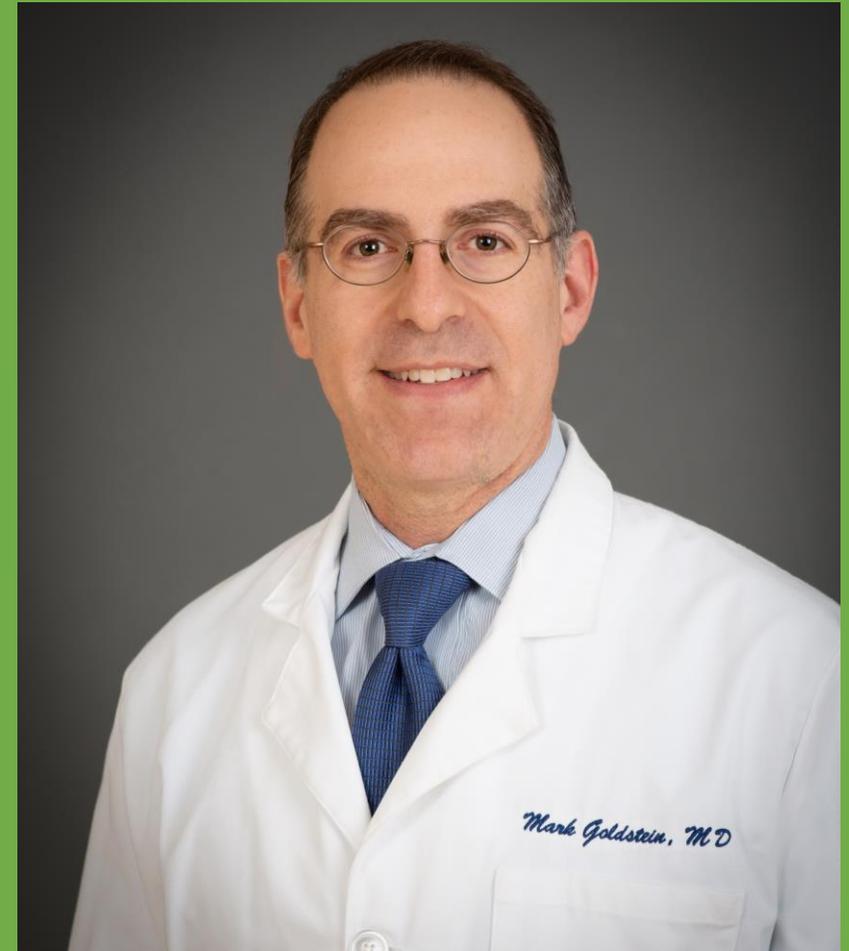

Welcome To:

“Critical Conversations: A Cancer Learning Series”

