

# RISING COLORECTAL CANCER RISK FACTORS COULD LEAD TO INCREASE IN DIAGNOSES

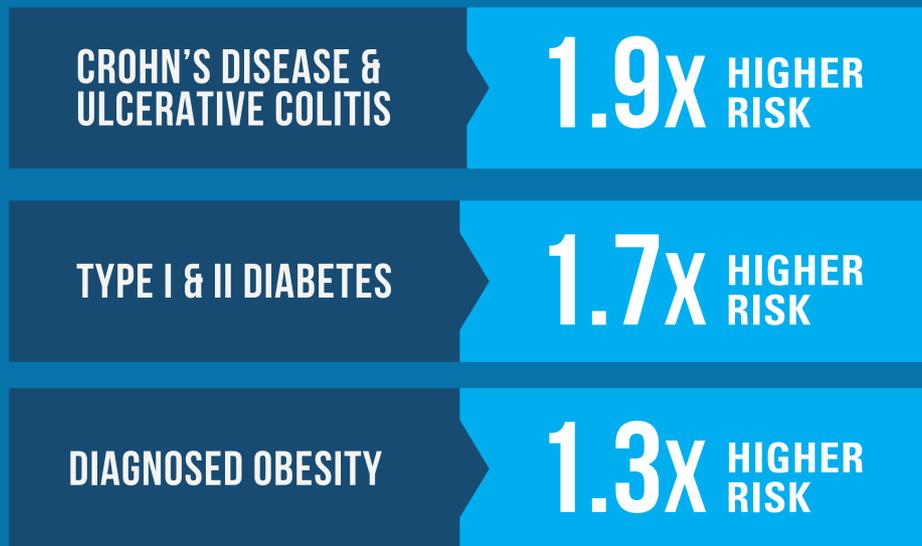
Conditions linked to an increased risk for colorectal cancer are on the rise, especially among millennials.



Ages 24-39, Between 2014 - 2018

## Impact of chronic diseases on new colorectal cancer diagnoses among ages 18-64

Rising rates of Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, diabetes and diagnosed obesity could mean a significant increase in diagnoses of colorectal cancer.



Rate per 10,000

Regular screening can help with early diagnosis and better treatment options. However, many Americans do not get screened as recommended. Resuming recommended screening as COVID-19 restrictions are lifted is critical to avoid further delays in care.

MYTH	VS.	FACT
I don't have time to get screened.		A colonoscopy typically takes 30-60 minutes. Other screening methods, like a fecal immunochemical test, may be even quicker.
I just turned 50. I'm too young to get colorectal cancer.		Prevalence of colorectal cancer increases by 50% between ages 50-55.
I don't think my insurance covers this type of screening.		Insurers are required to cover screenings for those over 50 and anyone who is <50 and has Crohn's or ulcerative colitis.
I don't believe I'm at risk for colorectal cancer (ages 18-64 with Crohn's or ulcerative colitis).		BCBSA Health Index data show patients with Crohn's or ulcerative colitis are at a nearly twofold increased risk for colorectal cancer.

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