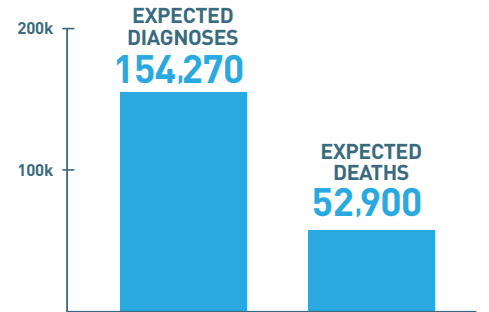


Protect Access to Colorectal Cancer Screening

**COLORECTAL
CANCER COSTS
TOO MUCH**



Cost of Colorectal Cancer to the U.S. Healthcare System in 2019¹



COLORECTAL CANCER IN 2025²

SCREENING IS KEY

The American Cancer Society recommends average-risk people start screening at age

45

*Not all insurers are required to cover the cost of colorectal cancer screening before age 50. Check with your insurance provider before being screened.

**50 Million
PEOPLE HAVE
NOT BEEN SCREENED
AS RECOMMENDED**³

**1 in 5
PEOPLE DIAGNOSED ARE
YOUNGER THAN 55**⁴

PREVENTIVE SCREENINGS MAKE A DIFFERENCE

150 million PEOPLE RECEIVE PREVENTIVE SERVICES WITHOUT COST-SHARING⁵

CRC SCREENINGS INCREASED BY

**9.3
Million**

BETWEEN 2012 AND 2018⁶



COVERAGE FOR PREVENTIVE SERVICES IS AT RISK

Plaintiffs in *Kennedy v. Braidwood*, pending in the Supreme Court, are challenging existing law that insurers cover important cancer screening tests and procedures such as colonoscopy

This case could **eliminate access to life-saving colorectal cancer screening** coverage for millions of Americans and **drive up colorectal cancer treatment costs**⁷

For more information on barriers to colorectal cancer screening, visit www.dhpassociation.org/crc-screening

SOURCES 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/priorities/colorectal-cancer.html> 2. American Cancer Society. Key Statistics for Colorectal Cancer. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/about/key-statistics.html> 3. National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable. 80% in Every Community. <https://nccrt.org/our-impact/80-in-every-community> 4. American Cancer Society. Colorectal Cancer Facts & Figures 2023-2025. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/colorectal-cancer-facts-and-figures/colorectal-cancer-facts-and-figures-2023.pdf> 5. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Access to Preventive Services with Cost-Sharing: Evidence from the Affordable Care Act. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/786fa55a84e7e3833961933124d70dd2/preventive-services-ib-2022.pdf> 6. Tussing-Humphreys L, et al. Society of Behavioral Medicine Update: retain support for the National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable's call to action to reach 80% colorectal cancer screening. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7963291> 7. van den Puttelaar R, et al., Implications of the Initial Braidwood v. Becerra Ruling for Colorectal Cancer Outcomes: A Modeling Study. Journal of the National Cancer Institute. <https://academic.oup.com/jnci/advance-article/doi/10.1093/jnci/djae244/7808996>. All links accessed March 1, 2025.



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THE VALUE OF COLONOSCOPY

When Should I Be Screened for Colorectal Cancer?

The American Cancer Society recommends average-risk people start screening at age

45^{1*}

**Depending on family history, screening may be recommended at age 40 or younger¹*

Stool- and Blood-based Screening Options:

Stool- and blood-based screenings are **only appropriate for average risk patients ages 45 and older** who refuse or are unable to have colonoscopy. **Stool- and blood-based screenings are not for patients with high risk of colorectal cancer or conditions associated with high risk, such as personal history of polyps, IBD, and family history of certain cancers.**^{2,3}

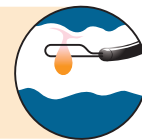
WHAT WAS MISSED?	COLOGUARD MISSED ⁴	SHIELD MISSED ⁵	FIT MISSED ⁴
People with colon cancer	1 in 13	1 in 6	1 in 4
Polyps that could soon become cancer	57%	87%	76%

Stool- and blood-based screenings do not prevent cancer, and a positive screening requires follow up colonoscopy if polyps or cancer are detected.^{3,5,6}

Colonoscopy: The Gold Standard



The best screening for finding precancerous polyps and **the only test that detects and prevents cancer** by removing polyps before they can turn into cancer^{1,3,4}



The only test recommended for people with risk factors such as personal history of polyps or cancer, family history of cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease¹



The only test recommended at 10-year intervals for asymptomatic patients at average risk. Your gastroenterologist will recommend the interval of repeat colonoscopy based on findings during colonoscopy and surveillance guidelines.¹

REFERENCES: 1. American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. Colorectal Cancer Screening, Which Test Should You Get? https://www.asge.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/colorectalscreening_poster_2020_digital.pdf. 2. Patel S, May F, Anderson J, et al. Updates on Age to Start and Stop Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations From the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *Gastroenterology* 2022;162:285–299. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2021.10.007>. 3. Rex D, Boland C, Dominitz J et al. Colorectal Cancer Screening: Recommendations for Physicians and Patients from the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* 2017;112:1016-1030. <http://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2017.174>. 4. Imperiale T, Ransohoff D, Itzkowitz S, et al. Multitarget Stool DNA Testing for Colorectal-Cancer Screening. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2014;370:1287-1297. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1311194>. 5. Chung D, Gray D, Singh H, et al. A Cell-free DNA Blood-Based Test for Colorectal Cancer Screening. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2024; 390:973-983. <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2304714>. 6. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data (SSED). https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf13/P130017b.pdf. All links accessed March 1, 2025.