

3-LAYER GUT CHECK

Risk Awareness

Colon cancer can develop with few or no early symptoms, making routine screening essential - especially for people aged 45, or even earlier if they have personal or family risk factors. Screening can detect precancerous changes so they can be treated before cancer develops, or find cancer early when treatment is most effective. Risk factors include: age, personal or family history of colorectal cancer or polyps, chronic inflammatory diseases (Crohn's or ulcerative colitis, a low fiber / high fat diet, sedentary lifestyle, obesity, tobacco use, and heavy alcohol consumption.



SNAPSHOT SCREENINGS

Point-of-care (POC) testing for glucose and hemoglobin provides immediate data that can help assess, screen, and monitor aspects of colon health. Particularly regarding colon health risk, inflammation, metabolic factors, and systemic health.

POC HEMOGLOBIN: A blood hemoglobin test can detect anemia, a potential symptom of chronic blood loss in the GI tract due to ulcers, inflammation, or tumors.

POC GLUCOSE: Those with diabetes (high hbA1c / glucose) have a higher risk of developing colorectal cancer. High blood sugar (hyperglycemia) can cause DNA damage, stimulate cell proliferation, and promote the growth of tumors.



POC HEMOGLOBIN (WOMEN)

NORMAL:	12-16 g/dL
MILD ANEMIA:	10-12 g/dL
MODERATE ANEMIA:	8-10 g/dL
SEVERE ANEMIA:	< 8 g/dL

POC GLUCOSE (FASTING)

NORMAL:	< 100 mg/dL
NORMAL DIABETIC:	80-130 mg/dL
ELEVATED:	100-125 mg/dL
SEVERELY ELEVATED	> 126 mg/dL

POC GLUCOSE (RANDOM)

< 140 mg/dL
< 180 mg/dL
140-199 mg/dL
> 275 mg/dL

ACTION STEP

Free Colorguard kits are available for eligible participants to take home as a convenient, noninvasive option for colon cancer screening and early detection.

