



The Importance of Colorectal Screening

Colon cancer is one of the most common cancer diagnoses and one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths. Regular colorectal screenings are the most powerful tool for early detection and treatment, yet 4 out of 10 people in our region do not get screened.

While colonoscopies are the most effective colorectal screening, there are other options. It is important to discuss what option is right for you with your primary care provider.

When Should I Begin Colorectal Screenings?

Patients with average risk for colon cancer should begin screenings at age 50. Always talk to your primary care provider about your individual screening needs.



St. Elizabeth Physicians is the multi-specialty physician organization of St. Elizabeth Healthcare, one of the oldest, largest and most respected medical providers in the Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky region.

Our combined reputation has been built through unyielding dedication to our patients and associates. We are focused on introducing innovative treatments, technology and processes that lead not only to better patient care and customer service, but to the overall improvement of the health and wellness of our region.

Schedule an appointment by calling (800) 737-7900 or visit stedocs.com for more information



Colorectal Screenings

**Your guide
to screening options**

stedocs.com

TYPE OF SCREENING



FREQUENCY



COST RANGE
(dependent on insurance)



DETECTION RATE



PROS



CONS



BOWEL PREPARATION



SEDATION



TIME COMMITMENT



HOME VS. IN-OFFICE



Structural Exam

COLONOSCOPY

Finds and removes precancerous growths before they become cancer

Every 10 years

\$0-\$1600

★★★★★

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

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

Full

Yes

Requires 1-2 days off work

In-Office



Stool Test

STOOL DNA TEST (Cologuard)

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

Every 3 years

\$0-\$649

★★★★★

- Noninvasive
- Single stool sample required
- Captures most advanced polyps

- Colonoscopy needed if abnormalities are detected
- May produce false positive test results

None

No

About 1 hour

Home



Stool Test

FECAL IMMUNOCHEMICAL TEST (FIT)

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

Every year

\$0-\$65

★★★

- Noninvasive
- Single stool specimen
- No dietary restrictions

- May produce false positive test results
- Colonoscopy needed if abnormalities are detected
- May miss polyps

None

No

About 1 hour

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