

LUNG CANCER in IDAHO

2022

Incidence

4,877 malignant cancers of the lung and bronchus were diagnosed among Idaho residents during 2015 - 2019.

Rural Idahoans are more likely to die from their lung cancer than Idahoans living in urban areas. This is in part due to higher smoking rates and lower screening uptake.

Mortality

3,040 Idahoans died from cancers of the lung and bronchus during 2015 - 2019.


Call to Action

- Tobacco use is the greatest risk factor for lung cancer. Educate your patients on the importance of quitting smoking today. For free help to quit, visit projectfilter.org or call **1-800-QUIT-NOW**.
- If detected early, patients live longer after a lung cancer diagnosis. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography (CT) in adults 50 to 80 years old who have a 20 pack/year smoking history and still smoke or quit smoking within the past 15 years.

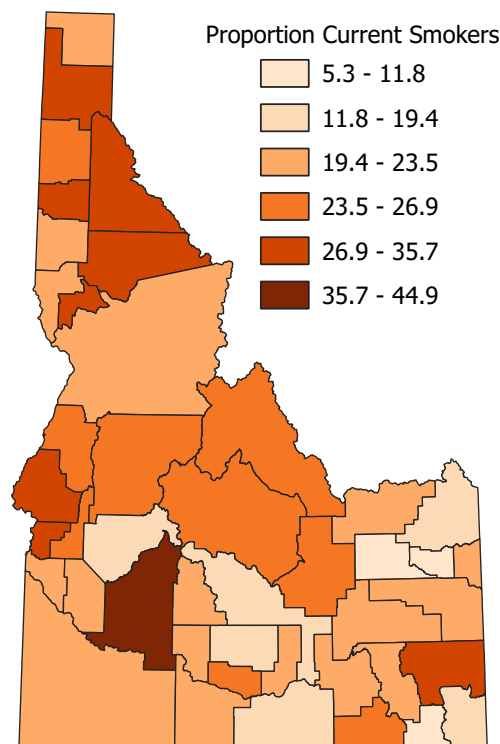
Prevalence

On July 1, 2019, about **2,200** Idahoans were living with a diagnosis of cancer of the lung or bronchus they received in the prior 10 years.

Survival



7 in 10 Idahoans diagnosed with a cancer of the lung or bronchus die from their cancer within 5 years of diagnosis.



(BRFSS 2016-2020)

DISPARITIES IN CANCER INCIDENCE AMONG IDAHOANS

- Rates of lung cancer are 1.14 times higher in Idaho men than women.
- American Indian and Black Idahoans have the highest rates of lung cancer, about 10% higher than white Idahoans.



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