SCREEND
Improving Colorectal Cancer Screening Rates in North Dakota

STAYING AHEAD OF THE CURVE ...

What You Should Know About Colorectal Cancer

You can reduce your risk of colorectal cancer with routine screenings beginning at age 45.

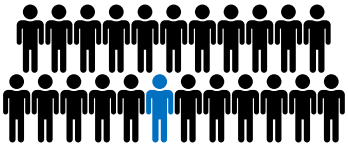
Colorectal Cancer is often a silent disease. Usually, there are no symptoms. That is why getting screened is so important.

Removing polyps (growths) found in early screening reduces the risk of colorectal cancer and saves lives.

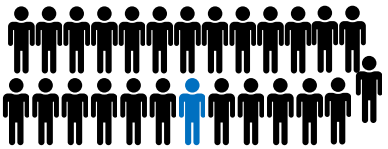
Colorectal Cancer is the ...

2ND *MOST DIAGNOSED CANCER* AND *LEADING CAUSE OF CANCER-RELATED DEATHS* (among cancers that affect both men and women) **In North Dakota.**

1 in 23
Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer for men



1 in 26
Lifetime risk of colorectal cancer for women



IN NORTH DAKOTA...

370
Estimated new cases of colorectal cancer this year

110
People will die from colorectal cancer this year

SCREEND	Colonoscopy (Visual Exam)	Multi Stool DNA Test (Cologuard)	FIT/FOBT (Fecal Immunochemical Test/Fecal Occult Blood Test)
How is the test done?	The doctor uses a scope to look for and remove polyps (growths) in the colon/rectum	The lab looks for abnormal DNA and blood in the stool 💩 sample	The lab detects blood in the stool 💩 sample
Who should be screened?	Adults at high or average risk	Adults 45+ at average risk	Adults at average risk
How often do I need it?	Every 10 Years (Adults at high risk may need more frequent testing as recommended by their healthcare provider.)	Every 3 years	Once a year
Is it invasive?	Yes	No, used at home	No, used at home
Do I have to do any prep?	Yes, full bowel prep including fasting and laxitives	No	No/Yes (FIT does not require changes to diet or medications; FOBT required changes to diet or medication.)
How long will it take?	1-2 days for bowel prep and prodecure	The time it takes to collect a sample	The time it takes to collect a sample
Will my test be covered?	Covered by most insurance	Covered by most insurance	Covered by most insurance
What if I have a positive result?	Polyps (growths) removed and examined	Follow-up colonoscopy	Follow-up colonoscopy

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