

# January 2026 Partnership Update



## Cervical Cancer Screening Guideline Updates

The American Cancer Society (ACS) updated its cervical cancer screening guidelines. Key changes include allowing self-collected vaginal samples for HPV testing and new recommendations on when individuals can safely stop screening. The update appears in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, ACS's flagship publication.

The updated guidelines recommend that women and other individuals with a cervix – including women who have not had their cervix surgically removed, transgender men who retained their cervix, and non-binary people with a cervix – at average risk start screening at age 25 and continue until at least age 65. Test options include:



A primary HPV test (HPV test alone) on a cervical sample collected by a health care provider every 5 years (the preferred option).



A primary HPV test done on a self-collected vaginal sample every 3 years.



A co-test (HPV test combined with a Pap test) every 5 years.



A Pap test alone every 3 years if HPV testing isn't available.

The guidelines also clarify that after age 65, an individual at average risk may choose to stop cervical cancer screening if they've had:

- HPV testing (collected by a provider) or co-testing (using HPV and Pap tests) every 5 years, and the last 2 tests were normal.
- Self-collected HPV testing every 3 years, and the last 2 tests were normal.
- Pap tests every 3 years, and the last 3 Pap tests were normal.

### Screening Guidelines

#### Under Age 25

**Screening is not recommended.**

Cervical cancer is rare before age 25.

#### Age 25 to 65

**Get screened using a primary HPV test (HPV test alone) either:**

- On a cervical sample collected by a health care provider every 5 years (preferred) **or**
- On a self-collected vaginal sample every 3 years

#### Over age 65

**Talk with your health care provider about stopping screening if you've been getting screened regularly.**

People can stop cervical cancer screening at age 65 if their most recent screening tests have been normal. This depends on the type of screening test that was used.

[Review the updated guidelines](#)

[Download the flyer for more information](#)

# ACS NBCRT Risk Assessment Toolkit

The ACS National Breast Cancer Roundtable (NBCRT) has developed a breast cancer risk assessment toolkit to help support practices and providers conduct risk assessments. The digital toolkit includes comparisons of risk assessment tools to help identify individuals at higher risk for breast cancer, practice readiness and planning tools, and resources to help with clinic workflow, communication aids, and patient education.

[Access the toolkit](#)

Key Features of Provider-Guided Risk Assessment Tools									
Tool/Model	Score	Family History	Patient Features	Risk Score	Target Population	Other	Checklist	Key Features of Patient-guided Risk Assessment Tools	Key Features of Patient-guided Risk Assessment Tools
WBCTA (The Breast and Ovarian Analysis of Risk Evaluation and Counseling Tool)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WBCTA (The Breast and Ovarian Analysis of Risk Evaluation and Counseling Tool)	WBCTA (The Breast and Ovarian Analysis of Risk Evaluation and Counseling Tool)
BRCA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	BRCA	BRCA
BRCA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	BRCA	BRCA

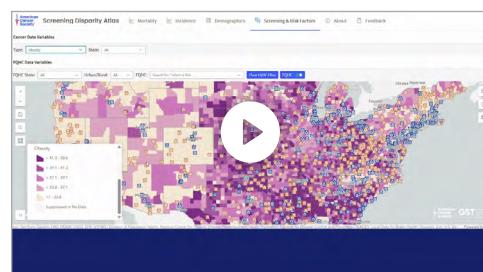
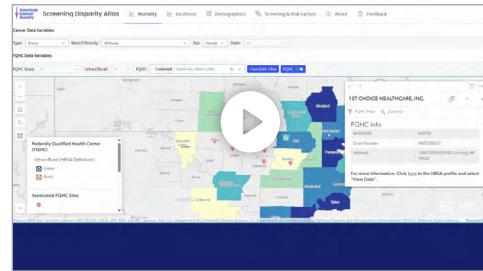
## Screening Disparity Atlas Virtual Tour Webinar and Updates

The American Cancer Society *Screening Disparity Atlas* is a cutting-edge dashboard developed by ACS's Geospatial Solutions Team in collaboration with the Early Detection Team. This new tool provides vital insights into cancer mortality, incidence, demographics, screening, and risk factors, enriched with detailed data on Federally Qualified Health Centers, including their associated sites, screening rates, and patient characteristics spanning from 2014 to 2024. It is a powerful tool that can assist in identifying and addressing gaps to eliminate disparities in cancer screening and outcomes.

Join us for a live virtual tour of the tool with Q&A on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 2:30 p.m. ET.

[Access the dashboard](#)

[Register for the webinar](#)



## Cancer Screening Guides for Coalitions

These guides can help build a coalition's capacity to address barriers in lung and colorectal cancer screening. They are designed to share information relevant to cancer control planning and include guidelines, data, opportunities to engage partners, and interventions to activate and advance cancer screening initiatives. Guides are available for colorectal cancer and lung cancer screening.

[Download the guides](#)



For more resources, visit [cancer.org/hcp](https://cancer.org/hcp).