Lung cancer facts

- Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer in both men and women in the U.S.
- An estimated 158,040 Americans are expected to die from lung cancer yearly, accounting for approximately 27 percent of all cancer deaths.
- The number of deaths caused by lung cancer has increased approximately 3.5 percent between 1999 and 2012 from 152,156 to 157,499. The number of deaths among men has plateaued but the number is still rising among women.
- The age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer is higher for men (56.1 per 100,000 persons) than for women (36.4 per 100,000 persons). It also is higher for blacks (48.3 per 100,000 persons) compared to whites (45.6 per 100,000 persons).

Source: The American Lung Association



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Call 504-883-5999 or 985-641-2390 to schedule a visit to DIS location



Lung Cancer Screening

Screening with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) to find early stage lung cancer

Screening with LDCT has been shown to decrease the risk of dying from lung cancer





How is the screening done?

Your screening will be done with a lowdose spiral computed tomography (LDCT) scan. This scan is like a regular CT scan, but less radiation is used. You won't need to drink or inject any contrast in order for the scan to be completed.

What are the benefits of screening for lung cancer?

Screening can find cancer at an earlier stage, when it is easier to treat. Screening may also find diseases in the chest other than lung cancer that may need to be treated.

What happens after the screening?

The results of your scan will be sent to your physician or medical provider.

Who should be screened?

Lung cancer screening is not for everyone. The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommends screening for certain people at high risk. Please review the guidelines on the righthand column of this brochure.

Talk to your doctor

For people who are eligible for screening and decide to get screened, the chances of finding cancer early is higher. Finding cancer early generally means that there are more treatment options available. One study showed that after 6.5 years, among those who were eligible for screening, those who were screened with CT were 20% less likely to die from lung cancer compared to those who were not screened with CT.

Lung cancer CT screening only helps to find cancer if it is already there. It cannot prevent cancer. The only way to prevent cancer is to stop smoking, if you have not already done so. Screening with a CT scan uses a lower dose of x-ray radiation than a conventional CT scan. The additional risk of developing fatal lung cancer from one adult exam is low enough that it is difficult to measure, with the estimated chances being from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 10,000.

Please talk with your doctor or medical provider about the benefits and risks of lung cancer screening. Use their expertise to make an informed decision.



NCCN Cancer Netword

National Comprehensive Cancer Network

Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening

- ☑ People 55-74 years of age
- ☑ More than 30 pack years* of smoking
- Currently smoking or quit within the past 15 years
- ☑ No symptoms of lung cancer and no history of any cancer within the last five years

OR

- ✓ Over 50 years of age and more than 20 pack years* of smoking
- \blacksquare One or more of these risk factors:
 - Exposure to radon
 - Workplace exposure to chemicals
 - Family history of lung cancer
 - Disease history (COPD or pulmonary fibrosis)

*Pack years = packs smoked per day x number of years smoked

Example: 10 pack years = 1 pack smoked per day for 10 years