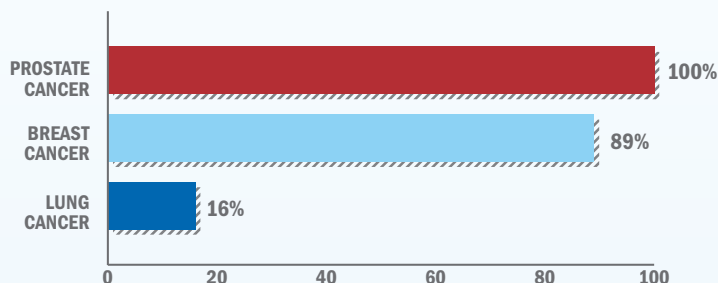


# THE FACTS ABOUT LUNG CANCER

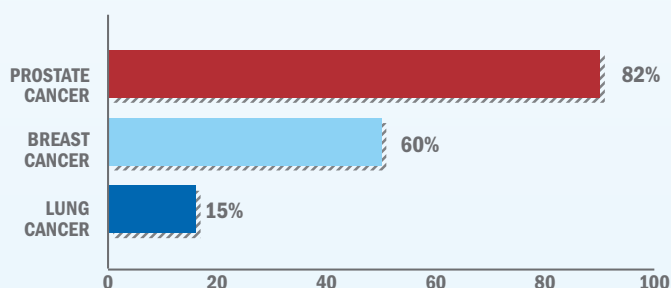
## LUNG CANCER BY THE NUMBERS

- Each year in the US, approximately 220,000 people are diagnosed with lung cancer, and more than 157,000 die of the disease.<sup>1</sup>
- Lung cancer takes more lives than breast, prostate and colon cancers combined; it accounts for nearly 30% of all cancer deaths.<sup>1</sup>
- African American males have the highest incidence of lung cancer and the highest death rate.<sup>1</sup>

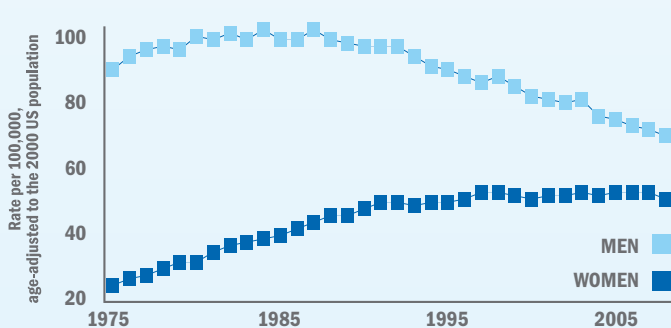
## FIVE-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES <sup>1</sup>



## PERCENTAGE OF CANCERS DIAGNOSED BEFORE THEY HAVE SPREAD <sup>1-3</sup>



## LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE RATES <sup>4</sup>

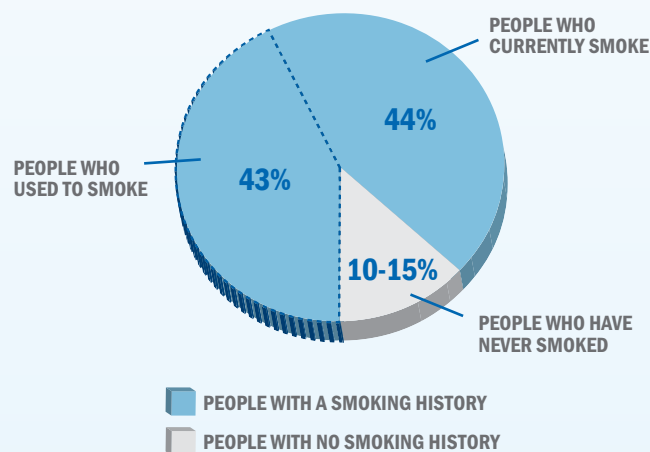


- Men's lung cancer incidence rates began declining more than 20 years ago, while women's rates just recently began to decline slightly.<sup>1,5</sup>

## CAUSES OF LUNG CANCER

- Smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer.<sup>1</sup>
- Exposure to radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer, and the leading cause among people who have never smoked.<sup>6</sup>
- Other risk factors include:<sup>1</sup>
  - lung scarring from tuberculosis
  - occupational or environmental exposure to:
    - secondhand smoke
    - radiation
    - asbestos
    - air pollution
    - arsenic
    - some organic chemicals
- Genetic predisposition may also play a role in lung cancer development.<sup>1</sup>

## NEW CASES OF LUNG CANCER <sup>1,8-10</sup> (All numbers approximate)



- Between 20,000 to 30,000 people who have never smoked are diagnosed with lung cancer in the U.S. each year.<sup>9</sup>
- At least 43% of all lung cancers are diagnosed in people who have already quit smoking.<sup>6</sup> As the number of people who have quit smoking increases, this percentage will continue to grow.<sup>8</sup>
- Although quitting smoking greatly reduces the risk of lung cancer, a significant risk can remain for up to 30 years.<sup>10,11</sup>

To learn more about lung cancer, visit [www.NationalLungCancerPartnership.org](http://www.NationalLungCancerPartnership.org)

## REFERENCES

1. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures 2011. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2011.
2. American Cancer Society. Breast Cancer Facts & Figures 2011-2012. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2011.
3. SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Prostate. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/prost.html>. (Accessed on October 13, 2011.)
4. Fast Stats: An interactive tool for access to SEER cancer statistics. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. <http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>. (Accessed on October 13, 2011.)
5. Kohler, B, et al. Annual Report to the National on the Status of Cancer, 1975-2007, Featuring Tumors of the Brain & Other Nervous System. JNCI, 2011. doi:10.1093/jnci/djr077

6. National Research Council. Health Effects of Exposure to Radon: BEIR VI. National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1999.
7. Tong, L, et al. Lung carcinoma in former smokers. Cancer, 1996. 78(5): 1004-1010.
8. Burns DM. Primary prevention, smoking, and smoking cessation: Implications for future trends in lung cancer prevention. Cancer, 2000. 89:2506-2509.
9. Thun, MJ, et al. Lung Cancer Occurrence in Never-Smokers: An Analysis of 13 Cohorts and 22 Cancer Registry Studies. PLOS Medicine, 2008. 5(9): e185. Doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0050185
10. Satcher, D, Thompson, TG and Kaplan, JP. Women and smoking: a report of the Surgeon General. Nicotine Tob Res, 2002. 4(1): 7-20
11. Ebbert, JO, et al., Lung cancer risk reduction after smoking cessation: observations from a prospective cohort of women. J Clin Oncol, 2003. 21(5): 921-926.