

Screening



- All depends if the person is at average risk or increased risk.
- Let your doctor help to make that decision.
- These are general rules of thumb.

HOW TO SCREEN?



- Annual fecal occult blood (Stool test)
- Flexible sigmoidoscopy
- Colonoscopy
- Barium enema (X-ray)
- Virtual colonoscopy

Screening



- ANY SCREENING

- IS BETTER THAN

- NO SCREENING

For average risk individuals



- Colonoscopy at the age of 50 and then every 10 years.

Increased risk: family history



- Colonoscopy at the age of 40 and then every 5 years.

Special Circumstances that Require Special Attention



- More than one first degree relative with family history of colorectal cancer
- Family history of Colon Cancer diagnosed before age of 50.
- First degree relative with history of Colon Cancer and other malignancies

Increased risk : Special Circumstances



- Discuss with your Doctor
- May need opinion of gastroenterologist

Increased risk: personal history of polyps



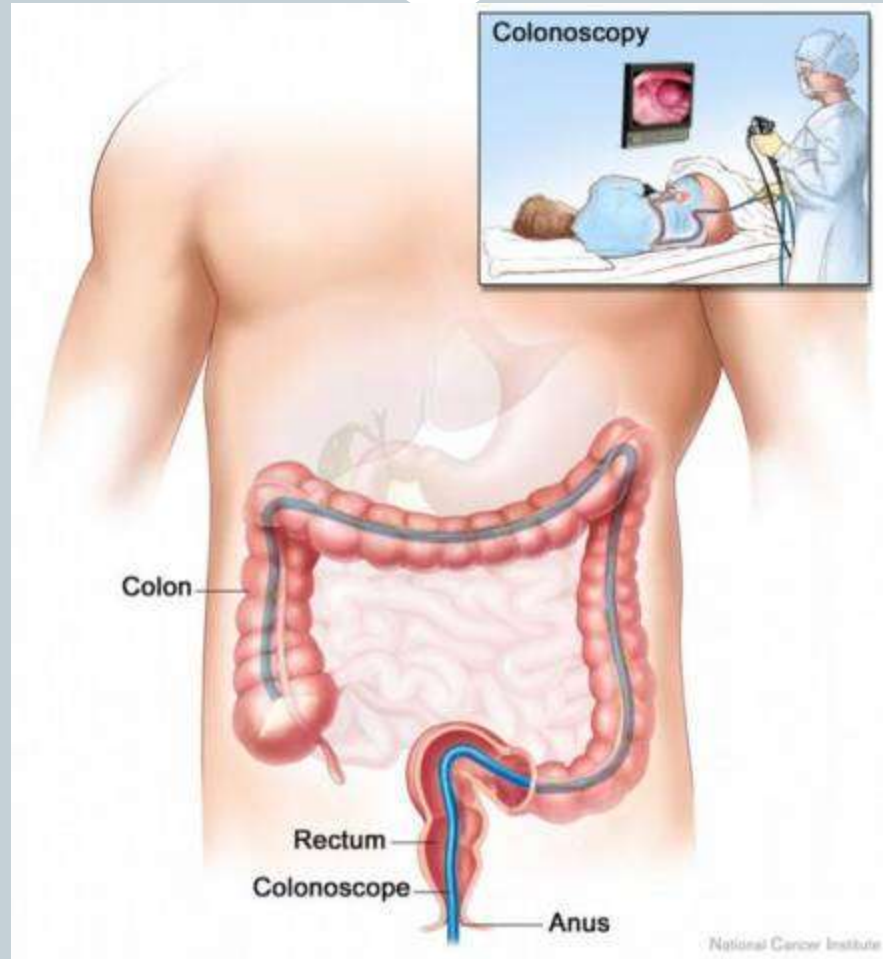
- Colonoscopy every 3 to 5 years.

