



Lung cancer is the #1 cancer killer of both women and men in the United States, accounting for approximately 24 percent of cancer deaths.



Early detection is key to defeating lung cancer.

UP TO **20%**

Low-dose CT screening among those at high risk for lung cancer reduces the lung cancer death rate by up to 20 percent.

**20%-45%**

Lung cancer screening is highly cost-effective. And offering tobacco cessation interventions in combination with screening increases the cost-effectiveness by between 20 and 45 percent.



Individuals with Medicaid are disproportionately affected by lung cancer.

Smoking is a key risk factor for lung cancer, and 26.3 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries are current smokers (compared to 11.1 percent of individuals with private insurance).

**26.3%**

The five-year survival rate for lung cancer patients with Medicaid is 13.0 percent, compared to 20.4 percent for lung cancer patients with other insurance.

**13% vs 20.4%**

However, some standard Medicaid programs do not cover low-dose CT scans for individuals at high-risk for lung-cancer. Learn more at [Lung.org/lung-cancer-coverage](https://Lung.org/lung-cancer-coverage).