

Panel:
Right-Sizing CRC Screening
Guidelines: The Impact of
Screening at Age 45 and Future
Directions

1:10 PM – 2:20 PM

Panel: Right-Sizing CRC Screening Guidelines: The Impact of Screening at Age 45 and Future Directions



Moderator
Michael Sapienza
Colorectal Cancer Alliance



Rebecca Siegel, MPH
American Cancer Society



Aasma Shaukat, MD, MPH
NYU Grossman School of Medicine



Thank You

Colorectal cancer screening & incidence update



Rebecca Siegel, MPH
NCCRT Annual Meeting
November 19, 2025

Objectives

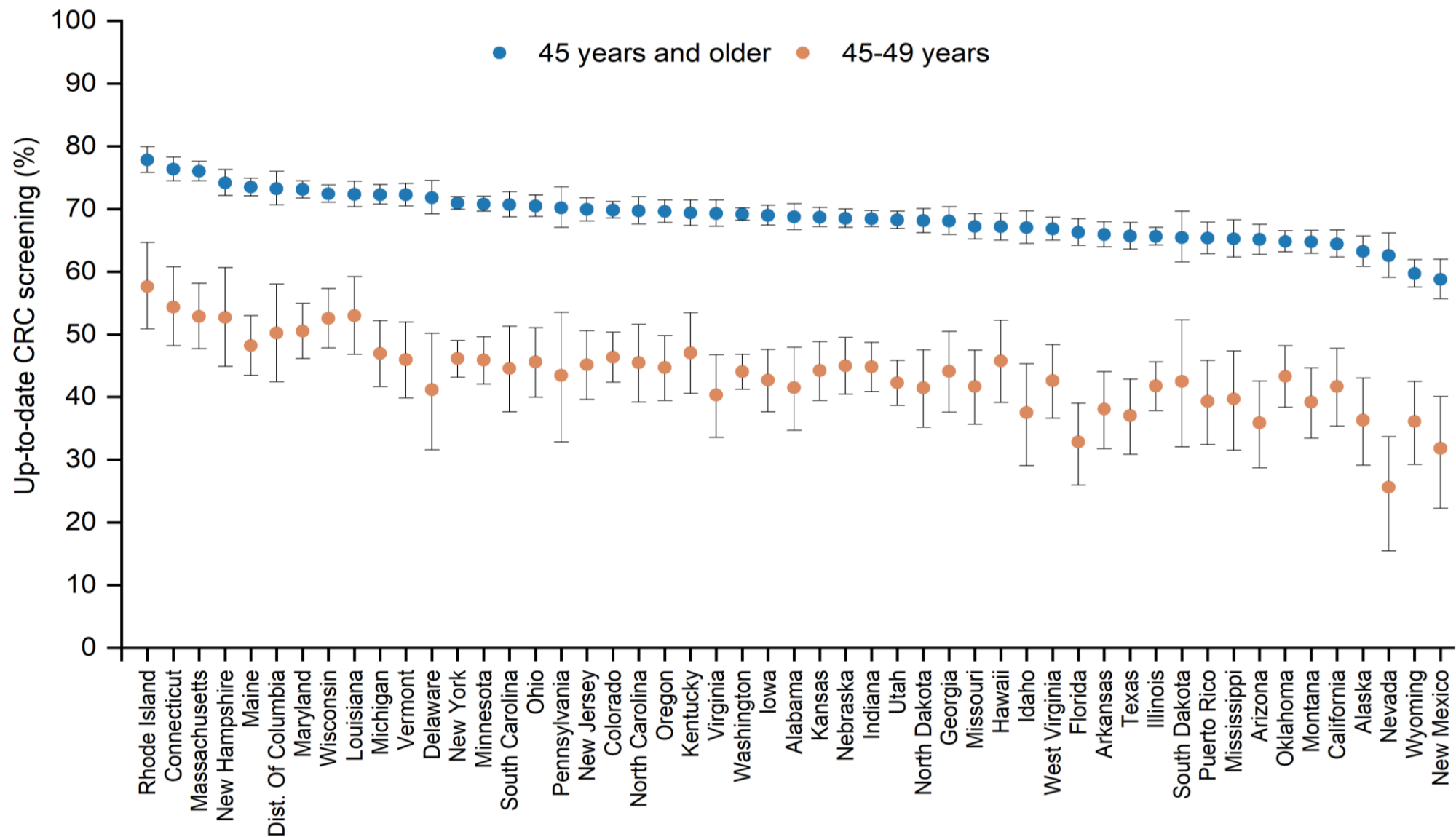
- Update on screening prevalence
- Influence of screening on early-onset CRC
- Why screening in 45-49 y is important: sneak peak at new data

Disclosures

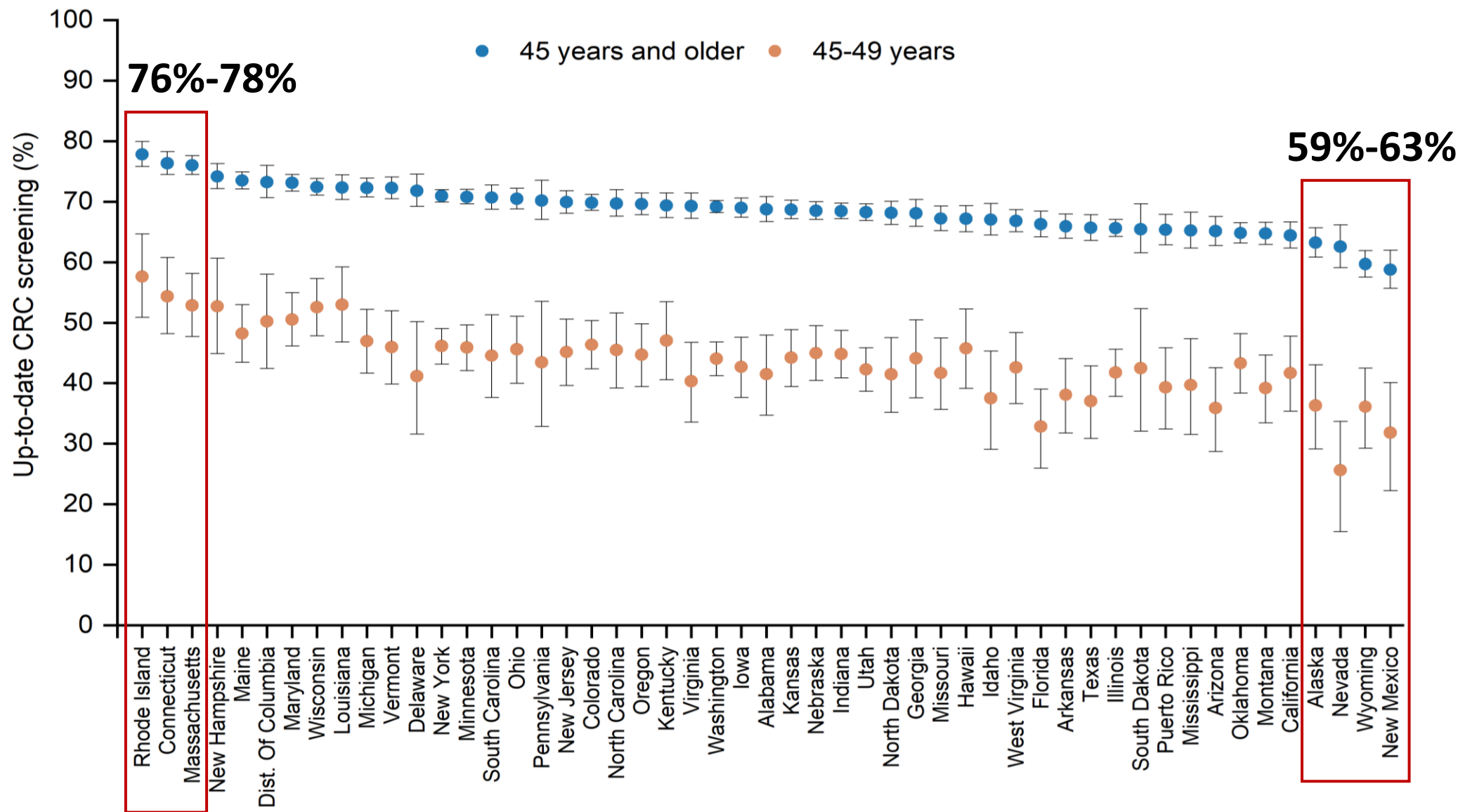
I have nothing to disclose.

Screening prevalence

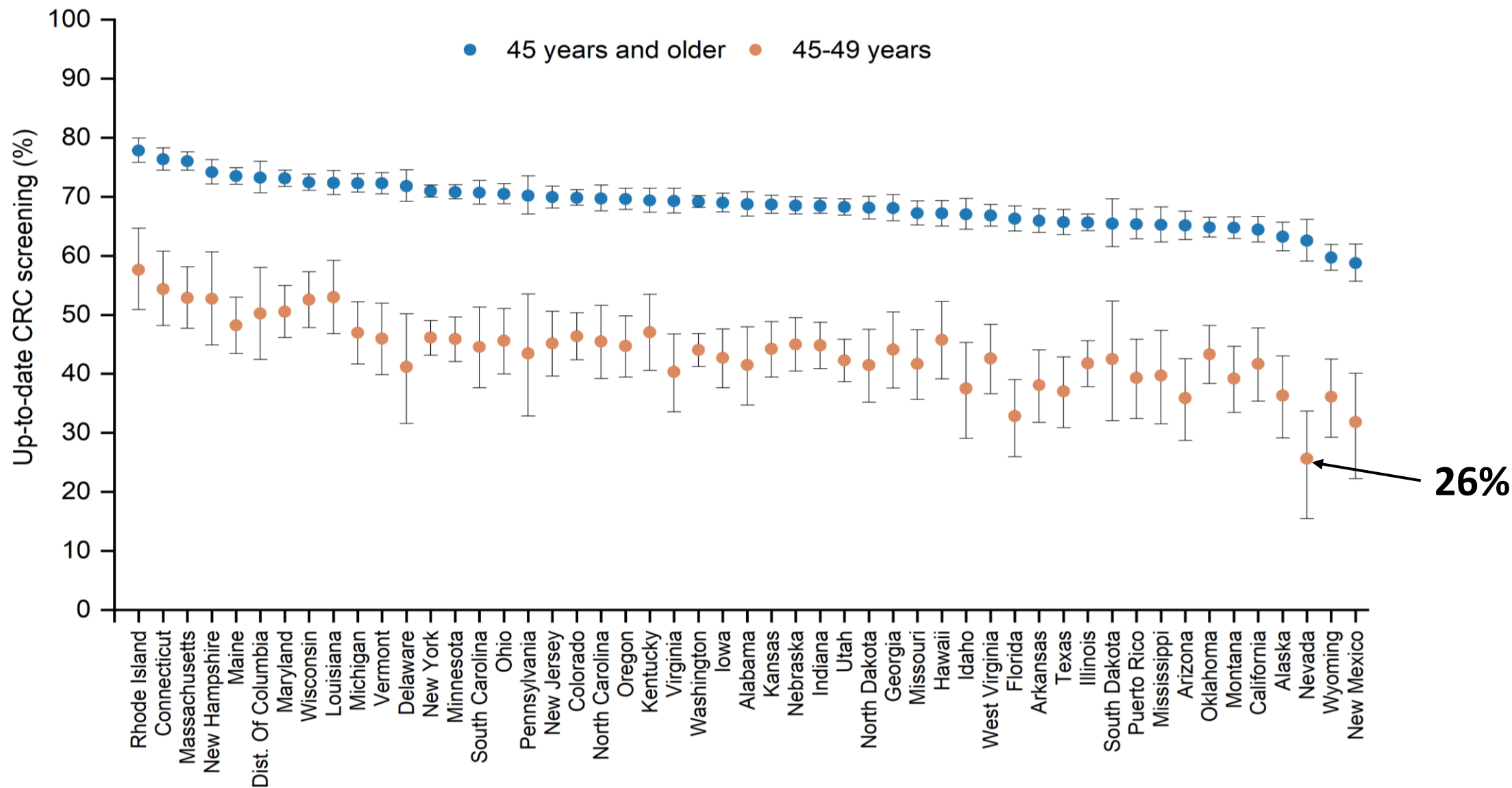
Colorectal cancer screening by state, 2024



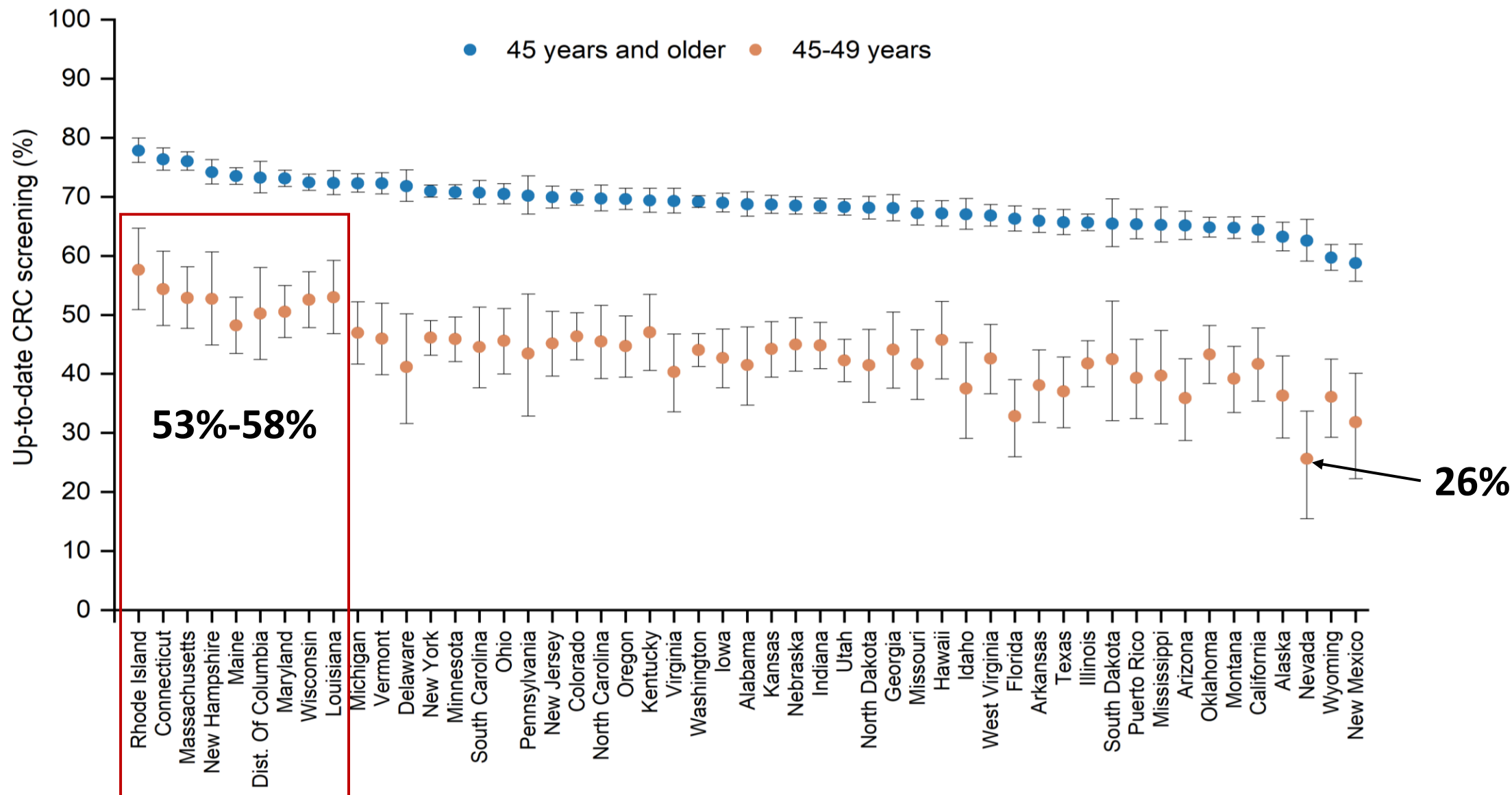
Colorectal cancer screening by state, 2024



