Cologuard concerns

Convenience should not outweigh effectiveness and accuracy. Up to 45% of Cologuard screenings are False Positive and may require a more precise Colonoscopy. A positive or false positive Cologuard screening can result in an additional Colonoscopy screening to determine if there are cancerous polyps.

Up to

45%

of Cologuard screenings are false positives and may require a more precise Colonoscopy.

Many Insurance benefit plans only fully cover one colorectal cancer screening. Patients can be hit with a high "out of pocket" cost if a second, follow-up test is required.

Roughly

1 in 13

Cologuard screenings failed to detect colorectal cancer.

A Colonoscopy Screening is the *only test* has the ability to remove and test polyps to determine if they are cancerous.

When to start screening

AGE 45

New guidelines recommend that most patients get their initial screening at age 45. African Americans and people with a family history of cancer should get an earlier screening. Talk to your doctor about the best screening schedule for you.

The bottom line: Colonoscopy is the most effective test for colorectal cancer.

Any colorectal cancer screening is better than none at all, but a Colonoscopy is the most accurate and effective test for detecting and preventing colorectal cancer.

For more information

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