

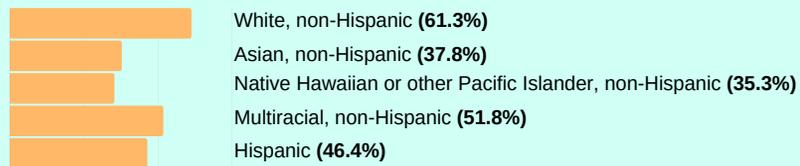
Colorectal Cancer (CRC) Screening in Guam

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System -- 2018

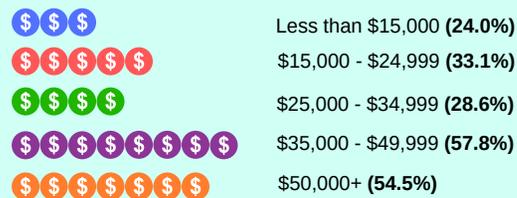
CRC screening test use* in Guam increased from 2012 through 2016, then decreased in 2018.

In 2018, 40.3% of age-eligible residents had a current CRC screening test. Compared to years 2012, 2014, and 2016, overall screening test use decreased and remains significantly below the U.S. national average. Screening occurred more frequently in men, and people aged 70 to 75 years.

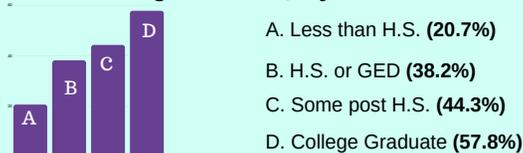
CRC screening test use, by race/ethnicity (2018):



CRC screening test use, by household income (2018):

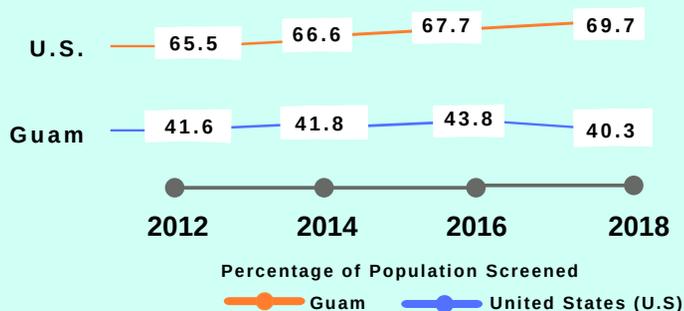


CRC screening test use, by education attained (2018):

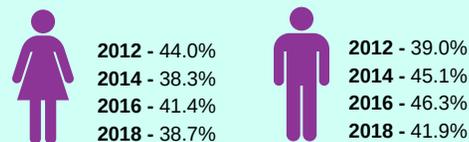


*Proportion of people who reported completing a screening test for CRC among all people who could be screening based on age (50-75 years). People who were current with CRC screening in 2018 either received a home based blood stool test within the past year; a colonoscopy within the past 10 years; or sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years combined with a blood stool test within the past 3 years (2008 US Preventative Services Task Force Recommendations).

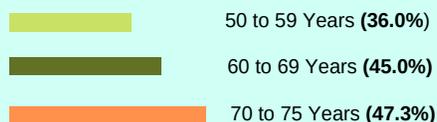
CRC screening test use, U.S. vs Guam (2012-2018)



CRC screening test use, by sex:



CRC screening test use, by age (2018):



DID YOU KNOW..?

GUAM



An estimated
18,000
people were NOT
screened
in 2018.

Factors that affect CRC screening:

Data on factors-- such as poverty, educational level, and insurance status-- that affect who gets CRC screening tests are available under CDC's State Cancer Profiles.

CRC Screening Info and Resources:

Guam Comprehensive Cancer Control Program

Learn more about CRC incidence and mortality under CDC's Cancer Data Visualization Tool.