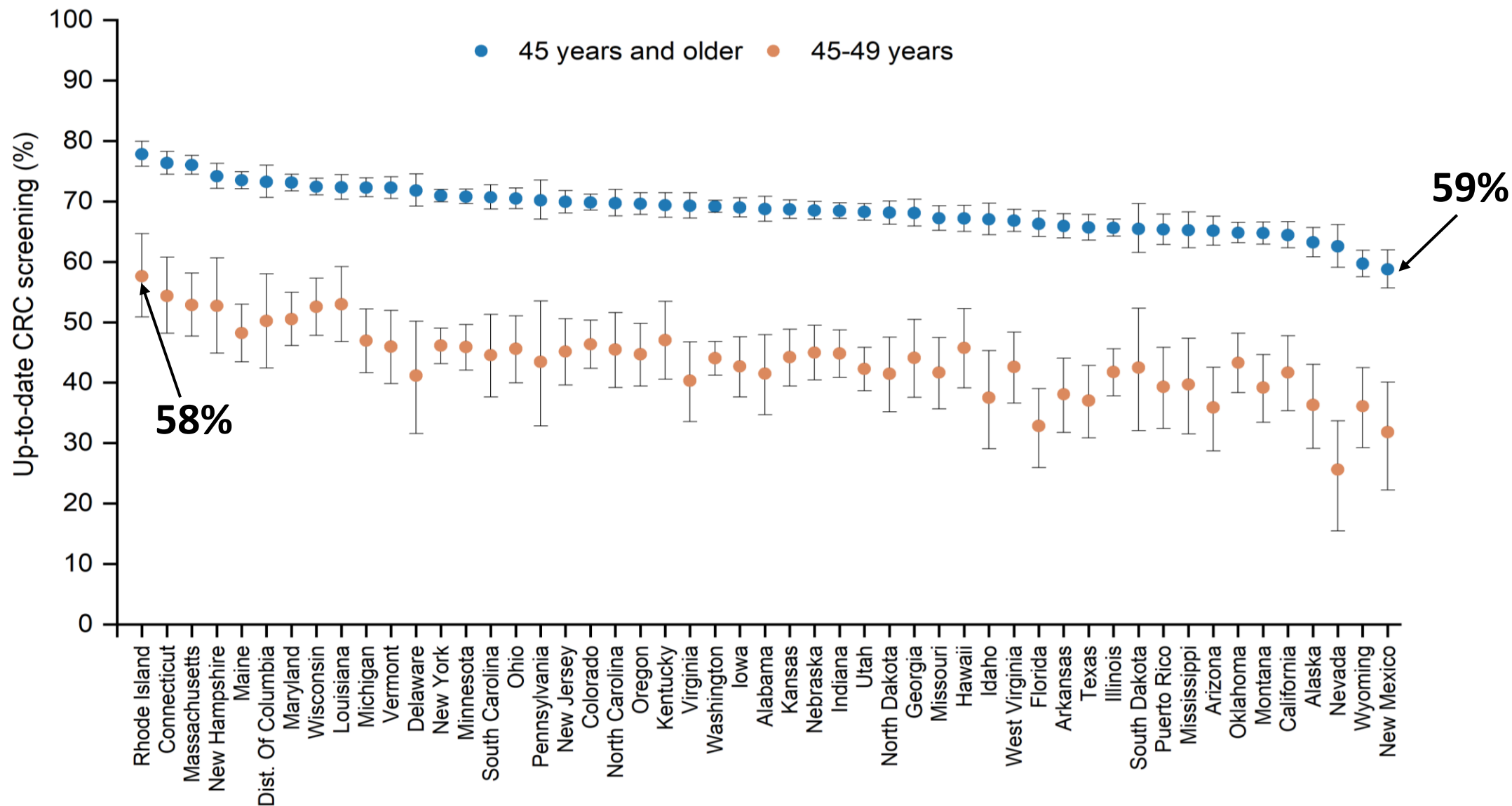
Colorectal cancer screening by state, 2024



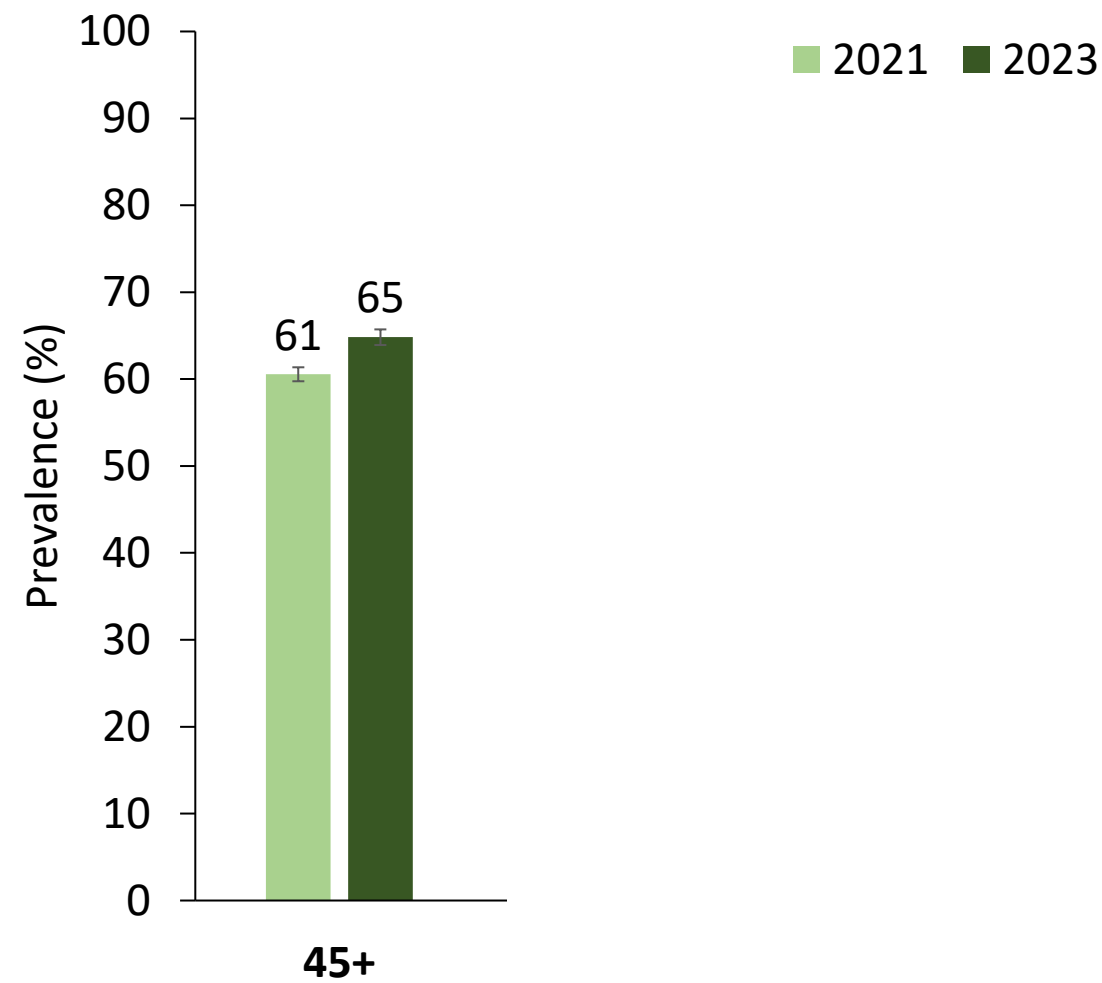
Colorectal cancer screening by state, 2024



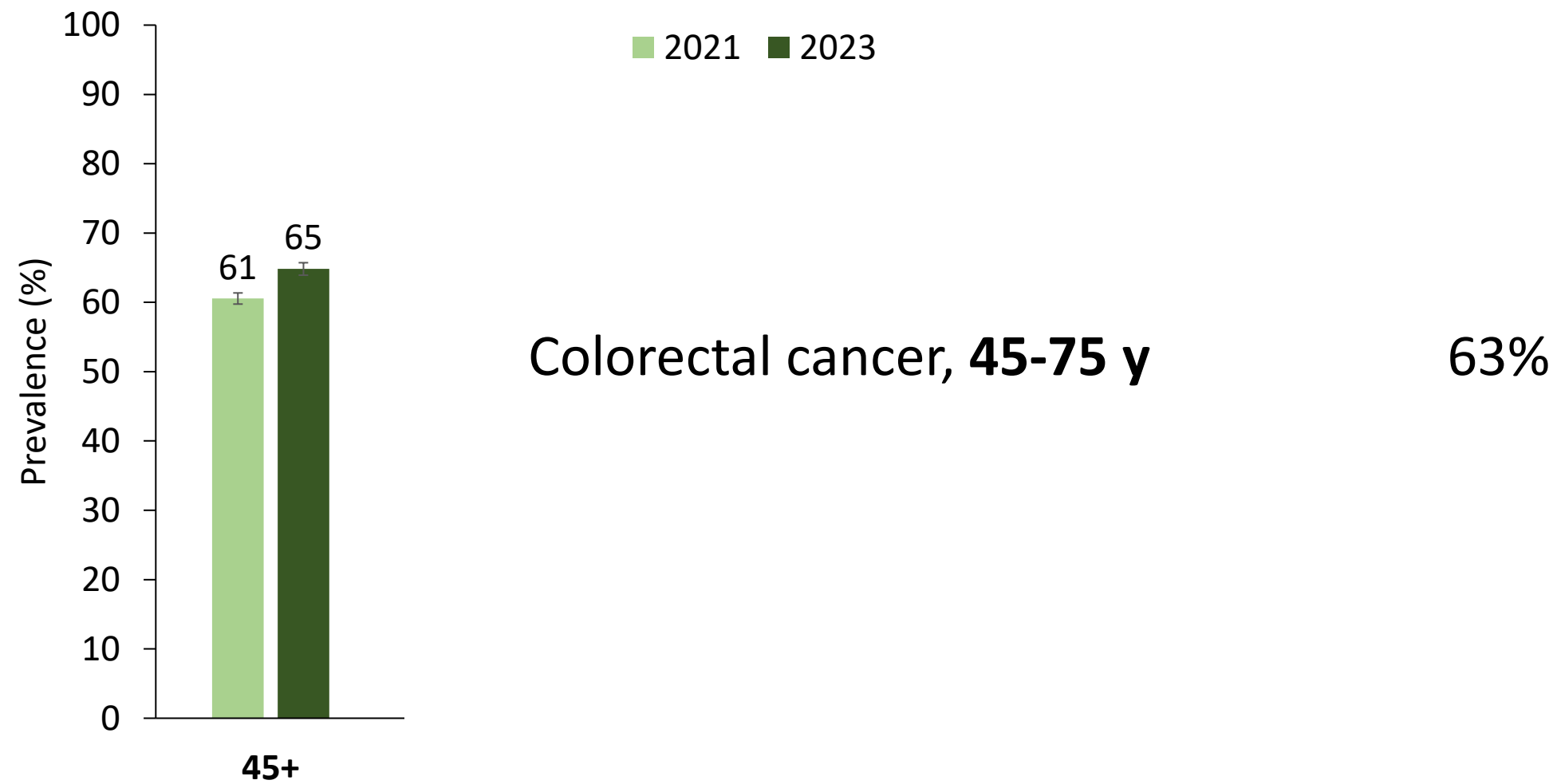
Colorectal cancer screening by state, 2024



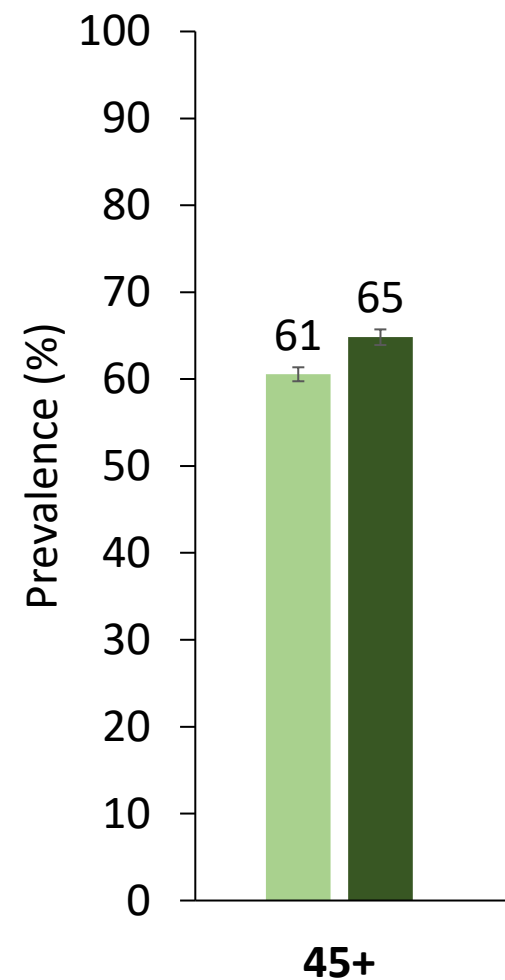
Colorectal cancer screening, 2021 vs 2023



