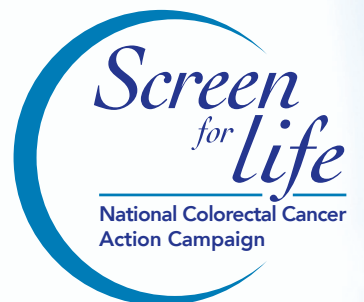


# SCREENING HELPS PREVENT

# COLORECTAL CANCER



Of cancers that affect both men and women, colorectal (colon) cancer is the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cancer killer in the United States. But this is one cancer you can prevent! Screening helps find polyps (abnormal growths) in the colon or rectum **before** they turn into cancer.

Several tests are recommended to screen for colorectal cancer. If you're between 50 and 75, get screened using one or a combination of these tests:

1

## STOOL TESTS

Stool tests you can do at home include the FIT, the gFOBT, and the FIT-DNA Test. They look for blood or altered DNA in the stool and are recommended every year or every three years, depending on the test.

2

## FLEXIBLE SIGMOIDOSCOPY

Flexible sigmoidoscopy lets the doctor view the lower third of your colon. It is done in a doctor's office every five years, along with the FIT done every year.

3

## COLONOSCOPY

Colonoscopy lets the doctor view the entire colon and remove most polyps and some cancers. It is done in the doctor's office or a clinic every 10 years. It is also used as a follow-up if anything unusual is found using one of the other tests.

4

## VIRTUAL COLONOSCOPY

Virtual colonoscopy uses x-rays and lets a doctor see images of the colon on a computer screen. It is recommended every five years.

**TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT WHICH TEST OR TESTS ARE RIGHT FOR YOU.**

If you're 76 to 85, the decision to be screened should be made with a doctor, after looking at your health and screening history. If you're over 85, screening is not recommended.



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