



COLORECTAL CANCER PREVENTION

Why is Prevention Important?

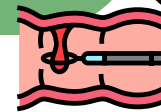
Getting regular screening tests for colorectal cancer can help you catch it early where it is most treatable and help find abnormal growths called polyps that can turn into cancer.



Did you know colorectal cancer is the 2nd leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States



Screening age for colorectal cancer begins at age 45



Screening Types

Stool Tests

This test check for tiny amount of blood in feces (stool) that cannot be seen visually. Common stool tests include, Fecal immunochemical test (FIT), the fecal occult blood test (FOBT) and DNA stool test. They can detect both polyps and colorectal cancers

Testing Frequency= Every 3 years

Virtual Colonoscopy (CT Colonography).

A non-invasive imaging technique that uses computed tomography(CT) scans to create detailed images of the colon. No insertion of a scope is required. It's an alternative for those who cannot undergo traditional colonoscopy.

Testing Frequency = Every 5 years

Colonoscopy

A comprehensive examination of the entire colon and rectum. A long, flexible tube with a camera (colonoscope) is inserted through the rectum. Polyps can be detected and removed during the procedure

Testing Frequency = Every 10 years

Interested in joining the task force, see the Northwest CRC Task Force flyer to learn more