Colorectal cancer screening, 2021 vs 2023



Colorectal cancer screening, 2021 vs 2023

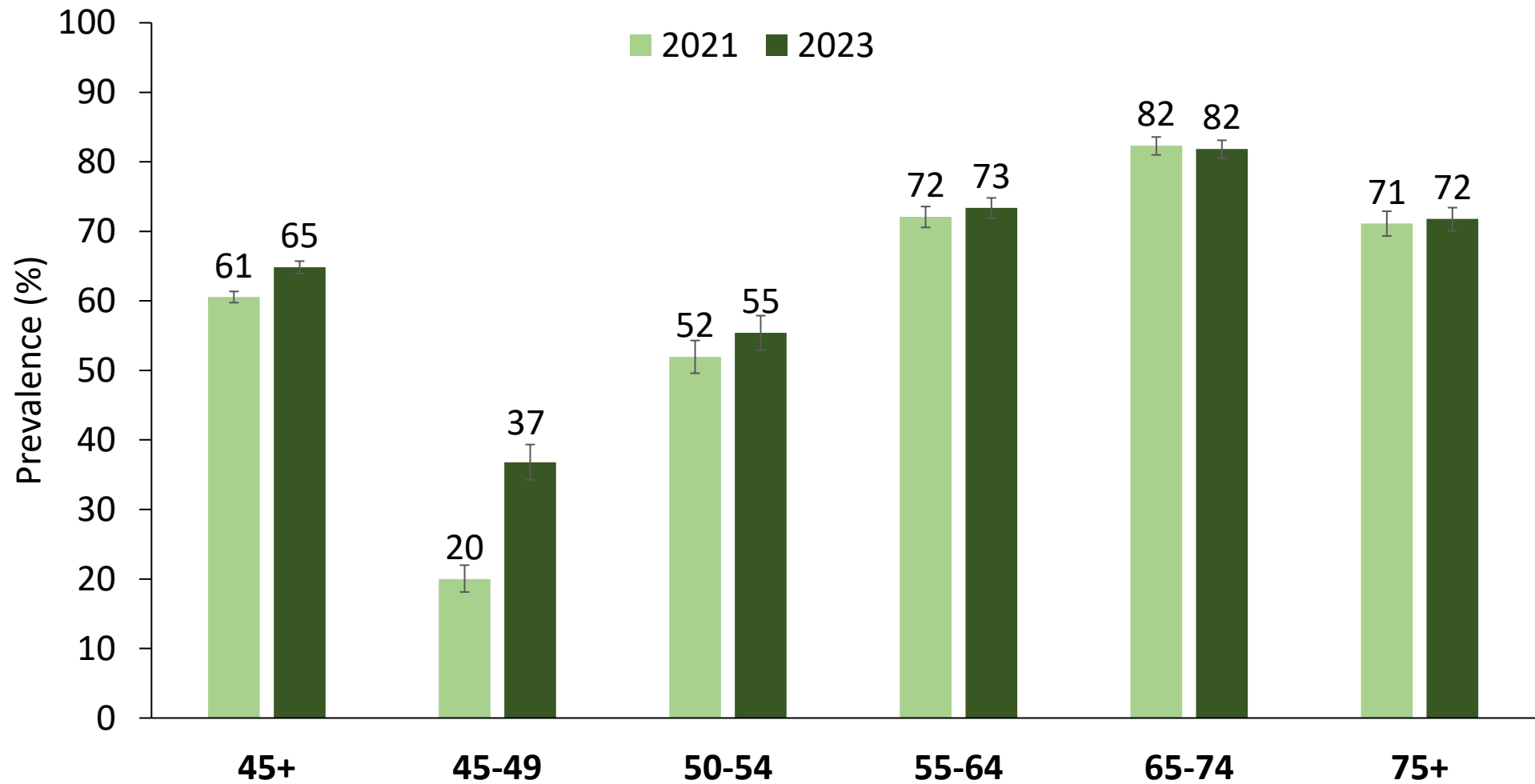


Colorectal cancer, **45-75 y** 63%

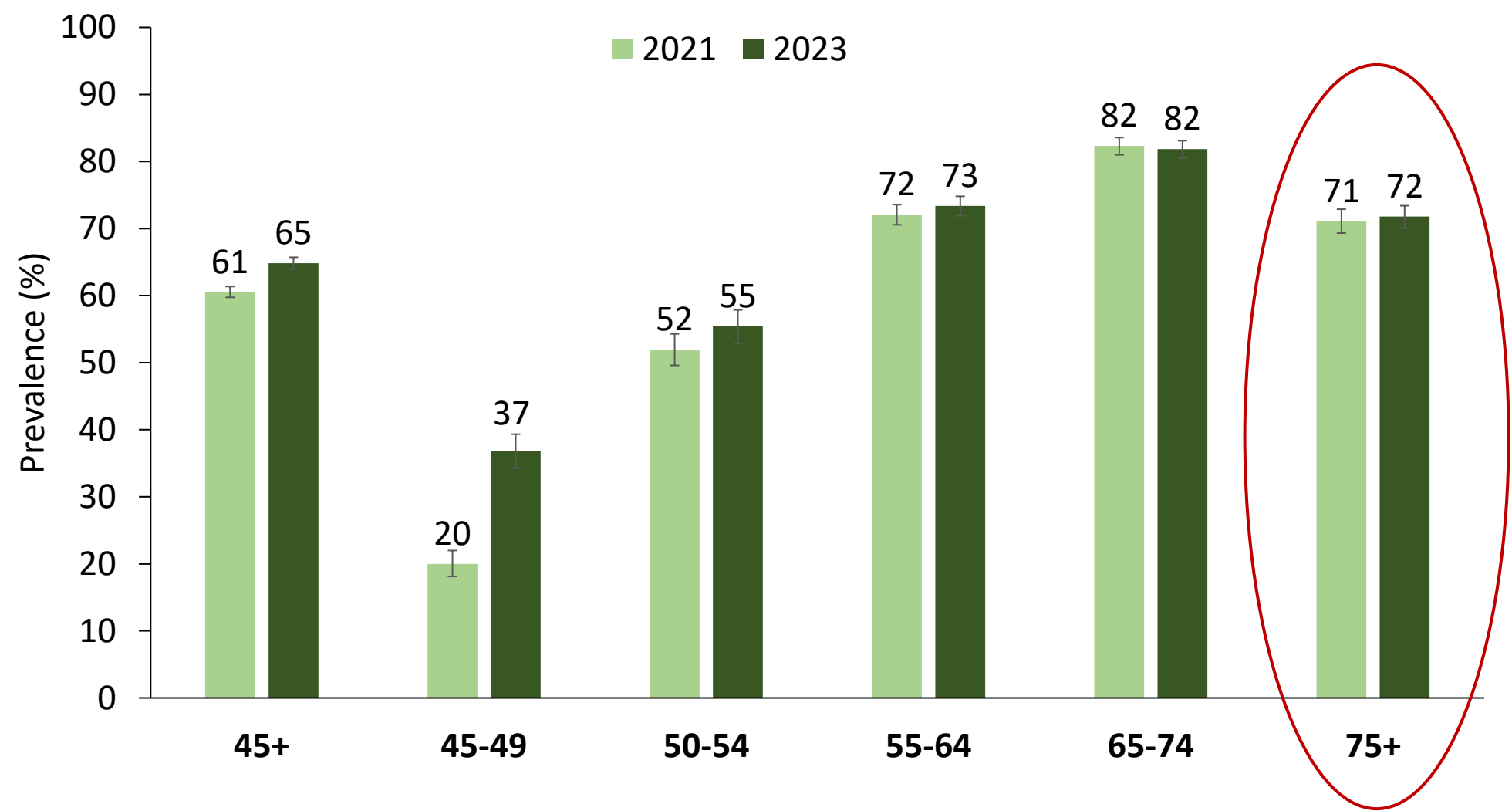
Breast cancer screening, 45+ 69%

Cervical cancer screening, 21-65 y 76%

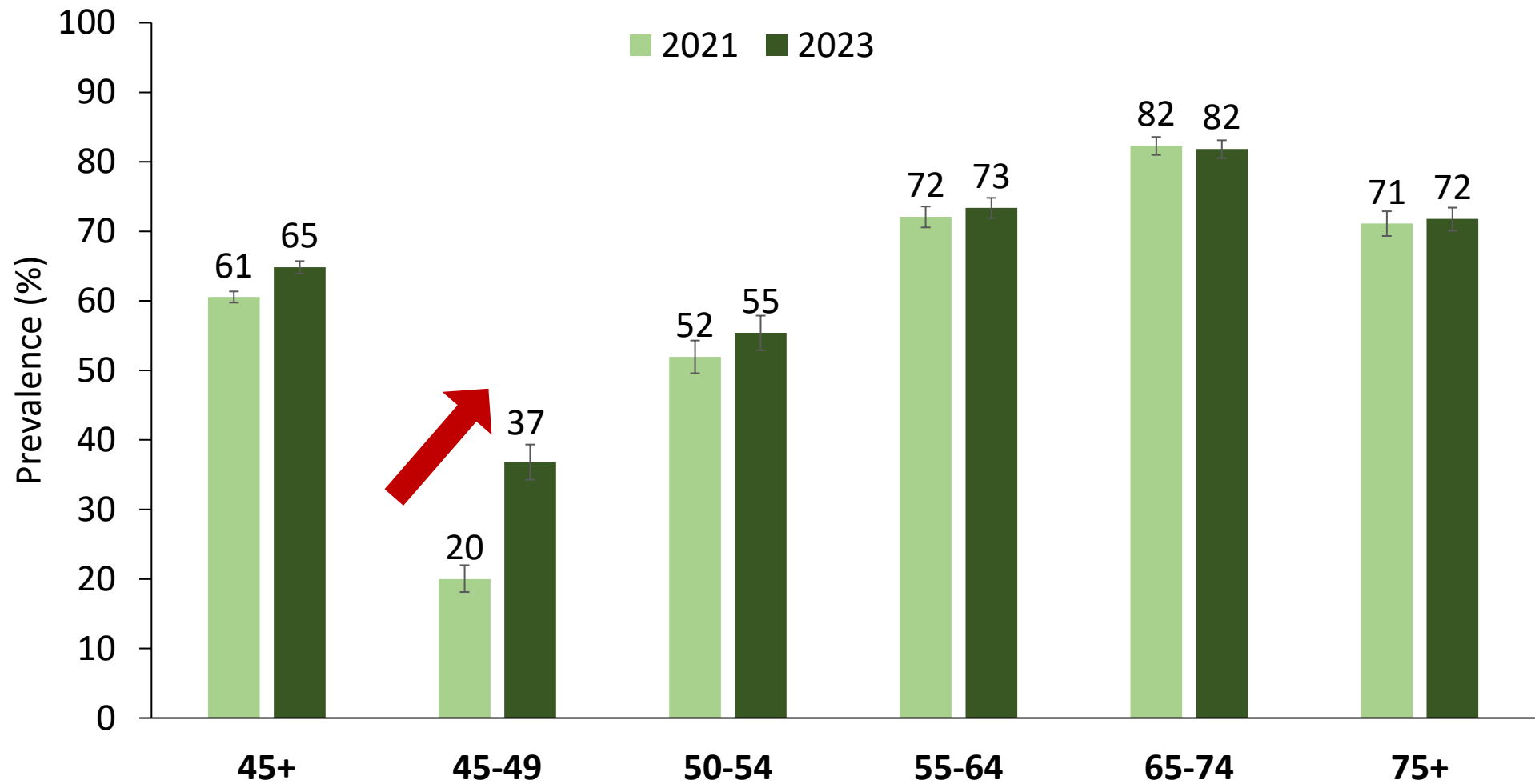
Colorectal cancer screening by age, 2021 vs 2023



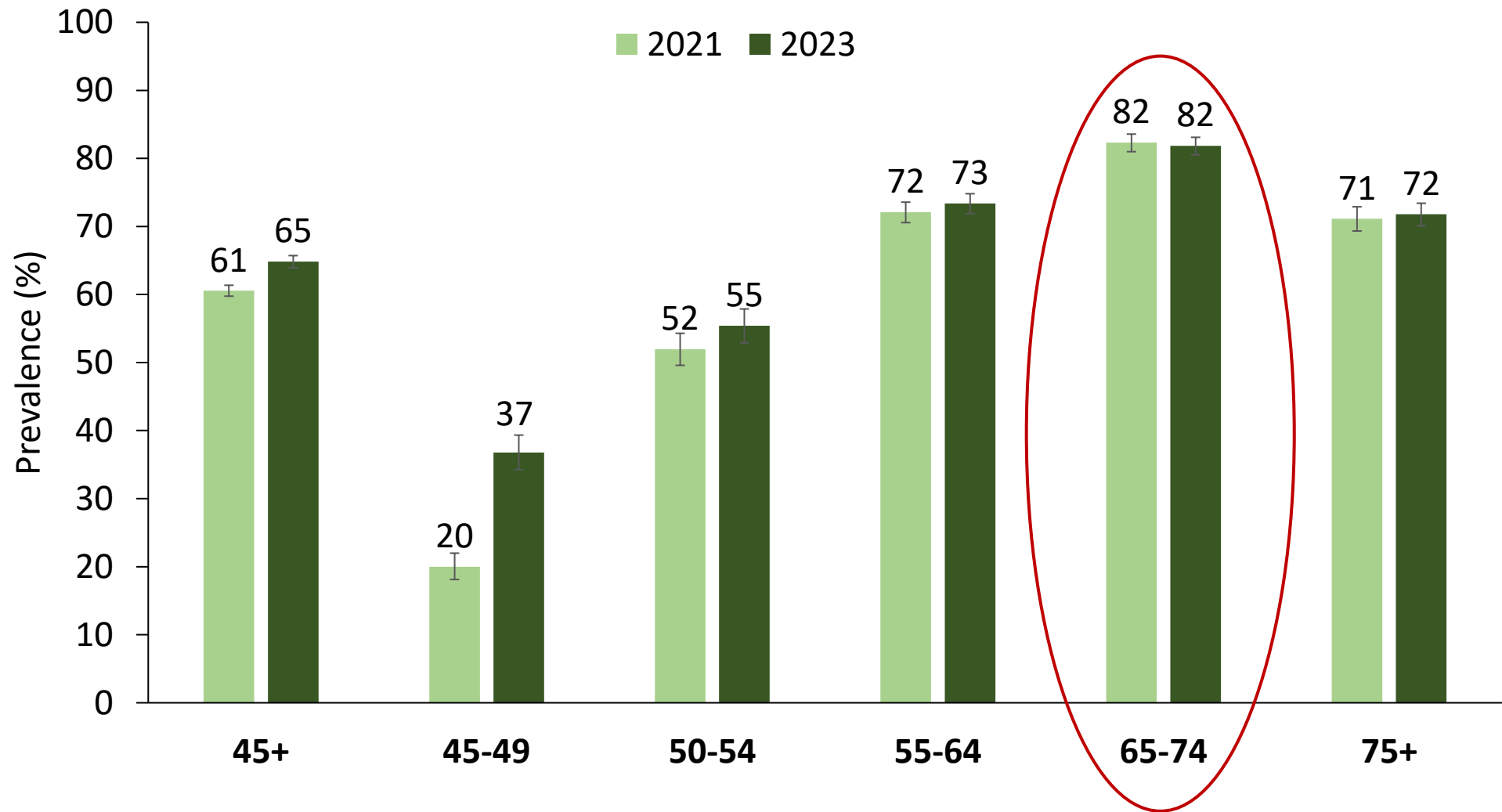
Colorectal cancer screening by age, 2021 vs 2023



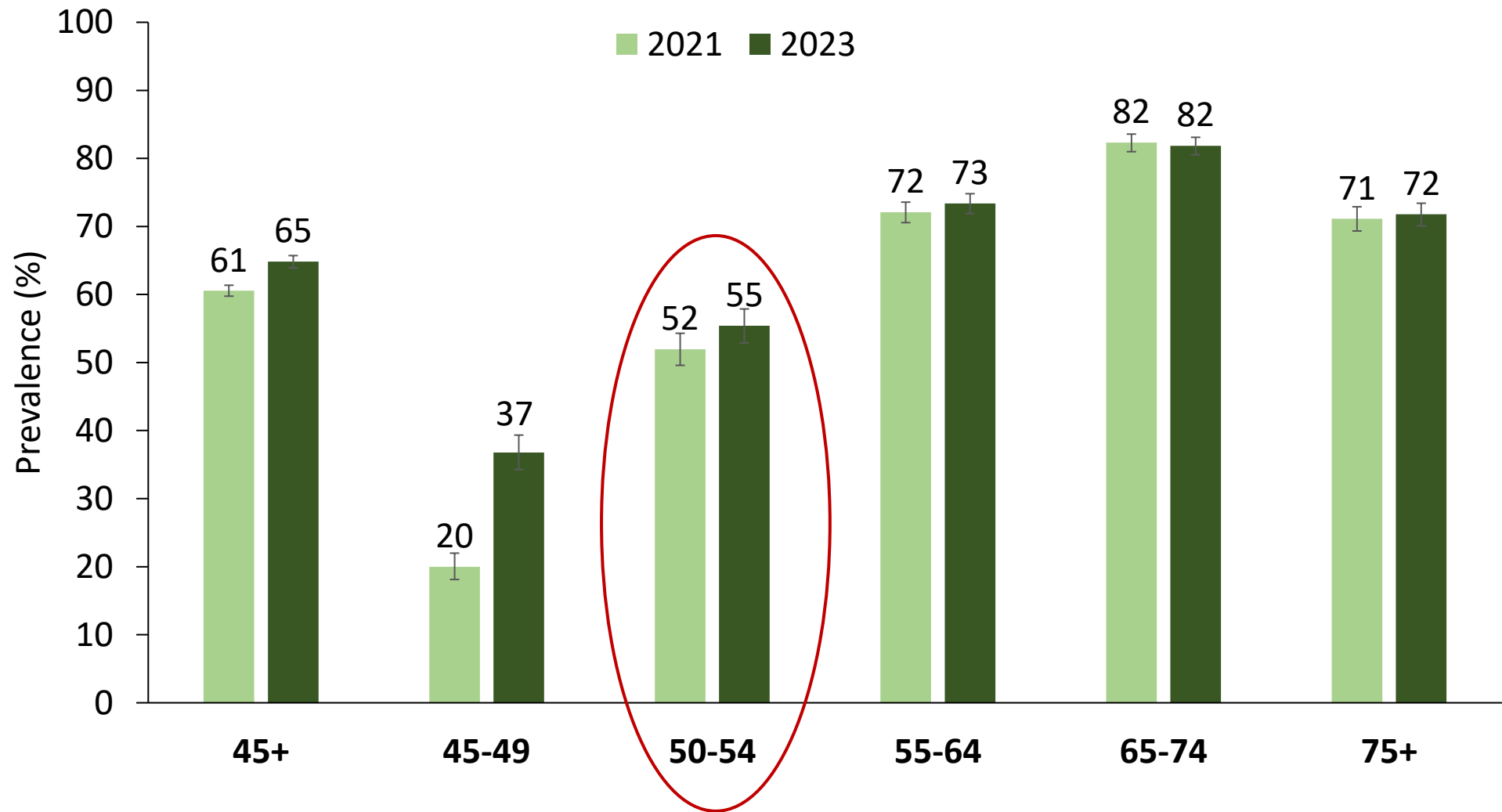
Colorectal cancer screening by age, 2021 vs 2023



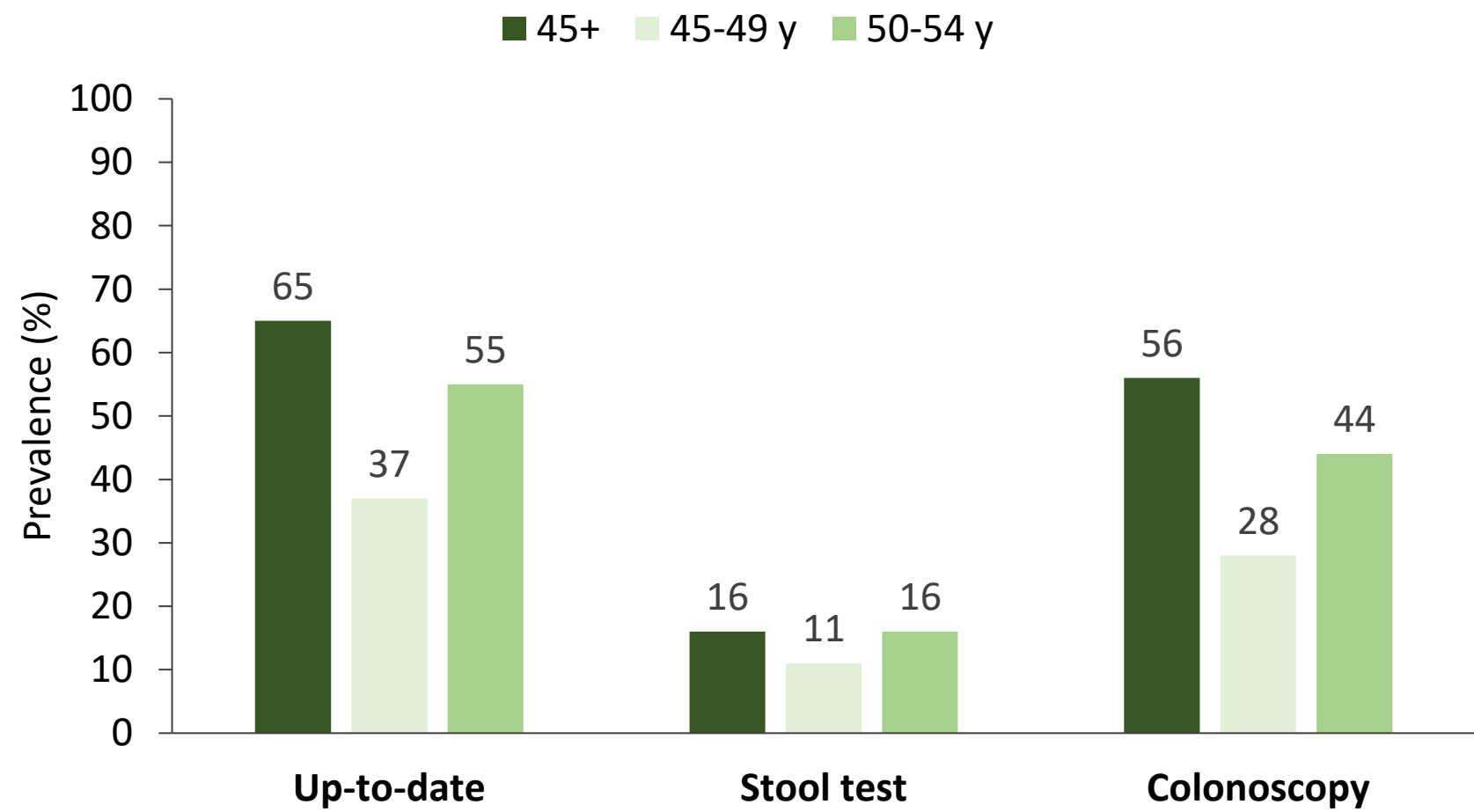
Colorectal cancer screening by age, 2021 vs 2023



