# Lung Cancer- Understanding Risk Factors and the importance of Early Detection

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Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death, making up almost 25% of all cancer deaths.

More people die of lung cancer than of colon, breast, and prostate cancers **combined**.



Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in both men and women, not including skin cancer.

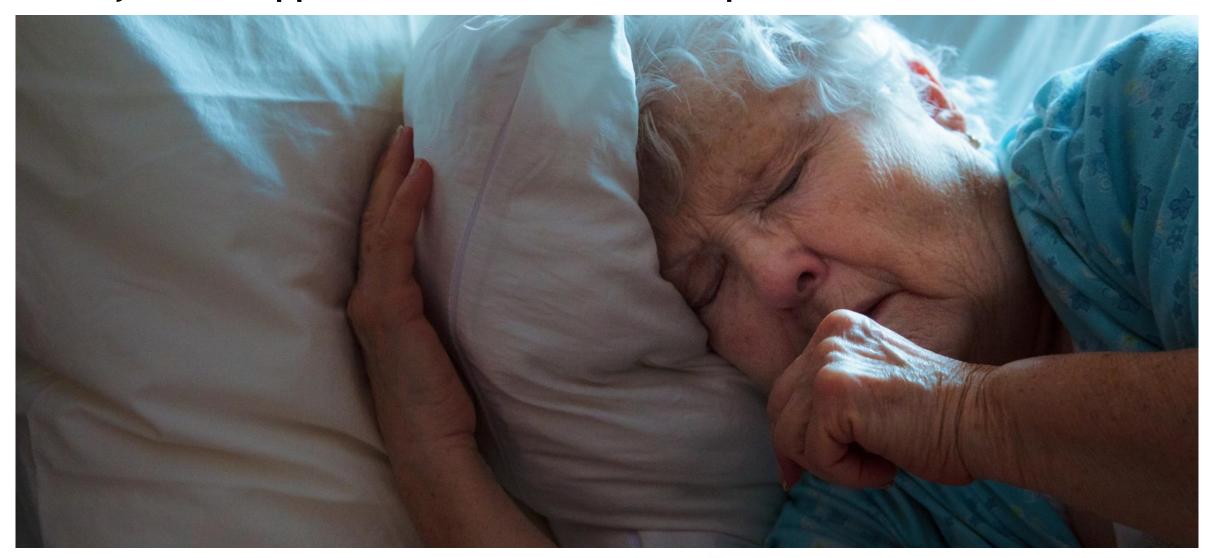
A man's lifetime risk of developing lung cancer, with only prostate cancer more common.

1 in 17

A woman's lifetime risk of developing lung cancer, with only breast cancer more common.



Lung cancer can go undiagnosed for a long time because symptoms usually do not appear until the cancer has spread.





### If you are having these symptoms, talk with your healthcare provider.

Cough that doesn't go away, or gets worse

Breathing trouble, such as shortness of breath

Chest pain

Coughing up blood

A hoarse voice

Frequent lung infections, such as pneumonia

Feeling very tired all the time

Weight loss, with no known cause



#### Smoking remains the greatest risk factor for lung cancer.

Family history of Exposure to **Smoking** secondhand smoke lung cancer Emphysema Exposure to Exposure to asbestos radon gas and COPD



Talk with your health care provider about your risk factors to understand if Low Dose CT, a lifesaving lung cancer screening, is right for you.





## According to the American Lung Association, if everyone currently eligible were screened, close to 48,000 lives could be saved.

Low Dose CT screening is for individuals who are in generally good health and have no symptoms but are at high risk because of their smoking history and age.

You should talk to your doctor about Low Dose CT screening if:

- You are between 50 and 80 years old, have smoked an average of one pack a day for 20 years and you are currently smoking or quit less than 15 years ago. Or...
- You smoke and have other risk factors for lung cancer.



According to the American Cancer Society, over the past five years, the survival rate has increased from 13% to 22.6%.

According to the American Lung Association, screening with annual low-dose CT scans can reduce the lung cancer death rate by up to 20% by detecting tumors at early stages when the cancer is more likely to be curable.

Reductions in smoking.

Improved treatments for non-small cell lung cancer, the most common type of lung cancer.



#### Don't delay your routine cancer screenings.

Delayed preventative screenings is expected to result in a brief drop in cancer diagnoses, followed in the years to come by a rise in late-stage diagnoses and cancer deaths.



Safety measures are in place at diagnostic centers.



Take steps to quit smoking.



Talk with your healthcare provider about symptoms and risk factors.



Encourage your loved ones to be screened.





Cancer Care Network



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