

Most people who get cancer do not have a family history of the disease, which is one reason screening is so important—but a personal or family history of cancer or certain other diseases may increase your risk.

Complete the following family health history chart. This information will help you and your health care provider decide which cancer screenings you need, when to begin screening and how often you should be screened.

1. For each blood relative, note any cancer or other chronic disease the person had and the age at which each was diagnosed. Also note if they had genetic testing and the results, if known.
2. Note any surgeries related to cancer and the dates of the procedures.
3. Note the date of birth and date and cause of death for any family member who is deceased.

## FATHER'S FAMILY

## MOTHER'S FAMILY