Forum #1
Lung Cancer Screening: A Beginner’s Guide

Featuring:
Mark G. Goldstein, MD, FACP
The Center for Cancer and Blood Disorders

Hosted by: The Oncology Foundation Of Maryland And The District of Columbia

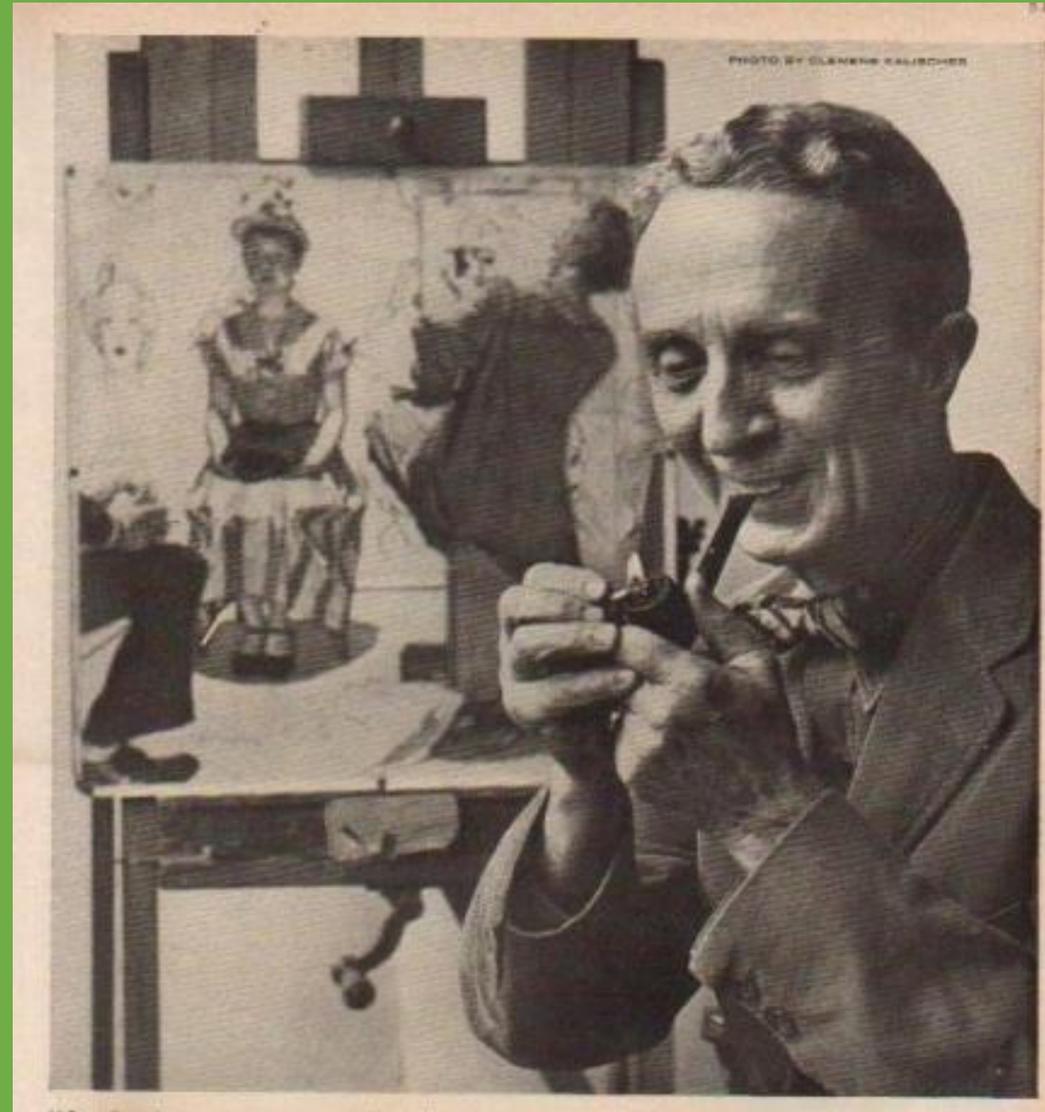


MISSION:

Bringing together in a non-competing forum, patients, patient advocates, doctors and the research industry to provide education and information on available cancer resources.



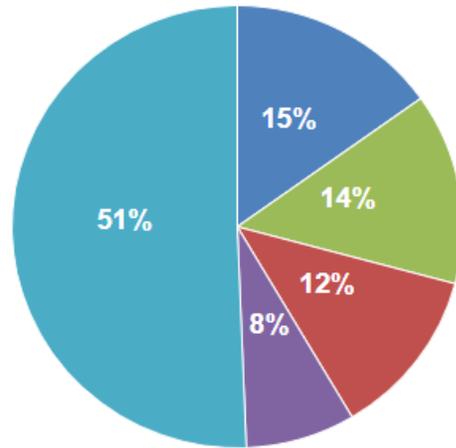
GUESS WHO?



At a Glance

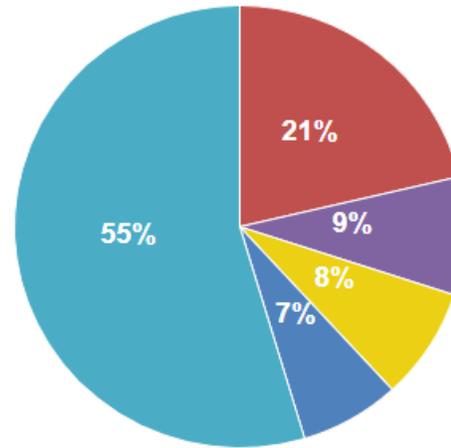
Breast, lung and bronchus, prostate, and colorectal cancers account for almost 50% of all new cancer cases in the United States. Lung and bronchus, colorectal, pancreatic, and breast cancers are responsible for nearly 50% of all deaths.

