**Screening for Lung Cancer**

*A Discussion Guide for You and Your Doctor*

1. **YOU HAVE A DECISION TO MAKE**
   You have a decision to make about lung cancer screening. This is a guide to help you decide, with your doctor, if lung cancer screening is right for you.

2. **WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED FOR LUNG CANCER?**
   Screening may be right for you if:
   - You are between 55-80 years of age.
   - You currently smoke or you quit less than 15 years ago.
   - You smoked, or have smoked, an average of one pack per day for at least 30 years.

3. **WHAT TO THINK ABOUT WHEN MAKING A DECISION**
   - You need to be screened every year.
   - Screening may not be right for you if you are in poor health.
   - If you’re not willing to have surgery for lung cancer, then lung cancer screening may not be right for you.
   - Screening is a process. If something abnormal is found, more testing may be needed.

4. **MAKING A DECISION**
   1. Are you willing to be screened every year?
      - Yes
      - No
      - Not sure
   2. If cancer is found, are you willing to have surgery?
      - Yes
      - No
      - Not sure
   3. How concerned are you about having a false alarm; needing more testing; radiation; finding a cancer that would never have harmed you:
      - Not concerned
      - Somewhat concerned
      - Very concerned

5. **WHAT IS YOUR DECISION?**
   - I want to be screened
   - I do not want to be screened
   - I am not sure

Remember, the best way to prevent lung cancer is to **STOP SMOKING**

If you currently smoke, talk to your healthcare provider or call the nationwide quitline at:

**1-800-QUIT-NOW**
(1-800-784-8669)

**WILL INSURANCE PAY FOR SCREENING?**
Private insurance plans may cover lung cancer screening with no out of pocket costs beginning at age 55.
Medicare covers lung cancer screening for people up to 77 years old and who are otherwise eligible.
You should know that you and your insurance will be responsible for costs of additional tests and treatment.

**Important facts about lung cancer screening:**
- Screening can find lung cancer early when the chance for cure is greater.
- False alarms are common. When screening shows something, most of the time it is not cancer.
- You may need a biopsy.
- You will be exposed to some radiation from screening and other testing.
- Some lung cancers may be found that will never harm you.