

LUNG CANCER SCREENING

If you are still smoking & need help quitting, talk with your healthcare provider & call:

1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669)

WHO SHOULD GET SCREENED?



50-80 Years



Currently Smoking

OR



Quit in the Last 15 Years

Smoking History



2 Packs/Day
OR
1 Pack/Day

X



10 Years
OR
20 Years

= 20 Pack Years

HOW IS SCREENING DONE?

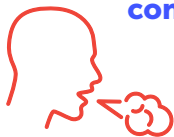
An LDCT machine takes an x-ray or 3D picture of your lungs:

1. You lie down on the table & raise your hands above your head.
2. The table slides into the scanner. The machine only covers your chest area.
3. You hold your breath for about 30 seconds.



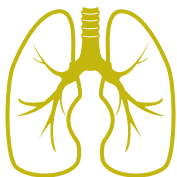
SIGNS THAT MAY MEAN YOU HAVE LUNG CANCER:

If you notice any of the following symptoms, you should contact your healthcare provider:



- New cough that doesn't go away
- Coughing up blood (even a small amount)
- Hoarseness
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Unexplained weight loss

You can have lung cancer even if you don't have symptoms



REMEMBER:
Getting screened
can save your
life!

Find more information at:

<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/lung-cancer.html>

SCREENING BENEFITS, RISKS, AND DECISION MAKING

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

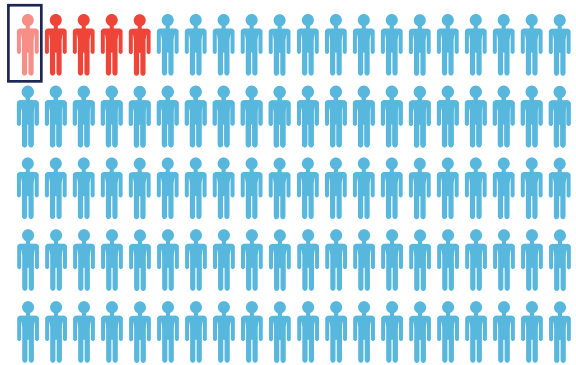
Of 100 people who have annual screening and recommended follow-up...

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...

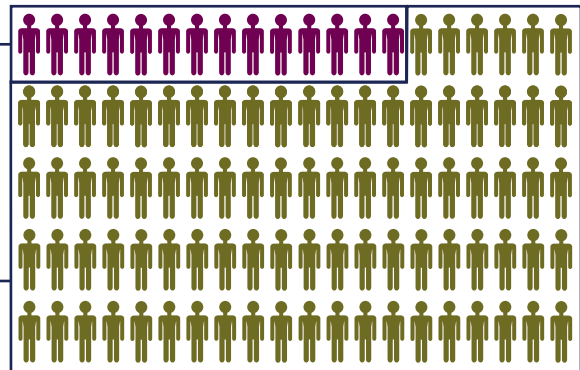
About **5** are likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer. Only **1** (20%) of those 5 is likely to be diagnosed with early-stage disease.²



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.

Why do you want to screen?

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Why do you not want to screen?

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

What do you want to do?

☐ Screen

☐ Unsure

☐ Not screen

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.

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