

**To the health care provider:**

**This patient's familial risk for colorectal cancer is not elevated; however if your patient is age 50 or older he or she may benefit from colorectal cancer screening. The next step in helping this patient would be to review the patient's family and medical history information.**

**Your patient has completed the colorectal cancer risk assessment module of the U.S. Surgeon General's My Family Health Portrait web-based family history tool. The module is based on current recommendations from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) and United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF).**

**The risk estimate generated by this tool uses both family and personal medical history information to classify patients into average or elevated risk categories. The risk estimate does not reflect other risk factors such as diet, race, or body mass index.**

As no risk assessment tool is perfect, the patient has been instructed to seek your advice regarding their risk for colon cancer and steps they should take to reduce their risk. Recommendations suggest that colon cancer screening should begin at age 50. For average risk individuals, colon cancer screening can be achieved using stool cards, flexible sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy at defined intervals. Preventive measures such as improved diet and exercise can begin at any age.

For more information on familial risk factors for colorectal cancer and recommendations for screening and prevention see:

- National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) colorectal cancer risk assessment guidelines: [http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/f\\_guidelines.asp](http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/f_guidelines.asp)
- United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) colorectal cancer screening recommendations: <http://www.ahrq.gov/CLINIC/USPSTF/uspscolo.htm>
- National Cancer Institute Colorectal Cancer PDQ: <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/types/colon-and-rectal>