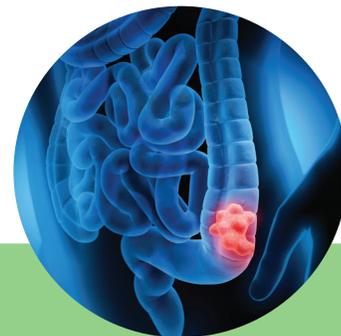


# A decision aid for Colon Cancer Screening You have options...



This information is for you, if you:

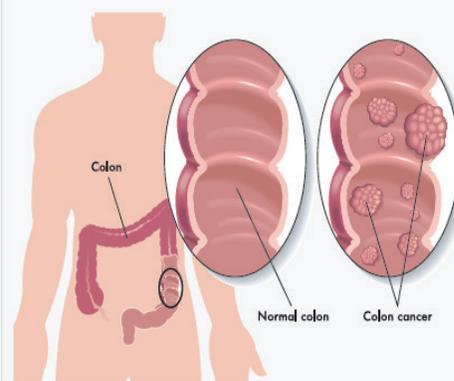
- Are between the ages of 50 to 75
- Have not had colon cancer

## What are my screening options?

Doctors generally recommend a colonoscopy, and a colonoscopy is a very good test. But, some people do not want a colonoscopy. For people who do not want a **colonoscopy**, there is another test that can be done at home. It is called the **Stool Blood Test**. Colonoscopy may be a little bit better than Stool Blood Test, but it has some risks. The best test is the one that gets done.

### Facts about colon cancer

- Colon cancer starts off as a polyp in the large intestine or the colon.
- Polyps are abnormal growths in the colon.
- Polyps and early stage colon cancer do not always cause people to have problems or symptoms.
- Colon cancer usually grows slowly.



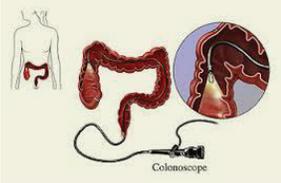
## Why should I get screened?

Screening for colon cancer saves lives. It is important to have a screening test before symptoms begin. With screening, cancer can be caught in the early stages and before it spreads to other parts of the body. In some cases, screening prevents colon cancer. Fortunately, there are other screening options for people who do not want a colonoscopy.

Learn more about these tests and your options in the following pages...

# Which test is right for me?

## Colonoscopy or Stool Blood Test:

	Colonoscopy	Stool Blood Test
Description of the screening test:	<p>Doctor uses a narrow tube to look inside your colon. The doctor will remove any polyps to prevent cancer from developing.</p> 	<p>You will collect a small stool sample to be tested for blood.</p> 
Preparation for the screening test:	You drink medication that cleans out your colon the night before the test. This causes loose stool, gas, bloating, and a need to go to the bathroom more often.	There is no preparation needed.
Location of the screening test:	In the doctor's office.	At home.
How long the screening test takes:	Less than 1 hour. After the test, you will need the rest of the day to recover. Some people need several days to recover completely.	Less than 5 minutes.
Requires help from family or friend on the screening test day:	Yes, you will be given medication to help you relax. This means you will need someone to drive you home after the test.	No.
What the screening test finds:	Polyps and colon cancer.	Blood in your stool, which can be from polyps or colon cancer.
What the screening test may find other than cancer:	Polyps that are not cancer.	The stool test may show blood when nothing is wrong.
How often you need the screening test:	Every 10 years, if no polyps are found. Every 3-5 years if polyps are found.	Every year, <b>if no blood</b> is found.
Will I need follow up after the test?	No.	Yes, if the test finds blood, you will need a colonoscopy. Every year, about 8 out of 100 people tested will need a follow-up colonoscopy.
Reduces risk of death from colon cancer?	Yes, if you complete regular screenings.	Yes, if you complete yearly test.
Chance of injury from the screening test:	Out of 1,000 colonoscopies done: 3 people will have complications requiring hospitalization. Very rarely, someone may die from complications.	There is no risk of injury from the Stool Blood Test.

# Which test is right for me?

Weighing your options:



You may decide to have a **colonoscopy** because...

