Lung Cancer in Michigan

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in Michigan. ¹
- In 2019, it is estimated that there will be 8,070 new cases of lung cancer and 5,410 deaths from lung cancer in Michigan. ¹

Lung Cancer Screening

- Lung cancer screening with low-dose spiral Computed Tomography (CT) Scan has been shown to decrease mortality. Lung cancer screening is recommended for people who:
  - Have a 30 or more pack-year smoking history AND currently smoke or have quit in the past 15 years AND are between 55 and 80 years old ²
  - About 6 out of 100 adults meet this recommendation in Michigan. ³
  - Among the recommended population, 16% report EVER having a low-dose spiral CT scan and 6% report having the scan in the last year. ³

Early Detection is key!

- Five-year relative survival for lung cancer patients diagnosed in the localized stage is 56%; however, in Michigan only 24% of people are diagnosed at this stage. ⁴,⁵

Michigan Lung Cancer Disparities

- In Michigan, 45% of Native Americans report being a current smoker. ³
- Native American males and females have the highest number of new cases and deaths from lung cancer compared to other races.
- Black males are 37% more likely to develop lung cancer than White males.⁶
- Black males are more likely to choose menthol cigarettes due to targeted advertisements. ⁶
  - Research suggests the chemical difference of menthol cigarettes may be associated with more severe levels of addiction. ⁶
- Other factors that may contribute to the higher rates of lung cancer in American Indians and Black males include: limited access to health care, increased exposure to environmental toxins from nearby industrial sources, and cultural practices. ⁶

U.S. Five-Year Relative Survival Percentage by Stage at Diagnosis, 2008-2014


Lung Cancer New Diagnoses and Deaths in the U.S. and Michigan, 2016 and 2017

What puts people at high-risk for lung cancer?  

➢ **Smoking**: About 90% of lung cancers are associated with smoking.  
  ➢ Native Americans and Blacks have the highest smoking rates in Michigan (45% and 24%).  

➢ **Secondhand smoke exposure**  
  ➢ Native Americans and Blacks report the highest exposure to secondhand smoke in Michigan (37% and 34%).  

➢ **Radon exposure**: The leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers.  

➢ **Exposure to certain chemicals**: Asbestos, arsenic, diesel exhaust, silica, and chromium are most commonly associated with lung cancer.  

➢ **Family history of lung cancer**  

➢ **Prior diagnosis with lung cancer**  

➢ **Radiation therapy to the chest**: Cancer survivors who had chest radiation have a higher risk of developing lung cancer.

Tobacco Cessation

➢ From the Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MiBRFS), Black respondents were more likely to report they were attempting to quit compared to other races.  

➢ Evidence shows that cancer patients benefit from smoking cessation. Quitting can improve the effectiveness of treatment, prolong survival, improve quality of life, and reduce the risk of developing a secondary cancer.  

Providers should consider:  

➢ Talking to patients about the health consequences of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure.  

➢ Referring patients to tobacco dependence treatment resources like the Michigan Tobacco Quitline: 1-800-QUITNOW (785-8669) or http://michigan.quitlogix.org.  

➢ Visiting the MDHHS Tobacco Control Program for resources: www.michigan.gov/tobacco.

![Current Smokers who Attempted to Quit in Michigan by Race and Ethnicity, 2015-2017](chart.png)

Radon Exposure

➢ Radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive gas that can cause lung cancer.  

➢ To avoid long-term exposure, encourage patients to get their homes tested for radon.  

➢ Radon test kits can be obtained from county and city health departments.  

➢ For more information about radon and how to obtain radon test kits please visit www.michigan.gov/radon or email radon@michigan.gov.