

In the United States, 1 in 24 people will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer in their lifetime. But when it's caught early, the survival rate is 90%.



Colorectal cancer is common and preventable.



WHAT is colorectal cancer?

Colorectal cancer begins as small growths called polyps in the large intestine (colon) and rectum. These can become cancerous over time, but screenings can find and treat them early. **Since most people don't notice any symptoms, regular colorectal screenings are important.**

WHEN should I get tested?

Start at age 45, even if you feel fine. If you have a family history of colorectal cancer, talk to your provider about starting sooner.

HOW can I get screened?

There are several ways to get screened, including easy, test kits you can do yourself. Talk to your provider about which test fits your needs.

Which colorectal screening option fits you?

Test Type	What is it?	How often?	Where?	What does it do?	Follow-up?
Colonoscopy	Exam of your colon with a camera.	Every 10 years	Coordinate exam with your care team	Finds and removes colon polyps (growth); can diagnose colorectal cancer.	Usually none
Cologuard	Stool (poop) test for DNA and check for traces of blood.	Every 3 years	Take it with you to complete it in the bathroom.	Screens for signs of colorectal cancer.	Colonoscopy if your Cologuard is positive.
FIT Kit	Stool test to check for traces of blood.	Every year	Take it with you to complete it in the bathroom.	Screens for signs of colorectal cancer.	Colonoscopy if your FIT is positive.

Take control of your health. Ask your provider about colorectal cancer screening today.