

LUNG CANCER SCREENING FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE SMOKED

Screening can find lung cancer early and treatment can reduce the chance of dying from this disease.^{1,2}

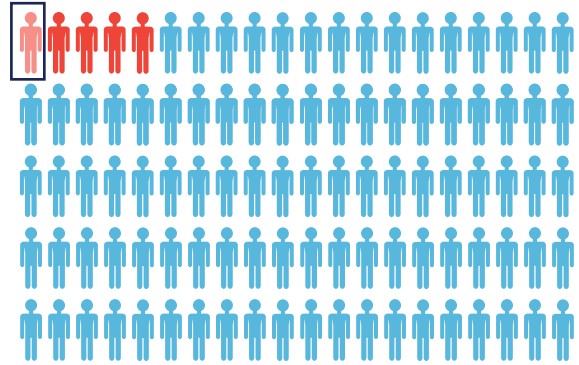
Of 100 people who have annual screening and recommended follow-up...

About **5** are likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer. **Three** (60%) of those 5 are likely to be diagnosed with early-stage disease.²



Of 100 people who DO NOT have annual screening and recommended follow up...

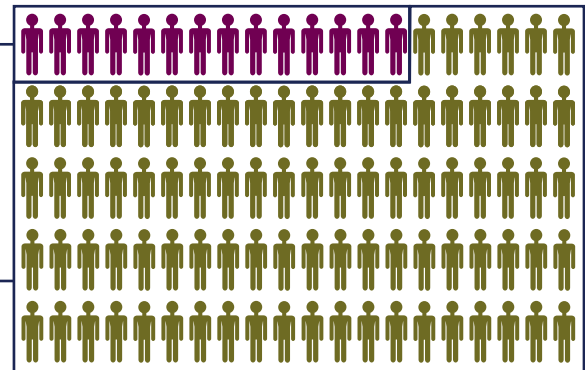
About **5** are likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer. Only **1** (20%) of those 5 is likely to be diagnosed with early-stage disease.²



Among 100 people who are screened...

About **14** are likely to be advised to have follow-up evaluations such as imaging, needle biopsy, bronchoscopy, or thoracic surgery, which may have complications.³

& About **86** are likely to be advised to have follow-up repeat screening in a year.³



Over-diagnosis



Screening may find a cancer or some other condition that is not likely to cause harm.



Safety

Exposure to radiation from a screening test (low-dose computed tomography) is about the same as a back x-ray.

Cost



Screening and diagnostic follow-up are covered by Medicare, and by most state Medicaid and private insurance plans.



Quitting Smoking

Quitting smoking can reduce the risk of developing lung cancer and many other types of cancer, and can improve overall health.

Please let your healthcare provider know how you feel about being screened.

I don't want to be screened.

0 1 2 3

I'm unsure about screening.

4 5 6 7

I want to be screened.

8 9 10

¹ The National Lung Cancer Screening Trial Research Team. Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Low-Dose Computed Tomographic Screening. The New England Journal of Medicine 2011;365:395-409.

² deKoning et al. Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Volume CT Screening in a Randomized Trial. The New England Journal of Medicine 2020;365:382:503-13.

³ Pinsky PF et al. Performance of Lung-RADS in the National Lung Screening Trial: A Retrospective Assessment. Annals of Internal Medicine 2015;162(7):485-91.