



Colorectal Cancer Screening: Choosing the Right Test

Are you

45-75 years old?

Time to get screened for colorectal cancer.

Black and African Americans are about 20% more likely to get colorectal cancer and 40% more likely to die from it than most other groups.

Source: American Cancer Society



people are **alive** 5 years after diagnosis when colorectal cancer testing happens **early.**

• You will need a ride to and from

the visit

Family history of colorectal cancer can affect the screening age and testing options available to you.

Talk with your provider about the best choice for you.

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	FIT	FIT-DNA	CT Colonography	Colonoscopy
What is it?	Checks for blood in the stool	Checks for blood and altered DNA in the stool	Checks for polyps (small growths) in your colon that can become cancer using X-ray imaging	Checks for polyps (small growths) in your colon that can become cancer using a flexible tube
How do I complete the test?	 At-home test No prep needed Uses a water sample from your stool Mail the test to the lab or return it to clinic 	 At-home test Delivered to your door No prep needed Collect a stool sample Mail the kit to the lab 	 Out-patient procedure Minimally invasive No sedation required Prep needed - you must clear your colon by using medication before the test 	 Out-patient procedure Your provider will refer you to a trusted specialist near you Prep needed - you must clear your colon by using medication before the test
How often should it be repeated?	Every year if test result is normal	Every 3 years if test result is normal	Every 5 years if test result is normal	Every 10 years if findings are normal
Things to consider	You will need a colonoscopy if your result is abnormal	You will need a colonoscopy if your result is abnormal	You will need a colonoscopy if your result is abnormal	 Calls for anesthesia Specialist will remove any small growths found and send them for further testing