hemorrhoids, lower rectal problems, colon and prostate cancer.   | Every year                                   | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>PSA BLOOD TEST:</b> Prostate Specific Antigen is produced by the prostate. Levels rise when there is an abnormality such as an infection, enlargement of cancer. Testing should be done in collaboration with your healthcare provider.   | Every year                                   |        | *       | ✓   |
| <b>HEMOCCULT:</b> Screens the stool for microscopic amounts of blood that can be the first sign of polyps or colon cancer.   | Every year                                   |        | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>COLORECTAL HEALTH:</b> A flexible scope examines the rectum, sigmoid and descending colon for cancer at its earliest and treatable stages. It also detects polyps, what are benign growths that can progress to cancer if not found early.  | Every 3-4 years                              |        |         | ✓   |
| <b>CHEST X-RAY:</b> 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 healthcare provider             |        | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>SELF-EXAMS: Testicle:</b> To find lumps in their earliest stages.<br><b>Skin:</b> To look for signs of changing moles, freckles or early skin cancer. <b>Oral:</b> To looks for signs of cancerous lesions in the mouth.<br><b>Breast:</b> To find abnormal lumps in their earliest stages. | Monthly by self                              | ✓      | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>BONE HEALTH:</b> Bone mineral density test. Testing is best done under the supervision of your healthcare provider.   | Discuss with healthcare provider             |        | Age 60  |     |
| <b>TESTOSTERONE SCREENING:</b> 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 healthcare provider             |        | ✓       | ✓   |
| <b>SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs):</b> Sexually active adults who consider themselves at risk for STDs should be screened for syphilis, chlamydia and other STDs.  | Under healthcare provider supervision        | ✓      | Discuss |     |

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