

LUNG CANCER SCREENING

at GUTHRIE COUNTY HOSPITAL

LUNG CANCER
SCREENING
FINDS OVER

50%

of lung cancer at an **early stage** when it is more curable, compared to only about 25% without screening.

Lung Cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the U.S.

WHAT IS A LUNG CANCER SCREENING?

Our lung screening includes a low dose CT scan of the chest which is a rapid, non-invasive test using low-dose x-rays which provides detailed, three-dimensional images of the lungs. The entire chest is scanned in 15 seconds or less. Radiologists review images for the presence of small spots on the lungs, called nodules.

HOW OFTEN WILL I BE SCREENED FOR LUNG CANCER?

LDCT screening is an ongoing process and you may undergo yearly screening for several years.

YOU SHOULD SEEK LUNG CANCER SCREENING IF YOU HAVE:



These six factors

- ✓ adults age 50-80*
- ✓ history of smoking more than 20 pack-years
- ✓ smoked within the past 15 years
- ✓ current smoker, or have quit within the past 15 years
- ✓ asymptomatic (no signs or symptoms of lung cancer)
- ✓ you get an order from your health care provider

**Lung cancer screenings are recommended until age 80, but Medicare coverage for the screenings ends at age 77.*

LUNG CANCER
SCREENING CAN
SAVE YOUR LIFE.

WHAT ARE PACK/YEARS?

of packs
you smoke
a day



of years
you smoked



PACK
YEARS

 GUTHRIE
COUNTY HOSPITAL

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What to expect from **LUNG CANCER SCREENING**

A CT scan is like getting an x-ray, but the images are better.

A low-dose CT scan is:

- **PAINLESS:** hold your breath a few seconds
- **QUICK:** scan takes 30 seconds
- **SAFE:** uses much less radiation
- **EASY:** lie down and relax



What is the goal of lung cancer screening?

The goal of low dose CT (LDCT) lung screening is to save lives. Without LDCT lung screening, lung cancer is usually not found until a person develops symptoms. At that time, the cancer is much harder to treat and most are not curable.

How effective is LDCT lung screening at preventing death from lung cancer?

Studies have shown that LDCT lung screening can lower the risk of death from lung cancer by 20 percent in people who are at high risk. It has also been shown that with screening, 4 out of 5 cancers detected may potentially be curable.

How often will I be screened for lung cancer?

LDCT screening is an ongoing process and you may undergo yearly screening for several years.

What are the risks of lung cancer screening?

The risk of finding an abnormality on the CT screening is 1 in 4. Ninety-six percent of these abnormalities will not be cancer. If an abnormality is found, one may have to undergo further testing to determine the exact nature of the abnormality. Most of the testing will be in the form of other imaging tests. Very few people will require an invasive (needle biopsy) test. Radiation exposure from the test is minimal. The amount of radiation you will receive is less than six months of natural background radiation. Some cancers that are found may never have become a problem and would not have affected the person's longevity. This is called "over diagnosis," and we do not know how often this occurs.



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Early lung cancer screening saves lives.

Are you eligible?

Talk to your health care provider today!