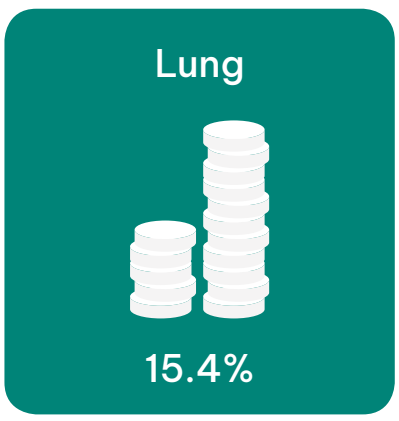
There is a strong economic case for implementing LDCT screening for lung cancer

Lung cancer is responsible for the greatest economic burden of all cancers

Cancer is estimated to cost the global economy over **$25 trillion*** between 2020 and 2050.[1]

Five cancers are responsible for **over 50%** of this burden, with lung cancer contributing the highest costs:[1]



*Estimates use international dollars; broken down by the proportion of total cancer burden (%) for each of the five cancers.[1]

Targeted low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening would reduce the impact of lung cancer on society

Early death from lung cancer results in **significant productivity losses**.[2 3]

Detecting lung cancer earlier would:[4]

- **increase** the likelihood of successful treatment
- **improve** survival rates and overall quality of life for people living with lung cancer.

The costs of lung cancer are highest at advanced stages of the disease[5 6]

Direct medical costs linked to treatment and care are **significantly higher for advanced lung cancer** than for earlier-stage disease.[5 6]

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Many people living with advanced lung cancer **stop working and are not able to return to work**.[5] Their loved ones may also stop or limit work to provide **unpaid care**.[7 8]

There is a clear business case for investing in LDCT screening for lung cancer

The **majority of studies** conclude that LDCT screening is a cost-effective tool to reduce the number of deaths from lung cancer.[9]

Compared with other common cancers, fewer people need to be screened to prevent one death from lung cancer, making lung cancer screening more efficient.[10]

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