

Is it Time for Your Colorectal Cancer Screening?

#GET SCREENED

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States.

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Most people have no symptoms or prior family history.

Individuals with average risk should begin screening for colorectal cancer at age

45

One in three American adults are not screened as recommended.

1:3

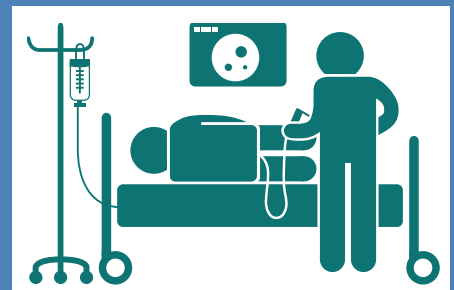


When screened and detected early, the five-year survival rate for colon cancer is 90%.

SCREENING OPTIONS

COLONOSCOPY

- A camera is inserted into the rectum to visualize large intestine and to look for and remove polyps.
- Requires bowel preparation.
- Hospital or outpatient procedure using sedation.
- Test recommended every 10 years.



COLOGUARD

- No bowel preparation required.
- At home test that you mail.
- Test recommended every 3 years.
- Tests for blood in stool and abnormal DNA from polyps or cancer.

FECAL IMMUNOCHEMICAL TEST (FIT)



- No bowel preparation required.
- At-home test you mail or return to clinic.
- Test recommended annually.
- Tests for blood hidden in the stool.

Talk to your health care provider about your options for colorectal cancer screening. No matter which test you choose, the most important thing is to **#GetScreened**.

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