

# Lung Cancer

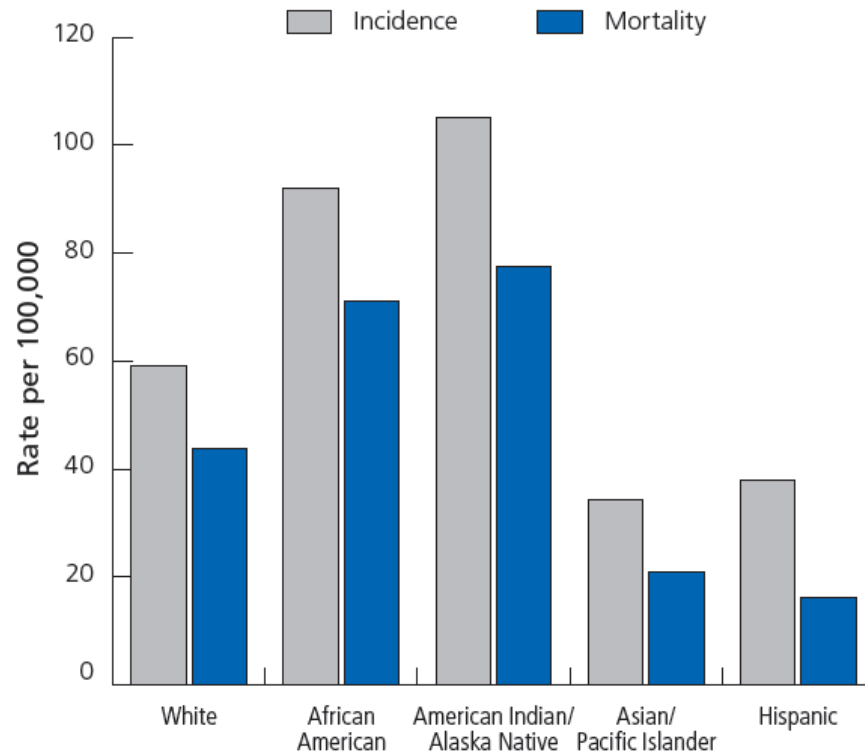


# Lung Cancer

- More people die from lung cancer than from breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers combined.
- It accounts for an estimated 25% of all cancer diagnoses (excluding skin cancers).
- In Wisconsin, an average of 4,000 residents are diagnosed with lung cancer and an average of 3,000 residents die from the disease each year.

# Cancer Burden

**Figure 2. Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2009-2013**



Note: Hispanic includes all races. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

**Source:** Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System, Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Department of Health Services.

# Lung Cancer Risk Factors

## Tobacco smoke

- Tobacco use is the single largest preventable cause of disease and premature death in the United States.
- 80% of lung cancer deaths are linked to smoking.
- Cigar smoking and pipe smoking also increase the risk of lung cancer.
- Many lung cancers are caused by exposure to secondhand smoke.

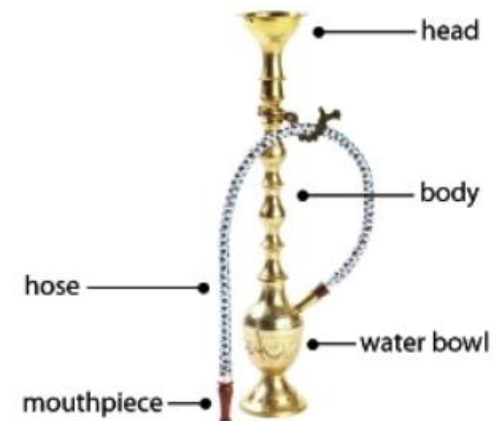
# Lung Cancer Risk Factors

## Radon

- Naturally occurring radioactive gas in soil.
- Radon is the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of lung cancer and is the leading cause in non-smokers.

## Hookah smoking

- Hookah smoke contains the same cancer-causing substances as cigarettes.
- Popular among young people.



# Lung Cancer Risk Factors

- Asbestos
- Arsenic
- Other cancer-causing agents in the workplace  
For example: coal products, beryllium, uranium
- Previous radiation therapy to the chest
- Personal or family history of lung cancer

# Lung Cancer Screening



# Lung Cancer Screening

Screening is the use of tests to find a disease in people without symptoms of that disease.

Low-dose CT machine used to screen for lung cancer





# American Cancer Society Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening

Patient should be asked about their smoking history; those who meet ALL the criteria may be candidates for lung cancer screening.

- 55 to 74 years old
- In fairly good health
- Have at least a 30 pack-year smoking history
- Are either still smoking or have quit smoking within the last 15 year

# Lung Cancer Screening

- If someone fits all the criteria for screening, they should talk with their healthcare provider about whether to be screened. This discussion should include the possible benefits and harms, as well as the limitations of screening.
- It's important to also find out if health insurance will cover the cost of low-dose CT screening for lung cancer.

**Some people who get lung cancer have no apparent risk factors.**

**Screening will find some but not all lung cancers.**

**One thing we know for sure – the best step a person can take to prevent lung cancer is to avoid any form of tobacco or tobacco smoke.**



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