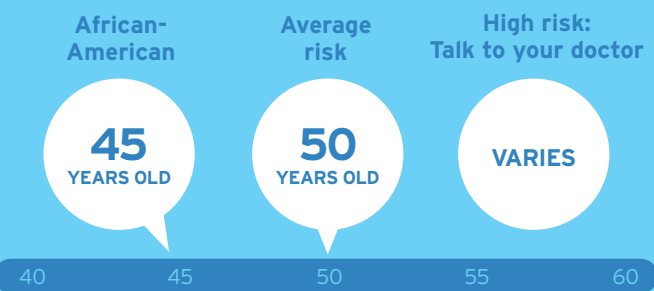


PREVENTIVE CARE

COLON CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES

WHEN DO YOU SCREEN?



- Everyone should be screened. Do not wait for symptoms.
- 1 in 3 people who should have been screened have not taken this precaution.

WHAT IS COLON CANCER?



3rd most diagnosed cancer; 140,000 people diagnosed in the U.S. per year.



2nd leading cause of cancer-related death in men and women; 50,000 people die in the U.S. per year.

BUT, THERE'S GOOD NEWS!

Colon cancer is highly preventable and treatable. Screening allows doctors to find and remove polyps **before** they turn cancerous, and to **stop** the disease before it spreads.



WHAT ARE THE SCREENING OPTIONS?

TEST TYPE	WHAT IS IT?	HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?	WHEN SHOULD IT BE PERFORMED?	WHERE IS IT PERFORMED?	ARE THERE ANY RISKS?
COLONOSCOPY	This procedure takes 15 to 30 minutes. The patient is sedated so the doctor can look inside their colon for precancerous polyps.	Varies by insurance. Screening tests must be covered and are less expensive than diagnostic tests.	Every 10 years, if normal	Outpatient surgical center or hospital	Complications are rare but include bleeding, infection and bowel wall injury.
FIT	The stool-based Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) is performed at home and sent to a lab for testing.	Low cost option	Annually	The patient's home	No physical risks, but a positive result means that a diagnostic colonoscopy is required.