Lung Cancer in Michigan

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in Michigan.  
- 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.  

**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  
  - About 6 out of 100 adults meet this recommendation in Michigan.  
  - Among the recommended population, 16% report **EVER** having a low-dose spiral CT scan and 6% report having the scan in the last year.  

**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.  

**Michigan Lung Cancer Disparities**

- In Michigan, 45% of Native Americans report being a current smoker.  
- 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.  
- Black males are more likely to choose menthol cigarettes due to targeted advertisements.  
  - Research suggests the chemical difference of menthol cigarettes may be associated with more severe levels of addiction.  
- 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.  

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

![Graph showing five-year survival rates by stage and race](source)

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

![Graph showing new cases and deaths](source)

~ Data Suppressed due to <20 cases

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

➢ **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](http://michigan.quitlogix.org).

➢ Visiting the MDHHS Tobacco Control Program for resources: [www.michigan.gov/tobacco](http://www.michigan.gov/tobacco).

### 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](http://www.michigan.gov/radon) or email [radon@michigan.gov](mailto:radon@michigan.gov).

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**Current Smokers who Attempted to Quit in Michigan by Race and Ethnicity, 2015-2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2015 Attempted to Quit</th>
<th>2017 Attempted to Quit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**References:**