

Who Should Be Screened for Colorectal Cancer?

Men and women ages
45* -75¹



Patients age 76 and older should be referred to a gastroenterologist.

Stool-Based Screening: *Not appropriate for every patient*

For **average-risk patients** ages 45 and older who **refuse or are unable** to have colonoscopy^{2,3}

Not for patients with high risk of colorectal cancer or conditions associated with high risk, such as **personal history** of polyps, IBD, and **family history** of certain cancers⁴

Stool-based screenings do not prevent cancer, and a positive screening requires follow up colonoscopy if polyps or cancer are detected.^{3,4,5}

The Gold Standard: Screening Colonoscopy by a Gastroenterologist

*The only screening that detects **and** prevents cancer*⁴

Recommended for **patients ages 45-75¹**

The only test for those with risk factors such as **personal history** of polyps or colorectal cancer, or **family history** of certain cancers⁵



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For more information, please visit dhpassociation.org/crc-screening

SOURCES 1. American Cancer Society. American Cancer Society Guideline for Colorectal Cancer Screening. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html>. 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 for Physicians and Patients from the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2017;112:1016-1030. <http://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2017.174>. 4. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data (SSED). https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf13/P130017b.pdf. 5. 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. All links accessed February 14, 2024.

Help Prevent Colorectal Cancer

Discuss available screening options with your patients

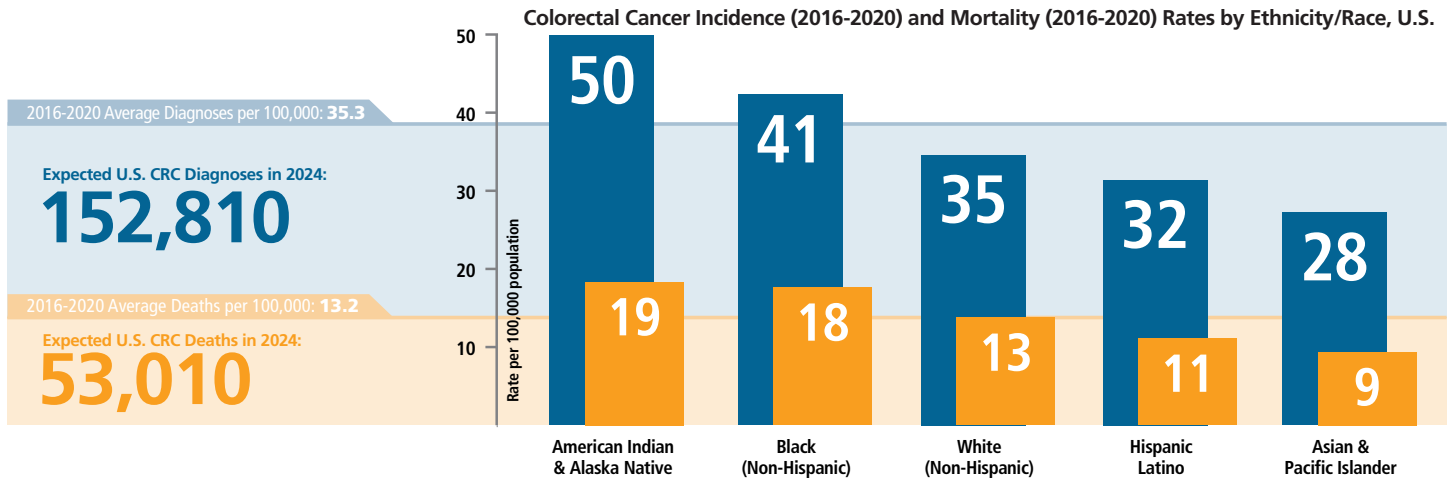


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COLORECTAL CANCER: WHO IS AT RISK?

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Disparities in the U.S.¹



Did You Know?



Disparities are driven by socioeconomic status and differences in access to early detection and treatment^{2,3}



Screening is lowest among:⁵

- Ages 45-49 years (20%)
- Asian Americans (50%)
- Individuals with less than a high school education (48%)
- The uninsured (21%)
- Recent immigrants (29%)



Blacks and Hispanics are less likely to get prompt follow up after abnormal screening results and more likely to be diagnosed with late stage cancer^{2,3,4}

When diagnosed at an early stage, survival rates are similar across all racial and ethnic groups⁶

How Can I Help Reduce CRC Disparities?



Discuss CRC screenings as recommended by the Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer^{7,8}



Schedule CRC screenings for patients at age 45⁹



Schedule a colonoscopy for high-risk patients earlier when appropriate⁹

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