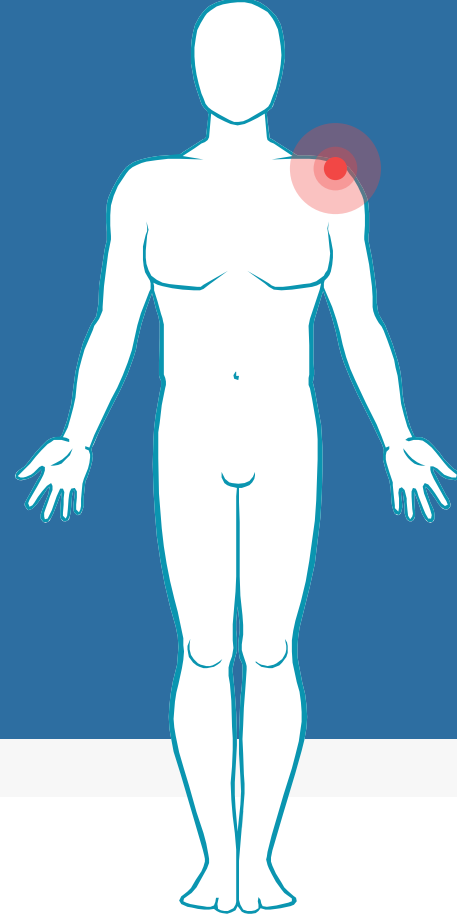


On-Call

Digital Resources

Screening processes



Simple, yet effective

- Basic screening processes provide a lot of health information and help detect threats early, even before symptoms appear, so you should do them regularly – at least once a year.



Screening processes we all should remember about

- Both men and women should remember about doing basic laboratory tests each year:
- morphology,
- OB,
- glucose,
- electrolytes,
- urea and creatinine,
- transaminases and cholesterol,
- urine tests.



Screening processes all woman should remember about



- Screening processes all woman should remember about:
 - Mammography (prevention of breast cancer) –
 - Annual general gynecological examination
 - Cytology
 - Breast self-examination (prevention of breast cancer)

Screening processes all man should remember about



- Screening processes all man should remember about:
 - After the age of 50, every man should examine the prostate gland and PSA assessment test, i.e. an antigen to check the condition of the prostate (prevention of prostate cancer),

Screening processes all seniors should remember about



- Screening processes all seniors should remember about:
 - X-ray of the chest
 - Bone densitometry
 - Visit to the ophthalmology office

Medical screening goals

- ▶ Medical screening goals:
- ▶ To detect and treat occupational diseases early
- ▶ To help people understand how to protect their own health
- ▶ To help people get compensation and other benefits to which they are entitled to

Where to do it

- ▶ Paid tests can be performed in private laboratories - there is no need for a referral or prior appointment and queuing. They are not expensive, cumbersome or time-consuming - just come (with most of the fasting tests) to the Download Point. If you manage to avoid or detect a developing disease early, your money will be refunded repeatedly.

Leave the interpretation to a specialist



- ▶ Remember that the results should be interpreted by a doctor. He can determine the type of problem by using a combination of other test results, the patient's clinical picture and a number of other factors. If the result is between fixed limits, it is assumed to be correct. Of course, it happens that someone's result is within the normal range, and yet the disease can develop.



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