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 Colonscopy