

What is lung cancer?

Lung cancer is a disease where cancer cells form in the lungs.

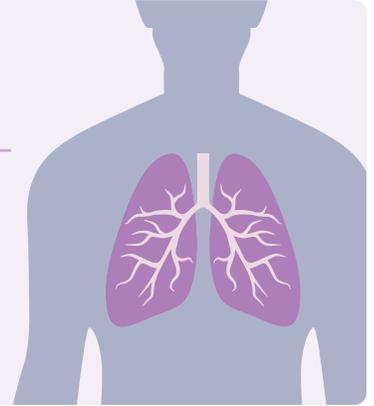
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Lung cancer is the **leading cause** of cancer-related deaths in the United States.



1 in 4 women with lung cancer **have never smoked.**

Black people with lung cancer are less likely to be diagnosed early, making treatment harder.



Who is at increased risk?

Risk factors increase your chance of getting lung cancer. Talk with your doctor or medical team if any of the following apply to you.

You smoke now or smoked in the past.



You have been exposed to second-hand smoke over a long period of time.



You have been exposed to radon:

- An invisible and odorless gas that can build up in homes, especially basements.
- More dangerous in homes with poor ventilation.



You work near hazardous chemicals and pollutants such as:

- Ferry docks, construction sites, factories, nail salons.



How can I lower my risk of lung cancer?



Do your best **not to smoke** and **avoid secondhand smoke.**

If you work in a high pollutant environment, **wear personal protective gear like masks.**



Test Your Home for Radon: Radon is a leading cause of lung cancer, but it's invisible and odorless. The only way to know if your home has high levels is to test.

Reduce Exposure: To order a home test kit, scan the QR code or visit: doh.wa.gov/form/radon-test-kit-access-form



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Talk with your doctor if you have any of these symptoms:

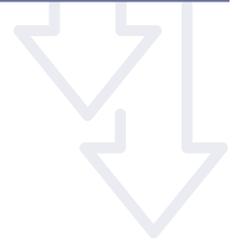
- A cough that gets worse or doesn't go away.
- Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing, or laughing.
- Shortness of breath.
- Loss of appetite or unexplained weight loss.
- Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm).

Lung Cancer Screening Can Save Your Life



Screening has decreased lung cancer deaths by

≡ **20%**

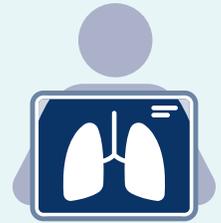


Who should be screened for lung cancer?

Screening means checking for cancer before symptoms start, to find it early when it's easier to treat.

You may qualify for screening if **all** of the following apply to you:

- You are between 50 and 80 years old.
- You smoke now or have quit in the last 15 years.
- You smoked an average of at least 1 pack a day for 20 years OR you smoked 2 packs a day for 10 years.



What does screening look like?



Screening includes a low-dose CT scan, every year.

Low-dose CT (LDCT) scan:

A quick, painless scan that takes pictures of your lungs to check for signs of cancer. You stay fully clothed, and it only takes a few minutes.

How will I pay for this screening?

- All private health plans and WA State Medicaid (Apple Health) cover lung cancer screening for those who qualify, ages 50-80.
- Medicare covers lung cancer screening for those who qualify, ages 50-77.



To find out if you qualify for screening and insurance information, scan the QR code or visit bit.ly/lung-cancer-screening-resources



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Where can I learn more?

To learn more about lung cancer screening, scan the QR code or visit FredHutch.org/LungCancerScreening



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To find a location to get lung cancer screening near you, scan the QR code or visit bit.ly/lung-cancer-screening-locator-tool



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More questions? Contact the NCI Cancer Information Service at 1-800-4-CANCER