

Cancer STATS & FACTS for Ohio LUNG & BRONCHUS CANCER

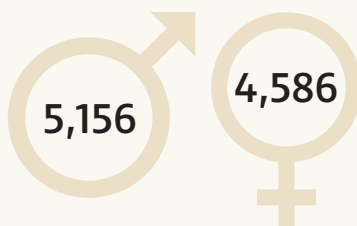
November 2020

Who Gets Lung & Bronchus Cancer?

More than **10,000** Ohioans will be diagnosed with lung and bronchus cancer in 2020.



Lung and bronchus cancer is diagnosed in **both men and women** in Ohio.



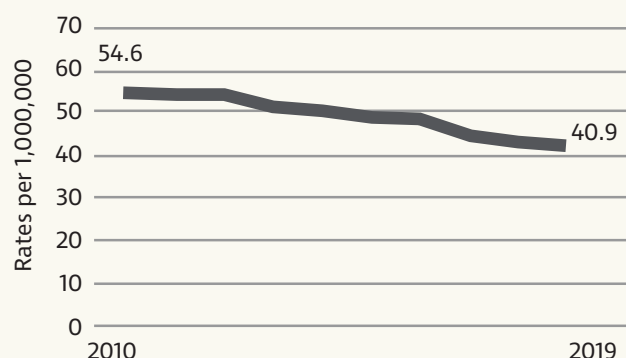
The incidence rate is **36%** higher among **men**.

Lung & Bronchus Cancer Deaths

Lung and bronchus cancer is the **#1** cause of cancer-related death.

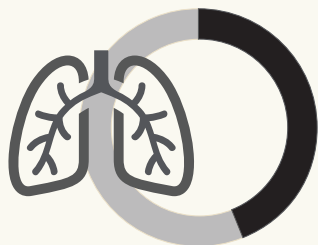
In the past **10** years, an average of **7,000** people in Ohio have died each year from lung and bronchus cancer.

Lung and bronchus cancer death rates have **decreased 25%** in Ohio from 2010 to 2019.



Finding Lung & Bronchus Cancer Early is Important

About, **44%** of lung and bronchus cancer cases in Ohio were diagnosed at the latest (distant) stage in 2017.



56% of people diagnosed with **local stage** lung and bronchus cancer that has not spread **SURVIVE 5 YEARS.**

5% of people diagnosed with **distant stage** lung and bronchus cancer that has spread to other parts of the body **SURVIVE 5 YEARS.**

More Screening is Needed

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (CT) in adults aged **55-80 years** who have a 30 pack-year smoking history* and:

- Currently smoke, or
- Have quit within the past **15 years.**

*USPSTF is proposing annual screening in adults ages **50-80 years** who have a **20 pack-year** smoking history. A pack year is the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day times the number of years smoked.



Only 1 out of 8 adults who met screening criteria reported a lung cancer screening exam in the past 12 months.

Cancer reports are available on the [Cancer Data and Statistics](#) webpage.

Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (2017) and Bureau of Vital Statistics (2010-2019), Ohio Department of Health; American Cancer Society; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.