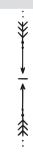




## STAYING AHEAD OF THE CURVE ...

What You Should Know About Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal Cancer occurs more often in Great Plains American Indian tribes than Whites and American Indians in other regions of the US except for Alaska Natives.

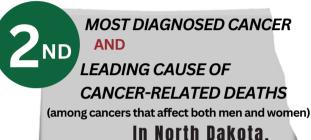


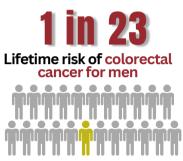
Most American Indians are diagnosed with colorectal cancer at later stages of disease when it is harder to treat.

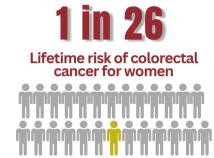


Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer for Great Plains American Indians.

## Colorectal Cancer is the ...







IN NORTH DAKOTA...

Estimated new cases of colorectal cancer this year

People will die from colorectal cancer this year

SCR			
mproving Colore	ectal Cancer	Screening Rat	les in North Dak

How is the test

done?

## Colonoscopy (Visual Exam)

The doctor uses a scope to

look for and remove polyps in the colon/rectum

Multi Stool DNA Test

The lab looks for abnormal DNA and blood in the stool sample

Test)
The lab detects blood in the stool

sample

FIT/FOBT

(Fecal Immunochemical Test/Fecal Occult Blood

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.)

No

Every 3 years

Yes, used at home

No

Once a year

Yes, used at home

(FIT does not require changes to diet or

medications; FOBT required changes to diet or medication.)

Is it noninvasive?

Do I have to do

Yes, full bowel prep including fasting and laxitives

No/Yes

any prep?

How long will it

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?

take?

Covered by most insurance

Covered by most insurance

Covered by most insurance

What if I have a positive result?

Polyps removed and examined

Follow-up colonoscopy

Follow-up colonoscopy