Colorectal cancer screening by age, 2021 vs 2023

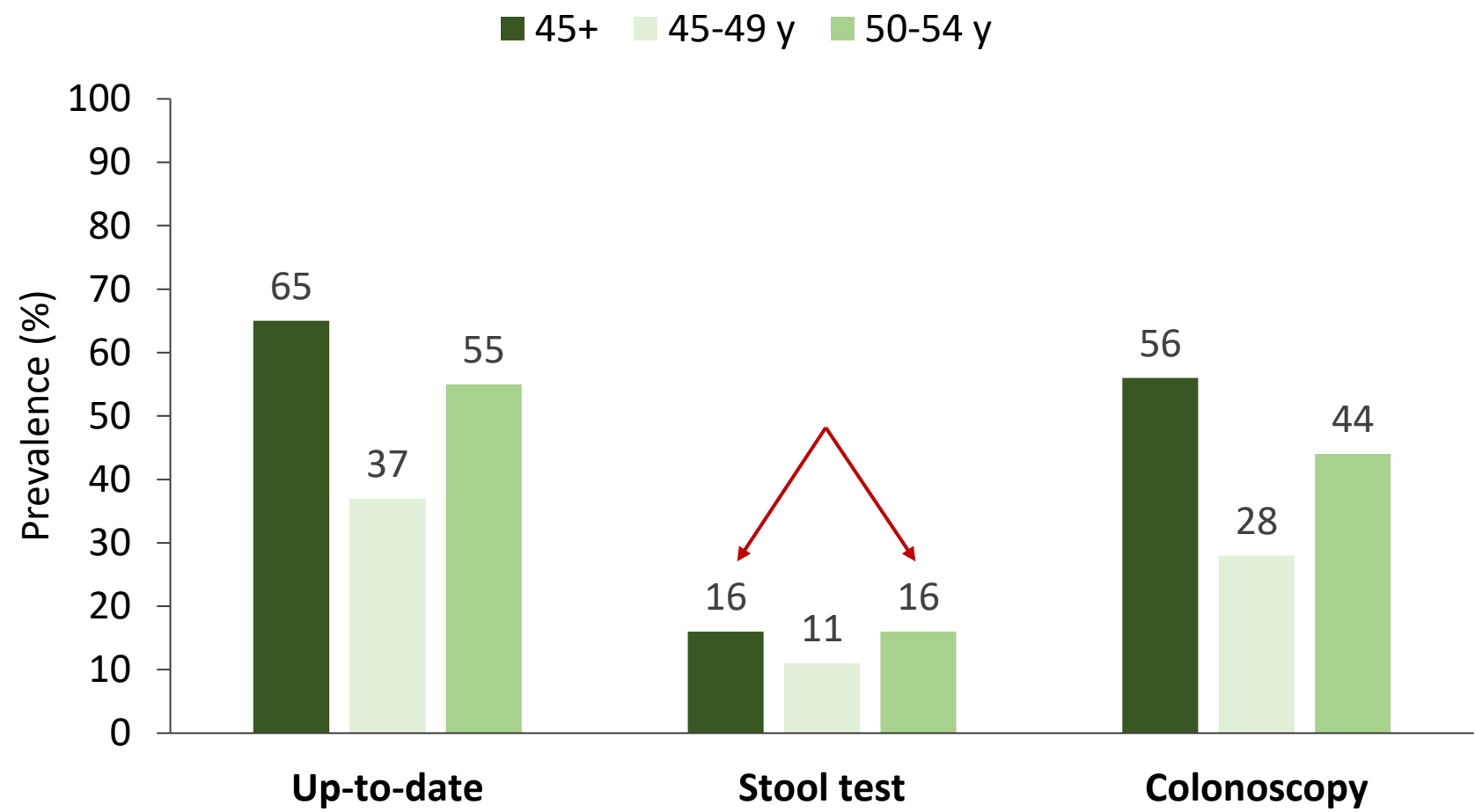


Colorectal cancer screening by age & test, 2023



UTD=Up to date per recommendations from ACS (American Cancer Society) or USPSTF (US Preventive Services Task Force)

Colorectal cancer screening by age & test, 2023

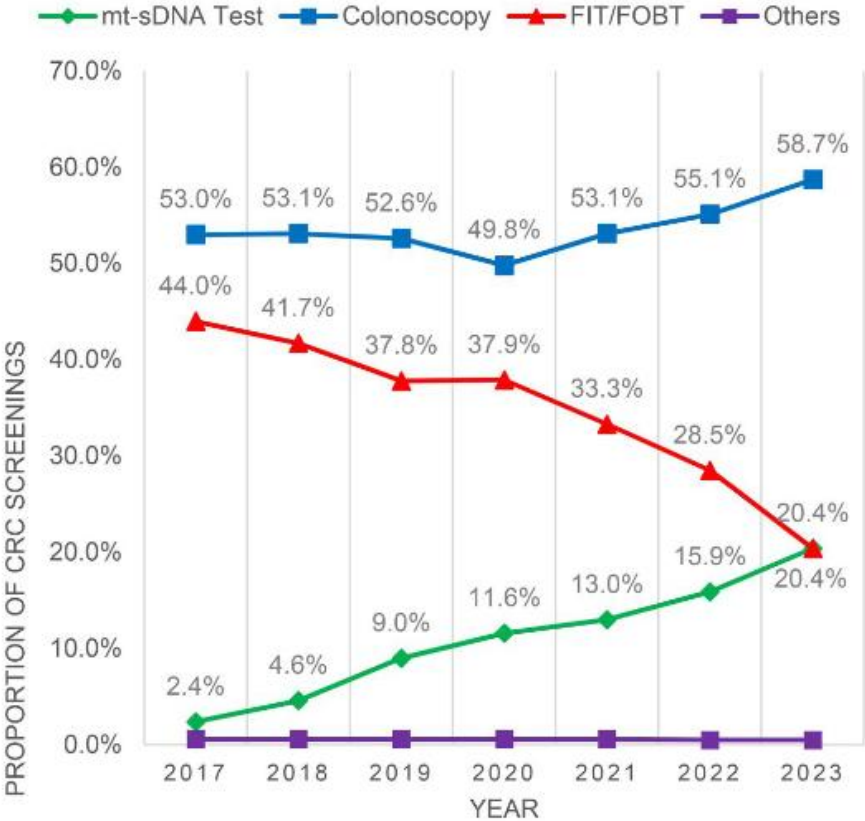


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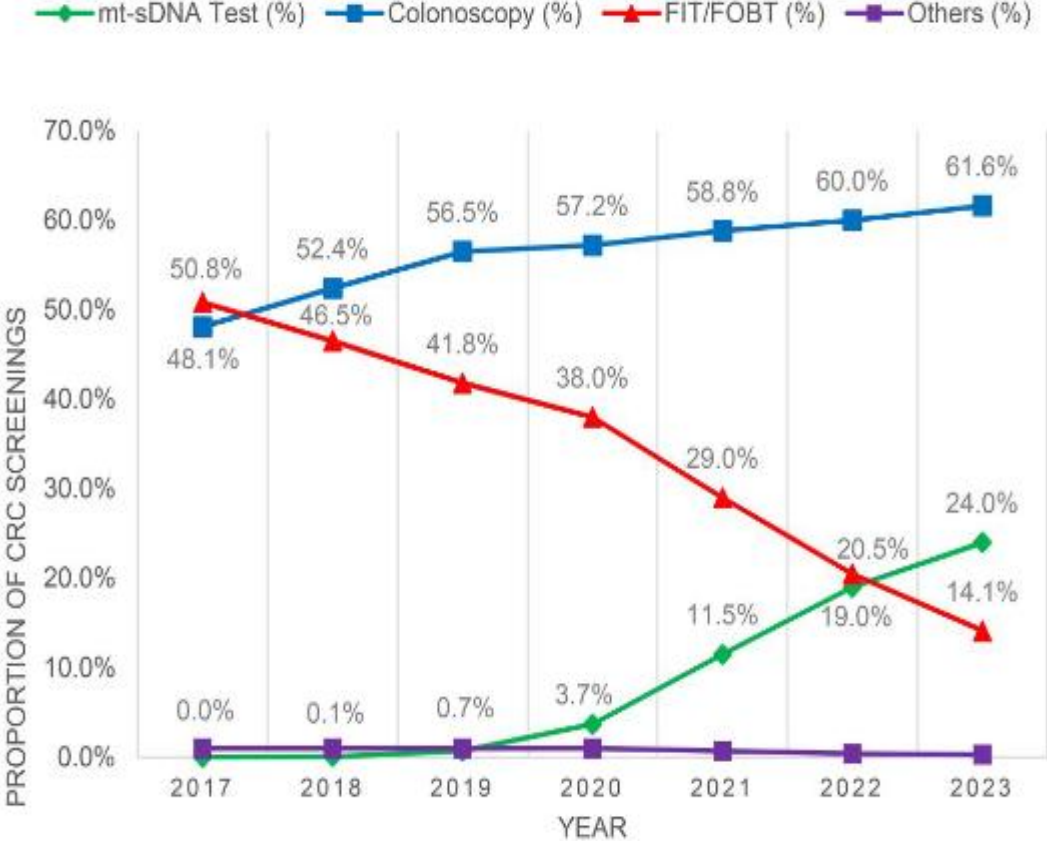
Utilization of colorectal cancer screening modalities in the United States
(2017–2023): a national multi-payer claims database analysis

Mallik Greene^a, Shrey Gohil^a, Brad Stieber^a, A. Burak Ozbay^a, Quang A. Le^a, Raja Kakuturu^a,
Joseph W. LeMaster^b, Michael Dore^c, A. Mark Fendrick^d, Joseph C. Anderson^e and Jordan J. Karlitz^a

45+ years



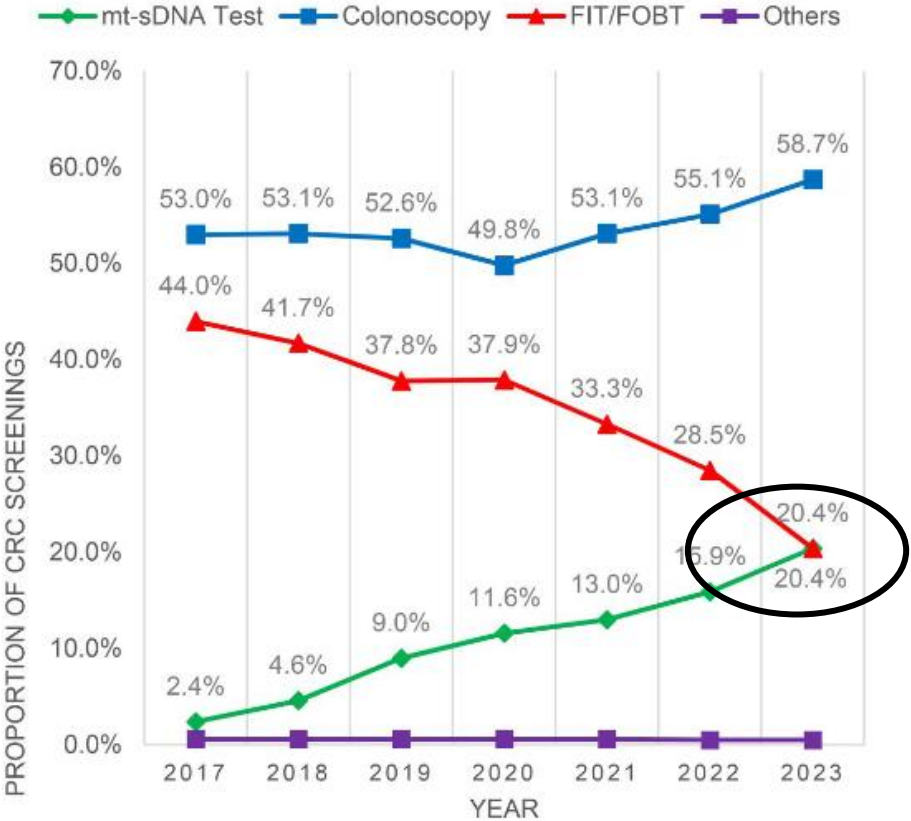
45-49 years



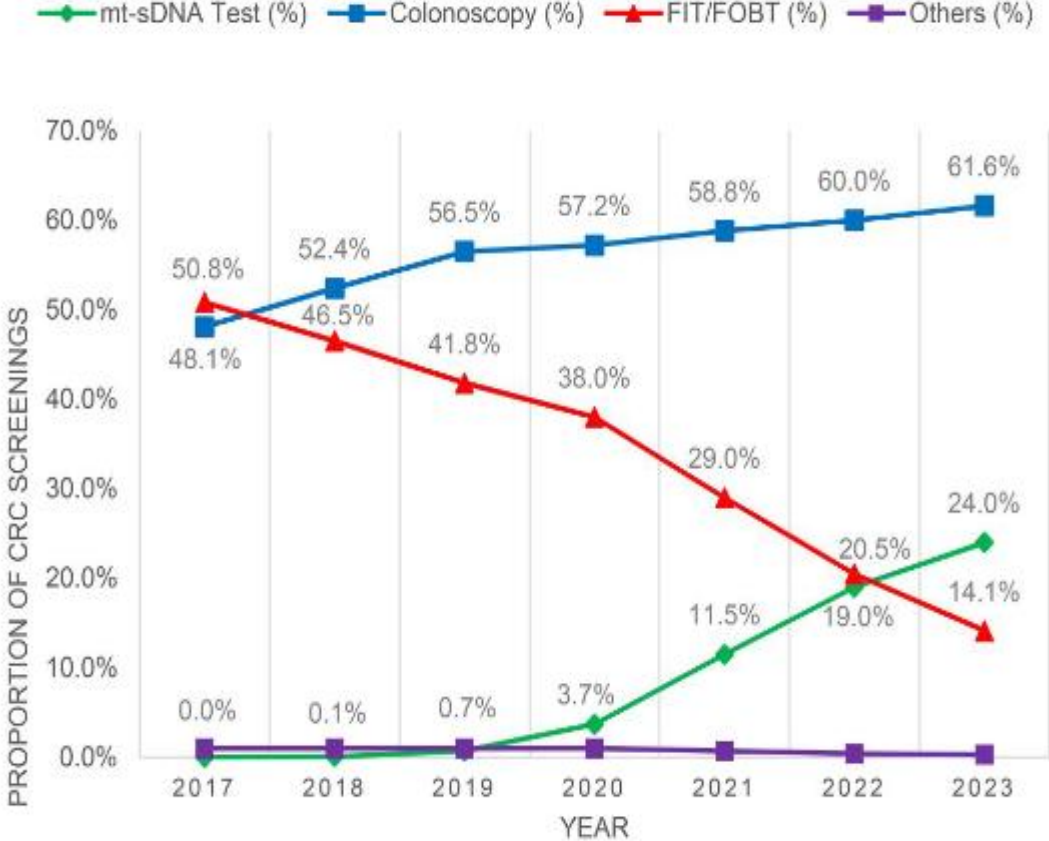
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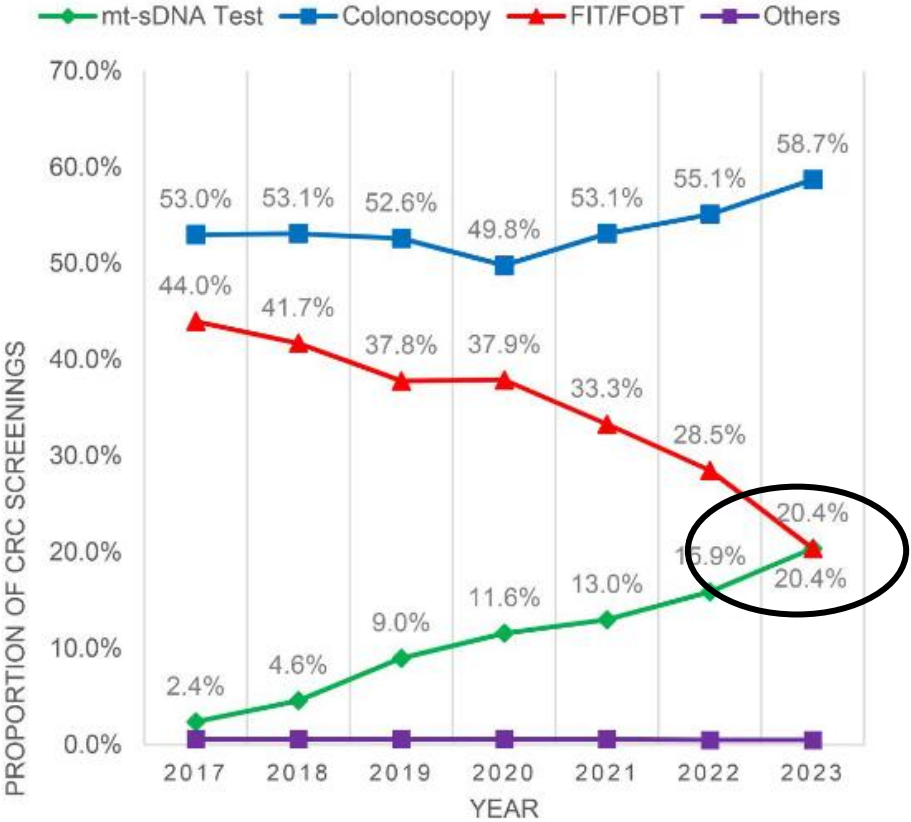
45-49 years



