

# 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**



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