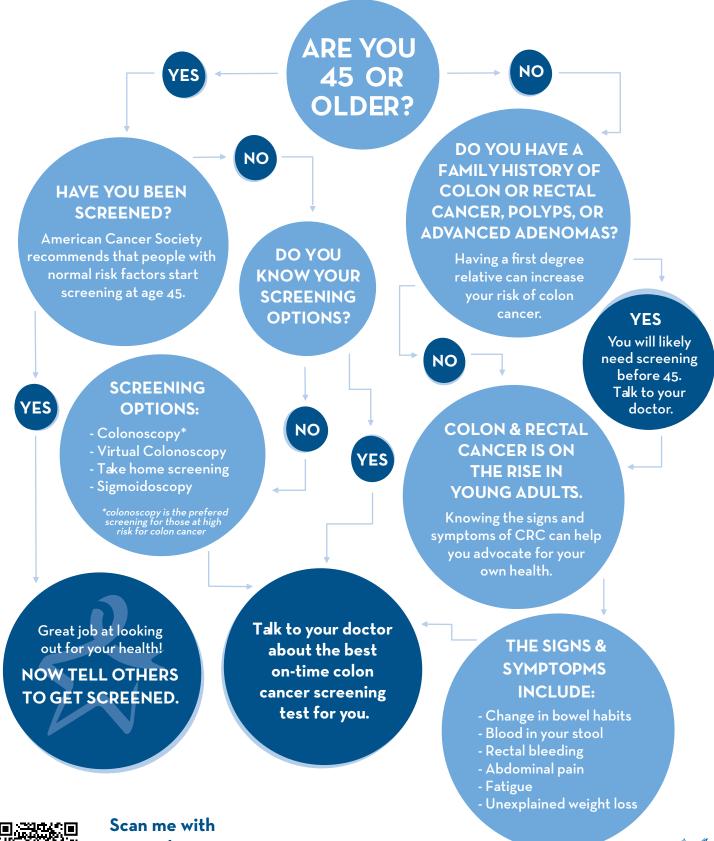
# **COLON CANCER SCREENING GUIDE**





your phone camera to LEARN MORE!

Information contained in this document has been evaluated for accuracy by the Colon Cancer Coalition's Medical Advisory Council.

## **SCREENING OPTIONS**

#### Talk to your doctor about the best test for you.

#### AT-HOME STOOL-BASED TESTS

These tests look for blood and/or abnormal cells in your stool. Testing kits are mailed back or returned to your health care provider. If blood or abnormalities are found, a colonoscopy is needed.

- Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT): every year
- High Sensitivity Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT): every year
- mt-sDNA stool test: every 3 years

#### **VISUAL SCREENINGS**

At a medical center your doctor will look at your colon and rectum for polyps or evidence of

#### KNOW THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Blood in your stool
Change in bathroom habits
Z<sup>2</sup> Fatigue
Anemia
Unexplained weight loss
Persistent cramps or low back pain
Feeling bloated

cancer. Colonoscopies can also prevent cancer by removing polyps when they are found. These exams require a full colon cleansing (prep) on the day before the test.

- Colonoscopy: Every 10 years with normal results\*
- Virtual colonoscopy: Every 5 years\*

\*Your doctor may recommend different timing for visual screening based on your health history and previous results.

#### KNOW YOUR RISK FACTORS

A family history of colon cancer or polyps and some medical conditions including Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis means you should be screened before 45.

#### BE AN ADVOCATE FOR YOUR HEALTH

Pay attention to changes in your body and any symptoms you experience. Talk to your doctor. Seek a second opinion if needed.

#### **REDUCE YOUR RISK**

Maintain a healthy body weight. Get regular physical activity. Limit alcohol consumption. Reduce your intake of red and processed meats. Don't smoke.

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