

The Value of a Colonoscopy

DIGESTIVE HEALTH PHYSICIANS ASSOCIATION

When Should I Be Screened for Colorectal Cancer?

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

Data and information by:



*Depending on family history, screening may be recommended at age 40 or younger¹

Stool- and Blood-based Screen Options

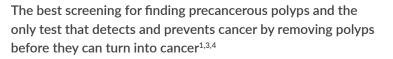
Stool- and blood-based screenings are only appropriate for average risk patients ages 45 and older who refuse or are unable to have a colonoscopy. Stool- and blood-based screenings are not for the patient with high risk of colorectal cancer or conditions associated with high risk, such as personal history of polyps, IBD, and family history of certain cancers.^{2,3}



Stool- and blood-based screenings do not prevent cancer, and a positive screening requires follow up colonoscopy if polyps or cancer are detected. 35.6

COLONOSCOPY: The Gold Standard







The only test recommended for people with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, family history of cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease¹



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.¹

REFERENCES: 1. American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. Colorectal Cancer Screening, Which Test Should You Get? https://www.asge.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/colorectalscreening_poster_2020_digital.pdf. 2. Patel S, May F, Anderson J, et al. Updates on Age to Start and Stop Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations From the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer, Gastroenterology 2022;162:285-299. https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2021.10.007. 3. Rex D, Boland C, Dominitz J et al. Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations from the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer on Colorectal Cancer. The American Journal of Gastroenterology 2017;112:1016-1030. http://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2017.174. 4. Imperiale T, Ransohoff D, Itzkowitz S, et al. Multitarget Stool DNA Testing for Colorectal-Cancer Screening. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014;370:1287-1297. https://www.nejmorg/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1311194. 5. Chung D, Gray D, Singh H, et al. A Cell-free DNA Blood-Based Test for Colorectal Cancer Screening. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014;370:1287-1297. https://www.nejmorg/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1311194. 5. Colore on Screening. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014;370:1287-1297. https://www.nejmorg/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1311194. 5. Colore on Screening. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014;370:1287-1297. https://www.nejmorg/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1311194. 5. Colorectal Cancer Screening. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014;370:1287-1297. https://www.nejmorg/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2304714. 6. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data (SSED). https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/dorf_docs/pdf13/P130017b.pdf.