

COLORECTAL CANCER PREVENTION: GET SCREENED

Why screen for colorectal cancer?



90% SURVIVAL
RATE

when cancer is found
and treated early²

The American
Cancer Society
recommends
average-risk
people start
screening at age



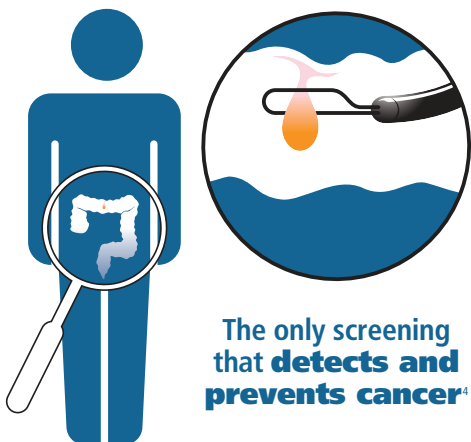
*Not all insurers are required to cover the cost of colorectal cancer screening before age 50. Check with your insurance provider before being screened.

What screening options are available?

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonoscopy • Fecal immunochemical test (FIT)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT Colonography • Cologuard® • Flexible sigmoidoscopy
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capsule endoscopy

The U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer (MSTF) recommends physicians offer colonoscopy first, annual FIT to patients who decline colonoscopy, then second-tier tests for patients who decline FIT³

Colonoscopy: The gold standard



The only test for those with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, or family history of cancer⁴

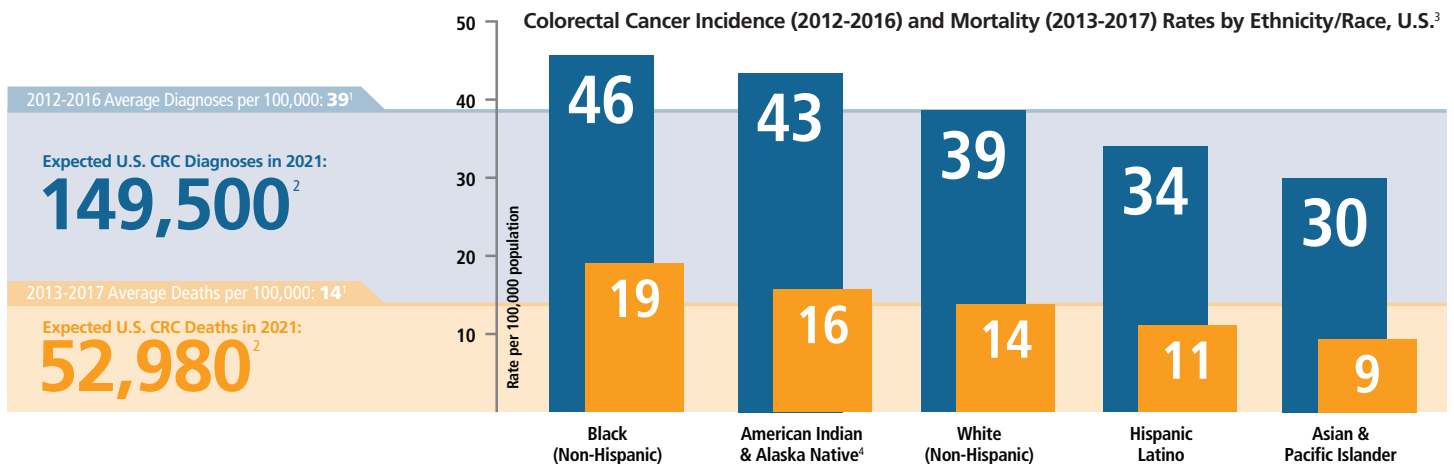


Reduces
lifetime colon
cancer risk
by almost

70%⁵

COLORECTAL CANCER: AM I AT RISK?

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Disparities in the U.S.



Did You Know?



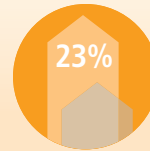
Disparities are driven by socioeconomic status and differences in access to early detection and treatment³



American Indians and Alaska Natives are the only groups for which CRC death rates are not declining³



Blacks and Hispanics are less likely to get prompt follow up after abnormal screening results and more likely to be diagnosed with late stage cancer^{3,4}



CRC rates in Japanese men are 23% higher than in Non-Hispanic White men³

When diagnosed at an early stage, survival rates are similar across all racial and ethnic groups³

What Should I Do?



Ask your primary care or GI physician about available CRC screening options⁵



Schedule a colonoscopy or FIT stool test at age 45⁶