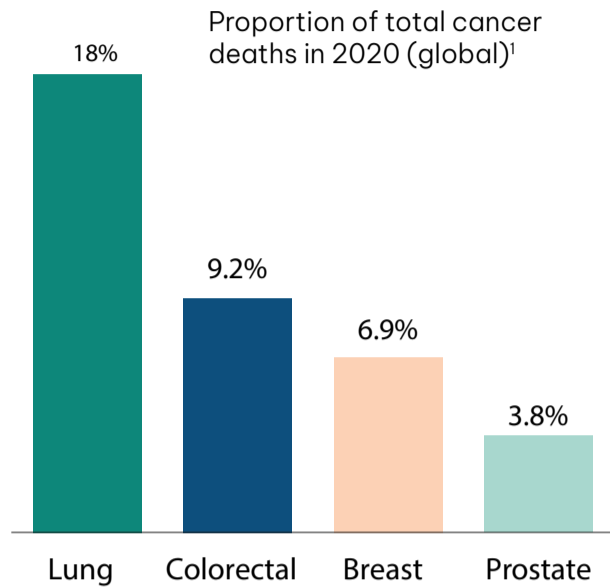


Reducing mortality from lung cancer is essential to improving overall cancer control

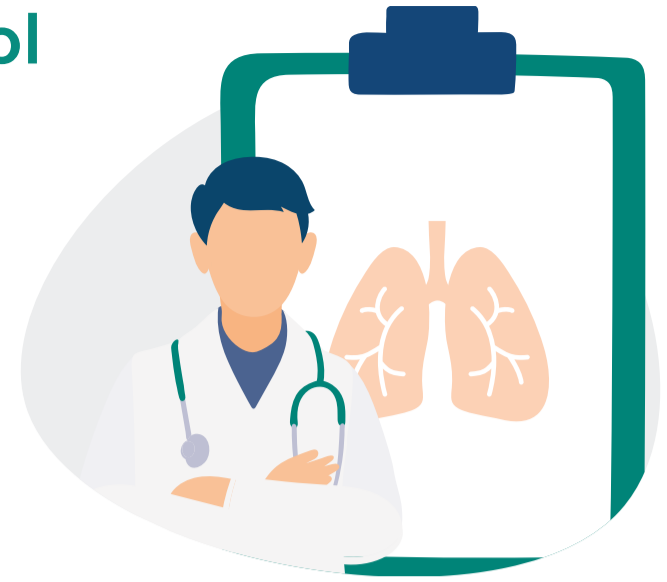
Addressing the poor survival of lung cancer is a public health imperative



Globally, cancer is responsible for **10 million deaths** every year and lung cancer accounts for approximately **one fifth** of these deaths.¹

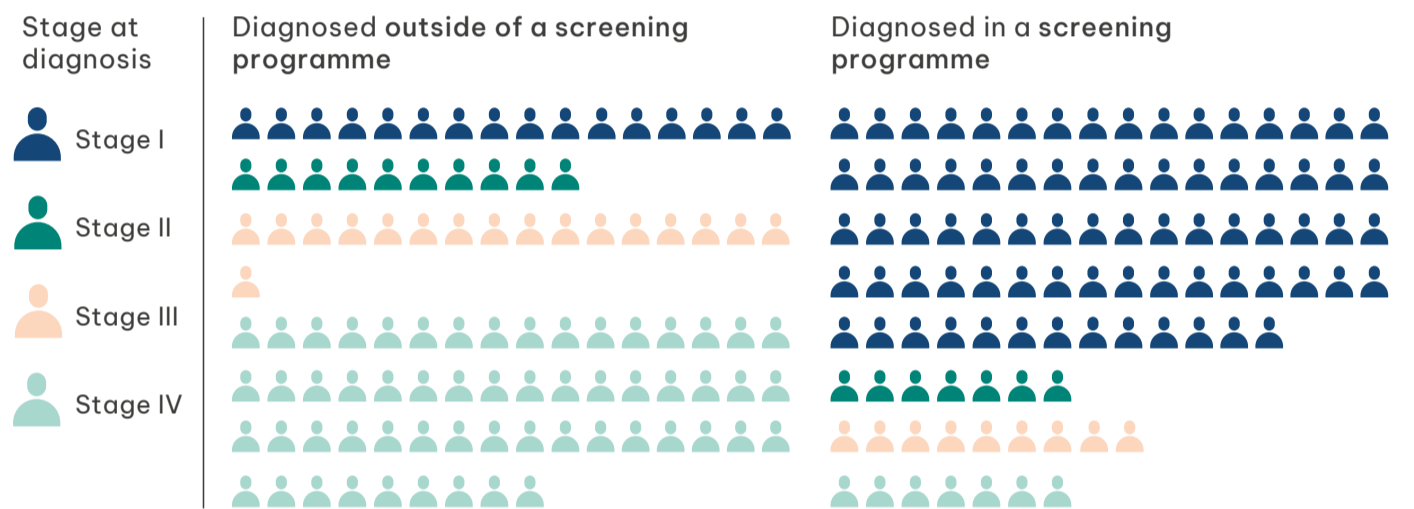
In contrast with other common cancers, lung cancer is most often diagnosed at an advanced stage (stage IV), when survival is poorest.²

Detecting lung cancer earlier via screening would enable more people to access potentially curative treatment, such as surgery.³



Diagnosing lung cancer earlier (stage I) can increase five-year survival from less than 10% (at stage IV) to as high as 92%⁴

Clinical trials show that targeted low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening reduces lung cancer mortality by nearly **one quarter**⁵ – and the true impact on population health could be even greater.⁶⁻⁸



Data from Sands *et al.* (2021)⁹

Lung cancer will remain an important public health challenge that screening can help address in the coming years

People who used to smoke remain at high risk of developing lung cancer: compared with the risk for people who have never smoked, this risk remains 3× higher for 25 years after stopping smoking.¹⁰

Smoking rates are decreasing for men but rising among women in some countries.¹¹ In low- and middle-income countries, rates are increasing for both sexes.¹²

Increased exposure to other risk factors (e.g. air pollution) is expected to lead to a rise in deaths from lung cancer.^{12 13}

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