


LUNG CANCER in IDAHO

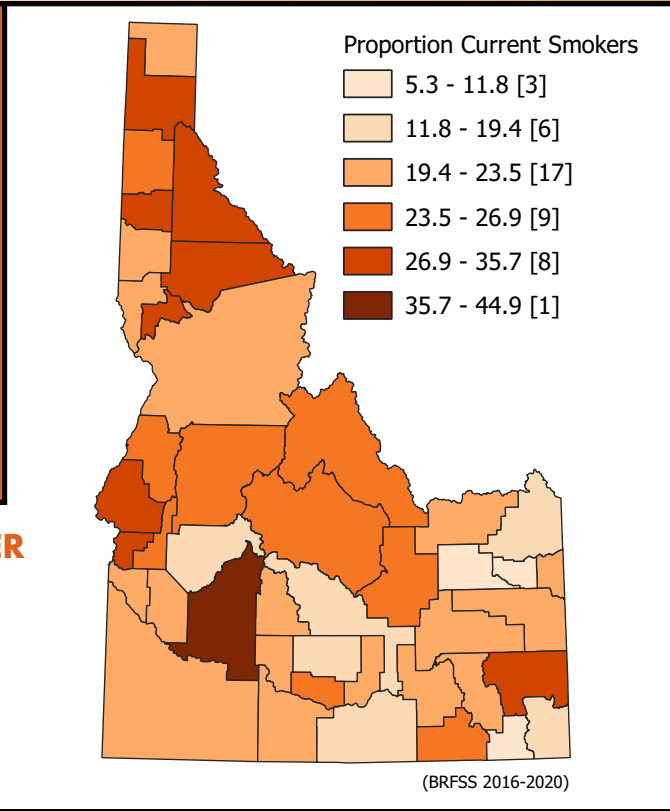
2022

<p>Incidence</p>	<p>4,877 malignant cancers of the lung and bronchus were diagnosed among Idaho residents during 2015 - 2019.</p>	<p>Rural Idahoans are more likely to die from their lung cancer than Idahoans living in urban areas. This is in part due to higher smoking rates and lower screening uptake.</p>
<p>Mortality</p>	<p>3,040 Idahoans died from cancers of the lung and bronchus during 2015 - 2019.</p>	<p>Call to Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco use is the greatest risk factor for lung cancer. Educate your patients on the importance of quitting smoking today. For free help to quit, visit projectfilter.org or call 1-800-QUIT-NOW. If detected early, patients live longer after a lung cancer diagnosis. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (CT) in adults 50 to 80 years old who have a 20 pack/year smoking history and still smoke or quit smoking within the past 15 years.
<p>Prevalence</p>	<p>On July 1, 2019, about 2,200 Idahoans were living with a diagnosis of cancer of the lung or bronchus they received in the prior 10 years.</p>	

Survival



7 in 10 Idahoans diagnosed with a cancer of the lung or bronchus die from their cancer within 5 years of diagnosis.



DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENCE BY POPULATIONS AT HIGHER "RISK OF LUNG CANCER"

- Rates of lung cancer are 1.14 times higher in Idaho men than women.
- American Indian and Black Idahoans have the highest rates of lung cancer, about 10% higher than white Idahoans.