ANNUAL SCREENING FOR LUNG CANCER: EARLY DETECTION MATTERS

>50% OF PATIENTS HAVE ADVANCED-STAGE LUNG CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS

5-year relative survival is substantially higher in earlier stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staging Category</th>
<th>5-Year Survival Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Localized (confined to primary site)</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional (spread to regional lymph nodes)</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distant (cancer has metastasized)</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
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*Data were collected from 2007 to 2013.

EARLY DETECTION WITH ANNUAL SCREENING

Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening can detect lung cancer at earlier stages, when patients have more options.

70% of patients found to have cancer in the LDCT arm of the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) were diagnosed in the early stages.

REDUCTION IN MORTALITY WITH LDCT

Although mammograms and colonoscopies may be better known, LDCT screening has a well-defined population of patients at high risk.

In the NLST, the mortality rate for patients at high risk receiving LDCT screening for lung cancer was reduced by 20% vs chest X-ray.*

Only 320 LDCT screenings are needed to prevent 1 death.

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

Think prevention. Talk about regular lung cancer screening.


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