Colonoscopy is a complete examination of the large intestine (colon). A flexible lighted tube fitted with a tiny camera is inserted through the anus. The inside of the rectum and colon can be viewed for polyps, cancer, or diseases such as ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease. Tissue and polyps can be removed during the procedure.

**Reasons for a Colonoscopy**

**Screening Colonoscopy**
A screening colonoscopy is done to check for cancer and inflammatory diseases like ulcerative colitis. Most colorectal cancers (CRC) start as non-cancerous polyps (tiny, fast growing cells that may become cancer). Removing polyps or finding cancer at an early stage can increase your chances for a full recovery. During the colonoscopy, polyps can be removed with tiny instruments such as snares or forceps.

- In the U.S., CRC is the second leading cause of cancer death for both men and women. The lifetime risk of CRC is 4.5% or 1 of 20 adults in Western countries.

**Diagnostic Colonoscopy**
A diagnostic colonoscopy is done to evaluate conditions such as anemia, a change in bowel habits, or abdominal pain.

- The risk of developing CRC is increased if you have ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease or have a parent or sibling who had CRC before age 60.
- Blacks have a higher risk and death rate than whites in the U.S.

**Therapeutic Colonoscopy**
A therapeutic colonoscopy can treat a known problem inside the colon such as bleeding or narrowing.

- For bleeding, your doctor may seal off the bleeding location by injecting medication, heat treatment, or clipping the bleeding site.
- Strictures (narrowing or partial blockage of colon) can be widened by inserting a balloon through the endoscope and inflating it inside the colon. A small stent (tube) may be left in the narrowed area to keep it open.

**Surveillance colonoscopy**
A surveillance colonoscopy is a follow-up for patients with a history of colon polyps, cancer, or inflammatory bowel disease.
**American Cancer Society Guidelines: At 50 years old for average risk; at 40 for increased risk**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>KEEPING YOU INFORMED</th>
<th>ACCURACY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fecal occult blood testing (FOBT):</td>
<td>Stool is collected at home and sent to a lab. Avoid eating red meat, taking Vitamin C</td>
<td>62 to 79% of the time when done yearly. This means that if 10 people had colon cancer, this test would show positive blood in 6 to 8 of them. The others would have cancer, but it would not be detected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended every year</td>
<td>eating foods containing Vitamin C (citrus and broccoli), or taking nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs before the test.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fecal immunochemical test (FIT):</td>
<td>Stool is collected at home and sent to a lab. You can eat your regular diet before the test. If blood is found, the test may be repeated and you may need a colonoscopy.</td>
<td>May detect up to 3% of advanced cancers and 23% of precancerous lesions.</td>
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<td>Recommended every year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flexible sigmoidoscopy:</td>
<td>The doctor inserts a scope and checks for polyps or cancer in the lower third of the colon. The procedure may be done in the office while you are fully awake. The rectum and lower colon must be clean of stool.</td>
<td>May detect 70% to 80% of polyps or tumors in the lower half of the colon and rectum. The entire colon is not examined and you may be referred for colonoscopy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended every 5 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multitargeted stool DNA test plus FIT test:</td>
<td>Combines a FIT test (above) with a test for DNA markers left in the stool.</td>
<td>May detect up to 92% of cancerous lesions; 42% of precancerous lesions.</td>
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<td>Recommended every 3 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virtual colonoscopy (CT colonography):</td>
<td>A CT scan with air inserted into the rectum through a tube before the scan. The procedure requires complete bowel preparation.*</td>
<td>May detect up to 94% of tumors 10 mm or larger; 65% of polyps 6 to 9 mm. Polyps less than 6 mm may not be seen and a colonoscopy may still be necessary to remove them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended every 5 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy:</td>
<td>The procedure is done in an outpatient or hospital facility and requires complete bowel preparation.*</td>
<td>May detect 90% of polyps or tumors; may miss small or flat lesions less than 9 mm. Polyp biopsy or removal can be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended every 10 years</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*See complete bowel prep instructions on the insert of this brochure

**Colonoscopy Benefits and Risks**

**Benefits**—A colonoscopy is the most accurate way to find and remove small polyps. Removing polyps at an early stage can decrease your risk of death from colon and rectal cancer.¹
Expectations: Preparing for a Colonoscopy

The Procedure and Recovery

Common Colonoscopy Prep Solutions
Your health care provider will advise you which prep to use—see facs.org/education/patient-education/patient-resources/operations/colonoscopy-prep for details.

