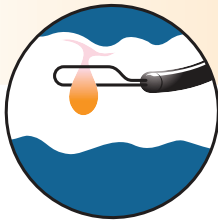


THE VALUE OF COLONOSCOPY

Colonoscopy: The Gold Standard



The only screening that detects and prevents cancer¹

The only test recommended for people with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, family history of cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease.¹



Reduces the incidence of cancer by

89%²

The best test for finding precancerous polyps^{3,4}

Prevents colon cancer by removing polyps before they can turn into cancer¹

When Should I Start Screening?

The American Cancer Society and the U.S. Preventative Services Task Force recommend average-risk people start screening at age

45^{5,6}*

**Depending on family history, screening may be recommended at age 40 or younger*

How Often is Colonoscopy Recommended?

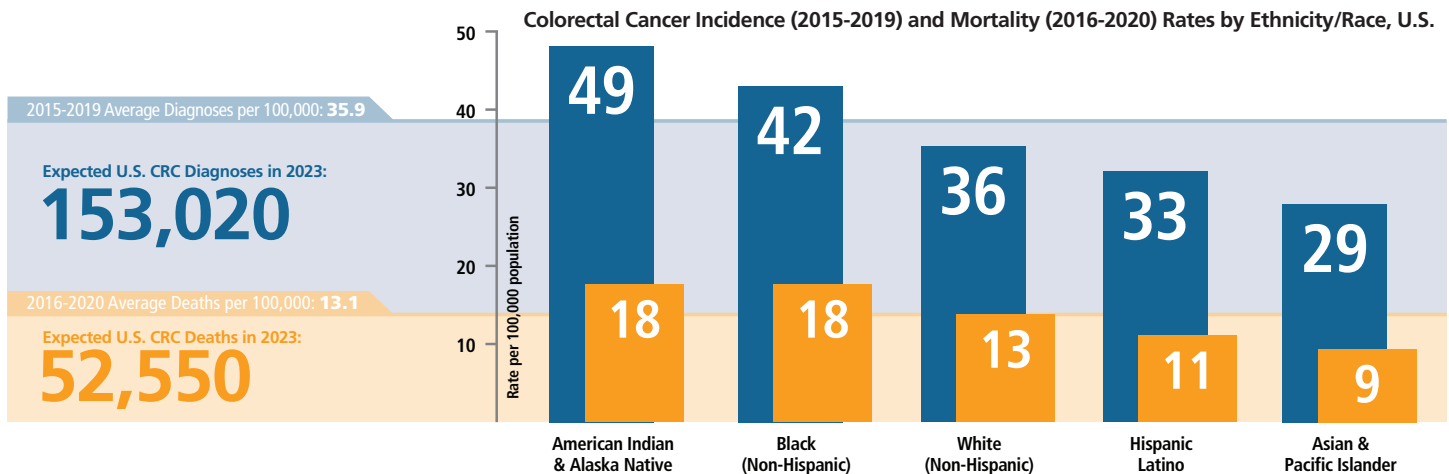
Colonoscopy is **the only test recommended at 10-year intervals** if no polyps are found

Your gastroenterologist will recommend the interval of repeat colonoscopy based on findings during colonoscopy and surveillance guidelines

**10¹
YEARS**

COLORECTAL CANCER: AM I AT RISK?

Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Disparities in the U.S.¹



Did You Know?



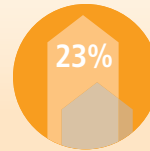
Disparities are driven by socioeconomic status and differences in access to early detection and treatment²



American Indians and Alaska Natives are the only groups for which CRC death rates are not declining²



Blacks and Hispanics are less likely to get prompt follow up after abnormal screening results and more likely to be diagnosed with late stage cancer^{2,3}



CRC rates in Japanese men are 23% higher than in Non-Hispanic White men²

When diagnosed at an early stage, survival rates are similar across all racial and ethnic groups³

What Should I Do?



Ask your primary care or GI physician about available CRC screening options⁴



Schedule a colonoscopy or stool-based screening test at age 45⁵

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