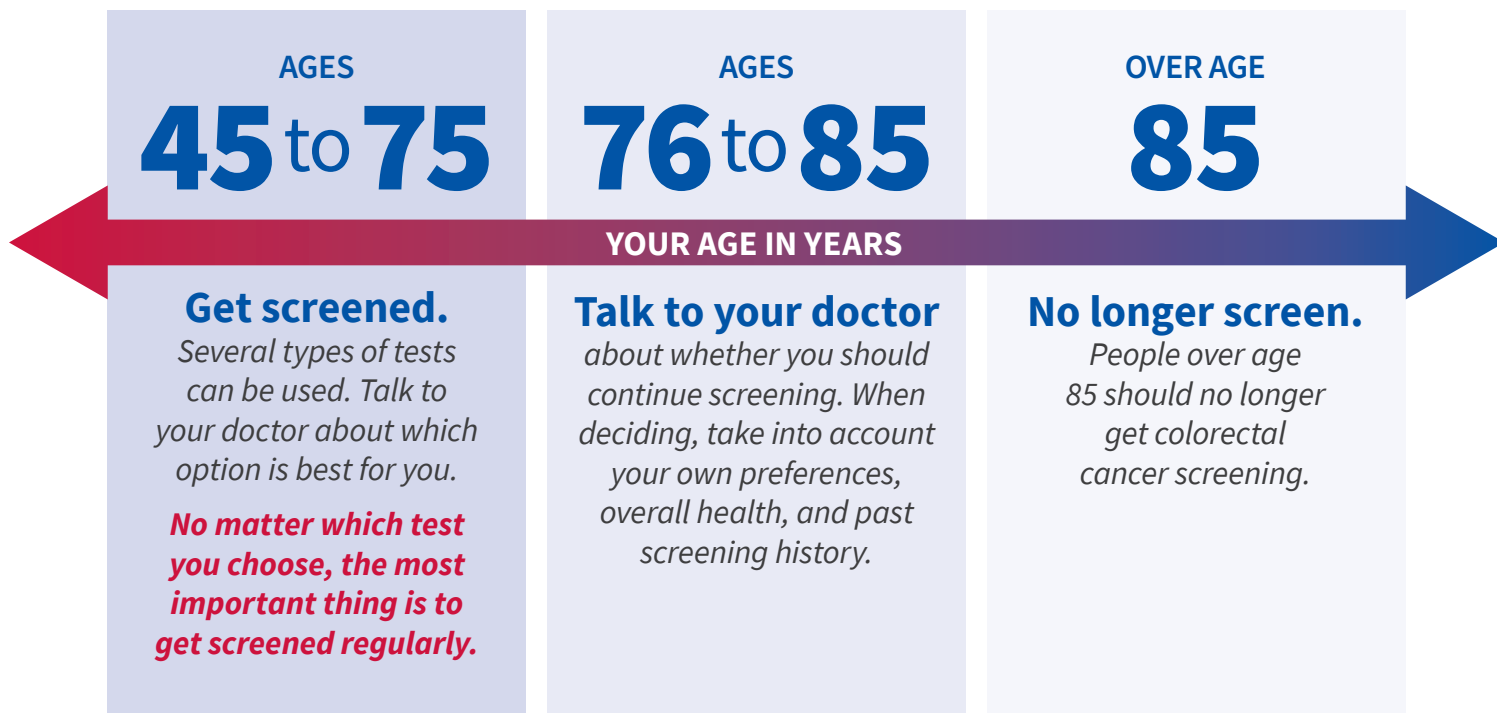


# COLORECTAL CANCER

## SCREENING GUIDELINES

for people at average risk



### TESTING OPTIONS

- Visual exams such as colonoscopy or CT colonography look at the inside of the colon and rectum for polyps (growths) or cancer.
- Stool-based tests look for signs of cancer in stool and can be done at home. These tests include the fecal immunochemical test (FIT), fecal occult blood test (FOBT), and multi-target stool DNA test.
- All abnormal results on non-colonoscopy screening tests should be followed up with a timely colonoscopy.
- People with a family history of polyps or colorectal cancer, or who have other risk factors, might need to start screening before age 45, be screened more often, and/or get specific tests.



## CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES. GET SCREENED.

Talk to your doctor about screening, and contact your insurance provider about insurance coverage for screening. To learn more, **visit [cancer.org/get-screened](https://cancer.org/get-screened)** or call **1-800-227-2345**.