



A COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

Colorectal cancer is the third most common type of cancer in the U.S., claiming **MORE THAN 50,000 LIVES** each year. Colorectal cancer is preventable and treatable — the key is getting screened.

	COLONOSCOPY	COLOGUARD®	FECAL-OCCULT TESTING (FIT)
THE TEST	During the exam, the patient is sedated and a specially trained doctor guides a light and camera through the entire length of the colon. The exam looks for any polyps and signs of cancer growth.	A stool sample is collected by the patient and sent to a lab for testing, which looks for blood or DNA markers associated with colorectal cancer.	The FIT test is a stool sample collected by the patient in their home and sent to a lab to be examined for any signs of blood.
PREPARATION	Your bowels must be completely empty before the test. A strong laxative is prescribed for use prior to the test.	None.	None.
FREQUENCY	Every ten (10) years if results are normal.	If normal, every three (3) years.	If normal, every year.
TEST LOCATION	Hospital or outpatient surgical center.	Patient's home.	Patient's home.
WHAT IS THE DOWNSIDE?	Rare complications include bleeding, infection and injury to the bowel area.	No physical risk. A colonoscopy should be performed if the home test is positive.	No physical risk. A colonoscopy should be performed if the home test is positive.
WHO SHOULD HAVE THIS DONE?	Adults ages 45 and older* as well as those who are younger if there is an increased risk for colorectal cancer.	Those who are unsure about colonoscopy.	Those who are unsure about colonoscopy.



**MAURY REGIONAL
MEDICAL GROUP**

Ask your doctor TODAY about which screening is best for you.