New Cancer Cases, 2022



- Breast: 290,560 (15%)
- Prostate: 268,490 (14%)
- Lung and bronchus: 236,740 (12%)
- Colon and rectum: 151,030 (8%)
- Other: 971,210 (51%)

Cancer Deaths, 2022



- Lung and bronchus: 130,180 (21%)
- Colon and rectum: 52,580 (9%)
- Pancreas: 49,830 (8%)
- Breast: 43,780 (7%)
- Other: 332,990 (55%)

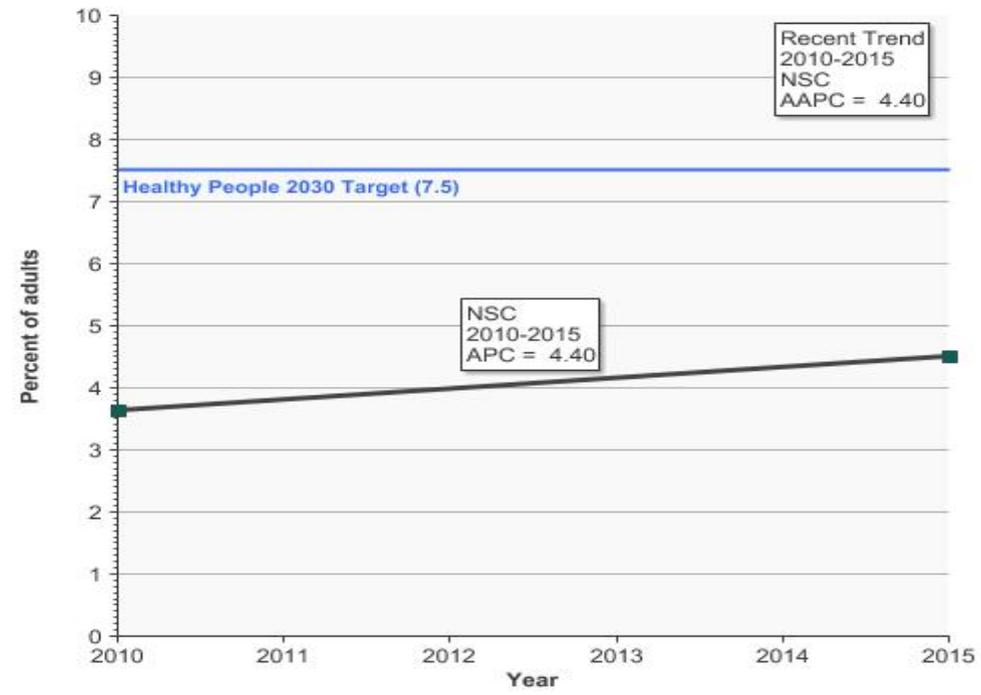


Percentage of adults at risk for lung cancer due to smoking¹, aged 55–80 years, who had a CT scan to check for lung cancer within the past year, Both Sexes, 2010–2015



[Download Image \(JPEG\)](#)

[Download Data \(CSV\)](#)



HP 2030 Target C-03: 7.5%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey.

¹ Includes adults who have smoked for 30+ pack-years and who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Excludes adults who reported a previous diagnosis of lung cancer.

Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population using age groups: 50–64, 65–80.