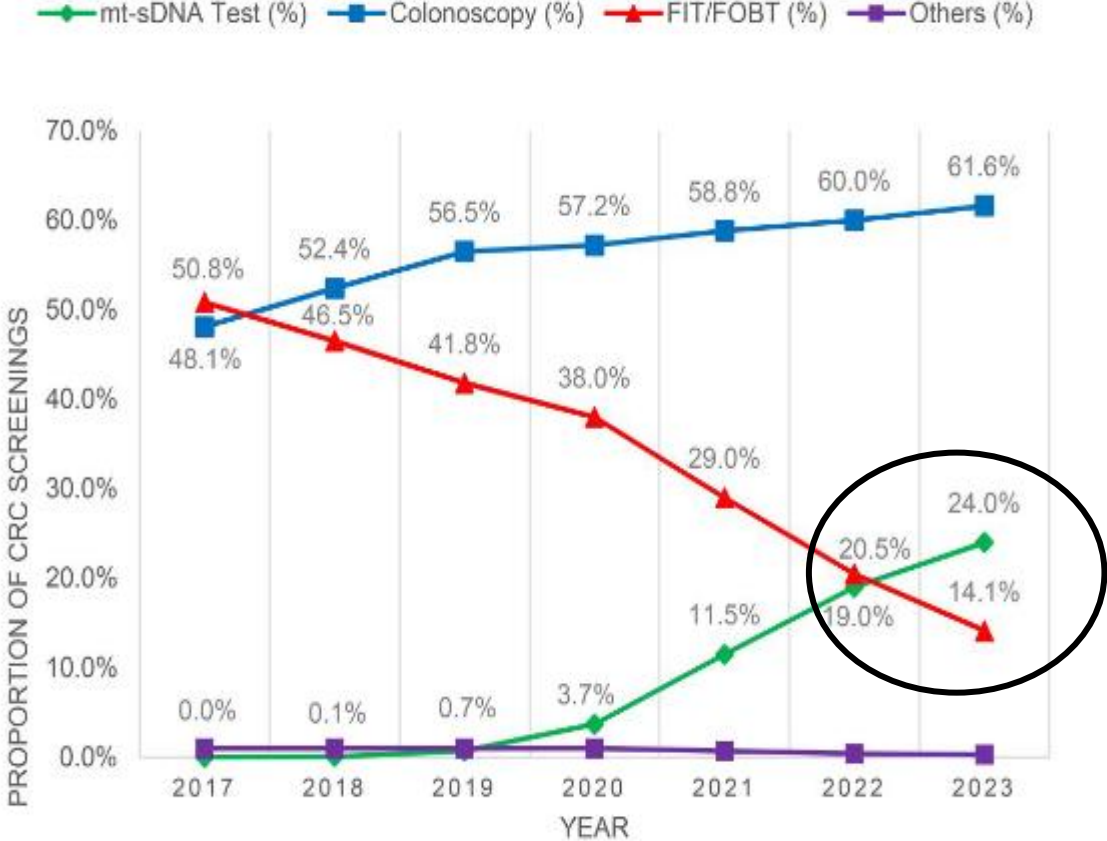
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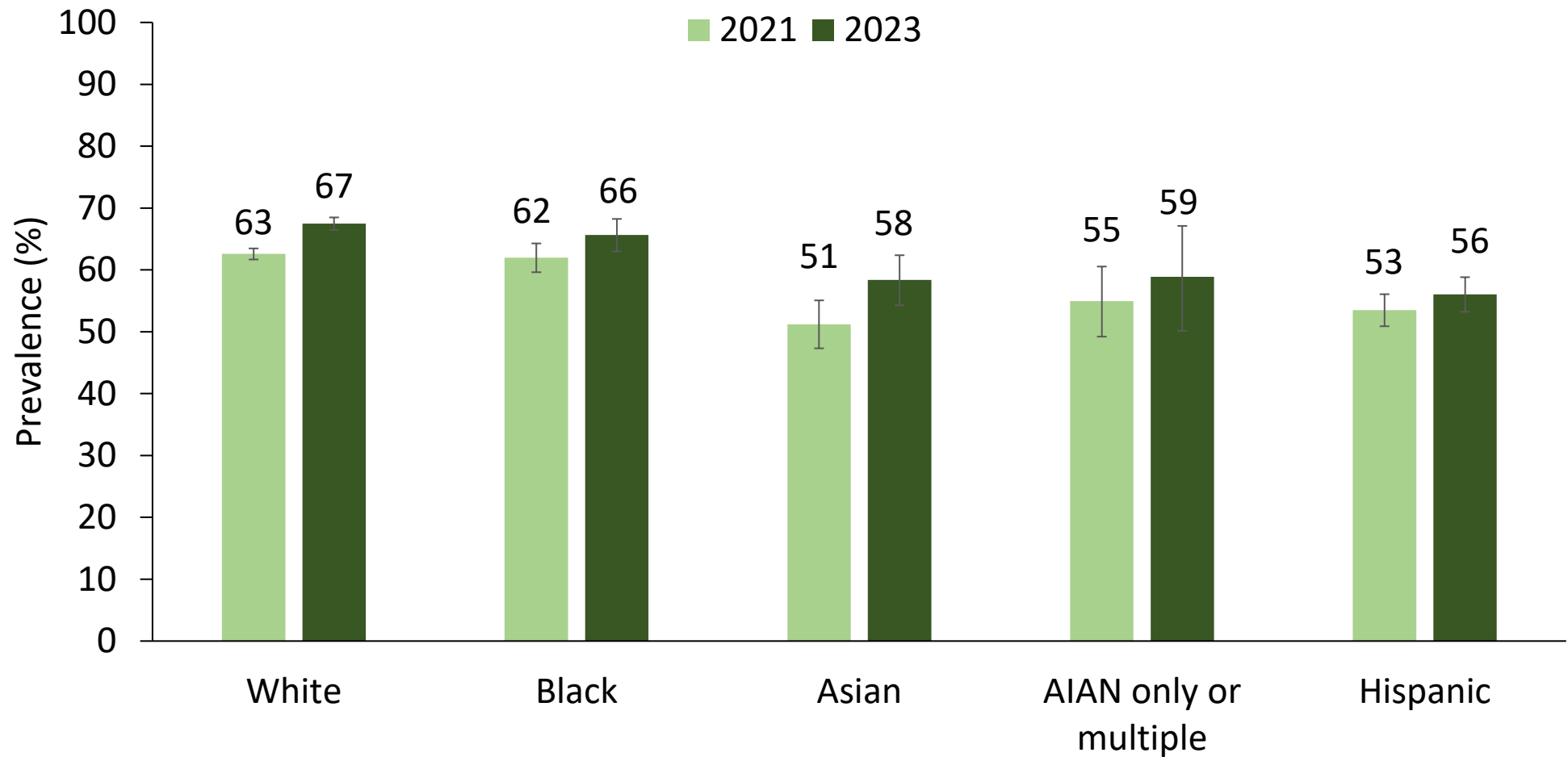
45+ years



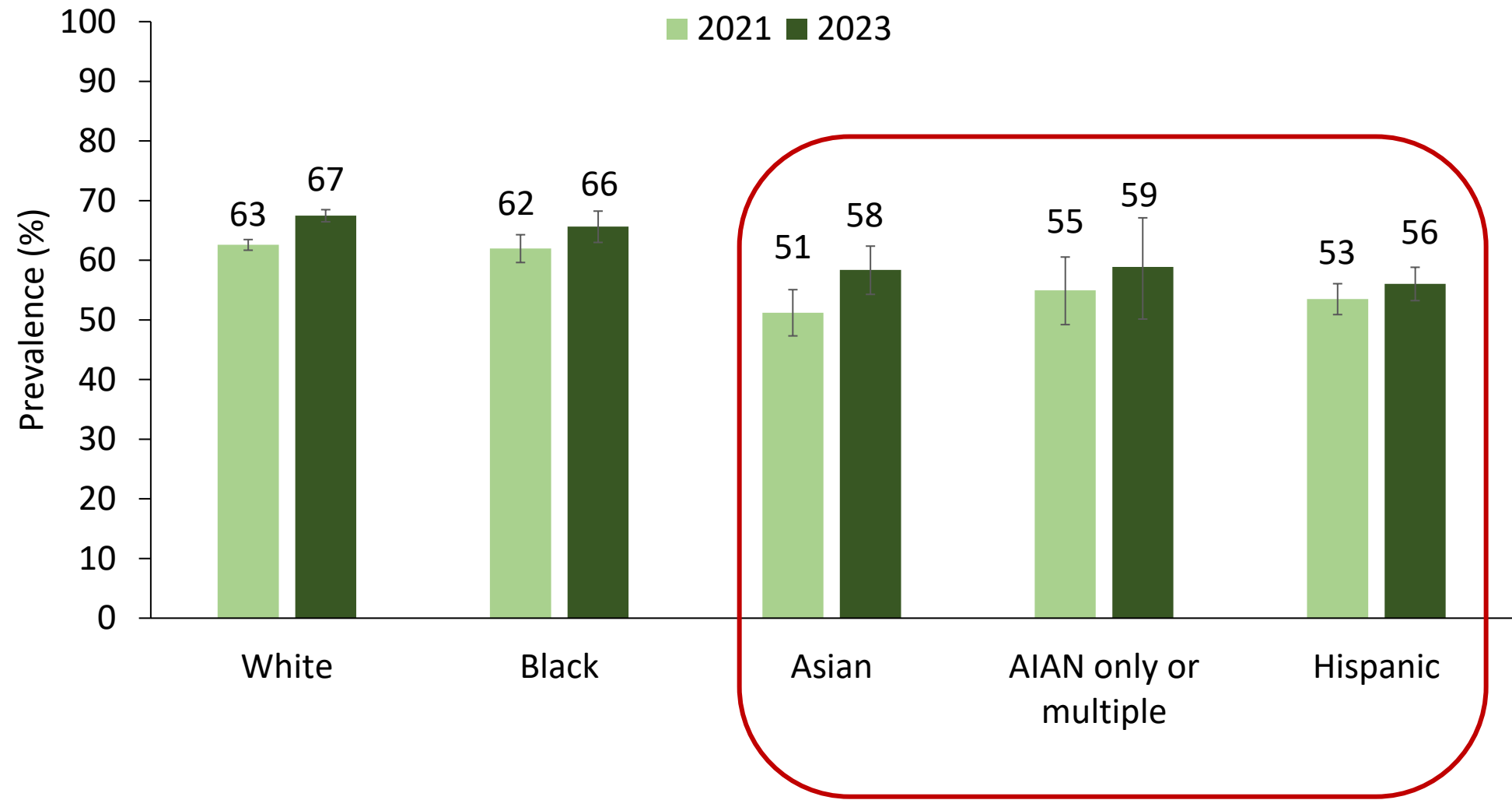
45-49 years



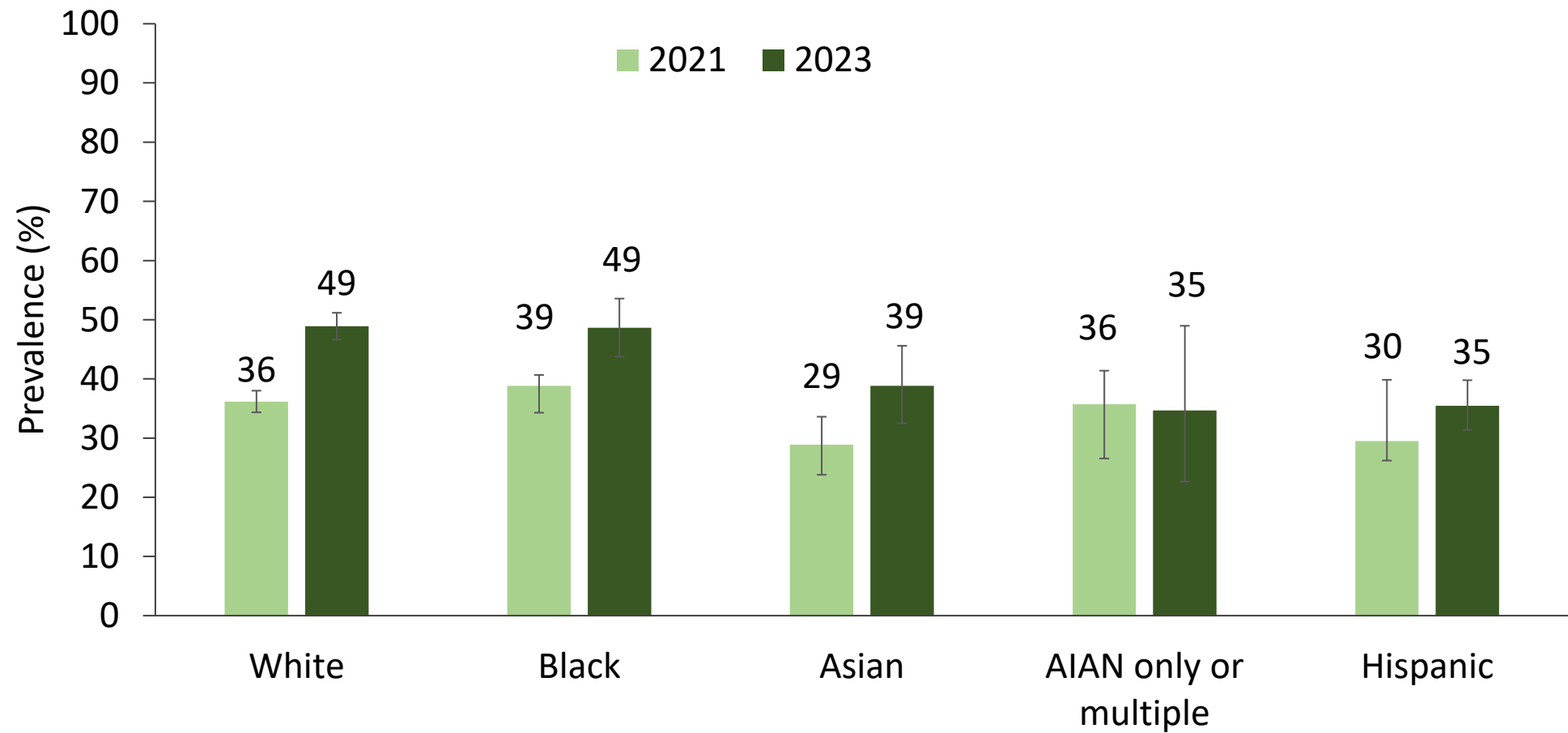
Colorectal cancer screening by race/ethnicity, 45+ y, 2021 vs 2023



