

Caring for Patients with

# Colorectal Cancer

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## During Endoscopy Procedures

Pathologists enable more accurate cancer detection by evaluating in-vivo microscopic images and guiding endoscopists to the best biopsy site



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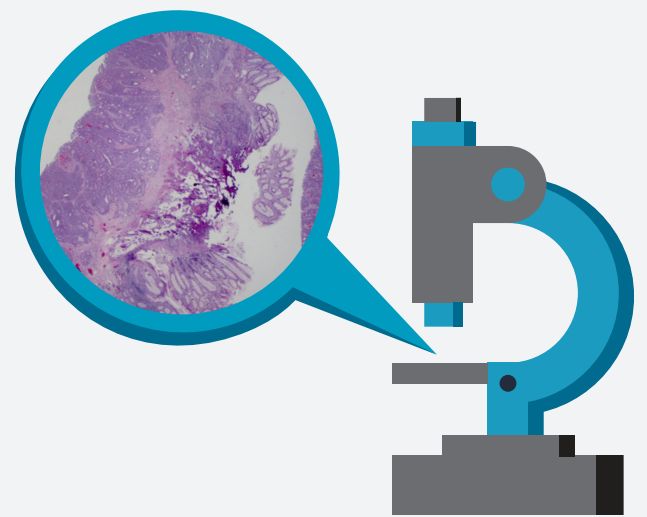
## Following Surgery

The pathologist examines the specimen grossly and records key details, including tumor size, distance to the resection margin, and extent of involvement (including lymph node identification)

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## After Specimen is Processed

The pathologist examines the slides under a microscope, recording key prognostic information, including type of cancer, depth of invasion into the colonic wall, presence of tumor in vessels, and spread to lymph nodes



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## After Reporting

The pathologist selects an appropriate tissue block specimen for special stains and molecular studies

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## Follow-Up Testing

Specialized testing may be required based on the individual patient for mismatch repair proteins, hereditary colon cancer genes, and other mutations, including BRAFV600E and K-RAS. These results help oncologists choose appropriate drugs for treatment

