Take part in the Veneto region's screening programmes: a healthy habit



Regione del Veneto

Servizio Socio Sanitario Regionale
In Universum Salus

VIVO BENE VENETO
Piano Regionale Prevenzione del Veneto

Breast cancer screening

Colorectal cancer screening

Cervical cancer screening

Each test is easy to do, free of charge and arranged by your local health authority (ULSS).

How to take part

- Your local health authority (ULSS) will send you an invitation by post and through your Electronic Health Record (FSE).
- You can easily manage your appointment through your Electronic Health Record.
- If your test result is negative, you will receive it by post and in your Electronic Health Record (FSE). Your local health authority (ULSS) will invite you for another screening test when the next one is due.
- If your test result is positive, your local health authority (ULSS) will arrange all the follow-up tests.
- The entire screening pathway is covered by the public health service, and you do not need a doctor's referral.

For more information or to request an appointment

Contact your local health authority (ULSS) through the regional website

Or visit your Electronic Health Record

Fascicolo Sanitario Elettronico
Sanità km zero

Regione del Veneto ULSS1 Dolomiti
Regione del Veneto ULSS2 Marca Trevigiana
Regione del Veneto ULSS3 Serenissima
Regione del Veneto ULSS4 Veneto Orientale
Regione del Veneto ULSS5 Polesana
Regione del Veneto ULSS6 Euganea
Regione del Veneto ULSS7 Pedemontana
Regione del Veneto ULSS8 Berica
Regione del Veneto ULSS9 Scaligera

Prevention is a simple step

Take part in cancer screening programmes



Breast cancer screening

Who is it for?
Women aged 45 to 74.

What does it involve?
A mammogram every two years.

How is it done?
A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast.
Two radiologists review the images independently.

Why have a mammogram?
Screening can detect breast cancer at an early stage.
This improves the chances of successful treatment.





Colorectal cancer screening

Who is it for?
Men and women aged 50 to 74.

What does it involve?
A laboratory test every two years to check for hidden blood in a stool sample.

How is it done?
Take the letter to a participating pharmacy and collect a sample tube.
Collect a small stool sample and return the sample tube to the pharmacy.

Why have colorectal cancer screening?
Screening can detect growths called polyps before they become cancerous, or find cancer at an early stage.
This improves the chances of successful treatment.

Cervical cancer screening

Who is it for?
Women aged 25 to 64.

What does it involve?
Laboratory test on a cervical sample:
- **A Pap test every three years for women aged 25 to 29**
- **An HPV test every five years for women aged 30 to 64.**

Women who received the HPV vaccine as girls start screening at age 30.





How is it done?
A sample is taken from the cervix.

Why have cervical cancer screening?
Screening can detect abnormal changes before they develop into cancer, or find cancer at an early stage.
This improves the chances of successful treatment.