

- Lung cancer is the **leading cause of cancer deaths** in Michigan for both men and women ¹
- Lung cancer is the **second most commonly diagnosed** cancer in Michigan **men**, behind prostate cancer ¹
- Lung cancer is the **second most commonly diagnosed** cancer in Michigan **women**, behind breast cancer ¹
- In 2012, **7,676** Michigan residents were diagnosed with lung cancer ²
- In 2013, **5,761** Michigan residents died from lung cancer²
- It is estimated that there will be **8,440** new cases of lung cancer diagnosed in Michigan in 2016 ¹
- It is estimated that **6,030** people in Michigan will die from lung cancer in 2016 ¹

What puts people at high risk for lung cancer? ³

- **Smoking:** About 90% of lung cancers are associated with smoking
- **Radon exposure:** Radon exposure is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers
- **Exposure to certain chemicals:** Asbestos, arsenic, diesel exhaust, silica, and chromium are the most common
- **Second hand smoke**
- **Family history of lung cancer**
- **Prior diagnosis with lung cancer**
- **Radiation therapy to the chest:** Cancer survivors who had chest radiation have higher risk of developing lung cancer

Smoking Cessation

Talk to patients about the **health consequences of smoking** and second-hand smoke exposure.

Refer patients to **tobacco dependence treatment** resources like the Michigan Quit Line:

1-800-quit-now or
<http://michigan.quitlogix.org>

The MDHHS Tobacco Section offers resources for health care professionals and the public at **www.michigan.gov/tobacco**

Screening for Lung Cancer

Screening with low-dose spiral CT has been shown to decrease lung cancer mortality.⁴

Lung cancer screening may be appropriate for some people. The United States Preventive Services Task Force guidelines recommends screening for people:⁵

- Who are current heavy or former heavy smokers who quit within last 15 years
- And who have a 30 pack-year smoking history
- And are 55 to 80 years of age

Radon Exposure

Encourage patients to get their **homes tested for radon.**

Radon test kits can be obtained from county and city health departments. For a complete listing, please visit:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/whm-rps-radon-where-to-get-a-radon-test-kit_261816_7.pdf

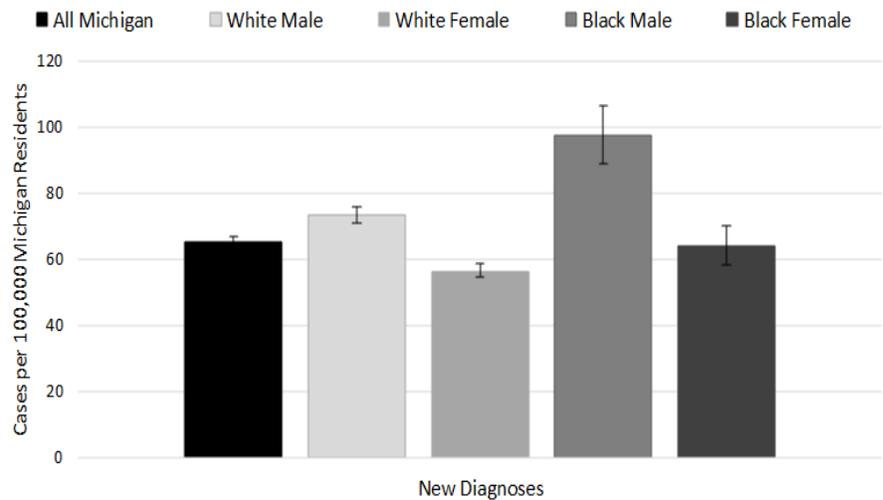
For more information about radon in Michigan, please email radon@michigan.gov.

Michigan's rate of new cases of lung cancer has declined from 80.2 per 100,000 Michigan residents in 1993 to 65.1 new cases per 100,000 Michigan residents in 2012.

The rate of deaths has declined from 61.0 per 100,000 Michigan residents in 1993 to 49.6 deaths per 100,000 Michigan residents in 2012.

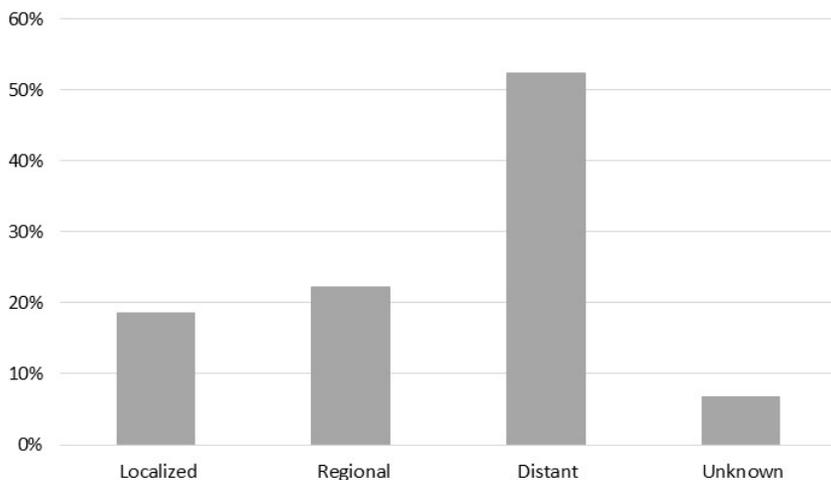
Even though rates are dropping, Black men in Michigan have the highest rate of new cases and the highest rate of death due to lung cancer (not shown).

New Diagnoses of Lung Cancer by Sex and Race: Michigan, 2012



Source: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by County in Michigan, 2012-2012. Based on data released April 15, 2015 and December 15, 2015. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed 26 May 2016. Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program.

Stage of Lung Cancer at Time of Diagnosis, Michigan 2012



Source : Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2014. Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2012, fewer than 20% of lung cancer cases were diagnosed in the localized stage, when probability of survival to five years is 55.2%.^{2,6}

More than **50% of the new cases were diagnosed at the distant stage**, when the probability of survival to five years falls to **4.3%**.^{2,6}

Quit smoking after a lung cancer diagnosis⁷

Evidence shows that cancer patients who go through tobacco dependence treatment for smoking cessation at the time of diagnosis can benefit from quitting. Quitting can improve the effectiveness of treatment, prolong survival, and improve quality of life. **Quitting reduces the risk of developing a secondary cancer.**

References: 1) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2016*. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 2) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. *Age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates by county in Michigan, 2012-2013*. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services., Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. 3)Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *What are the risk factors for lung cancer?* Retrieved at http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/basic_info/risk_factors.htm. 4) The National Lung Screening Trial Research Team. *Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening*. NEJM. 2011; 365(5): 395-409. 5) US Preventive Services Task Force. *Lung Cancer: Screening Summary of Recommendations and Evidence*. <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/lung-cancer-screening>. 6) SEER Cancer Statistics Factsheets: Lung and Bronchus Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lunggb.html>. 7) Cataldo JK, Dubey S, Prochaska JJ. *Smoking Cessation: an integral part of lung cancer treatment*. Oncology. 2010; 78 (5-6): 289-301.