



National Jewish Health®

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Lung Cancer at a Glance

#1 CAUSE OF CANCER DEATH IN U.S.

Risk Factors



SMOKING CIGARETTES



ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO EXPOSURE



PRIOR RADIATION
in the chest area



ASBESTOS
a toxic chemical



OTHER LUNG DISEASES



RADON
a radioactive gas found in soil



GENETICS
in a first-degree relative

218,520

Estimated new lung cancer cases in the U.S. in 2018

142,080

Estimated lung cancer deaths in the U.S. in 2018

Women
13x

Men
23x

Smokers are more likely to **develop lung cancer** compared to never-smokers. Even if you are a never-smoker, you may still develop lung cancer.

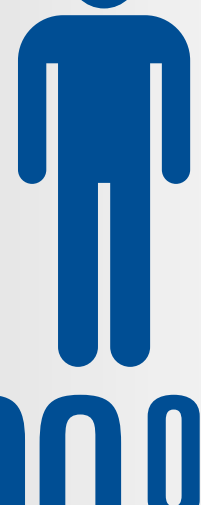
Smoking contributes to lung cancer in



80%

of women

&



90%

of men

Secondhand Smoke



7,330

lung cancer deaths each year among never-smokers

20–30%

greater chance of **developing lung cancer from secondhand smoke** as compared to someone with no secondhand smoke

Who Needs an Annual Lung Cancer Screening?



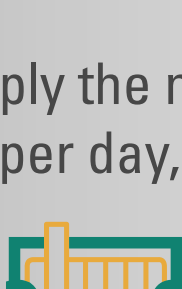
Adults aged 50 to 80 years old with a 20 pack-year smoking history and who currently smoke or have quit in the past 15 years.

Source U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

What Is a Pack Year?

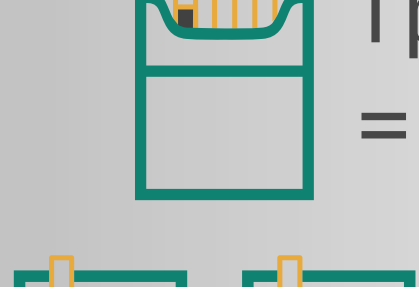
A pack year measures how much a person has smoked over a long period of time.

Multiply the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day, by the number of years smoked.



1 pack per day for 20 years

= 20 pack years



2 packs per day for 10 years

= 20 pack years

Lung Cancer Symptoms

- CHRONIC COUGH
- COUGHING UP BLOOD
- CHEST PAIN
- SHORTNESS OF BREATH
- HOARSENESS
- WHEEZING
- HEADACHE AND SWELLING OF FACE, ARMS OR NECK
- ARM, SHOULDER OR NECK PAIN

These can be similar to other more common problems. Most people with lung cancer have more than one symptom. Consult with your health care provider if you are concerned about your symptoms.

njhealth.org

1.877.CALL NJH (877.225.5654)



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