

LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer can occur when changes to lung cells happen in the body of the lungs or in the **bronchi**, the tubes that carry air from the windpipe to the lungs

Did you know?

- **Most** people who develop lung cancer have a history of tobacco smoking
- **However, 10% to 20%** of people who develop lung cancer **have never smoked**

What are some of the **RISK FACTORS** for developing lung cancer?



Tobacco Smoking



Second-hand smoke exposure



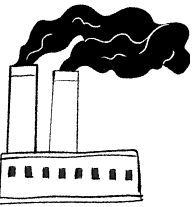
Occupational hazards



Arsenic in drinking water



Exposure to Radon



Air pollution

Lung cancer in Nova Scotia



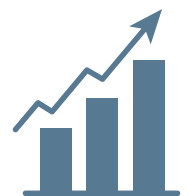
Lung cancer is the **most common** cancer and **leading cause** of cancer death in Nova Scotia



In Canada, the incidence rate of lung cancer has decreased **3.8%** per year in males and **2.0%** per year in females, since 2013

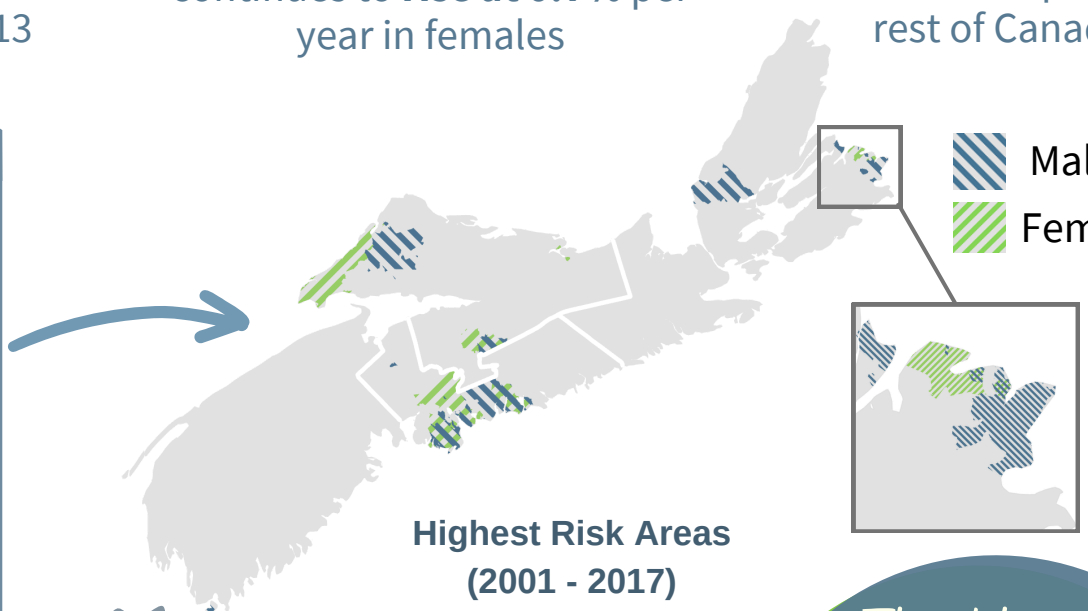


In Nova Scotia, the incidence rate has declined **1.7%** each year in males, since 2009 but continues to **rise at 0.7%** per year in females



Lung cancer rates in females and males is, respectively, **30% and 33% higher** in Nova Scotia compared to the rest of Canada

- Nova Scotia has the **second highest** rate of lung cancer in Canada
- Lung cancer occurs throughout Nova Scotia. However, a persistently higher rate is seen in females in parts of Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland and Cape Breton counties, and in males in parts of Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Inverness and Cape Breton counties
- About **12,000** cases of lung cancer are expected to be diagnosed in the next 10 years in Nova Scotia



Highest Risk Areas (2001 - 2017)

The number of Nova Scotians living in communities considered to have the highest potential for radon in indoor air; the majority are in the **Halifax Regional Municipality**

The 4th stage

- About **half** of all lung cancers are diagnosed very late (stage 4)
- Survival for stage 4 lung cancer is very low, with less than **4%** of people living 5-years beyond their diagnosis

60,000

REDUCE your risk of lung cancer



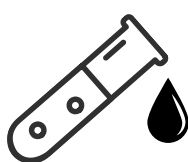
Do not smoke. If you smoke, **try to stop**



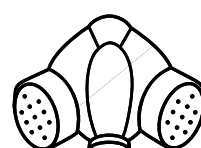
Avoid **second-hand smoke**



Test your home for **Radon**



Test your well water for **Arsenic**



Limit exposure to **chemicals** at work

EARLY detection is important

If you are 50–74 years old **a current or former smoker** (smoked daily for 20+ years)

Call toll free: 1-833-505-5864

for more personalized information on lung cancer and ways to reduce your risk