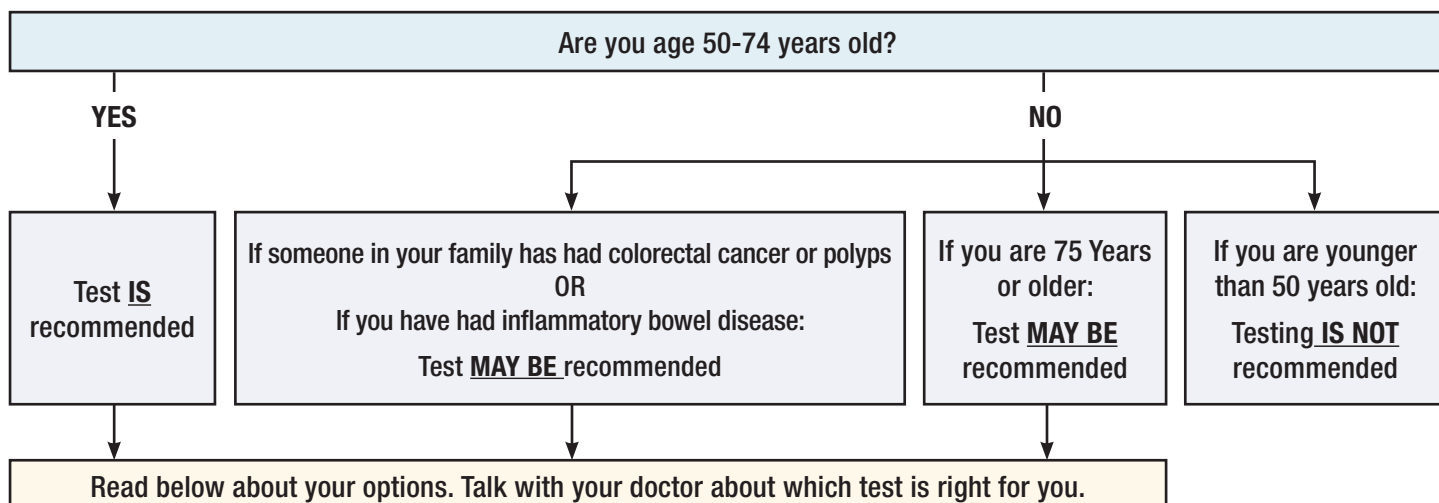


Choosing the Right Colon Cancer Screening Test



STOOL TEST*

Key Facts

- Reduces death from colorectal cancer by detecting cancers early
- Safe, available, and easy to complete
- Done on your own at home
- Finds cancer early by finding blood in the stool
- Finds most cancers early when done every year

Things to Consider

- Test may be positive even if you do not have polyps or cancer in the colon
- If the test is positive, you will have a colonoscopy to look for problems
- In home testing requires collecting a small stool sample using test kit provided, then mailing or taking to your doctor's office or lab for processing

*Stool test = Guaiac Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)
or Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT)

COLONOSCOPY

Key Facts

- Reduces risk of death by 60% by detecting colorectal cancer early
- Can prevent cancer by removing polyps (or abnormal growths in the colon) during test
- Looks at the entire colon
- Finds most cancers or polyps that are there when the test is done
- Done at least 10 years or as recommended by your doctor

Things to Consider

- Stomach pain, cramping, or bloating is possible before, during, or after test
- Test is done at a hospital or clinic, and you will probably receive light sedation so that you are comfortable
- You will need someone to drive you home after the test and may need to take the whole day off to rest
- You will take medicine to clear out your colon the day before. You will also only drink clear liquid. This can cause pain, bloating and diarrhea while your colon clears.
- Small risk of serious complications like bleeding or perforated colon

Please ask your doctor about other screening tests that are available.

To learn more about colorectal cancer screening and your options visit: <https://youtu.be/nv3QyUTkEHI>

