

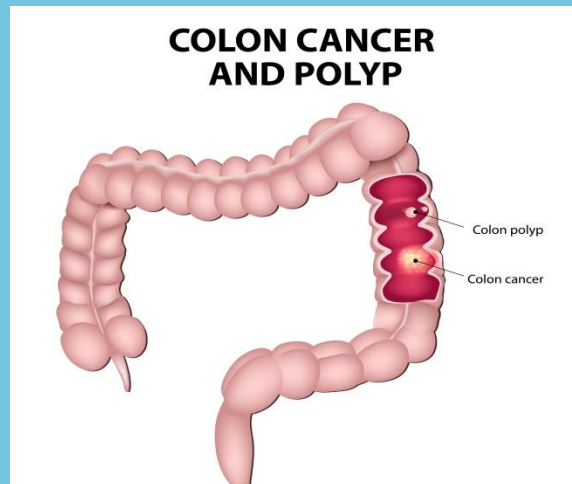


# Colorectal Cancer Screening

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## 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?

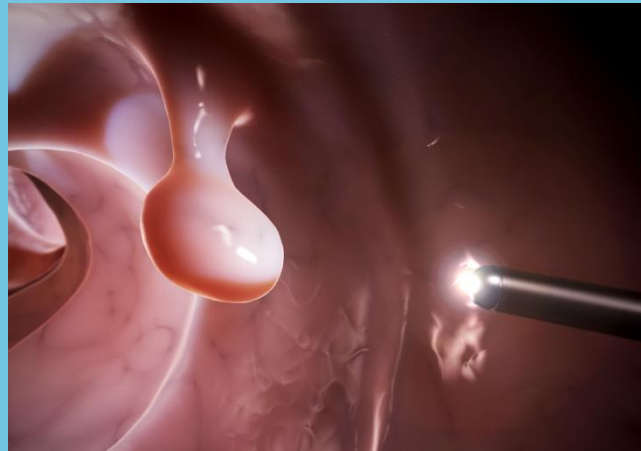
- Men and women age of 50 and above.
- People who are at risk should be screened before age 50.
  - People of African American or Eastern European ancestry
  - Those with personal history of colorectal cancer, polyps, and inflammatory bowel diseases
  - Those with a family history of colorectal cancer 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?

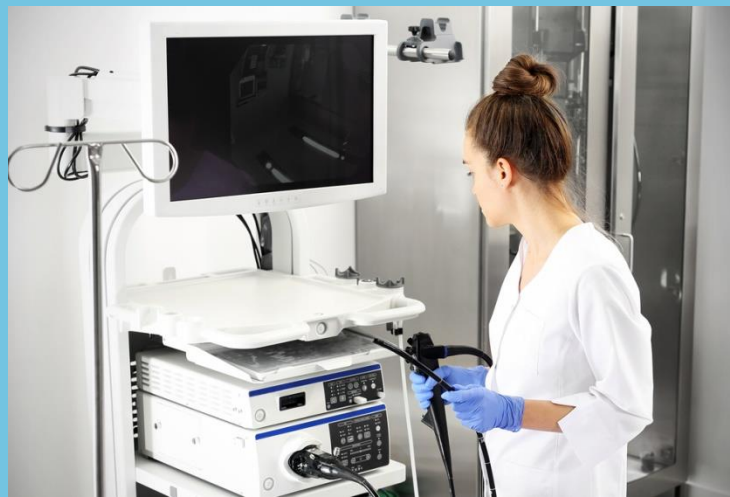
Colorectal cancer screening is performed through different types of tests including:

- 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.

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