

STAYING AHEAD OF THE CURVE ...

What You Should Know About Colorectal Cancer

✔ Colorectal Cancer is often a silent disease. Usually, there are no symptoms. That is why getting screened is so important.

✔ You can reduce your risk of colorectal cancer with routine screenings beginning at age 45.

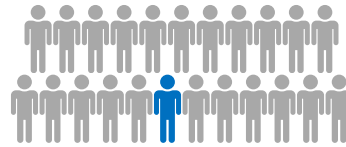
✔ #1 cancer killer among people younger than 50 in US.

Colorectal Cancer is the ...

3rd MOST DIAGNOSED CANCER
AND
2nd LEADING CAUSE OF
CANCER-RELATED DEATHS
(among cancers that affect both men and women)
In North Dakota.

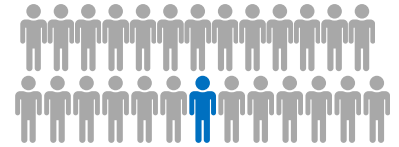
1 in 23

Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer for men



1 in 26

Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer for women



IN NORTH DAKOTA...

360

Estimated new cases of colorectal cancer this year

110

People will die from colorectal cancer this year

	Colonoscopy (Visual Exam)	Multi Stool DNA Test (Cologuard)	FIT/FOBT (Fecal Immunochemical Test/Fecal Occult Blood Test)
How is the test done?	The doctor uses a scope to look for and remove polyps (growths) in the colon/rectum	The lab looks for abnormal DNA and blood in the stool 💩 sample	The lab detects blood in the stool 💩 sample
Who should be screened?	Adults at high or average risk	Adults 45+ at average risk	Adults at average risk
How often do I need it?	Every 10 Years (Adults at high risk may need more frequent testing as recommended by their healthcare provider.)	Every 3 years	Once a year
Is it invasive?	Yes	No, used at home	No, used at home
Do I have to do any prep?	Yes, full bowel prep including fasting and laxatives	No	No/Yes (FIT does not require changes to diet or medications; FOBT required changes to diet or medication.)
How long will it take?	1-2 days for bowel prep and procedure	The time it takes to collect a sample	The time it takes to collect a sample
Will my test be covered?	Covered by most insurance	Covered by most insurance	Covered by most insurance
What if I have a positive result?	Polyps (growths) removed and examined	Follow-up colonoscopy	Follow-up colonoscopy