

IS SIMPLESCREEN™ CRC RIGHT FOR YOU

Explore screening options, together with your doctor

A blood test is just one of several ways to screen for colon cancer. To learn which screening option fits your risk and needs – SimpleScreen CRC, the Cologuard Plus® test or a colonoscopy – use our discussion guide to start a conversation with your doctor so they can order, request, or schedule one for you.



Finding what fits

How you want to get screened for colon cancer is a personal choice, and your doctor is there to help explore your options. They can consider factors like your age, risk level, health history, and insurance coverage to guide you.

Ask these questions to get the answers you're looking for.



Timing and risk

- Am I considered at average risk for colon cancer?
- Given my age and medical history, is it time for me to get screened?
- What other screening methods should we consider?
- Should I start the screening process immediately?



Compare your options

- Should I get a blood test, a stool test like Cologuard Plus, or a colonoscopy?
- How effective is a blood test compared with other screening options?
- What are the benefits and limitations of a blood test?
- How does SimpleScreen CRC detect signs of colon cancer?



Navigate your next steps

- Where can I get my blood drawn for this test?
- What is the turnaround time for results, and how will we review them?
- If I choose this test, how often will I need to screen in the future?



Start the conversation

Want to talk about noninvasive screening options at your next checkup? Express your interest by letting your doctor know before your visit. Copy and paste this message to send to your provider, or use it when making an appointment by phone.

I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. (name) on (date). I'm looking at noninvasive ways to screen for colon cancer. I'd like to see if a stool test like Cologuard Plus, or a blood test like SimpleScreen CRC, would work for me. Could you please check if I'm a candidate for either based on my history? I also need to know if my insurance will cover it. Thanks for your help.



What the ACS recommends

According to the American Cancer Society (ACS) guideline, a blood test is not the preferred way to screen for colon cancer.¹ It's less effective at detecting precancerous growths, limiting your chances of preventing cancer. The ACS only recommends a blood test if you're not willing to get a stool-based test or a visual exam.

However, getting screened is the priority because catching cancer early improves your treatment outcomes. So if a blood test helps you take that step, bring it up with your doctor at your next checkup.

To learn more about the benefits of screening, users can visit:

Cologuard.com/benefits-of-colon-cancer-screening

Who should consider other options

SimpleScreen CRC is for people 45 and older who are at average risk for colon cancer. You're considered high risk and may not be eligible for a blood screening test if you have any of the following:

Personal history

Past diagnoses of colon cancer, advanced precancerous polyps, or related cancers.

Family history

Having one or more first-degree relatives (a parent, sibling, or child) diagnosed with colon cancer at any age.

Recent positive screening

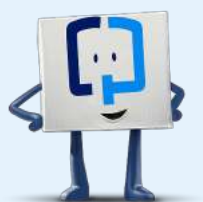
A positive result on any other colon cancer screening method within the last 6 months.

Chronic conditions

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including chronic ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.

Genetic factors

Hereditary syndromes, including but not limited to HNPCC or Lynch syndrome, FAP, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, MAP, Cowden's syndrome, Juvenile polyposis syndrome, and serrated polyposis.



Know that you always have options

Looking for other noninvasive ways to screen? Consider the Cologuard Plus® test – a trusted and effective screening option that detects 95% of colon cancers from stage 1 to stage 4.² Learn how simple it is to use in the privacy of your home.

Frequently asked questions

Why does screening for colon cancer matter?

Colon cancer is the most preventable, yet least prevented cancer.¹ When caught in its early stages (1 & 2), it's survivable in about 90% of people.^{2,*}

¹ Itzkowitz SH. Incremental advances in excremental cancer detection tests. JNCI. 2009;101(18):1225-1227.

² National Cancer Institute. SEER cancer stat facts: colorectal cancer. Accessed Aug. 15, 2025. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html>

*Based on a 5-year survival rate.

When should I start screening for colon cancer?

Guidelines^{1,2} recommend screening for colon cancer starting at 45 years old until 75. The decision to screen beyond that should be an individual one, taking into account your overall health and prior screening history.

¹ ACS. American Cancer Society guideline for colorectal cancer screening. Updated May 27, 2026. Accessed August 11, 2026. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html>

² Davidson KW, Barry MJ, Mangione CM, et al. Screening for colorectal cancer - US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. JAMA. 2021;325(19):1965-1977.

How often should I screen for colon cancer?

Whether you choose a noninvasive blood or stool test, the American Cancer Society recommends screening every 3 years following a negative result.¹

¹ ACS. American Cancer Society guideline for colorectal cancer screening. Updated May 27, 2026. Accessed August 11, 2026. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html>

How does a blood test for colon cancer compare to a traditional colonoscopy?

