

THE VALUE OF COLONOSCOPY

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Who Should Be Screened?

330/O of people diagnosed

have **a family history** of colorectal cancer and are more likely to be diagnosed at an earlier age¹



1 in 5 colorectal cancer cases are now in people under age 55'

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



*Depending on family history, screening may be recommended at age 40 or younger

Colonoscopy: The Gold Standard





The only screening that detects and prevents cancer

The only test recommended for people with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, family history of cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease.³⁴⁵

The best test for finding precancerous polyps³

Prevents colon cancer by removing polyps before they can turn into cancer 345

How Often is Colonoscopy Recommended?

Colonoscopy is **the only test recommended at 10-year intervals** for asymptomatic patients at average risk

Your gastroenterologist will recommend the interval of repeat colonoscopy based on findings during colonoscopy and surveillance guidelines

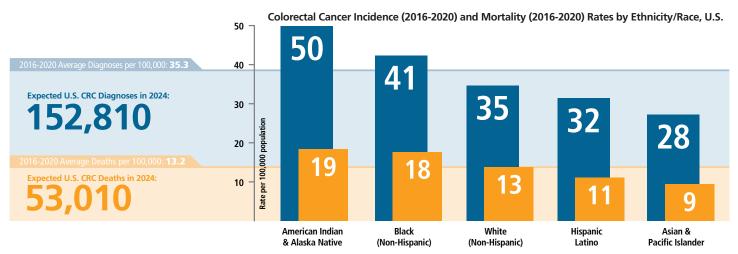




COLORECTAL CANCER: AM I AT RISK?

www.dhpassociation.com

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Disparities in the U.S.



Did You Know?



Disparities are driven by socioeconomic status and differences in access to early detection and treatment^{2,3}



Blacks and Hispanics are less likely to get prompt follow up after abnormal screening results and more likely to be diagnosed with late stage cancer^{2,3,4}



Screening is lowest among:5

- Ages 45-49 years (20%)
- Asian Americans (50%)
- Individuals with less than a high school education (48%)
- The uninsured (21%)
- Recent immigrants (29%)

When diagnosed at an early stage, survival rates are similar across all racial and ethnic groups

What Should I Do?



Ask your primary care or GI physician about available CRC screening options^{7,8}



Schedule a colonoscopy or stool-based screening test at age 45°

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