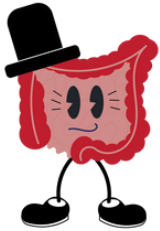


Colorectal Cancer Screening Options

Colorectal cancer is highly preventable and treatable. The key to improving these statistics is to ensure that every person completes a routine colorectal cancer screening test, which can stop the disease before it starts.



Procedures & Radiology Tests

Home Tests

Colonoscopy

Flexible Sigmoidoscopy

Virtual Colonoscopy

FIT

Cologuard

What is It?

Examines the inside of the colon/rectum for precancerous polyps and cancers. Bowel prep is required.



Examines bottom portion of the colon/rectum for polyps and cancers. Combined with stool test (annual FOBT, FIT). Bowel prep is required. Sedation not always needed.

Minimally invasive CT scan to inspect the colon/rectum's lining for polyps and cancers. Bowel prep is required. No sedation needed.

A stool-based Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) can be performed at home and sent to a lab, which looks for trace amounts of blood.



Noninvasive at home stool test. The study looks for blood and DNA markers associated with colon/rectal cancer. No Bowel prep needed.

How much does it cost?

Varies by insurance. Screening tests must be covered and are less expensive than diagnostic tests.

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Varies by insurance. Procedure is subject to an insurance deductible, as well as physician and facility fees.

Low cost option



Varies by insurance. Covered by Medicare.

When should it be repeated?

Every 10 years, if normal.

10

Every 5 years, if normal.

5

Every 5 years, if normal.

5

Annually.

1

Every 3 years, if normal.

3

Where is It performed?

Outpatient surgical center or hospital.



Outpatient surgical center or hospital.



Outpatient surgical center or hospital.



Patient's home.



Patient's home.



Are there any risks or negatives?

Complications are rare but include bleeding, infection and bowel wall injury.

Only the bottom portion of the colon is examined.



CT scan cannot detect small polyps. If any polyps are found, colonoscopy is required.

No physical risks. A positive test means that a diagnostic colonoscopy is required.



No physical risks. A positive test means that a colonoscopy is required.

Who is a good candidate for this test?

Average risk individuals who are 45 unless known family history of colorectal cancer. This test is the best way to find and remove polyps early.

Individuals who cannot be sedated and/or has abdominal pain, rectal bleeding, chronic diarrhea and/or other intestinal problems.

Average risk individuals who do not want sedation, have bowel blockage or are at risk of colonoscopy side effects.

Average risk individuals who are 45 or older and hesitant about colonoscopy, but it must be performed annually.

Average risk individuals who are 45 or older and hesitant about colonoscopy or who are not healthy enough.

45

Consult with a Medical Provider to find the best test for you.

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