

Learn about lung cancer screening and how you can benefit from it.



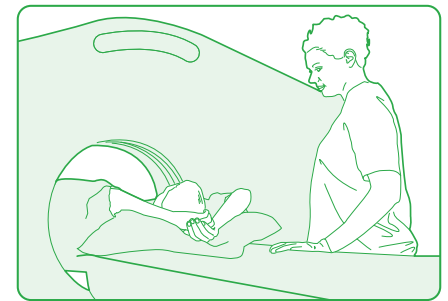
What is lung cancer screening?

Screening for lung cancer is checking for cancer before you have any symptoms (like getting a mammogram to screen for breast cancer or a colonoscopy to screen for colon cancer). Lung cancer found at an early stage has a much better chance of being treated. Currently, lung cancer screening is only recommended for people who have a higher risk or chance of getting lung cancer and meet specific criteria.





Talk with your healthcare provider to decide if you should have a lung cancer screening and what you can do to lower your risk of getting lung cancer. Risk is the chance that you will get lung cancer.

How am I screened for lung cancer?

Lung cancer screening is conducted using a low-dose CT scan (LDCT), also known as a low-dose spiral or helical CT scan. This type of imaging test creates 3D images of the inside of your chest. It uses a small amount of radiation. The amount of radiation — less than what you are exposed to from sunshine in one year.



Lung Cancer Screenings:

-  Quick, painless and takes five minutes
-  Can find small growths that are sometimes not visible on a chest X-ray
-  Covered by most commercial insurance and Medicare
-  Lower dose radiation than a conventional CT scan

Why is lung cancer screening important?

Screening with an LDCT scan is the best way to find lung cancer at an early stage, before it has spread to other parts of the body. In large research studies, lung cancer screening **was shown to save lives** in people with a smoking history.

Lung cancer screening can help you live longer.



Scan the QR Code or visit BaptistHealth.net/LungScreening to learn more and request an appointment.

