Colorectal Cancer

90% of polyps or tumors can be detected during screening

Risk Factors
- **Age**: 90% of cases occur in people who are 50 years old or older.
- **Personal History**: Having a personal history of colorectal polyps or cancer puts you at greater risk.
- **Family History**: Family history of colorectal polyps or cancer increases your risk.
- **Inflammatory Bowel Disease**: Inflammatory bowel disease, such as Crohn’s disease & ulcerative colitis increases your risk.
- **Race & Ethnic Background**: African Americans have the highest incidence & mortality rate.

Warning Signs & Symptoms
- Change in bowel movements
- Blood in or on stools
- Frequent stomach aches, pains, or cramps
- Unexplained weight loss
- Rectal bleeding

Colorectal cancer and colorectal polyps does not always cause symptom, especially in the early stages. This is why it is important to get screened regularly.

Why Early Detection is Key
- 1 in 21 men are at risk of developing colorectal cancer
- 1 in 23 women are at risk of developing colorectal cancer
- 2nd leading cause of cancer-related deaths
- 3rd most common cancer in both men & women

More Information:
To learn more about colorectal cancer:
visit bit.ly/EmoryPreventiveExam
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