

Lung Cancer

What is Lung Cancer?

Lung Cancer is a type of cancer that starts in the lungs.

There are two different types of lung cancer; non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC).

According to the American Cancer Society, 80-85% of all lung cancers are NSCLC. The main subtypes of NSCLC are adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma.

About 10% to 15% of all lung cancers are SCLC. This type of lung cancer tends to grow and spread faster than NSCLC. In most people with SCLC, the cancer has already spread beyond the lungs at the time it is diagnosed.

[What Is Lung Cancer? | Types of Lung Cancer | American Cancer Society](#)

[Lung Cancer Prevention and Screening](#)

[Lung Cancer—Patient Version - NCI](#)

Can Lung Cancer be Prevented?

Not all lung cancers can be prevented, but there are ways to reduce your risk of developing lung cancer. A risk factor is anything that increases your risk of developing cancer.

NOT ALL LUNG CANCERS ARE CAUSED FROM SMOKING. NO ONE SHOULD BE EMBARRASSED OR SHAMED BY A LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSIS.

Risk Factors You Can Control

- Avoid tobacco smoke, including secondhand smoke
 - Need to quit smoking? Here is help. [Quit Smoking For FREE With The Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline | OK TSET](#)
- Avoid radon exposure
- Avoid asbestos exposure
- Eat a healthy diet

Risk Factors You Cannot Control

- Family history of lung cancer
- Previous radiation therapy to the lungs

[Lung Cancer Risk Factors | Smoking & Lung Cancer | American Cancer Society](#)

[Lung Cancer Prevention | How to Prevent Lung Cancer | American Cancer Society](#)

Lung Cancer Link/Tab under OCCN Resources Tab

[Lung Cancer Causes](#) | [Lung Cancer in Non-Smokers](#) | [American Cancer Society](#)

What is Lung Cancer Screening?

Currently a low-dose CT (LDCT) screening is used to test individuals at higher risk (mainly because they smoke or used to smoke) for lung cancer. LDCT tests can help find abnormal areas in the lungs that may be cancer. Screening those at higher risk for lung cancer can help save lives. For these individuals, yearly LDCT scans help lower the risk of dying from lung cancer.

[Lung Cancer Early Detection](#) | [Lung Cancer Screening](#) | [American Cancer Society](#)

[About The New Low-Dose CT Lung Cancer Screening Test](#) | [American Lung Association](#)

Should I be screened for Lung Cancer?

Screening is recommended for current smokers or former smokers between 50 and 80 years old with a 20 pack-year or more smoking history. A pack-year is smoking an average of 1 pack of cigarettes per day for one year. A person could have a 20 pack-year history by smoking 1 pack of cigarettes per day for 20 years or two packs per day for 10 years.

[Lung Cancer Risk Quiz](#) | [Saved By The Scan](#) | [American Lung Association](#)

[Screening for Lung Cancer](#) | [Lung Cancer](#) | [CDC](#)