

Colonoscopy

NQF measure #0034; American College of Physicians, 2012

Assess risk for colorectal cancer in all adults; consider age, race and family history

Screen average risk adults starting at age 50

Screen high risk adults starting at age 40; or 10 years younger than the age of the youngest diagnosed relative

Interval screening for average risk adults age 50 or older is 10 years for colonoscopy and 5 years for flexible sigmoidoscopy with annual FOBT

Screening beyond age 75 for most adults outweighs the benefits

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