ANNUAL SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER: WHO IS MOST AT RISK?

LUNG CANCER IS

- Diagnosed in approximately 1 of every 7 cases of cancer¹
- The leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States at 25.9%¹,²
- The cause of more cancer deaths than prostate, breast, and colorectal cancers combined¹-⁵

PERCENTAGE OF CANCER DEATHS BY TYPE²-⁶

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 9 MILLION current and former smokers at high risk for lung cancer in the United States⁶*

LDCT SCREENING MAY DETECT LUNG CANCER EARLY IN THESE PATIENTS⁷,⁸

WHO IS AT HIGH RISK?

Patients at high risk include those who meet all of the following criteria⁹:

- Are 55 to 77 years old
- Have a smoking history of ≥30 pack-years¹
- Are currently smoking or who have quit within the last 15 years

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services endorses screening for patients defined as high risk who are asymptomatic for lung cancer.⁹

LDCT=low-dose computed tomography.
*According to United States Preventive Services Task Force criteria.

Make time to talk about screening.


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