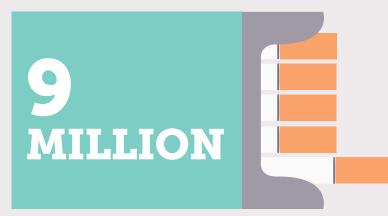


LUNG CANCER IS

- Diagnosed in approximately 1 of every 7 cases of cancer¹
- The leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States at 25.9%^{1,2}
- The cause of more cancer deaths than prostate, breast, and colorectal cancers combined¹⁻⁵

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY



current and former smokers at high risk for lung cancer in the United States^{6*}

LDCT=low-dose computed tomography. *According to United States Preventive Services Task Force criteria

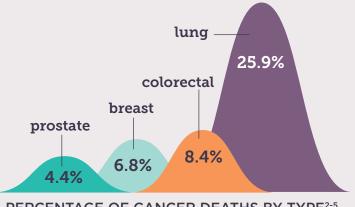
WHO IS AT HIGH RISK?

Patients at high risk include those who meet all of the following criteria⁹:

• Are 55 to 80 years old

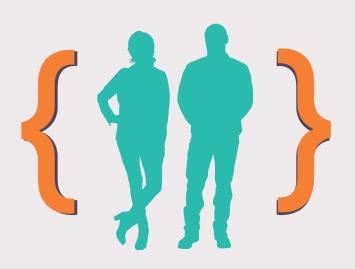
- Have a smoking history of ≥30 pack-years[†]
- Are currently smoking or who have quit within the last 15 years

Lung cancer screening is covered by Medicare for patients 55 to 77 years old and by most commercial insurance plans for patients 55 to 80 years old.^{10,11} 'Number of cigarette packs smoked per day multiplied by the number of years a person has smoked.



PERCENTAGE OF CANCER DEATHS BY TYPE²⁻⁵

LDCT SCREENING MAY DETECT LUNG CANCER EARLY IN THESE PATIENTS^{7,8}



Make time to talk about screening.



www.thinkscreenknow.org

References: 1. American Cancer Society. Key statistics for lung cancer. American Cancer Society website. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-small-cell-lung-cancer/about/key-statistics.html. Revised January 5, 2017. Accessed May 30, 2017. 2. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: lung and bronchus cancer. National Cancer Institute website. https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html. Accessed May 30, 2017. 3. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: colon and rectum cancer. National Cancer Institute website. https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html. Accessed May 30, 2017. 4. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: female breast cancer. National Cancer Institute website. https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/breast.html. Accessed May 30, 2017. 5. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: prostate cancer. National Cancer Institute website. https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/breast.html. Accessed May 30, 2017. 5. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: and there shere and cancer Institute website. https://www.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/breast.html. Accessed May 30, 2017. 5. National Cancer Institute. SEER stat fact sheets: prostate cancer. National Cancer Institute website. https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2016/risk-profile-lung-screening. Published June 2, 2016. Accessed May 30, 2017. 7. American Cancer Society. Can non-small cell lung cancer be found early? American Cancer Society website. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/non-small-cell-lung-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/detection.html. Revised May 16, 2016. Accessed May 30, 2017. 8. de Koning HJ, Meza R, Plevritis SK, et al. Benefits and harms of CT lung cancer screening strategies. A comparative modeling study for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Ann Intern Med. 2014;160(5):331-332. 10. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Your Medicare coverage: lung cancer screening. Medicare website. https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/lung-cancer-screening.html. Acc

© 2018 Genentech USA, Inc. All rights reserved. ALE/070617/0056(1) 11/18 Printed in USA.

