

“Colorectal Cancer Screening: It’s the Right Choice” Infographic

Screening for Colorectal Cancer

It's the
Right
Choice

Of cancers that affect both men and women,
colorectal (colon) cancer is the

#2

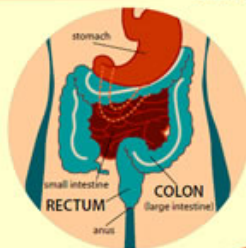
cause of cancer deaths in the U.S.

But it doesn't have to be.
Screening tests can find
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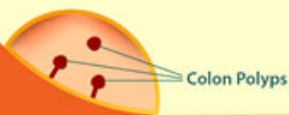
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Americans are not
up-to-date on
screening.

About
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colorectal cancer
each year.

Recommended screening
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60%
of these deaths!



Screening can find **polyps** (abnormal
growths) so they can be removed
before turning into cancer.



Screening should start at
50
and continue until age 75
for most men and women.

There's More Than One Test.
You Have a Choice!

Once a
year

High-sensitivity fecal occult blood test (FOBT):
You do this test at home and send stool
samples to a doctor's office or lab.

Every 5 years,
with FOBT
every 3 years

Flexible sigmoidoscopy:
The doctor looks for polyps or cancer in
the rectum and lower third of the colon.

every 10
years

Colonoscopy:
The doctor looks for polyps or cancer
in the rectum and the entire colon.

Colon cancer or polyps may not cause symptoms, especially early on.

Don't wait for symptoms before you get screened!

Talk to your doctor if you or a close relative have:

- inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis)
- Lynch syndrome (familial adenomatous polyposis)
- hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer

If you have any of these risks, you may need to start screening before age 50 and be tested earlier and more often than other people.



For more information:

www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control



Screening for Colorectal Cancer: It's the Right Choice

Of cancers that affect both men and women, colorectal (colon) cancer is the #2 cause of cancer deaths in the U.S. But it doesn't have to be. Screening tests can find this cancer early, when treatment works best. 23 million Americans are not up-to-date on screening.

About 51,000 people die from colorectal cancer each year. Recommended screening could prevent at least 60% of these deaths! Screening can find polyps (abnormal growths) so they can be removed before turning into cancer. Screening should start at 50 and continue until age 75 for most men and women.

There's More Than One Test. You Have a Choice!

High-sensitivity fecal occult blood test (Once a year)

You do this test at home and send stool samples to a doctor's office or lab.

Flexible sigmoidoscopy (Every 5 years with FOBT every 3 years)

The doctor looks for polyps or cancer in the rectum and lower third of the colon.

Colonoscopy (every 10 years)

The doctor looks for polyps or cancer in the rectum and the entire colon.

Colon cancer or polyps may not cause symptoms, especially early on.

Don't wait for symptoms before you get screened!

Talk to your doctor if you or a close relative have:

- Inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis).
- Lynch syndrome (familial adenomatous polyposis).
- Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer.

If you have any of these risks, you may need to start screening before age 50 and be tested earlier and more often than other people.