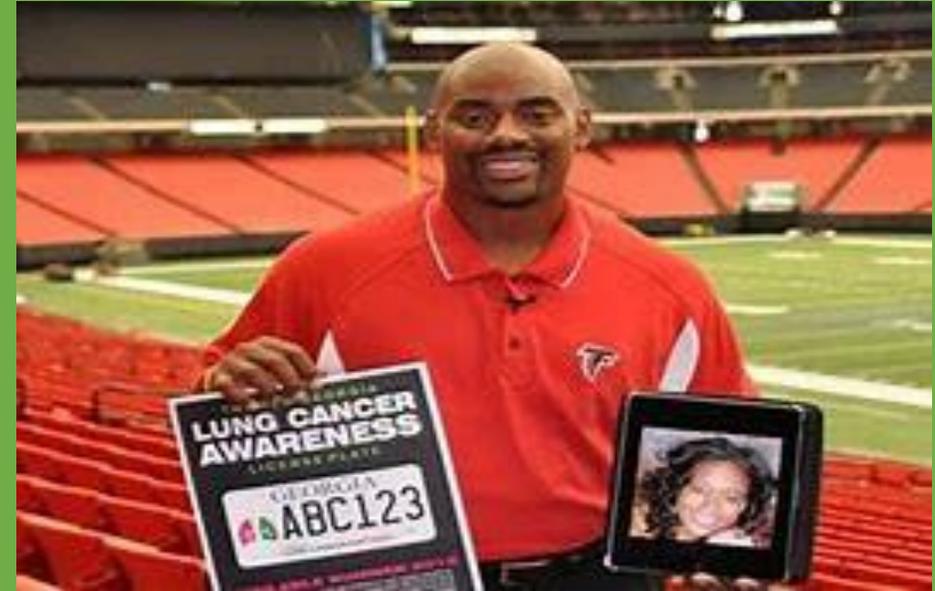
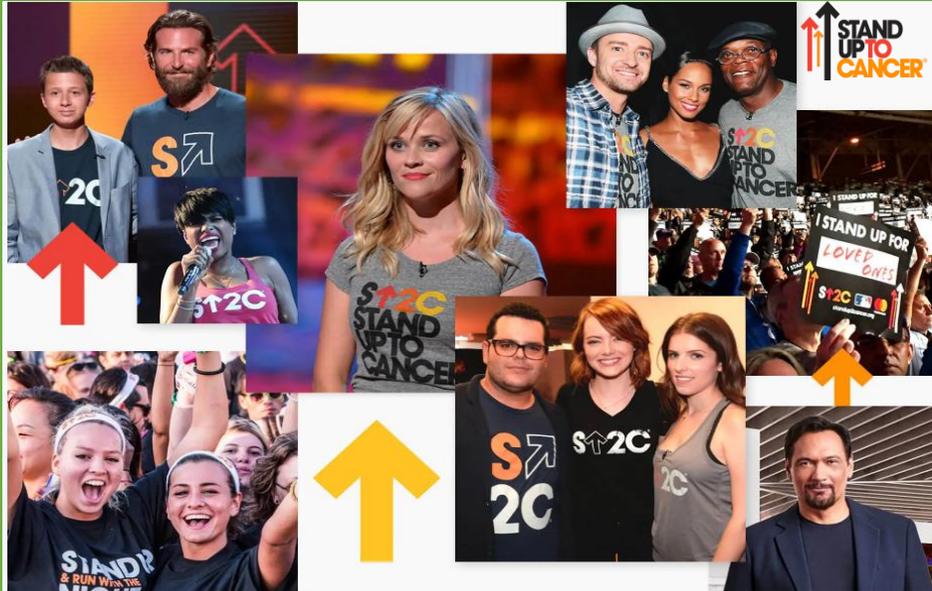




Recommendation Summary

Population	Recommendation	Grade
Adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years	The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. Screening should be discontinued once a person has not smoked for 15 years or develops a health problem that substantially limits life expectancy or the ability or willingness to have curative lung surgery.	B

We Are In This Together

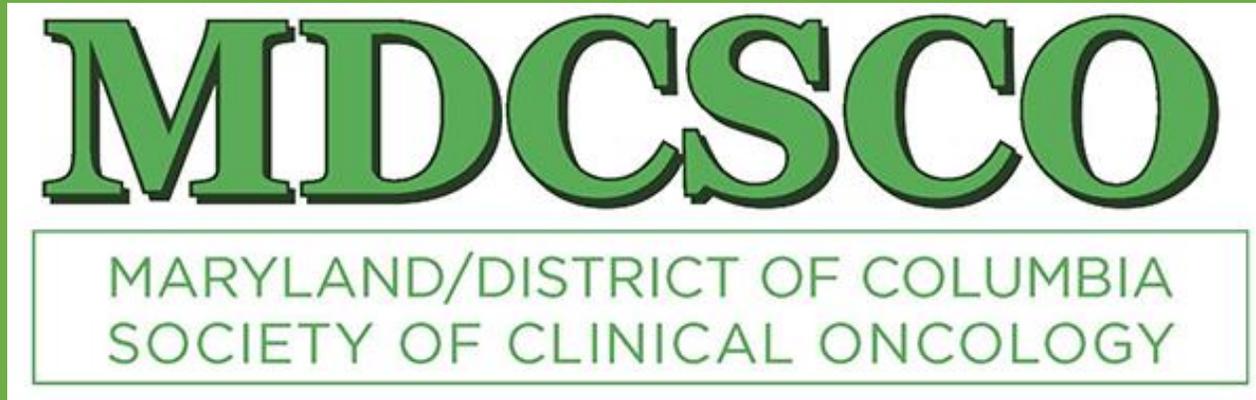


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