

LUNG CANCER SYMPTOMS & SCREENING

SHOULD YOU TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR ABOUT SYMPTOMS OR SCREENING?

What are
some common
symptoms of
lung cancer?

Adults who have
no symptoms but
are considered at
"high risk" should
also be screened.

Blood when you cough or spit
Recurring respiratory infections
Enduring cough that is new or different
Ache or pain in shoulder, back, or chest
Trouble breathing
Hoarseness or wheezing
Exhaustion, weakness, or loss of appetite

No symptoms?

You should still be screened if...



you are between **50** and **80** years of age AND



you smoked at least **1** pack a day for **20** years



you currently smoke, or quit within the past **15** years

Anyone with
lungs can get
lung cancer.

Most people know that smoking can increase your risk for lung cancer. However, people who have never smoked also get lung cancer. Some risk factors *other* than smoking: genetics, radon, air pollution, asbestos, and exposure to toxic chemicals.

Next steps



I think I might need screening. What do I do now?

Have a conversation with your healthcare provider.

Whether you meet high-risk conditions, are experiencing common lung cancer symptoms, or are simply concerned about your risk for lung cancer, we encourage you to talk to them. With the support of your healthcare provider, you can decide together if screening is right for you.



Why screen for lung cancer?

Screening helps to find a disease early on before it causes symptoms and complications.

The only screening currently proven to reduce lung cancer deaths is called a low-dose CT scan.

For more information or resources,
contact our lung cancer support line:



(844) 835-4325



support@LCRF.org

Learn more at [LCRF.org/supportline](https://www.LCRF.org/supportline).

This complimentary resource is provided with support from AbbVie, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly and Company, Foundation Medicine Inc., The Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies Contributions Fund at the Johnson & Johnson Foundation (JJF), Regeneron, Takeda Oncology, and other generous donations.

Support lung cancer research by visiting [LCRF.org/getinvolved](https://www.LCRF.org/getinvolved).



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