

FREE Interactive Case-Based eCME at:

www.ColorectalCancerScreening-CME.com

Preventing Colorectal Cancer—Saving Lives With Effective Screening and Surveillance

Challenge Yourself:

What would the appropriate surveillance interval be in a patient who was found to have one 1.5-cm adenoma at his initial screening colonoscopy?

- A. Colonoscopy at 2 years
- B. Colonoscopy at 3 years
- C. Colonoscopy at 5 years
- D. Colonoscopy at 5 to 10 years

Check your answer at:

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Featured Colorectal Cancer Screening Case Study:

Preventing Colorectal Cancer—Saving Lives With Effective Screening and Surveillance

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All MedsiteCME activities, cases, and certificates are FREE.

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This educational activity is intended primarily for primary care physicians, gastroenterologists, internists, and gynecologists.

At the completion of this educational offering, participants will be able to:

- Recognize the age, racial, and gender issues that may affect clinical decision-making when screening for colorectal cancer (CRC)
- Discuss the currently available tests for screening and surveillance and better understand their strengths and limitations
- Review the appropriate actions for evaluating patients with a positive initial CRC screening test
- Understand the utility and limitations of surveillance guidelines for patients with a history of CRC or adenomatous polyp
- Identify factors that should be considered when determining methods of continuing CRC screening and surveillance in specific patients



This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the Essential Areas and Policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education through the joint sponsorship of the University of Kentucky College of Medicine and MedsiteCME, LLC. The University of Kentucky College of Medicine is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

The University of Kentucky College of Medicine designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1 Category 1 credit toward the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit actually spent in the educational activity.

The University of Kentucky College of Medicine presents this activity for educational purposes only. Participants are expected to utilize their own expertise and judgment while engaged in the practice of medicine. The content of the presentations is provided solely by presenters who have been selected for presentations because of recognized expertise in their field.

The University of Kentucky is an Equal Opportunity University.

This activity is supported by an unrestricted educational grant from Quest Diagnostics.



Lit Code: MI 2203