



ANNUAL SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER: RECOGNIZE THE VALUE

LOW-DOSE COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (LDCT) SCREENING IS

- ✓ Recommended by the United States Preventive Services Task Force: Grade B (high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial)¹
- ✓ Endorsed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services²
- ✓ The only preventive measure recommended to detect lung cancer²⁻⁴

LDCT CAN

- Detect lung cancer at earlier stages^{3,5}



- Prevent 1 cancer death per every 320 patients at high risk^{4*}



- Provide results using **less radiation** than a standard chest CT scan²



*High-risk criteria: 55 to 80 years old; asymptomatic for lung cancer; smoking history of ≥30 pack-years; currently smoking or quit ≤15 years ago. A pack-year is the number of cigarette packs smoked per day multiplied by the number of years a person has smoked.¹

The **National Lung Screening Trial** analyzed the effect of LDCT screening vs chest X-ray in a study of 53,000 patients at high risk for lung cancer.⁴

IN THIS STUDY, LDCT SCREENING⁴

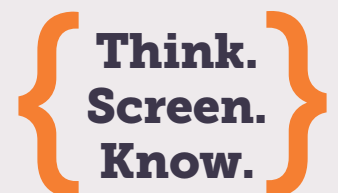
- Demonstrated a 20% decrease in mortality from lung cancer vs chest X-ray
- Showed benefit in detection vs chest X-ray

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



†Lung cancer screening is covered by Medicare for high-risk patients 55 to 77 years old and by most commercial insurance plans for high-risk patients 55 to 80 years old.^{6,7}

Make it a priority—talk about screening.



www.thinkscreenknow.org

References: 1. Moyer VA; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for lung cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Ann Intern Med.* 2014;160(5):330-338. 2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Decision memo for screening for lung cancer with low dose computed tomography (LDCT) (CAG-00439N). Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services website. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/nca-decision-memo.aspx?NCAId=274>. Accessed May 30, 2017. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Lung cancer screening programs. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp/pdf/lungcancerscreeningprograms.pdf>. Accessed May 30, 2017. 4. The National Lung Screening Trial Research Team. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365(5):395-409. 5. American Cancer Society. Can non-small cell lung cancer be found early? American Cancer Society website. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-small-cell-lung-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/detection.html>. Revised May 16, 2016. Accessed May 30, 2017. 6. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Your Medicare coverage: lung cancer screening. Medicare website. <https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/lung-cancer-screening.html>. Accessed September 28, 2018. 7. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Preventive care benefits for adults. HealthCare website. <https://www.healthcare.gov/preventive-care-adults/>. Accessed September 28, 2018.