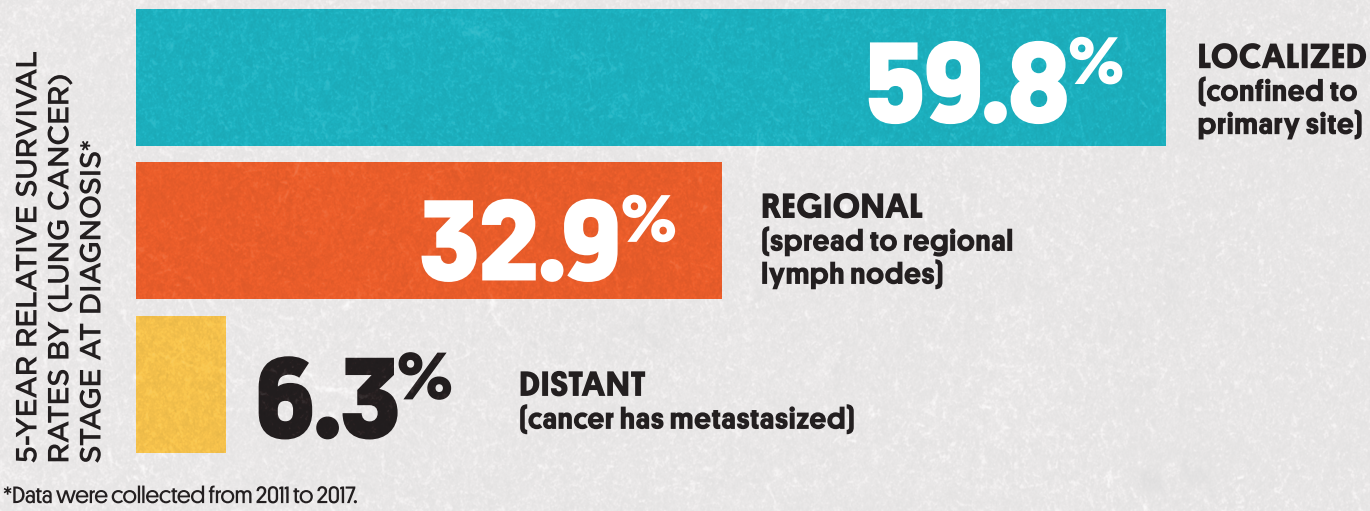
screening for lung cancer: early detection matters

>50% OF PATIENTS HAVE ADVANCED-STAGE LUNG CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS[1]

5-year relative survival is substantially higher in earlier stages[1]



*Data were collected from 2011 to 2017.

EARLY DETECTION WITH SCREENING

***Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening can detect lung cancer at earlier stages*, when patients have more options.[2]**

68% of patients found to have cancer in the LDCT arm of the Nederlands–Leuvens Longkanker Screenings Onderzoek [NELSON] trial were diagnosed in the early stages[3]

REDUCTION IN MORTALITY WITH LDCT

Although mammograms and colonoscopies may be better known, LDCT screening has a well-defined population of patients at high risk.[†]

The estimated life-years gained ranged from 4490 to 8186 per 100,000 population and the number of persons needed to screen ranged from 34 to 63 (per 1 lung cancer death averted).[4]

In the NELSON trial, lung cancer mortality was 2.50 deaths per 1000 person-years[‡] in the screening group and 3.30 deaths per 1000 person-years in the non-screening groups at 10 years of follow-up, with **up to 24%** reduction in the mortality rate due to LDCT screening.[3]

↓24%

Risks of LDCT screening include exposure to radiation and false-positive results.[2]

[†]Screening criteria: 50 to 80 years old; asymptomatic for lung cancer; smoking history of ≥20 pack-years; currently smoking or quit ≤15 years ago. Pack-year=number of cigarette packs smoked per day multiplied by the number of years a person has smoked.[5]

[‡]The product of the number of follow-up years times the number of lung cancer patients that were followed-up.[6]

surviving lung cancer starts with a scan

screenyourlungs.org
to learn more and download resources

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