

## TYPE OF SCREENING

### STRUCTURAL EXAM

## COLONOSCOPY

Finds and removes precancerous growths before they become cancer.



### FREQUENCY

Every 10 years



### ESTIMATED COST RANGE

(insurance dependent)

\$0-\$1600



### DETECTION RATE



### PROS

- Examines entire colon
- Ability to biopsy and remove polyps
- Can diagnose other diseases
- Performed by a specialist



### CONS

- Need ride home
- May miss a day of work
- Risk of bowel tears or infections (0.1 - 0.3%)



### BOWEL PREPARATION

Full



### SEDATION

Yes



### TIME COMMITMENT

Requires 1-2 days off work



### HOME VS. IN-OFFICE

In-Office

### STOOL TEST

## STOOL DNA TEST (Cologuard)

Looks for particular DNA mutations due to cancerous tumors or precancerous polyps.



Every 3 years

\$0-\$700

Annually

\$0-\$25

### STOOL TEST

## FECAL IMMUNOCHIMICAL TEST (FIT)

Looks for hidden blood in the stool, which can be an early sign of cancer.



- Noninvasive
- Completed in privacy of home
- Single stool sample required
- No pretest dietary limitations
- Captures most advanced polyps

- Colonoscopy needed if abnormalities are detected
- May produce false positive test results
- Less sensitive for the detection of colorectal cancer

None

No

One hour

Home

Home