

Learn About Your SCREENING OPTIONS *for* COLORECTAL CANCER

What

COLORECTAL CANCER
IS THE **THIRD MOST**
COMMON CANCER

yet it is one of the **most preventable**. It is **highly treatable** and is often **curable** when caught early.

Who

AGE 45 to 75

Adults at **average risk** for Colorectal Cancer should **get screened**

AGE 75+

The decision to continue **screening should be personalized** in adults over age 75

When

10 VS. 1

In general, **colonoscopy every 10 years** starting at age 45 for average risk adults is recommended as a screening test as compared to the alternate **stool FIT test** which you have to undergo **every 1 year**.

Why

POLYPS

Removing polyps with Colonoscopy **reduces** the **risk of Colorectal Cancer** and **saves lives**.

1-Step Test

COLONOSCOPY

Your doctor can see and remove pre-cancers called polyps and prevent or detect or confirm colorectal cancer **ALL IN 1 STEP**.

2-Step Test

1ST STEP

Stool-Based Test
FIT Test (Fecal Immunochemical Test)
Multitarget Stool DNA

OR

Flexible Sigmoidoscopy

OR

Imaging Test
CT Colonography
Colon Capsule

How

1-STEP TEST

Colonoscopy is a one-step test that looks for growths called polyps in your entire colon (large intestine) and rectum. Your doctor can remove polyps and prevent colorectal cancer.

2-STEP TESTS

If they are positive, tests such as Fecal Immunochemical Tests (FIT) or Multitarget Stool DNA tests need a follow-up colonoscopy to diagnose any problems. Two steps are needed to screen.

POSITIVE TEST?

2ND STEP
Colonoscopy



Learn About Your Screening Options for Colorectal Cancer: gi.org/coloncancer



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