

# Colorectal Cancer Screening Options

1. **Colonoscopy (Every 10 years)**

A thin, flexible tube (a colonoscope) with a tiny camera on the end is passed into your colon through your rectum. You will be given a light sedation through an intravenous (IV) line to help you relax and reduce your pain.

2. **Flexible Sigmoidoscopy and iFOBT (every 5 years)**

A thin, flexible tube (a sigmoidoscope) with a tiny camera on the end is passed into your colon through your rectum. If abnormal tissue is found, your health care provider may remove it through the sigmoidoscope. An iFOBT is a test that looks for tiny amounts of blood in your stool that you cannot see. You may have the iFOBT test every year.

3. **Flexible Sigmoidoscopy (every 5 years)**

A thin, flexible tube (a sigmoidoscope) with a tiny camera on the end is passed into your colon through your rectum. If abnormal tissue is found, your health care provider may remove it through the sigmoidoscope.

4. **Computerized Tomography (CT) Colonography (every 5 years)**

A CT Colonography is an exam that checks the lining of your colon for any polyps or signs of cancer. This exam is done by using X-ray and a computer to get an in-depth look at your colon. A thin, flexible tube is placed in your rectum to fill your colon with air.

5. **FIT-DNA (every 3 years)**

This test is an iFOBT that also looks for abnormal DNA in your stool. This test is also called a stool DNA (sDNA) test. You will be given the test to use at home. When you have a bowel movement, you will get a sample by collecting an entire stool. You will not need to touch the stool.

6. **Immunochemical Fecal Occult Blood Test (iFOBT) (every year)**

An iFOBT is a test that looks for tiny amounts of blood in your stool that you cannot see. If blood is found in your stool, it may be an early sign of colorectal cancer. This test is also called a FIT.