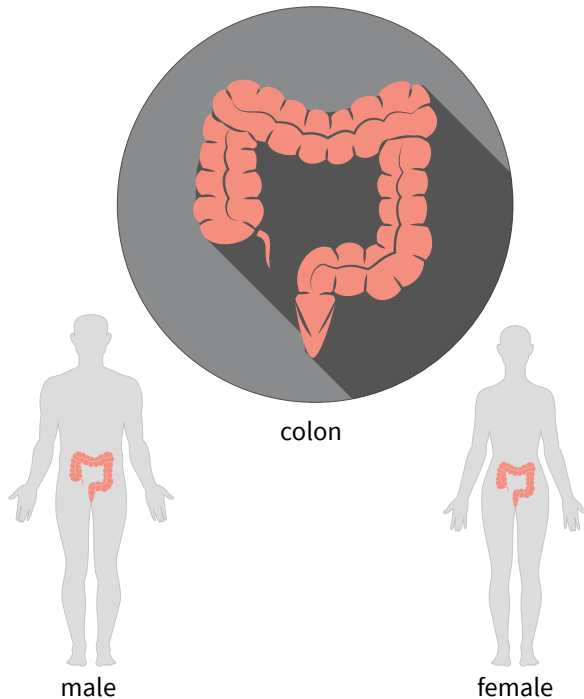


WHAT IS COLON CANCER?

Colon cancer starts in the large intestine, also called the colon. Most colon cancers start as a polyp. Polyps are small growths that start in the inner lining of the colon.

Colon cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer-related death among Hispanic men and women in the US. It doesn't have to be! **Regular screening starting at age 50** can often help prevent cancer or find it early when it's small and easier to treat.



If you're 50 or older, call your doctor today about getting screened.

What You Need to Know about **COLON CANCER**



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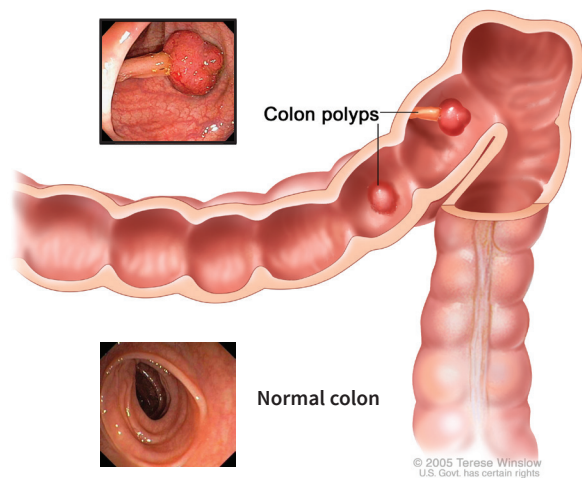
IF YOU ARE 50 OR OLDER, YOU NEED COLON CANCER SCREENING!

COLON CANCER CAN BE PREVENTED.

Many people with colon cancer or polyps don't have symptoms, and the risk of getting colon cancer goes up with age. That's why men and women need to **get screened for colon cancer starting at age 50 even if they feel healthy.** (Some people have a family history of colon cancer and may need to start screening sooner.)

Screening can help find and prevent colon cancer. In fact, if your doctor sees polyps that look like they can turn into cancer, they will remove them. When you have polyps like these removed, you may be preventing cancer!

You're so important to your family. Don't let them down. **Get screened for colon cancer today!** It could help save your life.



COLON CANCER SCREENING OPTIONS

There are many affordable colon cancer screening options for people at average risk for developing colon cancer. The two most common are:

1 Colonoscopy

A narrow, lighted tube with a camera is used to look at the entire colon and rectum. Polyps can be removed through this tube. You're given drugs to help you sleep. (*You need to have someone drive you home.*) With a colonoscopy, doctors can find and remove polyps in the colon, before they become cancer. **Removing polyps can help prevent cancer before it starts.** If your result is normal, you'll only need to get screened every 10 years.

2 Stool tests

Stool tests, such as the **fecal immunochemical test (FIT)**, are tests you can take at home. A FIT test is used to find tiny amounts of blood in the stool that you might not see. Blood in the stool could be a sign of cancer or large polyps. You can get a FIT kit and instructions on how to use it from your doctor's office. You collect a sample of your stool ("poop"). Then, you take it to your doctor's office or send it to a lab. The samples are checked for signs of cancer. If the lab finds anything that does not seem right, your doctor will let you know, and you will need to have a colonoscopy. **Stool tests need to be done every year beginning at age 50.**

GET SCREENED TODAY!

Call your doctor if you are 50 or older. They can tell you more about when and why you need to get screened for colon cancer. Most health insurance and Medicare plans cover screening. Call your health care plan to better understand your coverage.

