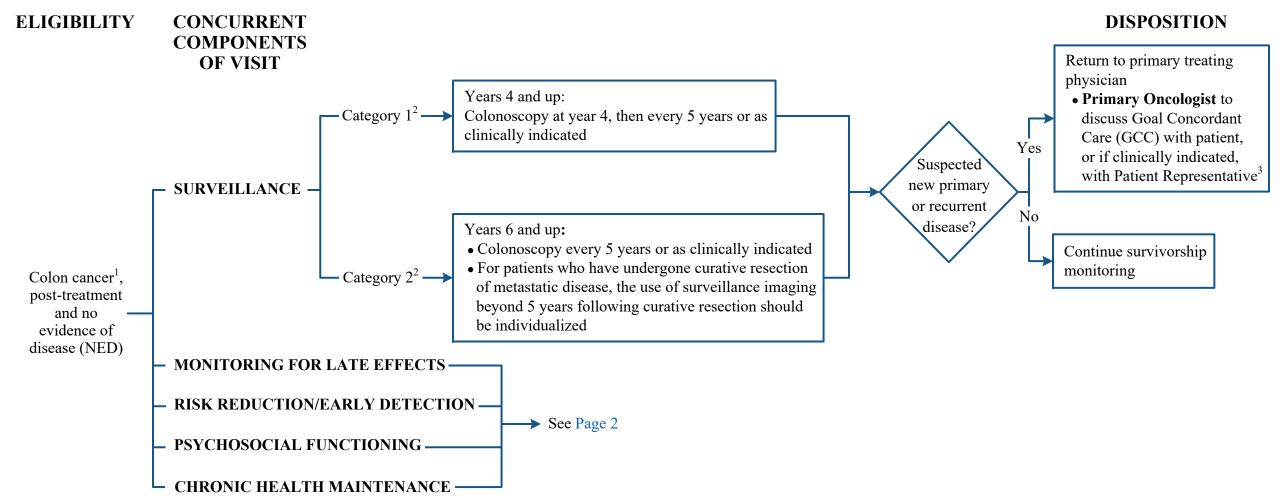
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Note: This algorithm is intended for use in patients with a history of colon cancer. For those without a personal history of colorectal cancer, the recommended screening intervals for individuals with adenomatous polyps on most recent colonoscopy, genetic predisposition to colon cancer, or a history of inflammatory bowel disease can be found in the Colorectal Cancer Screening algorithm.



¹ Includes appendiceal cancer

²Category 1: Stage I, NED at 3 years

Category 2: Stage II, IIIA-C and IV, NED at 5 years

³GCC should be initiated by the **Primary Oncologist**. If Primary Oncologist is unavailable, Primary Team/Attending Physician to initiate GCC discussion and notify Primary Oncologist. Patients, or if clinically indicated, the Patient Representative should be informed of therapeutic and/or palliative options. GCC discussion should be consistent, timely, and re-evaluated as clinically indicated. The Advance Care Planning (ACP) note should be used to document GCC discussion. Refer to GCC home page (for internal use only).

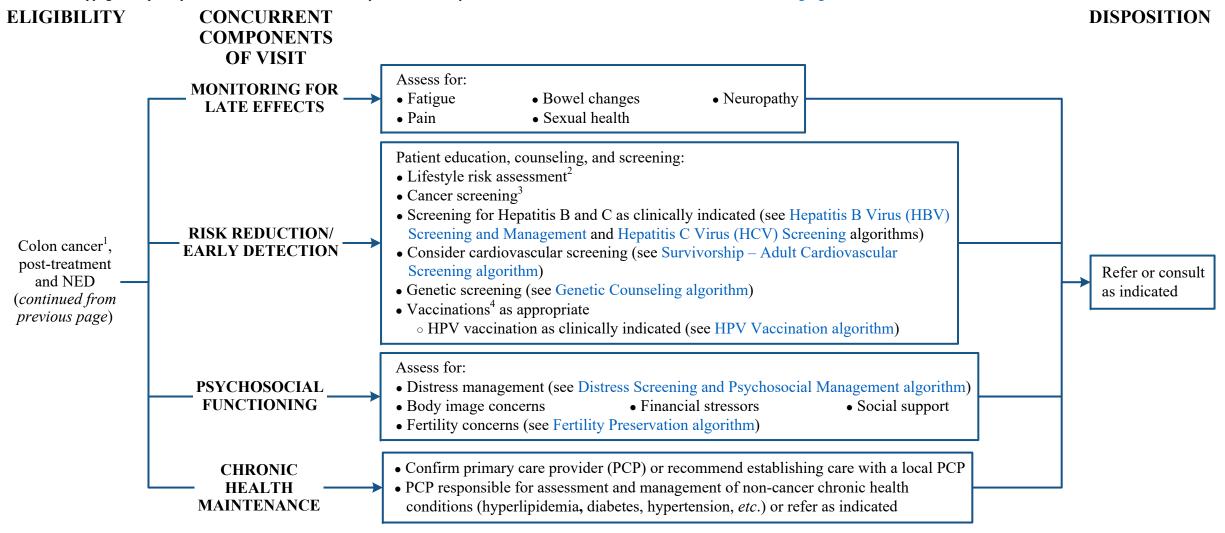
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Note: This algorithm is intended for use in patients with a history of colon cancer. For those without a personal history of colon cancer, the recommended screening intervals for individuals with adenomatous polyps on most recent colonoscopy, genetic predisposition to colon cancer, or a history of inflammatory bowel disease can be found in the Colorectal Cancer Screening algorithm.



¹ Includes appendiceal cancer

² See Physical Activity, Nutrition, Obesity Screening and Management, and Tobacco Cessation Treatment algorithms; ongoing reassessment of lifestyle risks and counseling about maintaining a healthy body weight, avoiding obesity, and alcohol use assessment and counseling should be a part of routine clinical practice

³ Includes breast, cervical, liver, lung, pancreatic, prostate, and skin cancer screening

⁴Based on American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) guidelines

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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This survivorship algorithm is based on majority expert opinion of the Colorectal Survivorship workgroup at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. It was developed using a multidisciplinary approach that included input from the following:

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