



Lung cancer screening for Black men

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MDAnderson
Cancer Center
Making Cancer History®



CANCER PREVENTION & RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF TEXAS

Did you know...

1 in 16 Black men will be diagnosed with lung cancer in their lifetime.

Black men have the highest lung cancer death rate of all racial-gender groups, yet they often don't receive the same quality treatment and care as other people do.

Compared to white men, Black men with lung cancer are:

- Less likely to be diagnosed early when treatment is easiest
- More likely to not receive treatment
- More likely to die from lung cancer sooner

New screening guidelines mean more Black men can get lung cancer screening.

Lung cancer screening can catch cancer early when it's easiest to treat.

Who is eligible for lung cancer screening?

MD Anderson recommends lung cancer screening every year if you:

- Currently smoke or quit within the past 15 years
- Are between the ages of 50 to 80 years old
- Have a smoking history of 20 cigarettes a day for 20 years or the equivalent of that (this is called *20 pack years*)

Scan the QR code to use our lung screening calculator and find out if you are eligible.



If you are eligible for lung cancer screening, talk to your doctor to see if this exam is right for you.

Know your body and talk to your doctor if you have any symptoms of lung cancer:

- A persistent cough that gets worse over time
- Constant chest, arm or shoulder pain
- A cough that produces blood
- Shortness of breath, wheezing or hoarseness
- Repeated episodes of pneumonia or bronchitis
- Swelling of the neck and face
- Loss of appetite or weight
- Weakness or fatigue
- Clubbing of fingers

Reduce your risk of lung cancer.

Quit smoking today. Smoking cigarettes is the number one risk factor for lung cancer.

The best way to quit is by using medication and counseling.

- Call 1-800-784-8669 or text QUIT to 47848.
- Talk to your doctor about treatment options.
- Visit SmokeFree.gov for more information.

Other risk factors for lung cancer include:

- Chest radiation
- Secondhand smoke
- Family history of lung cancer
- Exposure to toxins like radon, asbestos, arsenic, diesel exhaust, silica, chromium

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