

LUNG CANCER in IDAHO

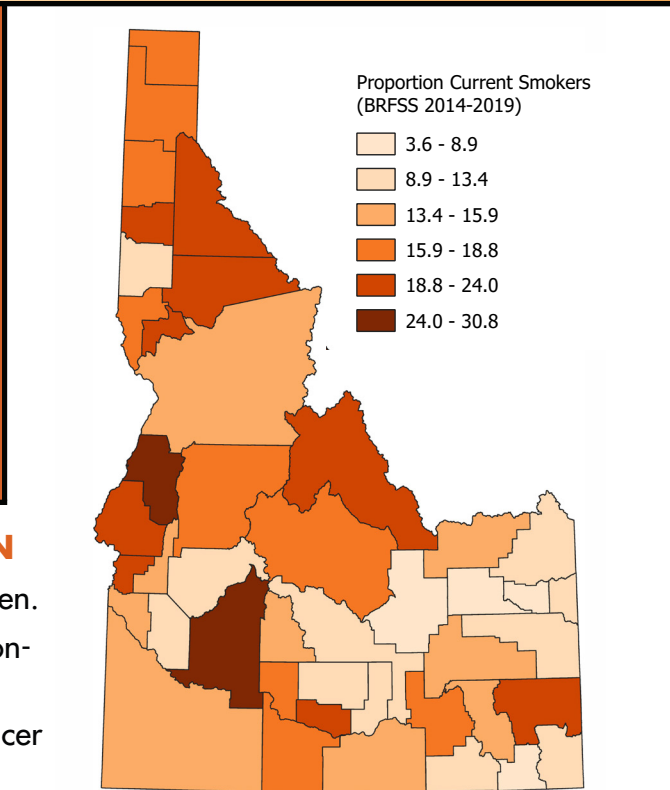
2021

<p>Incidence</p>	<p>4,798 Idahoans were diagnosed with malignant cancer of the lung and bronchus between 2014 - 2018.</p>	<p>Rural Idahoans are more likely to die from lung cancer than urban Idahoans. This may be due to higher smoking rates and lower screening rates in rural areas.</p>
<p>Mortality</p>	<p>3,125 Idahoans died from lung cancer and bronchus between 2014 - 2018</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 55 to 80 years old who have a 30 pack/year smoking history and still smoke or quit smoking within the past 15 years
<p>Prevalence</p>	<p>On July 1, 2018, about 2,100 Idahoans were living with a diagnosis of cancer of the lung cancer or bronchus they received in the prior 10 years.</p>	

Survival



7 in 10 Idahoans with lung cancer or bronchus die within 5 years of diagnosis.



DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENCE BY SUB-POPULATION

- Rates of lung cancer are 20% higher in Idaho men than women.
- Rates of lung cancer and bronchus are 1.5 times higher in non-Hispanic Idahoans than Hispanic Idahoans.
- Native Americans in Idaho have the highest rates of lung cancer and bronchus, 10% higher than white Idahoans.