

HOW DO I GET A FIT?

Talk to your doctor. They'll give you a form. Take this form to the lab to pick up your fecal immunochemical test (FIT) or you can order one online and have it mailed to you.

Here's more information on the FIT test, how to get it and what it means.



MORE INFORMATION



For more information, please contact the Alberta Colorectal Cancer Screening Program at:



1-866-727-3926



screeningforlife.ca/colorectal



Alberta First Nations Information Governance Centre



There is an understanding with AHS that First Nations information be protected under the principles of OCAP®



GET YOUR COLORECTAL SCREENING

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE.

WHAT IS COLORECTAL CANCER

- Colorectal cancer is cancer that grows on the inner wall of the colon and rectum.
- The colon and rectum are also called the large bowel or large intestine, and are part of the digestive system.
- As cancers of the colon and rectum are similar, they are called colorectal cancer.

POLYPS

- Colorectal cancer can develop from polyps.
- Polyps are small growths that can grow on the inner wall of the colon and rectum.
- They can grow over a long time without any symptoms before becoming cancer.

CAUSE

There is no single cause of colorectal cancer. Those at higher risk include people:

- with a family history of the disease
- who have polyps or have had colorectal cancer
- who have inflammatory bowel disease (for example: ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease)

WHY SCREEN?

About 1 in 19 men and 1 in 21 women in Alberta will develop colorectal cancer during their lifetime. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in Alberta for men and women combined. Colorectal cancer can grow without showing any symptoms.



SCREENING IS THE ONLY WAY TO FIND COLORECTAL CANCER EARLY.

WHEN FOUND EARLY, 90% OF CASES CAN BE PREVENTED OR TREATED SUCCESSFULLY.

WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED?

All men and women 50 to 74 should be screened for colorectal cancer regularly. ✓

The risk increases with age. ✓

Most cases of colorectal cancer are in people 50 and over. ✓