A colon cancer blood test is a noninvasive way to detect existing cancer cells, but it's less effective than several other screening tests at detecting stage 1 colon cancers and precancerous polyps. A traditional colonoscopy detects and removes polyps in a single procedure, that helps catch and prevent colon cancer.¹

¹ Shaikat A, Burke CA, Chan AT, et al. Clinical Validation of a Circulating Tumor DNA-Based Blood Test to Screen for Colorectal Cancer. JAMA. 2025;334(1):56-63. DOI:10.1 001/jama.2025.7515

How does the Cologuard Plus test compare to a traditional colonoscopy?

The Cologuard Plus® test is a trusted, effective, noninvasive screening option that detects 95% of cancers, same as a colonoscopy would detect, as seen in separate studies^{1,2} It requires no prep or downtime, and you can use it in the privacy of your home. A colonoscopy requires bowel prep and a procedure to examine the colon. It allows doctors to remove polyps on the spot, helping prevent the development of colon cancer.

¹ Cologuard Plus Clinician Brochure. Exact Sciences Corporation. Madison, WI.

² Davidson KW, Barry MJ, Mangione CM, et al. Screening for colorectal cancer - US Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. JAMA. 2021;325(19):1965-1977.

Your care is our care

Whether it's learning how to request a use-at-home collection kit or talking to your doctor about screening with a blood test — we're here to support you every step of the way.

FAQs

You've got questions, we've got answers.

Visit [Cologuard.com/simplescreen-crc-faqs-and-resources](https://www.cologuard.com/simplescreen-crc-faqs-and-resources) for our most asked about topics.

Contact us

We're here to help — every day, 6 AM to 10 PM CT.

Just give us a call at **+1 844-870-8870**.

References and footnotes

- ¹ ACS. Guideline for Colorectal Cancer Screening. Updated May 27, 2026. Accessed July 3, 2026. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html>
- ² Cologuard Plus® Clinician Brochure. Madison, WI: Exact Sciences Corporation.

Important information about the SimpleScreen™ CRC test

Intended use

The SimpleScreen CRC test is a qualitative, in vitro diagnostic test intended to detect molecular signals associated with colorectal cancer. SimpleScreen CRC utilizes circulating cell-free DNA from plasma of peripheral whole blood collected in the SimpleScreen CRC blood collection kit. SimpleScreen CRC is indicated for colorectal cancer screening in adults aged 45 years and older who are at average risk for the disease. Patients with a positive result should be followed by colonoscopy. SimpleScreen CRC is not a replacement for diagnostic colonoscopy or for surveillance colonoscopy in high-risk individuals.

Precaution

Based on data from clinical studies, SimpleScreen CRC has limited detection of Stage I (57%) colorectal cancer (64% when U.S. 2020 Census age-sex adjusted) and does not detect 87% of advanced precancerous lesions (86% when U.S. 2020 Census age-sex adjusted). One out of 10 patients with a negative SimpleScreen CRC result may have a precancer that would have been detected by a screening colonoscopy.

Contraindications and limitations

The SimpleScreen CRC test is not indicated for patients who have the following:

- A personal history of colorectal cancer (CRC), advanced precancerous lesions (APL), or other related cancers
- Family history of CRC, defined as having one or more first-degree relatives (parent, sibling, or child) diagnosed with CRC at any age
- Positive result on another CRC screening method within the last six months, or:
 - A fecal occult blood test (FOBT) or a fecal immunochemical test (FIT) within the last 12 months
 - A FIT-DNA test within the last 36 months
- Personal history of any of the following high-risk conditions for CRC:
 - Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including chronic ulcerative colitis (CUC) and Crohn's disease
 - Relevant hereditary cancer syndromes including but not limited to: hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer syndrome (HNPCC) or Lynch syndrome, familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP or Gardner's), Familial Hyperplastic Polyposis, Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP), Cowden's syndrome, Juvenile polyposis syndrome, serrated polyposis syndrome, Turcot's/Crail's syndrome, Cronkhite-Canada syndrome, or Neurofibromatosis

Providers should discuss the most appropriate screening test to use with patients depending on their medical history and individual circumstances. SimpleScreen CRC may produce a false negative or false positive result. A false negative result may occur when the SimpleScreen CRC test does not detect colorectal cancer or advanced precancerous lesions although a colonoscopy would identify either of these findings. A negative result does not guarantee the absence of colorectal cancer or advanced precancerous lesions, and patients should continue participating in colorectal cancer screening programs at the appropriate guideline recommended intervals. A false positive result may occur when the SimpleScreen CRC test generates a positive result while a colonoscopy will not find colorectal cancer or advanced precancerous lesions.

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Refer to the [SimpleScreen CRC Patient Information Sheet](#) for additional information about the benefits and risks of using the SimpleScreen CRC test.

Rx only. IVD.

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