

Who Should Be Screened for Colorectal Cancer?

Men and women ages 45* -75¹



*Not all insurers are required to cover the cost of colorectal cancer screening before age 50. Check with your insurance provider before being screened.

Patients age 76 and older should be referred to a gastroenterologist.

Colonoscopy: The Gold Standard

*The only screening that **detects and prevents cancer***²

Recommended for **patients ages 45-75**¹

The only test for those with risk factors such as **personal history** of polyps or colorectal cancer, or **family history** of certain cancers²

Stool-Based Screening:

An appropriate option for certain patients

Average-risk patients ages 45 and older who **refuse or are unable** to have colonoscopy^{3,4}

Not for patients with high risk of colorectal cancer or conditions associated with high risk, such as **personal history** of polyps, IBD, and **family history** of certain cancers⁵

*A positive screening requires follow up colonoscopy, which may result in deductible or copay.*⁴



For more information, please visit www.ganjllc.com

SOURCES 1. Wolf AMD, Fontham ETH, Church TR, et al. Colorectal cancer screening for average-risk adults: 2018 guideline update from the American Cancer Society. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2018;68:250-281. <https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.3322/caac.21457#>. Accessed March 1, 2020. 2. American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. Media backgrounder on Colorectal Cancer Screening. <https://www.asge.org/home/about-asge/newsroom/media-backgrounders-detail/colorectal-cancer-screening>. Accessed March 1, 2020. 3. <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpma/pma.cfm?id=P1300175029>. Accessed March 1, 2020. 4. Rex D, Boland C, Dominitz J et al. Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations for Physicians and Patients from the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2017;112:1016-1030. <http://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2017.174>. Accessed March 1, 2020. 5. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data (SSED). https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf13/P130017b.pdf. Accessed March 1, 2020.

Help Prevent Colorectal Cancer

Discuss available screening options with your patients

COLORECTAL CANCER PREVENTION: GET SCREENED

Why screen for colorectal cancer?



90% SURVIVAL
RATE

when cancer is found
and treated early²

The American
Cancer Society
recommends
average-risk
people start
screening at age

45³

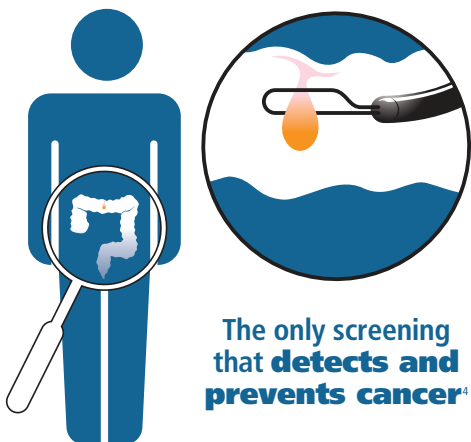
*Not all insurers are required to cover the cost of colorectal cancer screening before age 50. Check with your insurance provider before being screened.

What screening options are available?

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonoscopy • Fecal immunochemical test (FIT)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT Colonography • Cologuard[®] • Flexible sigmoidoscopy
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capsule endoscopy

The U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer (MSTF) recommends physicians offer colonoscopy first, annual FIT to patients who decline colonoscopy, then second-tier tests for patients who decline FIT³

Colonoscopy: The gold standard



The only test for those with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, or family history of cancer⁴



Reduces the
incidence
of cancer by

89%⁵