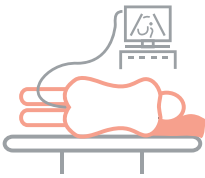


# COLORECTAL CANCER

IS THE **2ND**

cause of cancer deaths in the US when men and women are combined.

Screening options are available, including take-home stool tests. Talk to your doctor about getting screened.



**COLONOSCOPY**  
every 10 years



**TAKE-HOME STOOL TEST**  
every 1-3 years

## IF YOU ARE 50 YEARS OR OLDER, GET SCREENED.

Talk to your doctor about when to begin screening, which test is right for you, and how often to get screened.

## COLORECTAL CANCER DOESN'T ALWAYS CAUSE SYMPTOMS.

Someone could have polyps or colorectal cancer and not know it. Screening tests can find precancerous polyps, so that they can be removed before they turn into cancer as well as find colorectal cancer early, when treatment works best. That is why getting screened regularly for colorectal cancer is so important.

### STAGES OF COLORECTAL CANCER

#### POLYP

Most colorectal cancers develop from these precancerous growths.

#### IN SITU

Cancer has formed, but is not yet growing into the colon or rectal wall.

#### LOCAL

Cancer is growing in the colon or rectal walls; nearby tissue is unaffected.



#### REGIONAL

Growth is through the wall of the colon or rectum; tissue or lymph nodes beyond the colon or rectal walls may also be affected.

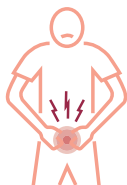
#### DISTANT

Cancer has spread to other parts of the body, such as the liver or lungs.

Your risk of getting colorectal cancer increases as you get older.

**MORE THAN 90%**   
**OF CASES OCCUR IN PEOPLE WHO ARE 50 YEARS OR OLDER.** 

Other risk factors include:



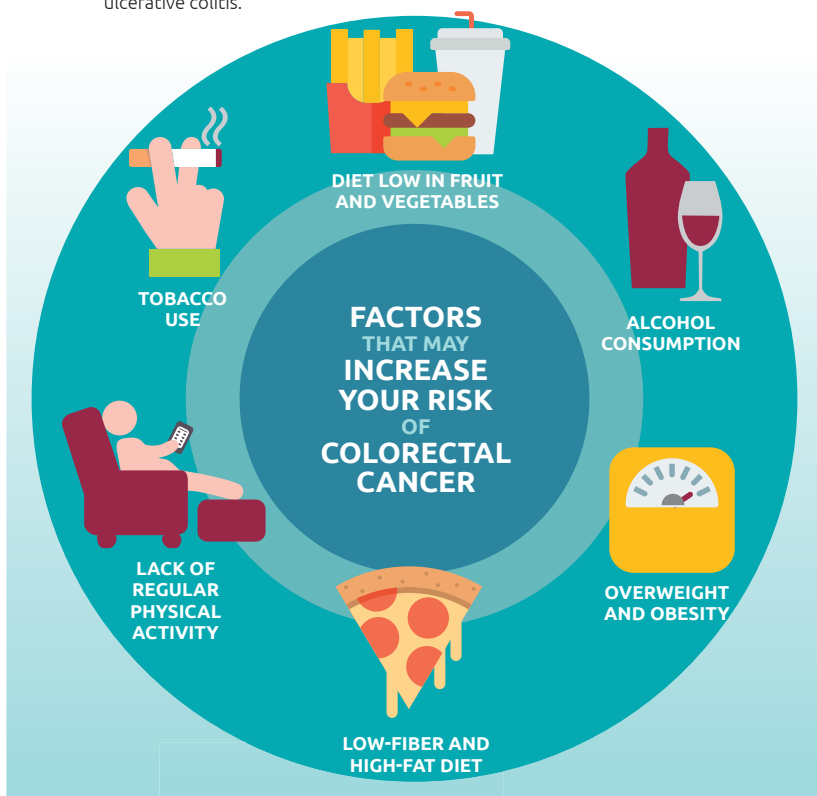
**BOWEL DISEASE**  
such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.



**GENETIC DISEASES**



**FAMILY HISTORY**  
of colorectal cancer or polyps.



**GETSCREENEDSD**



SOUTH DAKOTA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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