Persons with history of longstanding Ulcerative Colitis or Crohn's

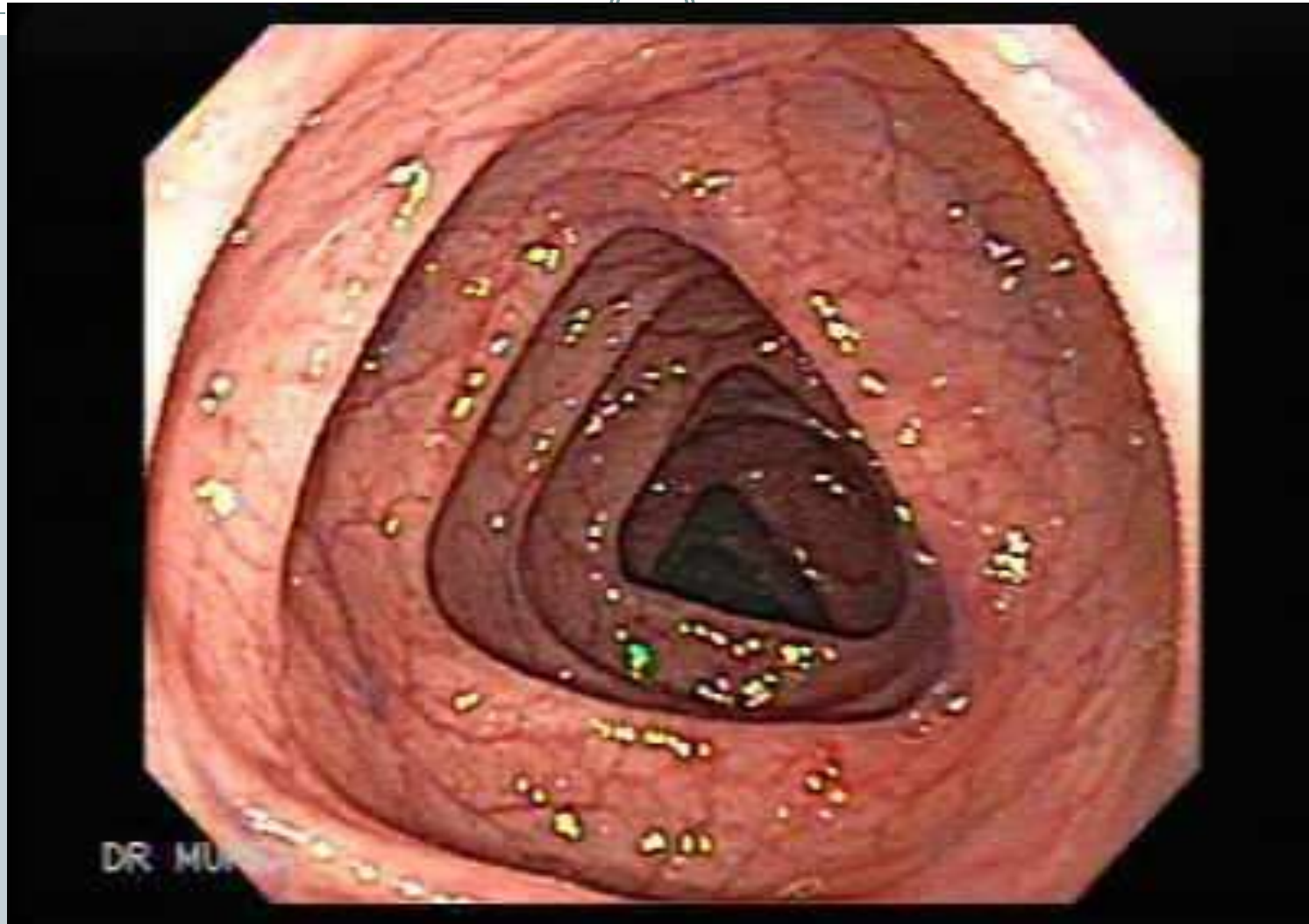


- Colonoscopy 7 to 15 years after initial diagnosis.
- Colonoscopy every 2 years.

COLONOSCOPY



Normal colon



Polyp Removal During Colonoscopy

