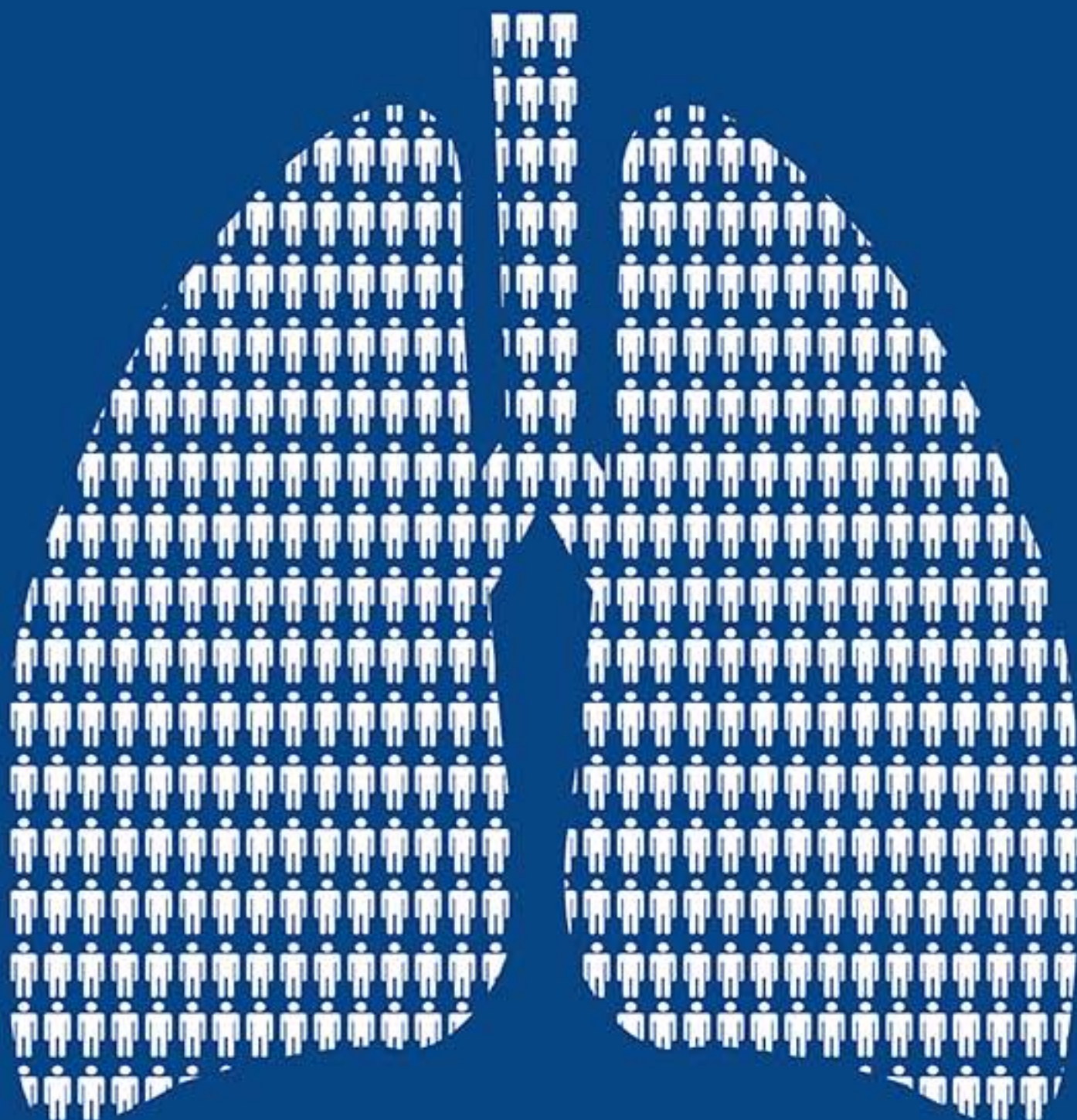


Lung Cancer Screening Saves Lives



Every day in the U.S., an average of 425 people die from lung cancer. Screening could save lives.

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the U.S., more than colon, prostate, ovarian and breast cancers combined.
- Catching it early greatly improves survival rates.
- Screening offers chance for minimal surgery.
- Screening may reduce the need for chemotherapy or radiation.

Who should get screened?



Current and former smokers aged 55 to 80 years who have smoked the equivalent of a pack a day for 30 years. Smoking is the #1 risk factor, but not the only one.

Additional risk factors include:



Having chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD - chronic bronchitis or emphysema).



Have a family history of lung cancer. There are increased risks for parents, siblings and children of those with lung cancer.



Worked with asbestos or other carcinogens, including arsenic, chromium and nickel.

Low-dose CT scans: The best way to screen.

A major study found many benefits to using low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) to screen for lung cancer.



Screening high risk patients with CT scans reduced deaths from lung cancer by 20%.



Helps locate small cancers earlier than x-rays.



Lower radiation dose than standard CT scans.



No need for contrast injection.

Source: MayoClinic.org, Cancer.org, and Cancer.gov.



Experienced screening and treatment from one of the top pulmonology hospitals in the U.S.

Mayo Clinic specialists have unsurpassed experience screening for and diagnosing lung cancer. Mayo has some of the top pulmonologists, surgeons and oncologists in the field to provide lung cancer patients the best care possible. For those who may be at risk for lung cancer, learn more about low-dose computed tomography lung screening and talk to your doctor.

To learn more and request an appointment, visit [MayoClinic.org/LungCancer](https://www.mayoclinic.org/LungCancer).