

ANNEX D: List of Category 2 screening tests

S/N	Screening test	Disease/condition	High-risk Group(s)
1	Blood pressure (BP) measurement	Hypertension	Individuals with higher BP or a major coronary risk factor
2	Bone mineral density (BMD) scan	Osteoporosis/osteopenia	Individuals with high Osteoporosis risk e.g. high OSTA score
3	Colonoscopy	Colorectal cancer	- Family history of colorectal cancer in first degree relative (parent, sibling) age ≤ 60 years, or ≥ 2 first degree relatives; - Family history of colorectal cancer in first degree relative age of > 60 years; - Family history of confirmed advanced adenoma(s) or advanced sessile serrated polyps (SSPs)/sessile serrated lesion (SSLs) in first degree relative at any age; - Personal history of cancers associated with Lynch syndrome such as ovarian or endometrial cancer; - Family history of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP); - Family history of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (as defined by Amsterdam II or Bethesda criteria) and/or Lynch syndrome; - Personal history of inflammatory bowel disease (a) left-sided colitis, (b) pan-colitis
4	Computed tomography (CT) colonography	Colorectal cancer	Individuals aged ≥ 50 years not going for screening colonoscopy or FIT
5	Faecal immunochemical test (FIT)–DNA test	Colorectal cancer	Individuals aged ≥ 50 years
6	Fasting lipids	Hyperlipidaemia	Individuals with other risk factors for cardiovascular disease > 1 risk factor (e.g. tobacco use, hypertension, impaired fasting glucose or impaired glucose tolerance) - A family history of cardiovascular disease age < 50 years in male relatives or age < 60 years in female relatives Or Individuals who are at very high or high cardiovascular risk:

			• Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease • Diabetes mellitus • Chronic kidney disease • Singapore-modified Framingham Risk Score 2023 (SG-FR-2023) score >20% • A family history suggestive of familial hypercholesterolaemia
7	Fasting plasma glucose (FPG)	Diabetes mellitus	Individuals with risk factors for diabetes mellitus
8	Glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c)	Diabetes mellitus	Individuals with risk factors for diabetes mellitus
9	Human papillomavirus (HPV) testing	Cervical cancer	Immunocompromised women (≥ 30): • Women with HIV • Women with primary immunodeficiency syndromes • Women who have undergone solid organ or haematopoietic stem cell transplant • Women who have clinical conditions requiring them to take at least one immunosuppressive medication long-term other than steroids (e.g. anti-metabolites, calcineurin and mTOR inhibitors, and biologics)
10	Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) scan	Lung cancer	Individuals with ≥20 pack-years smoking history, and are currently smoking or had quit smoking ≤15 years ago
11	Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) breast as an adjunct to mammography	Breast cancer	• Female carriers of BrCa • Female carriers of other high-risk genetic mutations and; • Women with strong family history of breast cancer but no proven genetic mutation
12	Non-fasting lipids	Hyperlipidaemia	Individuals with other risk factors for cardiovascular disease • > 1 risk factor (e.g. tobacco use, hypertension, impaired fasting glucose or impaired glucose tolerance) • A family history of cardiovascular disease age < 50 years in male relatives or age < 60 years in female relatives Or Individuals who are at very high or high cardiovascular risk: • Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease • Diabetes mellitus

			• Chronic kidney disease • Singapore-modified Framingham Risk Score 2023 (SG-FR-2023) score >20% • A family history suggestive of familial hypercholesterolaemia
13	Pap test	Cervical cancer	Immunocompromised women: • Women with HIV • Women with primary immunodeficiency syndromes • Women who have undergone solid organ or haematopoietic stem cell transplant • Women who have clinical conditions requiring them to take at least one immunosuppressive medication long-term other than steroids (e.g. anti-metabolites, calcineurin and mTOR inhibitors, and biologics)