Colorectal Cancer Screening
Why is colorectal cancer screening performed?

- The primary goal of colorectal cancer screening is to identify polyps and remove them before they become malignant.

- This helps to stop colorectal cancer before it starts to develop, increasing the chance of a successful treatment.
Who should be screened for colorectal cancer?

• Men and women age of 50 and above.
• People who are at risk should be screened before age 50.
  ▪ People of African American or Eastern European ancestry
  ▪ Those with personal history of colorectal cancer, polyps, and inflammatory bowel diseases
  ▪ Those with a family history of colorectal cancer or polyps, hereditary colorectal cancer syndromes
  ▪ Those who smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol and consume a high-fat, low-fiber diet
How is colorectal cancer screening performed?

Colorectal cancer screening is performed through different types of tests including:

- CT colonography (CTC) / (virtual colonoscopy) - Performed every five years
- Colonoscopy - Performed every 10 years
- Double-contrast barium enema - Performed every 5 years.
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy - Performed every 5 years
- Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) - Performed every year
- Stool DNA test - Performed every three years
What happens if something is detected?

• If blood, polyps or other suspicious areas are detected during screening (other than colonoscopy) your doctor will most likely recommend a follow-up colonoscopy.
• If polyps are found during a colonoscopy, a biopsy or polypectomy may be performed to determine if it is malignant.
Contact Polymedco CDP, LLC

Polymedco CDP, LLC is a world leader in fecal occult blood screening technology.

888-638-7757
tpucci@polymedco.com