



Lung cancer is the #1 cancer killer of both women and men in the United States, accounting for approximately 22 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%.

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%.



Individuals with Medicaid are disproportionately affected by lung cancer.

Smoking is a key risk factor for lung cancer, and 26.2% of Medicaid beneficiaries are current smokers (compared to 11.5% of individuals with private insurance).

26.2%

The five-year survival rate for lung cancer patients with Medicaid is 14.2%, compared to 21.9% for lung cancer patients with other insurance.

14.2% vs 21.9%

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://www.lung.org/lung-cancer-coverage).**