

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES

WHAT IS COLORECTAL CANCER?

- 3rd most diagnosed cancer; 153,000 people diagnosed in the U.S. per year.
- 2nd leading cause of cancer-related death in men and women; more than 52,000 people die in the U.S. per year.



WHEN DO YOU SCREEN?

45
YEARS OLD

Average risk

EARLIER

High risk:
Talk to your doctor







- Everyone should be screened. Do not wait for symptoms.
- 1 in 3 people who should have been screened have not taken this precaution.

HOW CAN YOU PREVENT IT?

Screening allows doctors to find and remove small precancerous growths called polyps before they turn cancerous, and to stop colorectal cancer before it spreads.



WHAT ARE THE SCREENING OPTIONS?

TEST TYPE	WHAT IS IT?	HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?	WHEN SHOULD IT BE PERFORMED?	WHERE IS IT PERFORMED?	ARE THERE ANY RISKS?
COLONOSCOPY	This procedure takes 15 to 30 minutes. The patient is sedated so the doctor can look inside their colon for precancerous polyps.	Varies by insurance. Screening tests must be covered and are less expensive than diagnostic tests.	Every 10 years, if normal 	Outpatient surgical center or hospital 	Complications are rare but include bleeding, infection and bowel wall injury. 
FIT	The stool-based Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) is performed at home and sent to a lab for testing.	Covered by insurance 	Annually 	The patient's home 	No physical risks, but a positive result means that a diagnostic colonoscopy is required.

HOW CAN YOU COMPLETE YOUR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING?



Call **310-825-7540** to schedule your colonoscopy.



Speak to your **primary care or GI physician** if you have any questions.



Scan or visit us at uclahealth.org/colon-cancer-screening to learn more.