GoLytely®, Colyte®, NuLytely®, TriLyte®
Contain Polyethylene glycol (PEG)

HalfLytely®
2 liters of the PEG solution taken with another laxative

Sports Drink and MiraLAX®
Dulcolax laxative tablets containing 5 mg of bisacodyl each, 1 – 8.3 oz. bottle Miralax (238 grams), and a 64 oz. clear liquid sports drink

MoviPrep®
Polyethylene Glycol 3350: Sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, sodium ascorbate, and ascorbic acid

Suprep®
Sodium/potassium/magnesium sulfate solution

Visicol® or OsmoPrep®
Sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate and sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous tablets

Prepopik®
Oral sodium picosulfate, magnesium oxide, and citric acid

Safety Check
If you are having the procedure done in a hospital or ambulatory center, an identification bracelet with your name will be placed on your wrist. This should be checked by all health care team members before providing any procedure or giving you medication.

Sedation
You will be placed on your side usually with your knees drawn toward your chest. You will be given medication usually though an IV line to help you relax and remain comfortable. You may or may not fall completely asleep during the procedure, but most patients will not remember their colonoscopy. Talk to your doctor about the type of sedation and side effects. Common drugs are benzodiazepines (midazolam/Versed); opioids (Fentanyl®), and other agents (Propofol®).

The Procedure
Your doctor will guide a scope that is inserted into the anus and passed up to the colon. Small amounts of air are inserted to open the colon and allow viewing of the surrounding area. The tube has a light and camera at the end and sends a picture to a TV screen.

Your heart rate, breathing, and oxygen level will be monitored during the exam. The procedure will take about 15 to 60 minutes. If your doctor sees abnormal tissue or polyps, they will be removed or biopsied.

Your Recovery
You will be monitored until you are fully awake. Most patients can go home within 30 to 90 minutes.

If you receive sedation or relaxation medication, you may feel tired following the procedure. You may feel groggy and you should not make any big decisions, drive, or return to work for the rest of the day.

Diet
You may be eager to eat a large meal after fasting, but it is a good idea to start with light meals and ease into solid food for the first day.15

Pain
Severe pain is rare after the procedure. You may have minor cramping and gas; after you pass gas, the cramping should be gone.

Bowel Movements
You should return to your normal bowel pattern within 2 to 3 days after your procedure.

If you had a biopsy or polyps removed, your doctor will let you know:

● When and how you will be informed about your results.

● If you need to avoid aspirin or ibuprofen for 10 days after the procedure.

When to Contact Your Surgeon
Call your doctor if you have:

● Severe abdominal pain or if your abdomen feels hard; this could be a symptom of colon perforation

● Bleeding for more than 2 bowel movements or bright red bleeding that fills a shot glass

● Fever greater than 100.4°F or 38°C

● Swelling, redness, or drainage at the IV site

● Weakness, shortness of breath, or fainting

● Nausea or vomiting blood

OTHER INSTRUCTIONS:

FOLLOW-UP APPOINTMENTS

WHO:

DATE:

PHONE:
Glossary

Crohn’s disease: An inflammatory bowel disease that can cause inflammation and narrowing along the gastrointestinal tract.

Ulcerative colitis: A disease that causes inflammation (redness and swelling) of the colon and rectum.

Disclaimer

The American College of Surgeons (ACS) is a scientific and educational association of surgeons that was founded in 1913 to improve the quality of care for the surgical patient by setting high standards for surgical education and practice. The ACS endeavors to provide procedure education for prospective patients and those who educate them. It is not intended to take the place of a discussion with a qualified surgeon who is familiar with your situation. The ACS makes every effort to provide information that is accurate and timely, but makes no guarantee in this regard.

Original review November 2009 by:
H. Randolph Bailey, MD, FACS
David Schoetz, MD, FACS
Kathleen Piotrowski-Walters, RN, MSN
Kathleen Heneghan, RN, PhD

Reviewed August 2014 by:
Michael McGee, MD, FACS
Nancy Strand, MPH, RN

Revised July 2017 by:
Robert Cima, MD, FACS
Nancy Strand, MPH, RN

References

The information provided in this brochure is chosen from recent articles based on relevant clinical research or trends. The research listed below does not represent all of the information that is available about your procedure. Ask your doctor if he or she recommends that you read any additional research.