



Screening Helps Save Lives— Talk to Your Doctor¹

Regular screening is important to prevent colorectal cancer.

Colorectal cancer is a serious disease: in the United States, colon cancer is the third-leading cause of cancer-related death for men and women.²

Every day, over 400 people in the United States will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer.¹



An estimated **50,000** people die from colorectal cancer every year.²

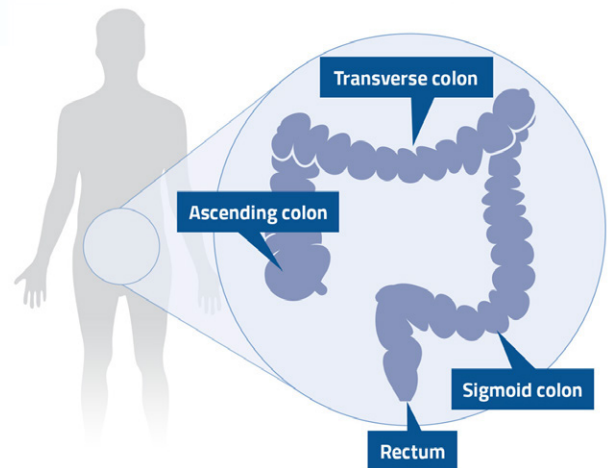
Who Should Be Screened?

- ♥ Anyone aged 45 or older^{2,3}
- ♥ For people under 45³:
 - Anyone with a 1st degree relative who has had colorectal cancer
 - Anyone with a history of medical conditions that affect the colon including IBD (Crohn's & UC), DM 2, obesity, and polyps



There's a Screening Option That's Right for You

There are many screening options for colorectal cancer, including take-home tests. Your doctor can help identify the right screening option for you.



Key Facts About Colorectal Cancer

♥ Colorectal Cancer^{2,4}

- Colorectal cancer almost always develops from noncancerous growths (called polyps)
- Most people with early colorectal cancer do not experience symptoms

♥ Screening Is Important

- Colorectal screening tests can find problems, like polyps, to treat before they have the chance to turn into cancer¹
- With prompt detection of early-stage colorectal cancer, the 5-year survival rate (people who live at least 5 years after diagnosis) is 91%, while the 5-year survival rate for late-stage diagnoses is 64%²

Colorectal cancer screening doesn't have to cost a lot. While most health plans cover screening costs, there may be some out-of-pocket expenses. Call your insurance plan to check your coverage.⁵



Getting regular screenings is essential to finding cancer early and taking control of your health. Visit **www.CancerScreenWeek.org** to learn more about the potentially lifesaving benefits of cancer screening and download helpful resources for talking with your healthcare professional.

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