There are approximately 9 million current and former smokers at high risk for lung cancer.1,2

Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening can detect lung cancer early in patients at high risk.2,3

- Can detect lung cancer at earlier stages14
- Uses less radiation than a standard chest CT scan15
- Can prevent 1 cancer death in every 320 patients at high risk6

Risks of LDCT screening include exposure to radiation and false-positive results.6

Identifying patients at high risk5
High risk is defined as meeting all of the following criteria:1
- 55 to 80 years old
- Current smoker or ex-smoker who quit within the last 15 years
- Smoking history of ≥30 pack-years

Putting their health first5,7
Eligibility for lung cancer screening is not dependent on smoking cessation; however, this should always be part of your discussions and may be required for coverage.

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.6,9

The USPSTF recommends annual LDCT screening for lung cancer in patients at high risk (Grade B recommendation: high certainty that the net benefit is moderate or there is moderate certainty that the net benefit is moderate to substantial).6

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services endorses screening for patients at high risk. Patients should receive a written order for LDCT screening. Please see the Medicare National Coverage Determination for all eligibility requirements.7

Give them their best chance. Start the conversation.