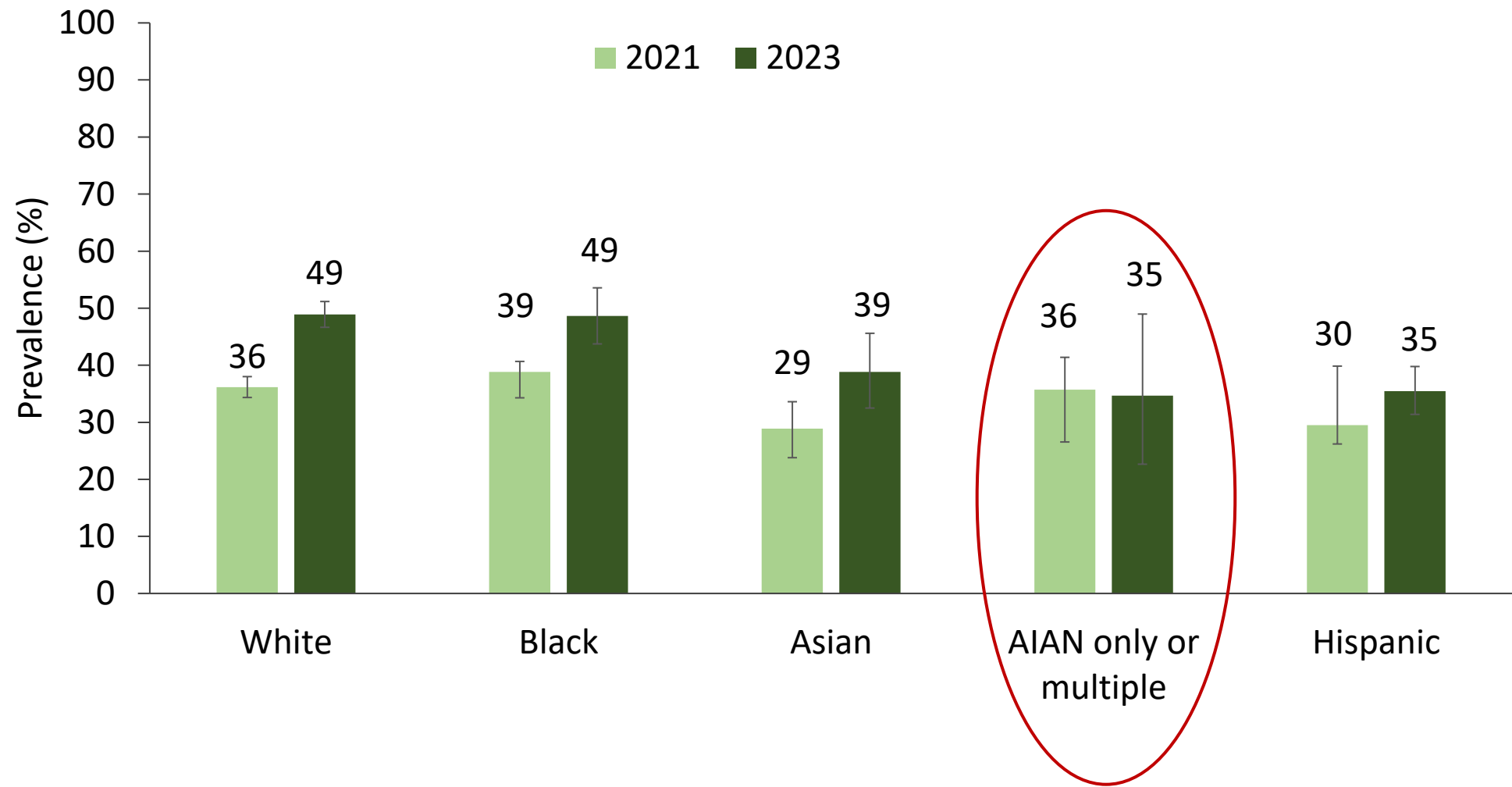
Colorectal cancer screening by race/ethnicity, 45+ y, 2021 vs 2023



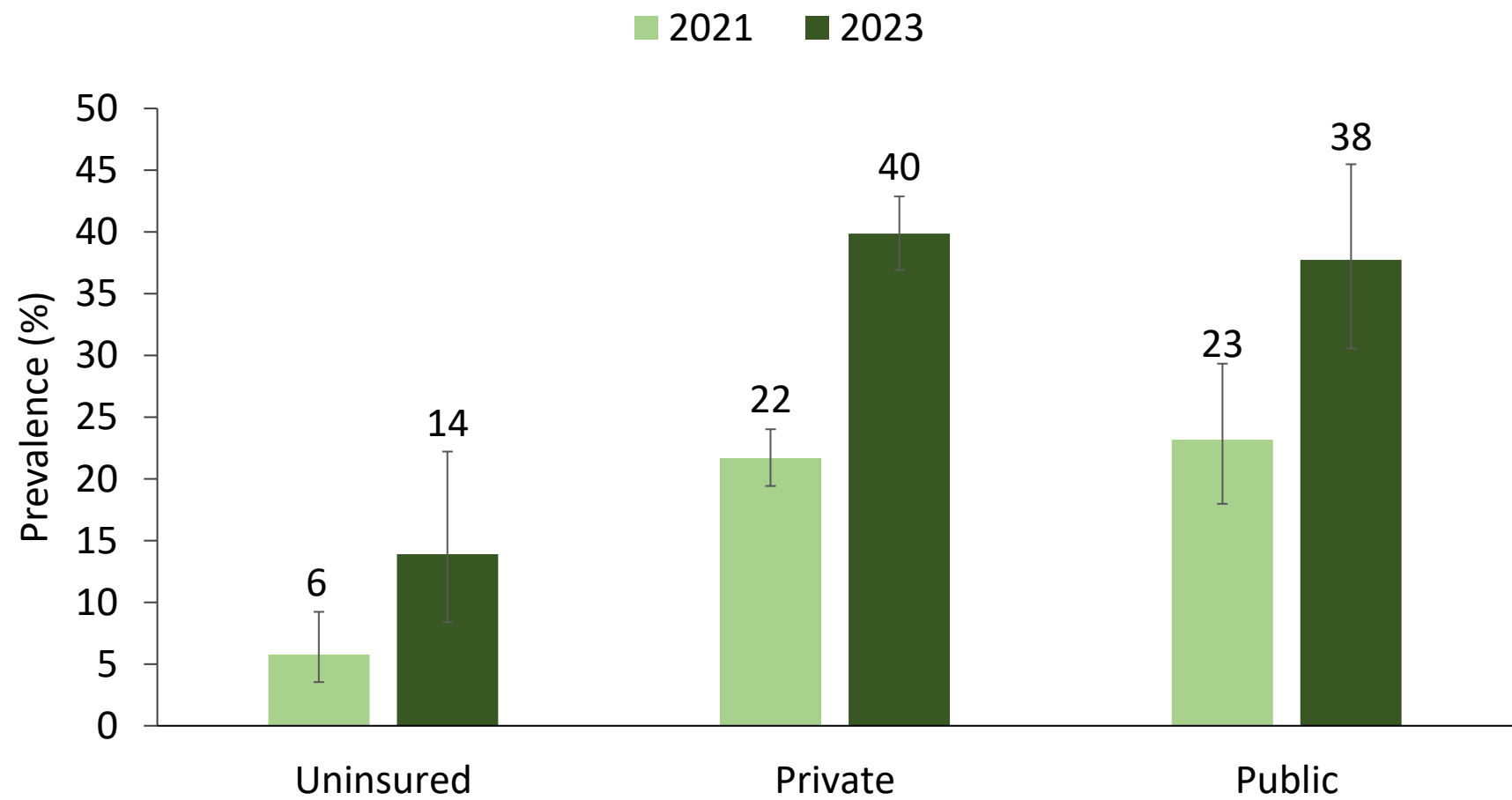
Colorectal cancer screening by race/ethnicity, 45–54 y, 2021 vs 2023



Colorectal cancer screening by race/ethnicity, 45–54 y, 2021 vs 2023



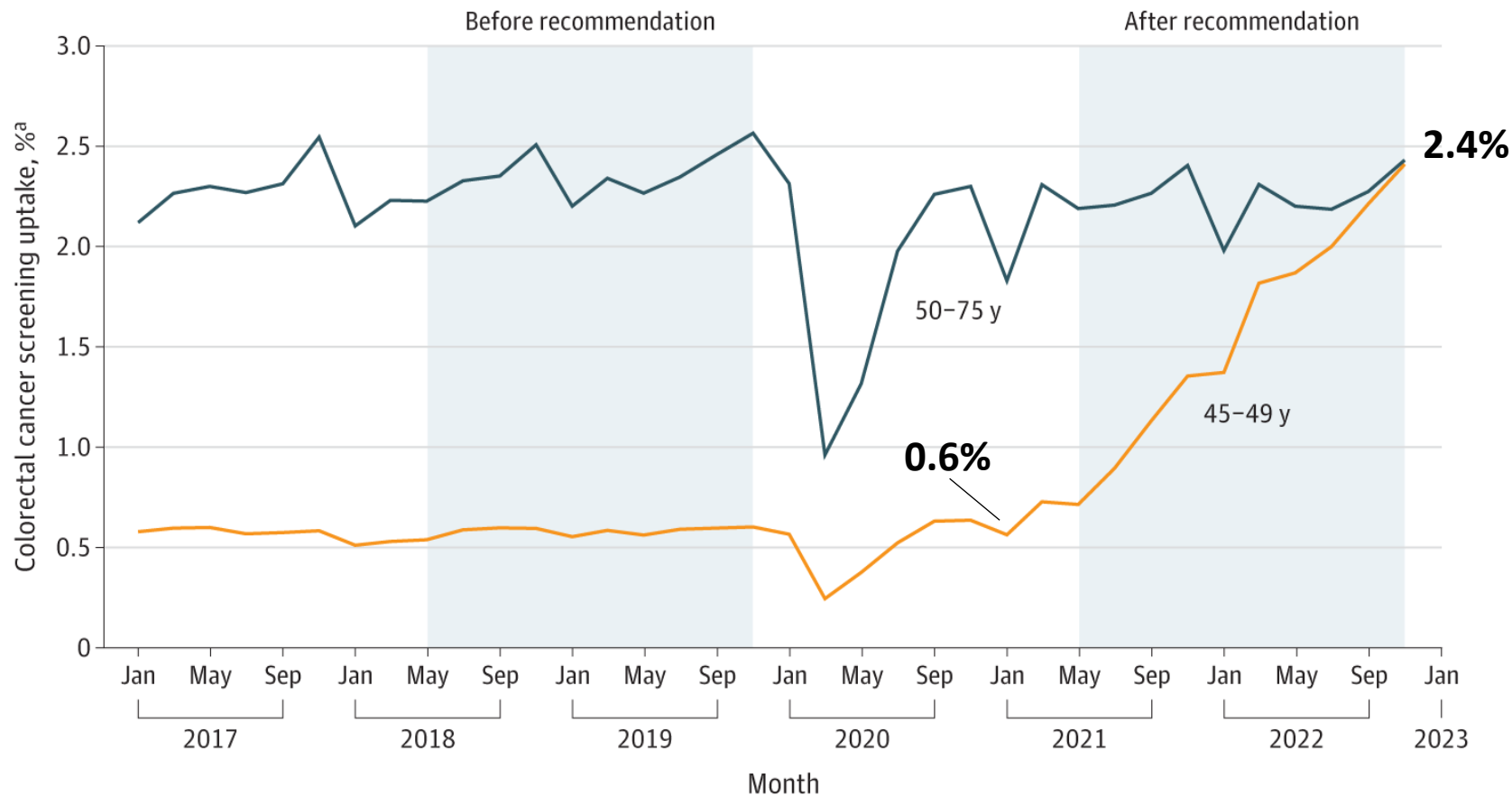
CRC screening ages 45–49 y by insurance status, 2021 vs 2023



USPSTF Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation and Uptake for Individuals Aged 45 to 49 Years

Sunny Siddique, MPH; Rong Wang, PhD; Faiza Yasin, MD, MHS; Jacquelyne J. Gaddy, MD, MSc, MSCR; Lan Zhang, MPH; Cary P. Gross, MD; Xiaomei Ma, PhD

BCBS mean bi-monthly screening

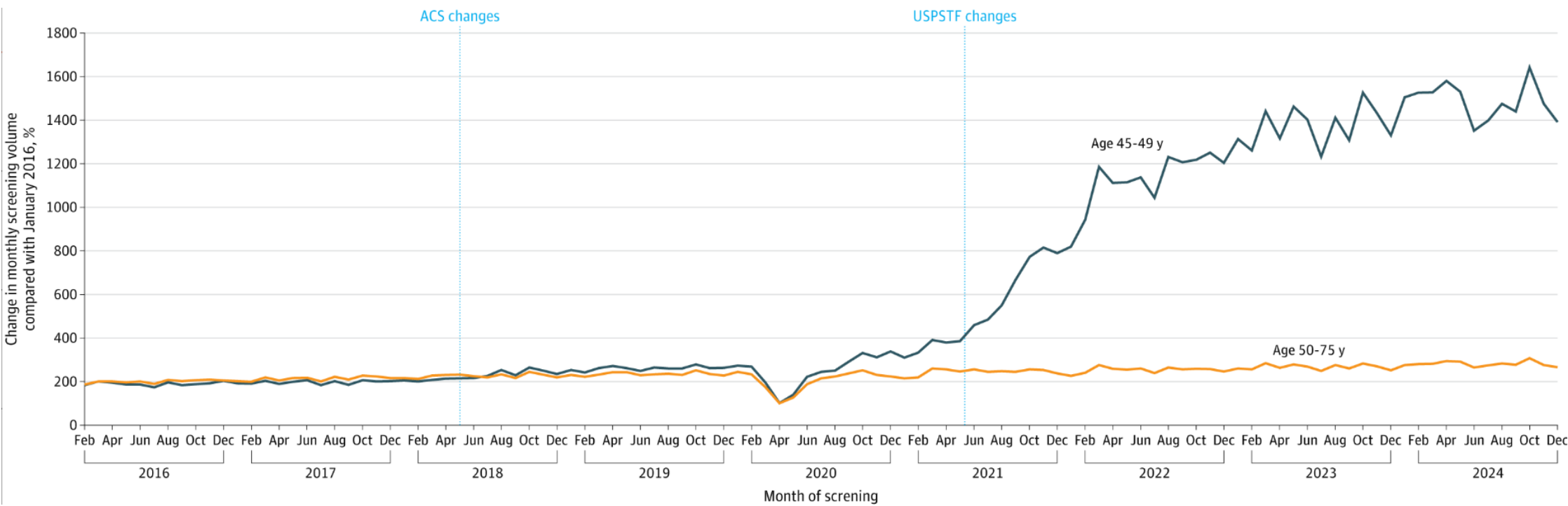


Facility-Based Uptake of Colorectal Cancer Screening in 45- to 49-Year-Olds After US Guideline Changes

Alyssa H. Harris, MPH^{1,2}; Hannah R. Murphy, PhD¹; Madeleine McDowell, MD¹ ; Margaret E. Wright, PhD³; M. Courtney Hughes, PhD, MS² **Published Online: November 4, 2025**

Monthly screening volume by age

Administrative data from 1,300 facilities

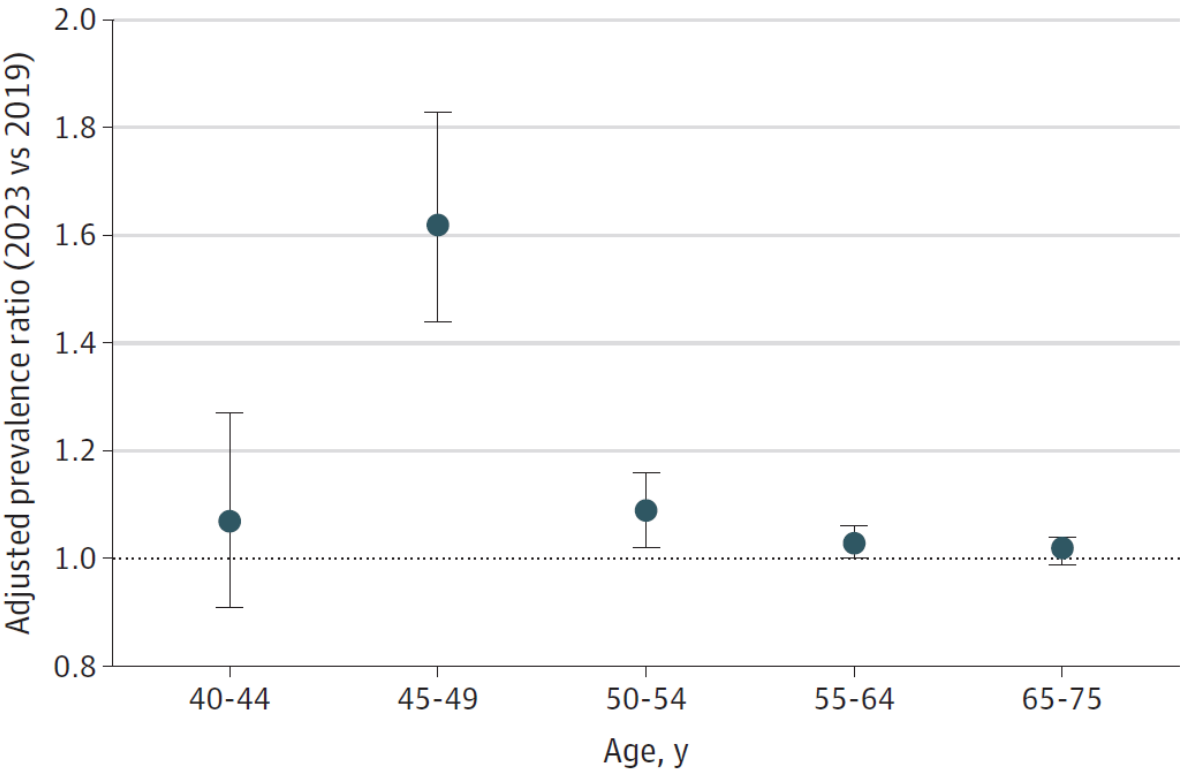


Trends in Colorectal Cancer Screening in US Adults Aged 45 to 49 Years

Jessica Star, MA, MPH¹; Rebecca L. Siegel, MPH¹; Robert A. Smith, PhD² ; Elizabeth J. Schafer, MPH¹; Ahmedin Jemal, DVM, PhD¹; Priti Bandi, PhD¹

