Talk to your doctor about a cancer screening plan that might be best for you. For cancer information, day-to-day help, and support, call our 24/7 cancer helpline at 1-800-227-2345 or visit cancer.org and select Live Chat. We're here when you need us.

Survival rates can give you an idea of what percentage of people with the same type and stage of cancer are still alive a certain amount of time (usually five years) after they were diagnosed. These numbers can't tell you how long you will live, but they may help give you a better understanding of how likely it is that a treatment will be successful. Early detection through regular screening is critical to finding cancer when it may be easier to treat.

**5-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES**

**BREAST**
Finding breast cancer early and getting treatment are the most important strategies to prevent deaths from breast cancer. Breast cancer that's found early, when it's small and has not spread, is easier to treat successfully. Getting regular screening tests is the most reliable way to find breast cancer early.

**CERVICAL**
Cervical cancer can often be found early, and sometimes even prevented, by having regular screening tests. The tests for cervical cancer screening are the HPV test and the Pap test. These tests can be done alone or at the same time (called a co-test).

**COLORECTAL**
Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in men and women in the United States. Routine testing can help prevent colorectal cancer or find it at an earlier stage when it's small and may be easier to treat.

**LUNG**
Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in both men and women in the US. It's also the leading cause of death from cancer. If lung cancer is found at an early stage, when it is small and hasn't spread, it is more likely to be successfully treated. People who smoke or used to smoke should talk to their doctor about lung cancer screening.

**PROSTATE**
Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men (after skin cancer), and it can often be treated successfully. The American Cancer Society recommends that men have a chance to make an informed decision with their health care provider about whether to be screened for prostate cancer.

* The American Cancer Society relies on information from the SEER* database, maintained by the National Cancer Institute, to provide survival statistics for different types of cancer. *SEER = Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results.

*5-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES*

- **Breast**
  - 99% for localized stage

- **Cervical**
  - 92% for localized stage

- **Colorectal**
  - 91% for localized stage

- **Lung**
  - 61% for localized stage

- **Prostate**
  - Near 100% for localized stage