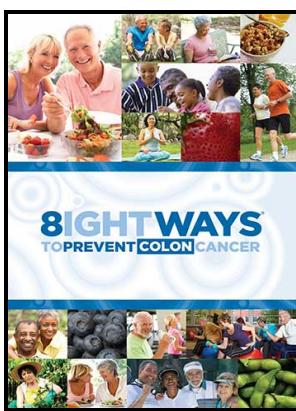


# Causes and control of colorectal cancer - a model for cancer prevention

Kluwer Academic Publishers - Artificial Sweeteners and Cancer

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- Colon (Anatomy) -- Cancer -- Risk factors
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- Colon (Anatomy) -- Cancer -- Prevention
- Causes and control of colorectal cancer - a model for cancer prevention

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Developments in oncology ;Causes and control of colorectal cancer - a model for cancer prevention

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

This edition was published in 1996

Tags: #Final #Recommendation  
#Statement: #Colorectal #Cancer:  
#Screening

## Obesity and Cancer Fact Sheet

USPSTF Assessment The USPSTF concludes with high certainty that the net benefit ie, the benefit minus the harms of screening for colorectal cancer in adults aged 50 to 75 years is substantial. Because of limited available evidence, the USPSTF recommendation does not include serum tests, urine tests, or capsule endoscopy for colorectal cancer screening.



Filesize: 49.210 MB

## Healthy Choices to Lower Your Cancer Risk

The American Academy of Family Physicians AAFP , American College of Physicians ACP , the American Cancer Society ACS , and the U. Flexible sigmoidoscopy combined with FIT has been studied in a single trial and was found to reduce the colorectal cancer—specific mortality rate more than flexible sigmoidoscopy alone. The earlier colorectal cancer is caught, the better chance a person has of surviving five years after being diagnosed.

## Colorectal Cancer — Cancer Stat Facts

US Food and Drug Administration.

## Final Recommendation Statement: Colorectal Cancer: Screening

**USPSTF assessment** The USPSTF concludes with moderate certainty that there is a moderate net benefit of starting screening for colorectal cancer in adults ages 45 to 49 years. Does avoiding weight gain or losing weight decrease the risk of cancer? Effectiveness of fecal immunochemical testing in reducing colorectal cancer mortality from the One Million Taiwanese Screening Program. The benefits of stool-based testing accrue over frequent, repeated testing, thus requiring commitment and adherence to screening intervals to achieve a substantial benefit in decreased colorectal cancer mortality.

### **Obesity and Cancer Fact Sheet**

Cochrane Colorectal Cancer Group December 2012. Screening for colorectal cancer: US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. Colorectal cancer control: providing adequate care to those who need it.

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