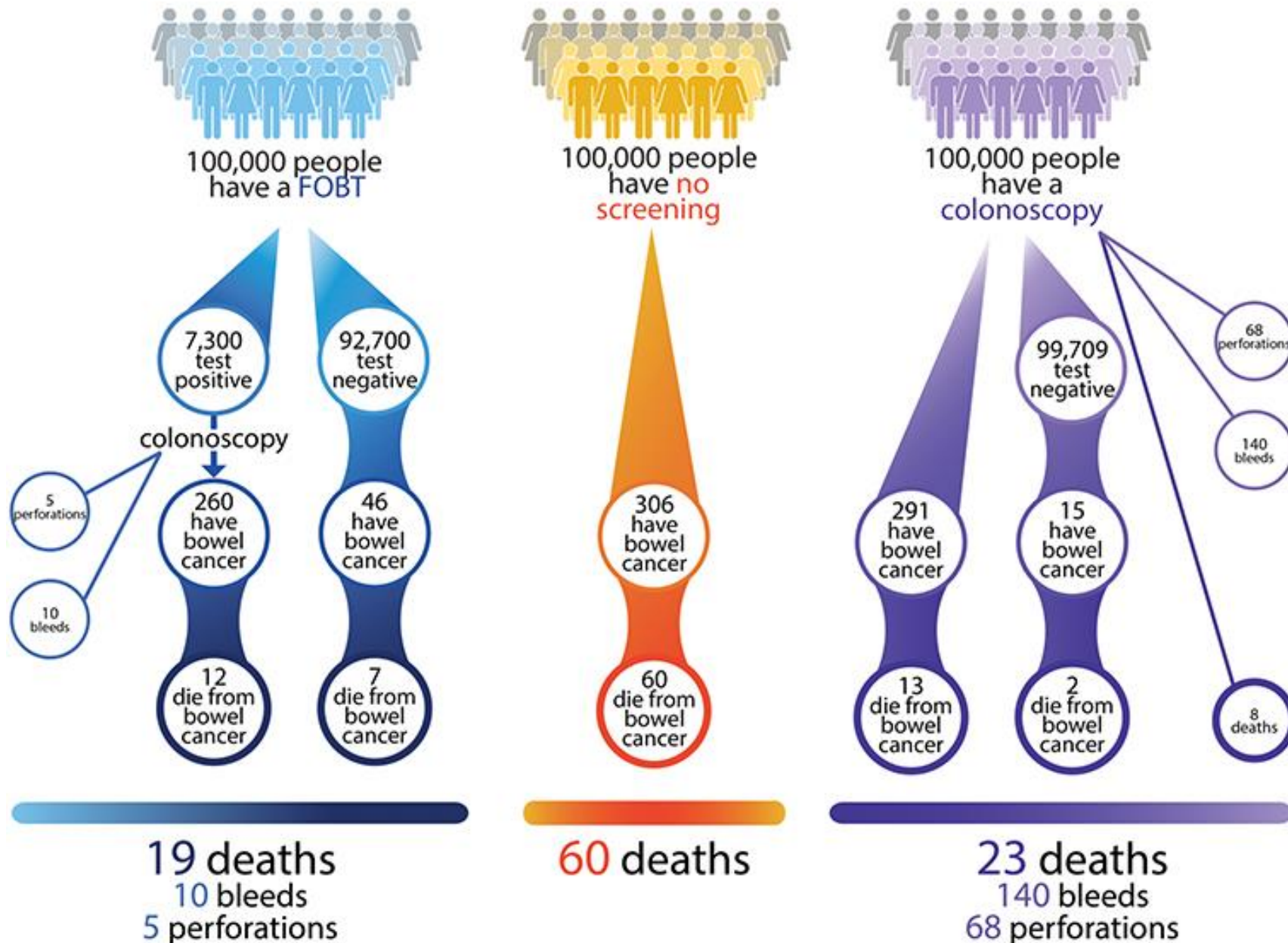
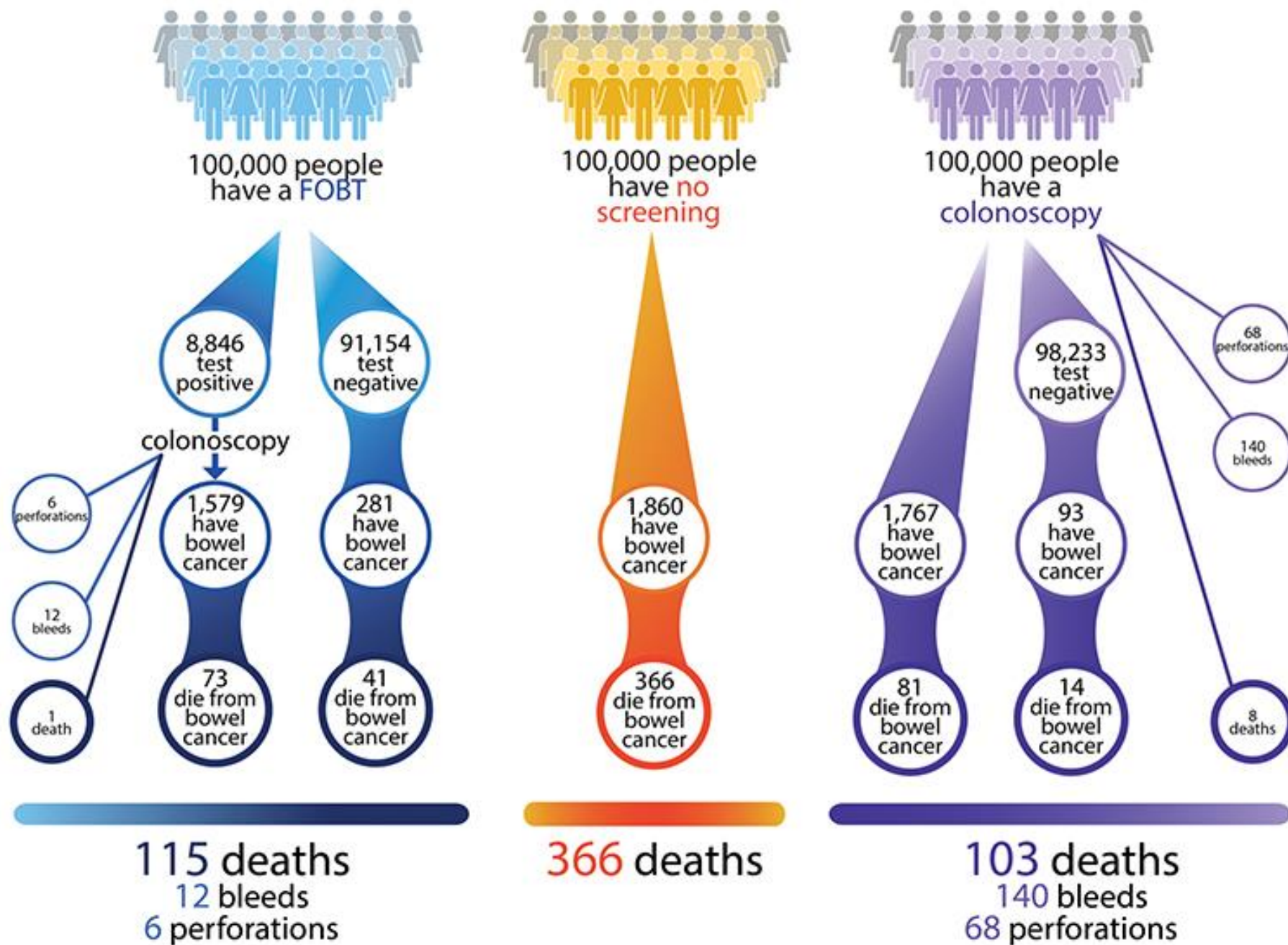


Figure 1. Expected frequency tree for population at average risk of colorectal cancer



Mortality outcomes based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of bowel cancer outcomes for the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (2014) with an average follow-up of 19 months. Reproduced with permission from The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, from Kim GY, Walker J, Bickerstaffe A, et al. The CRISP-Q study: Communicating the risks and benefits of colorectal cancer screening. Aust J Gen Pract 2018;47(3):139-44.

Figure 2. Expected frequency tree for population at moderately increased risk of colorectal cancer



Mortality outcomes based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of bowel cancer outcomes for the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (2014) with an average follow-up of 19 months.