Published Online: August 4, 2025

B Adjusted colorectal cancer screening prevalence ratios



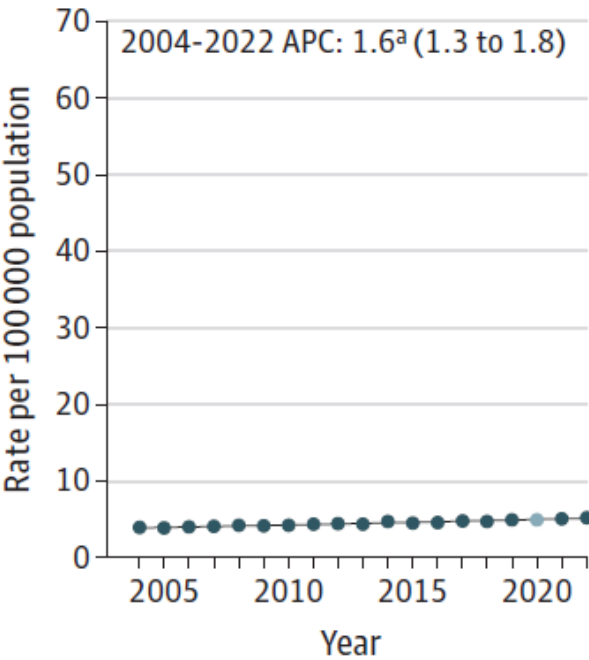
Influence of screening on incidence rates

Colorectal Cancer Incidence in US Adults After Recommendations for Earlier Screening

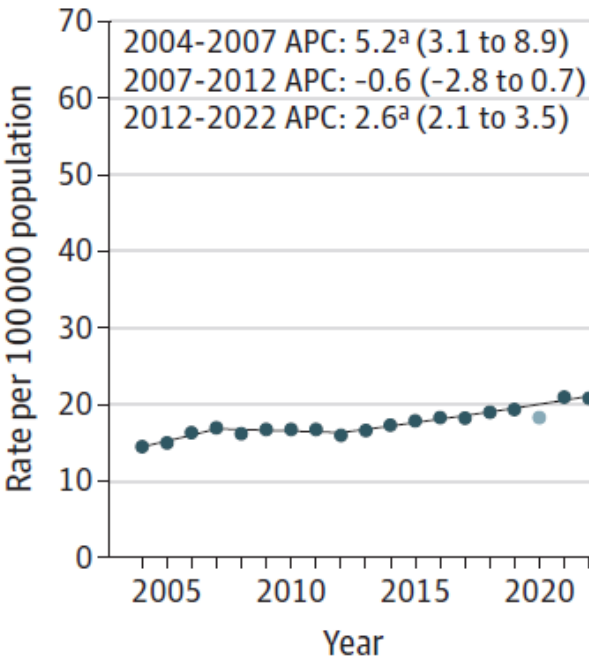
Elizabeth J. Schafer, MPH¹; Hyuna Sung, PhD¹; Jessica Star, MA, MPH¹ ;
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Published Online: August 4, 2025

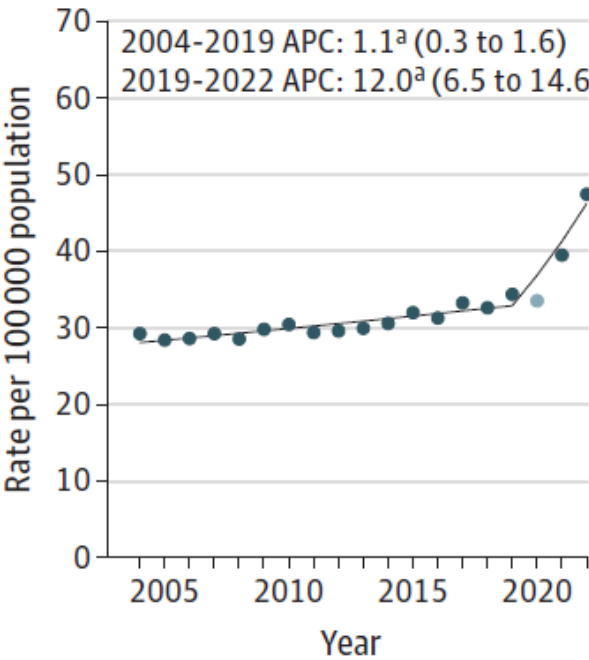
20-39 y



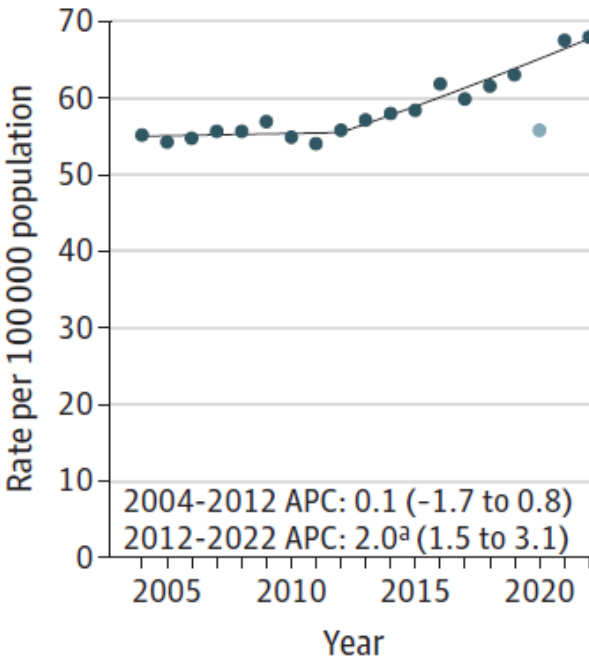
40-44 y



45-49 y



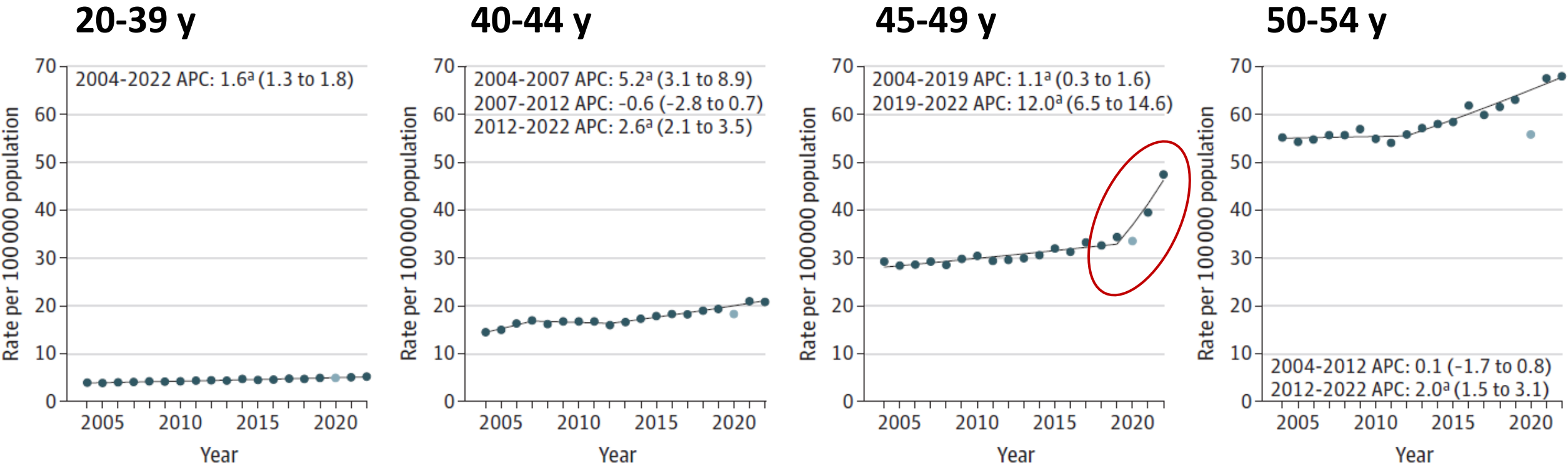
50-54 y



Colorectal Cancer Incidence in US Adults After Recommendations for Earlier Screening

Elizabeth J. Schafer, MPH¹; Hyuna Sung, PhD¹; Jessica Star, MA, MPH¹ ;
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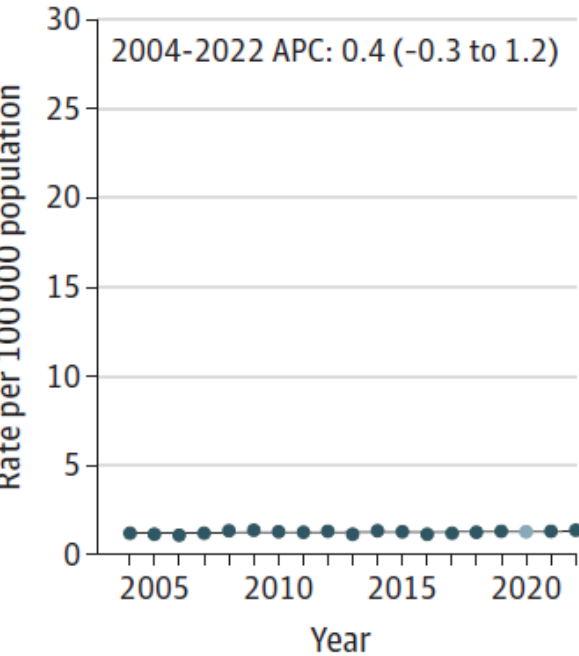
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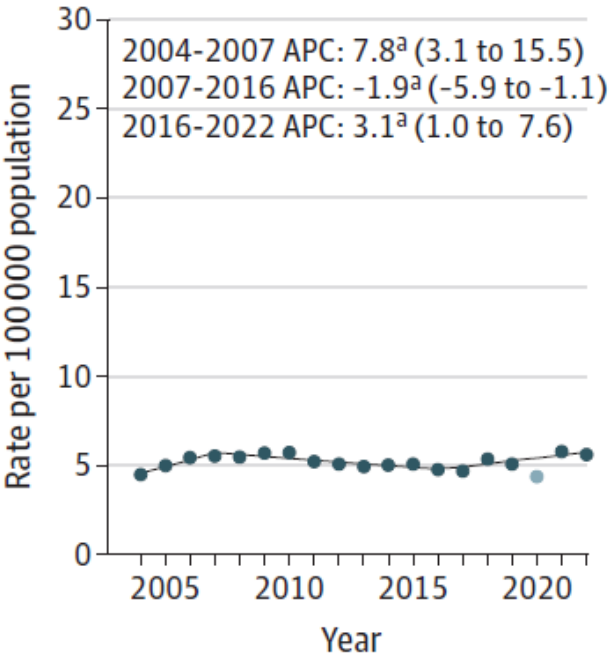
Published Online: August 4, 2025

Localized-stage

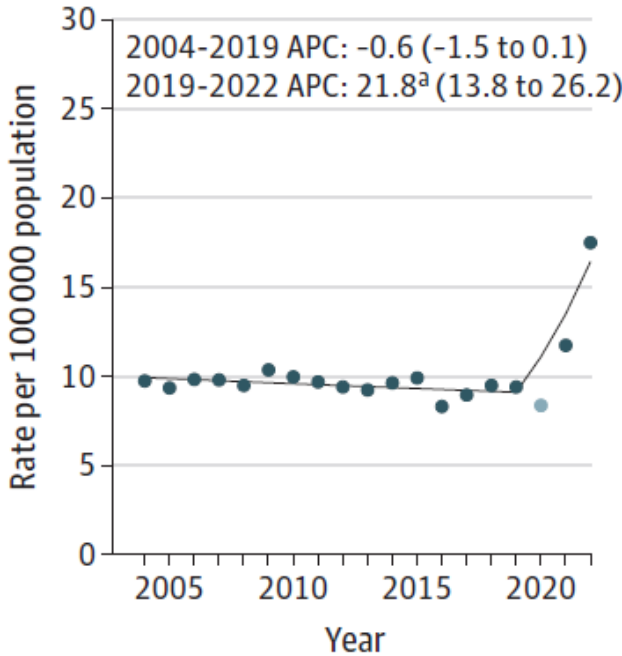
20-39 y



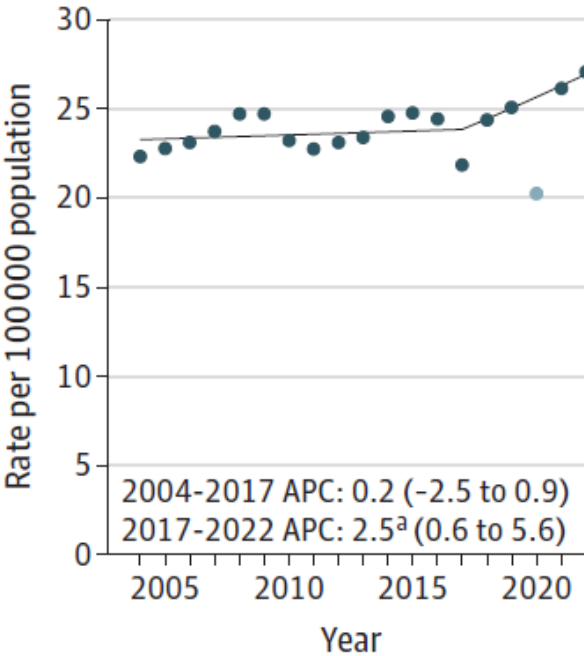
40-44 y



45-49 y



50-54 y



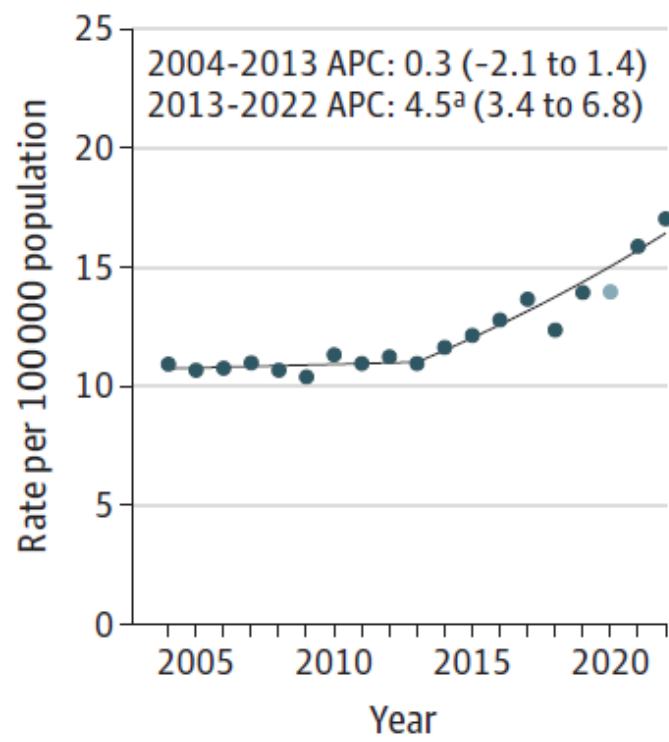
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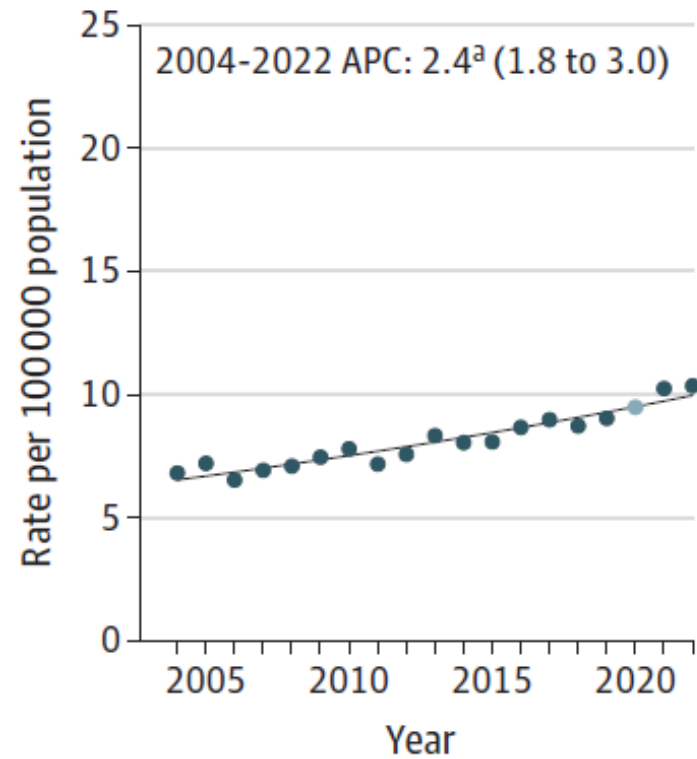
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Age 45-49 years

