



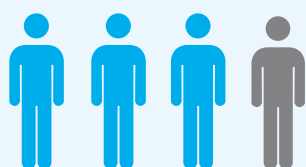
LUNG CANCER FACTS

LUNG CANCER is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide.¹

AN ESTIMATED 228,000 PEOPLE will be diagnosed in 2019 in the US.²

LUNG CANCER kills almost **3 TIMES** as many men as prostate cancer.¹

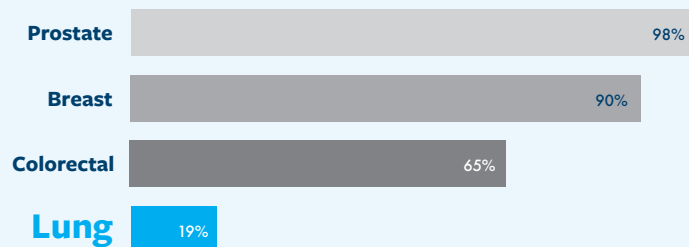
LUNG CANCER kills almost **TWICE** as many women as breast cancer.¹



APPROXIMATELY 143,000 AMERICAN LIVES are lost annually.²

THERE IS HOPE. As research funding grows, more new treatments are available and survival rates improve.

Current Five-Year Cancer Survival Rates ²



RISK FACTORS

Smoking is the leading risk factor for lung cancer.² However, more than 60% of those diagnosed with lung cancer are **not current smokers**.

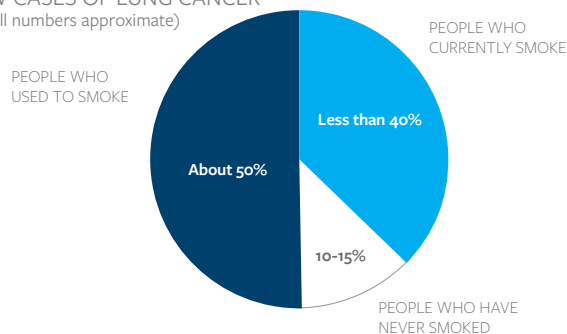
Exposure to radon gas is the second leading risk factor of lung cancer.²

Other risk factors include exposure to:²

- secondhand smoke
- diesel exhaust
- asbestos
- certain metals (arsenic, chromium)
- radiation
- certain organic chemicals
- air pollution

Family history and genetic factors may also play a role in the development of lung cancer.²

NEW CASES OF LUNG CANCER ³⁻⁶
(All numbers approximate)



People who have never smoked account for between 20,000 and 30,000 lung cancer diagnoses every year.⁴

SYMPTOMS

See your doctor if you experience any of the following common symptoms of lung cancer:

- B** Blood when you cough or spit
- R** Recurring respiratory infections
- E** Enduring cough that is new or different
- A** Ache or pain in shoulder, back or chest
- T** Trouble breathing
- H** Hoarseness or wheezing
- E** Exhaustion, weakness or loss of appetite

Other symptoms may include:

- swelling in the neck and face
- difficulty swallowing
- weight loss

SCREENING

If you smoke now or have in the past, ask your doctor if lung cancer screening tests may be right for you. Approximately 8 million Americans are at high risk for lung cancer and could benefit from a lung cancer screening.⁹

1. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.0, *Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11*. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_population.aspx. Accessed May 17, 2018.

2. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts and Figures 2019*. Atlanta; American Cancer Society: 2019.

3. Burns DM. Primary prevention, smoking, and smoking cessation: implications for future trends in lung cancer prevention. *Cancer*. 2000; 89:2506-2509.

4. Thun MJ, Hannan LM, Adams-Campbell LL, et al. Lung cancer occurrence in never-smokers: an analysis of 13 cohorts and 22 cancer registry studies. *PLoS Med*. 2008;5(9):e185.

5. Satcher D, Thompson TG, Kaplan JP. Women and smoking: a report of the Surgeon General. *Nicotine Tob Res*. 2002;4(1):7-20.

6. Park ER, Japuntich SJ, Rigotti NA, et al. A snapshot of smokers after lung and colorectal cancer diagnosis. *Cancer*. 2012; 118(12):3153-3164.

7. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Funding FY2016: report. nih.gov/categorical_spending.aspx (accessed March 27, 2018).

8. Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs Funding FY16: cdmrp.army.mil (accessed March 27, 2018).

9. Cheung LC, Katki HA, Chaturvedi AK, Jemal A, Berg CD. Preventing Lung Cancer Mortality by Computed Tomography Screening: The Effect of Risk-Based Versus U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Eligibility Criteria, 2005-2015. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 2018; 168(3):229-32. doi:10.7326/M17-2067.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

GET INVOLVED

Join an event. LCRF's Free to Breathe events program includes walks and yoga throughout the U.S. Find an event near you at lcrf.org/events.

Start your own fundraiser. Design your own unique fundraiser, create a fundraising page to honor a loved one, or start your own lung cancer walk through our DIY program.

Share patient resources. Help people living with lung cancer confidently make decisions about their care by distributing our free patient resources at local hospitals and clinics.

Start making an impact today. Contact info@lcrf.org for details.



CLOSE THE FUNDING GAP

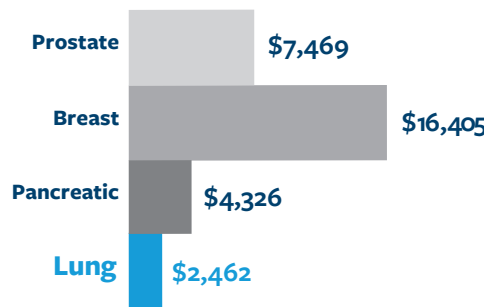
Lung cancer claims more lives each year than breast, pancreatic, and prostate cancer combined.

But, these three cancers receive an average of **5.4x MORE RESEARCH FUNDING** per life lost than lung cancer.²

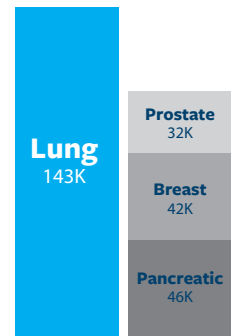
Research means better treatment options and increased survival.

DONATE to support lung cancer research at donate.lcrf.org

CURRENT U.S. FEDERAL RESEARCH FUNDING PER CANCER DEATH^{7,8}



ESTIMATED ANNUAL CANCER DEATHS²



REDUCE YOUR RISK OF LUNG CANCER

If you smoke, get the help you need to quit. You can get help from state quitlines and other programs. Visit becomeanex.org or smokefree.gov, or call (800) 784-8669 [(800) QUIT-NOW].

Reduce exposure to radon. If you live in an area with high levels of radon, consider having your house tested for radon exposure and, if needed, take steps to reduce radon levels. More information is available at epa.gov/radon.

ABOUT THE LUNG CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Lung Cancer Research Foundation (LCRF) is the pre-eminent nonprofit organization focused on funding innovative, high-reward research with the potential to extend survival and improve quality of life for people with lung cancer. LCRF's mission is to improve lung cancer outcomes by funding research for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and cure of lung cancer.

To date, LCRF has provided nearly \$33 million dollars in research grants to investigators around the world. In addition to funding lung cancer research, the organization focuses on lung cancer awareness and education. The Foundation also hosts community events nationwide through the Free to Breathe Events Program.