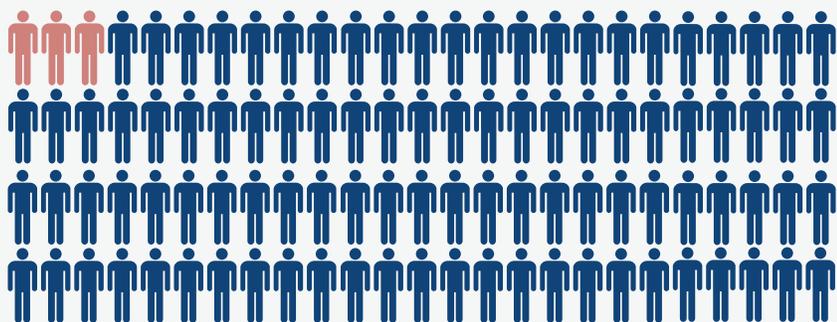
- » It finds polyps and removes polyps during screening
- » It does not have to be done yearly
- » It does not involve you handling your stool

You may decide to have a **stool blood test** because...

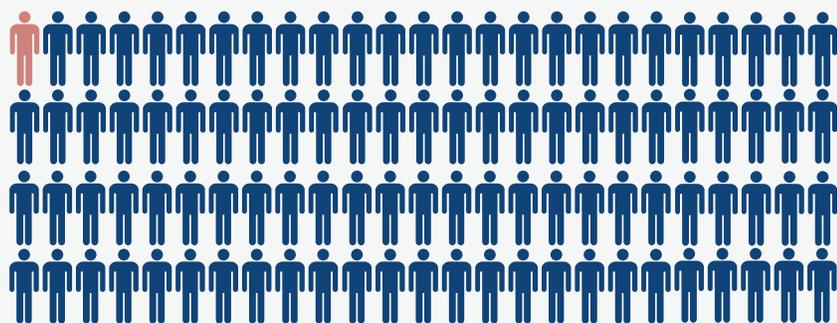
- » There is no risk of injury
- » It is done at home
- » You don't mind doing a yearly test
- » You are willing to have a colonoscopy if the test is positive

## How many lives does screening save?

Without screening, 3 out of 100 will die



With screening, 1 out of 100 will die



People who live



People who die

This means that:

- 3 out of every 100 people who do not get screened will die from colon cancer.
- **With either type of screening**, this goes down to 1 person out of every 100.
- 2 lives are saved with screening.
- In other words, either test lowers your chance of dying from colon cancer by about 64%.

# What are the next steps?

## If you know which choice is best for you:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If you know you will get a colonoscopy.	Call to schedule a colonoscopy.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If you know you will get a stool blood test.	Call to request to have a stool blood test mailed to you with a prepaid return envelope.

You can reach Health Promotion Services staff at (303) 724-5944  
Monday – Friday 8AM – 5PM.

## Still not sure?

Screening is important for everyone, but not everyone has the same questions or concerns. Use the space below to write down questions or concerns you may have and want to discuss. The staff is here to answer your questions or concerns. If you would like to discuss your screening options with your personal doctor, the staff can schedule this appointment for you.

## My questions and concerns are:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

<https://patientdecisionaid.org>



Copyright © 2014 by The Regents of the University of Colorado on behalf of its employees: Daniel D Matlock MD MPH; Carmen Lewis MD; Nicole Richmond MPH; Amy Jenkins MS; Combs, Brandon MD; and Moles, Matthew MD. This work was supported through\*\*\*(1K23AG040696) and the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PI000116-01). Conflicts of Interest: Matlock - Moles: None. Reading level: 8.0. Last Update 7/9/2015 Contact: 303-724-7967 or larry.allen@cuanschutz.edu. Some rights reserved. No part of this publication may be used in any commercial development or effort without the express prior written permission of the publisher. No part of this publication may be used in any derivative work without first obtaining permission from the publisher and providing acknowledgement thereof. University of Colorado hereby disclaims all liability associated with the use or adoption of the information provided herein. User shall remain liable for any damages resulting from his reliance on this information. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of funding agencies (NIH, PCORI) or medical centers. The material provided on this infographic is intended for informational purposes only and is not provided as medical advice. Any individual should consult with his or her own physician before determining whether a left ventricular assist device is right for him or her. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution, Non-Commercial, No-Derivatives 4.0 International License.