Regional stage



Distant stage



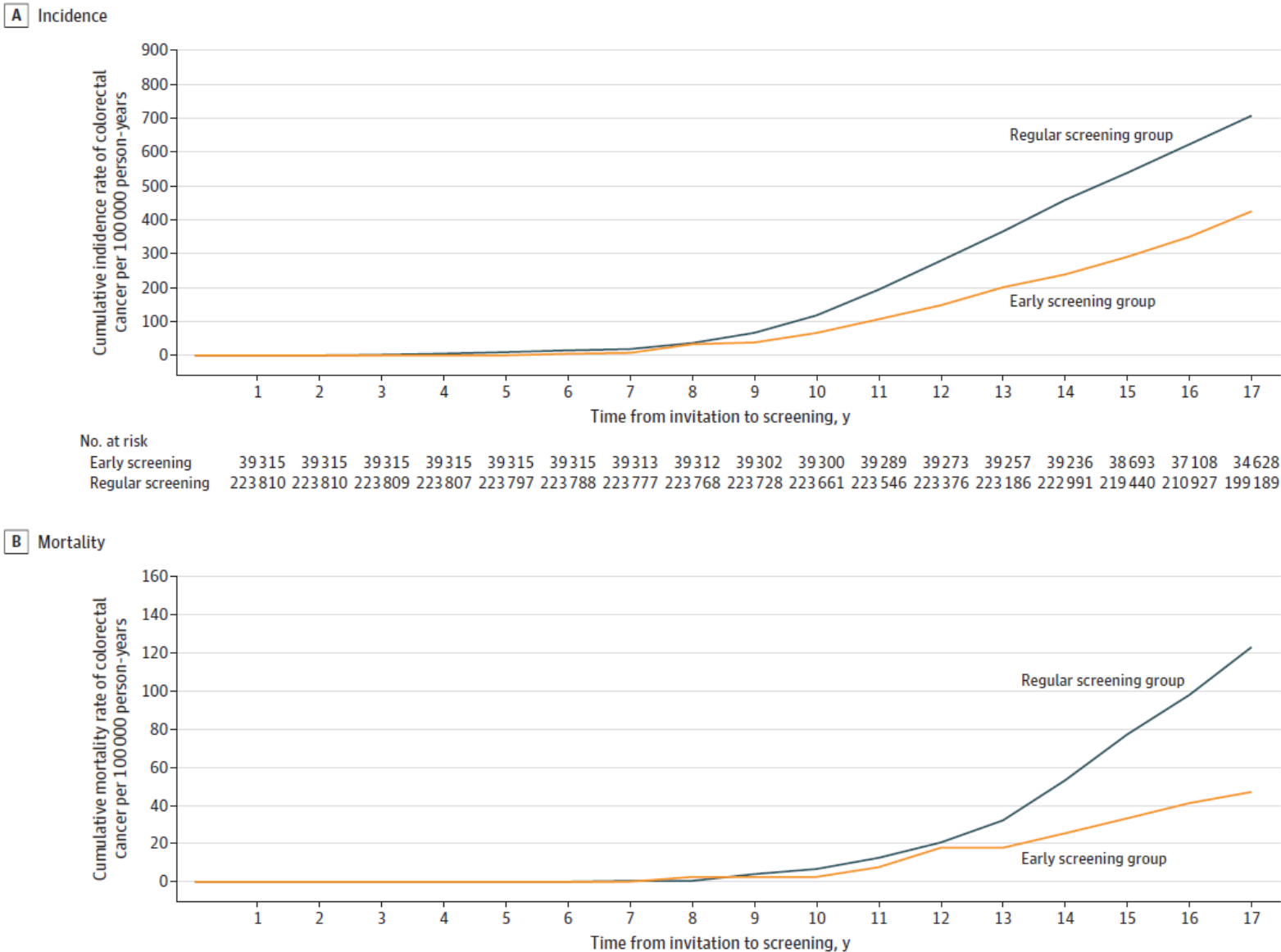
Long-Term Effectiveness Associated With Fecal Immunochemical Testing for Early-Age Screening

Han-Mo Chiu, MD, PhD; Sam Li-Sheng Chen, PhD; Chiu-Wen Su, PhD; Amy Ming-Fang Yen, PhD; Wen-Feng Hsu, MD, PhD; Chen-Yang Hsu, MD, PhD; Ting-Yu Lin, PhD; Yi-Chia Lee, MD, PhD; Ming-Shiang Wu, MD, PhD; Tony Hsiu-Hsi Chen, PhD

aRR, 0.79 (95% CI, 0.67–0.94)

aRR, 0.61 (95% CI, 0.38–0.98)

Figure 2. Cumulative Risk of Colorectal Cancer Between the Early and the Regular Screening Groups



Summary

➤ Screening prevalence:

- Nearly **2 in 3** people 45+ is UTD (82% in 65–74 y!)
- **37%** 45–49 y
- **55%** 50–54 y

➤ Opportunities:

- **Stool testing!**
- Hispanic (45+ y) **56%**
- **Native Americans** (45–54 y) **35%** & **no progress** since 2021; highest incidence

➤ First increases in **early-stage diagnosis** <50 y => screening success!

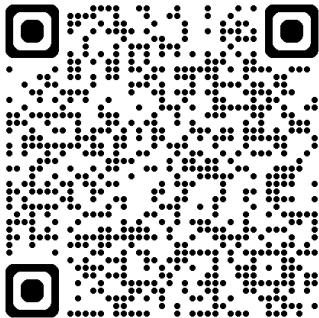
Cancer Risk Factors and Screening Research



Priti Bandi
Scientific Director



Rebecca Landy
Principal Scientist



Natalia Mazzitelli
Associate Scientist II



Will Correia
REAL Intern



Jessica Star
Associate Scientist II

Cancer Prevention & Early Detection Facts & Figures



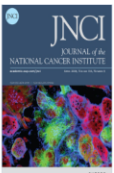
Colorectal Cancer Screening Research

Research Letter

JAMA

Trends in Colorectal Cancer Screening in US Adults Aged 45 to 49 Years

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Volume 116, Issue 4
April 2024

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Colorectal cancer screening test exposure patterns in US adults 45 to 49 years of age, 2019–2021

Jessica Star, MA, MPH ✉, Rebecca L Siegel, MPH, Adair K Minihan, MPH, Robert A Smith, PhD, Ahmedin Jemal, DVM, PhD, Priti Bandi, PhD

JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Volume 116, Issue 4, April 2024, Pages 613–617, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djae003>

Published: 04 January 2024 Article history ▾

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Hyuna Sung
Bob Smith
Nikita Sandeep Wagle
Ahmedin Jemal



North American Association of Central Cancer Registries

Questions?



Thank You

A group of diverse people, including men and women of various ages and ethnicities, are standing in a line and holding up portraits of themselves. Some are also holding signs. One sign clearly says "MY KIDS" and another says "TENACITY". The background is a light blue gradient with a large, stylized blue and white logo on the right side.

NCCRT Annual Meeting 2025

Michael Sapienza, Executive Director,
Colorectal Cancer Alliance

Disclosures

- I have no relevant disclosures



screen smart

data • access • adherence

For more information:



Sponsors

Thank you for your generous support!

Gold

**EXACT
SCIENCES**



Silver



Bronze



With additional support provided by Freenome



Screen Smart

Screen Smart is dedicated to transforming colorectal cancer screening by bridging knowledge gaps, increasing accessibility, and fostering informed decision-making.

This initiative brings together researchers, healthcare professionals, policymakers, and patient advocates to enhance CRC screening adoption.

- **Data:** Access synthesized research on screening methods, performance, and real-world adoption.
- **Access:** Identify and address barriers to screening for diverse populations, including rural and underserved communities.
- **Adherence:** Improve patient compliance through innovative outreach and education strategies.

**Empowering Stakeholders
with Data-Driven Insights
for Smarter Colorectal
Cancer Screening
Decisions**

Objectives

- **Clarify the screening landscape** by providing data-driven insights on current and emerging colorectal cancer screening tests.
- **Improve access and adoption** by identifying and addressing barriers to equitable access and adoption of new screening tests through expert panels and policy discussions.
- **Enhance data-driven decision-making** by sharing up-to-date screening data, including test approvals and pipeline developments, to support informed decisions by healthcare providers and patients.



Access Discussion

The Kennedy v. Braidwood Threat to Preventive Care



The Big Picture



The Affordable Care Act contains a **mandate requiring insurers** to cover recommended **preventive services** with **no out-of-pocket costs**.



Free access to these services is **popular** and **effective** to improve health outcomes and lower costs more generally.



Kennedy v. Braidwood **called into question** the ability of certain advisory bodies to recommend which services will be covered at no cost.

USPSTF

- 16 volunteer members who are experts in preventive medicine and primary care with varied specialty backgrounds.
- Members are appointed and can be removed by Secretary of HHS, but by statute they make their recommendations independently.
- They develop their recommendations based on rigorous scientific studies.
- Only services with an A or B recommendation are covered under the preventive care mandate.
 - Currently: 54 recommendations
 - Examples: Colorectal screening (2021), PrEP coverage (2019), hepatitis C screening regardless of risk (2020), gestational diabetes screening (2021), statins for CVD (2021)
 - Since 2021, USPSTF has pushed to bring a health equity lens to its recommendations Example: More gender inclusive language in recent recommendations



SCOTUS Decision June 26, 2025

USPSTF remains in place, but the HHS Secretary now has immense power to influence the recommendations:

Short-term Outcomes

- Preventative care coverage will not change and will remain free.
- Current screening guidance, including screening beginning at age 45 remains in place.
- There's ongoing political scrutiny of the Task Force, including criticism from some groups suggesting it's 'too progressive' — and talk of replacing members, similar to what happened with ACIP.
- The USPSTF's July and November 2025 meetings were both canceled.
- For now, the Task Force's working groups and AHRQ evidence teams are still meeting, so the scientific review work continues — but without full Task Force sessions, no new recommendations can move forward.

Screen Smart Dinner 2024 & 2025

Evaluating Colorectal Cancer Screening Options

A Practical Framework





OPEN ACCESS

EDITED BY

Alessandro Passardi,
Scientific Institute of Romagna for the Study and
Treatment of Tumors (IRCCS), Italy

REVIEWED BY

Gairui Li,
Harbin Medical University, China
Ewan Hunter,
Oxford BioDynamics PLC, United Kingdom

*CORRESPONDENCE

Mathieu Boudes,
✉ mathieu@redthredsolutions.com

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Navigating the evolving landscape of colorectal
cancer screening with a practical framework: a

Navigating the evolving landscape of colorectal cancer screening with a practical framework: a comprehensive analysis of existing and emerging technologies for informed decision-making

Michael Sapienza¹, Cheryl Davis² and Mathieu Boudes^{2,3*}

¹Colorectal Cancer Alliance, Washington, DC, United States, ²Red Thred Solutions, Nineveh, IN,
United States, ³Montsouris Consilium, Montpellier, France

| Sensitivity | Colonoscopy | CTC | FIT | Cologuard | | Cologuard Plus | ColoSense | Shield | PREEMPT CRC |
|----------------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------|--|----------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force | | | | | Emerging Tests | | | |
| Test Type | Visual | Computed tomography | Hemoglobin in stool | Mt-sDNA | | Mt-sDNA | Mt-sRNA | Cell-free DNA blood test | Blood |
| CRC overall | 95% | Size of adenomas >6mm: 89% >7mm: 91% >8mm: 94% >9mm: 93% >10mm: 94% | 79% | 92% | | 94% | 94.4% | 83% | 81.1% |
| Stage I | 75-80% | | 75% | 90% | | 87% | 100% | 65%(55% clinical) | 63.5% |
| Stage II | 85-90% | | 88% | 100% | | 94% | 83% | 100% | 100% |
| Stage III | 85-90% | | 82% | 90% | | 97% | 100% | 100% | 80.5% |
| Stage IV | >95% | | 89% | 75% | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| APL/AA | 90-95% | 89% for adenomas ≥10 mm | 24% (APL) | 42% (APL) | | 43% (APL) | 46% (AA) | 13.2% | 13.7% (AA) |
| High grade dysplasia | 75-93% | <10% | - | 69% | | 75% | 65% (HGD or ≥10 adenomas) | 22,6% | 29% |
| Sessile serrated | 70-80% | - | 5% | 42% | | 46% | 17% (hyperplastic and SS ≥10 mm combined) | 11% in SSL’s greater than 1cm | — |

| | Specificity | All | Negative Colonoscopy |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| Recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force | Colonoscopy | 90% | — |
| | CTC | 94% Size of adenomas >6mm: 80% >7mm: 87% >8mm: 92% >9mm: 95% >10mm: 96% | - |
| | FIT | 93% | — |
| | Cologuard | 87% | 93% |
| | | | |
| FDA approved, awaiting USPSTF recommendation | Cologuard Plus | 94% | 93% |
| | ColoSense | 86% | 88% |
| | Shield | 89.6% (negative advanced neoplasia) | 89.9% (non-neoplastic findings and negative colonoscopy) |
| Not yet approved | PREEMPT CTC | 91.5% (non-advanced colorectal neoplasia) | — |
| | | | |

| | | Access | Cost |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| Recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) | Colonoscopy | Medicare | \$2,750 (avg. cash price) |
| | CTC | Medicare | \$265 per screening year |
| | FIT | Widely available/covered | \$18 – \$21 estimation of \$153 per screening cycle when including the patient support costs |
| | Cologuard | Widely available/covered | \$508 (Medicare) |
| | | | |
| FDA approved awaiting USPSTF recommendation | Cologuard Plus | Medicare covered and included in HEDIS | \$592 (Medicare) |
| | ColoSense | Not currently guideline-recommended but is FDA-approved to screen for colorectal cancer, advanced adenomas, and sessile serrated lesions, in average-risk individuals over the age of 45 | \$508 (Medicare) |
| | Shield | Available under the CRC screening National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) Current Coverage through Medicare and VA CCN | \$1495 (Medicare) |
| Not yet approved | PREEMT CRC | Not currently available | — |

| | | Adherence (%) | | Follow-up colonoscopy | Interval |
|--|----------------|--|--|---|-----------------|
| Recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force | Colonoscopy | About 30% | Real World Peer-reviewed Data Accumulative | n/a | 10 |
| | CTC | 30–34% | Real World Peer-reviewed Data Accumulative | - | 5 |
| | FIT | 35% (w/o navigation) 41.5% (w navigation) (real-world and study) | Real World Peer-reviewed Data Accumulative | 47% - 83% | 1 |
| | Cologuard | 71% | Real World Peer-reviewed Data N= 1,557,915 | 71.5% – 84.9% (real-world) | 3 (1-3) |
| FDA approved awaiting USPSTF recommendation | Cologuard Plus | 96.8% | Study N=24,032 | — | 3 (anticipated) |
| | ColoSense | 78% | Study N=14,263 | 88% 74% combined test and follow up (study) | 3 (anticipated) |
| | Shield | 96% | Real World Data Not Peer-reviewed N= 10,000 | 49% (within 6 months of positive results (real-world)) | 1-3 years |
| Not yet approved | PREEMT CRC | 96% | Study N=49,170 | — | 3 |



Bringing it all Together

1. **Adherence defines impact.** Every test's effectiveness depends on completion and follow-up : **Screen Smart 2026 will focus on adherence.**
2. **Access and policy matter.** Coverage uncertainty around USPSTF and ACA mandates could set us back unless we act to protect no-cost preventive care.
3. **Collaboration is our path forward.** Patients, providers, payers, and policymakers must align around shared data and equity goals: **"The Screen Smart framework — Data, Access, Adherence — gives us a common language to turn innovation into impact."**

For more information:





Thank You