

SCREEN FOR COLON CANCER AND LEAD THE CHANGE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

When caught in early stages, colon cancer is treatable in 9 out of 10 people.*

*Based on 5-year survival



EVEN IF YOU HAVE NO SYMPTOMS, GETTING SCREENED IS NECESSARY

to detect and prevent colon cancer.²



Colon cancer screening may be uncomfortable to talk about, but it's important to remember that:



Both men and women can get colon cancer.¹



Colon cancer is the **3rd most commonly diagnosed cancer** among American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN).³



The best way to reduce your risk of colon cancer is to get screened **starting at age 45.**²

Here are some ways to screen for colon cancer. Talk to your provider.

Multi-Target
Stool DNA Test
(Cologuard®)

Fecal
Immunochemical
Test (FIT)

Colonoscopy
(Visual Exam)

Where do I test?

At home[†]

At home[†]

Medical facility[†]

How often do I need to get screened?

Every 3 years^{†‡}

Every year^{†‡}

Every 10 years^{†‡}

Do I need time off work?

No[†]

No[†]

1-2 days[†]

What happens if results are positive?

Colonoscopy
needed[†]

Colonoscopy
needed[†]

Polyps removed and
examined (biopsy)[†]

[†]Adhering to the recommended frequency is a crucial step. Screening may be recommended more frequently depending on the findings of a screening colonoscopy.

There are affordable options.[‡]

[‡] There may be no out-of-pocket costs for eligible patients, according to the Affordable Care Act.⁴ Talk to your prescriber or insurance provider about your options and exact costs.



SCREENING ON TIME IS IMPORTANT.

SHOW UP FOR YOUR HEALTH.

Talk to your doctor.

Learn more about your options.



You can also scan
the QR code or visit
ScreeningHasMeaning.com

References: **1.** ACS. Colorectal cancer facts and figures 2023-2025. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2023. **2.** Centers for Disease Control. Screening for colorectal cancer. October 5, 2023. Accessed June 11, 2024. https://www.cdc.gov/colorectal-cancer/prevention/?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/colorectal/basic_info/prevention.htm. **3.** Kratzer, T.B., et al. Cancer statistics for American Indian and Alaska Native individuals, 2022: Including increasing disparities in early onset colorectal cancer. *CA A Cancer J Clin.* 73: 120-146. <https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21757>. **4.** Wolf AMD, Fontham ETH, Church TR, et al. Colorectal cancer screening for average-risk adults: 2018 guidelines update from the American Cancer Society. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2018;68(4):250-281.

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