



Age 45 or older?

It's time for a screening. Call your doctor to schedule an appointment today.



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ATENCIÓN: Si usted habla español, servicios de asistencia lingüística, de forma gratuita, están disponibles para usted. Llame al número en la parte posterior de su tarjeta de identificación (TTY: 711).

请注意：如果您说中文，可向您提供免费语言协助服务。请拨打您的身份证背面的号码（TTY：711）。

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Colorectal cancer

A screening could save your life



As one of the top three leading causes of cancer-related deaths in the U.S., colorectal cancer is highly common. Fortunately, it's also highly preventable and there are steps you can take to help lower your risk.

Know your risk

Anyone can get colorectal cancer. While some risks are inherited, others are avoidable.

You may be at higher risk if you:

- Have large growths in the colon or rectum, Crohn's disease, colitis, ovarian disease, or type 2 diabetes.
- Have a family history of colon, rectal, or other types of cancer.

You can reduce your risk by avoiding:

- Smoking cigarettes.
- Drinking three or more alcoholic drinks a day.
- Weight gain that results in having a BMI of 30 or greater.

Sources: USPSTF, ACS

Understand your screening options

Screenings can help detect precancerous changes before symptoms even start. If you're 45 or older — or have a family history of colorectal cancer or other high-risk factors — talk to your doctor about scheduling a screening. To help get you started, here's a quick guide to some common screenings:

COLONOSCOPY

Once sedated, your doctor will use a thin, flexible tube to examine your colon for polyps and abnormal tissue.

Recommended every 10 years.

FECAL OCCULT BLOOD TESTS (FOBT)

A sample of your stool will be tested for the presence of blood. *Recommended once a year.*

FLEXIBLE SIGMOIDOSCOPY

This screening is similar to a colonoscopy, but for the rectum. Once sedated, your doctor will insert a tube to look for any abnormalities. *Recommended every 5 years.*

CT COLONOGRAPHY (VIRTUAL COLONOSCOPY)

Your doctor will use X-rays and computer imaging to search for abnormal cells in your colon. *Recommended every 5 years.*

COLOGUARD® FIT DNA

A large sample of your stool will be tested for DNA changes. *Recommended every 3 years.*

Quick tip: Start with a colonoscopy

While everyone's plan is a little different, preventive colonoscopies are usually fully covered. However, if you opt for a different screening and have abnormal results, your doctor may order a diagnostic colonoscopy, which could come with out-of-pocket costs. That's why it's a good idea to start with a colonoscopy as your first screening.

Don't forget to follow up

You may need follow-up tests if you have:

- Abnormal results on your screenings.
- Blood in your stool, a change in your bowel habits, or unexplained weight loss.

If cancer is diagnosed, you and your doctor will discuss a treatment plan based on the kind of cancer you have and if it has spread to other parts of the body.

We're here to help

If you're not sure which screenings are covered by your plan, call Member Service at the number on the back of your member ID card.