

LUNG CANCER SCREENING SPECIFIC RESOURCES

Implementation and Workflow Process Resources

[American College of Radiology Lung Cancer Screening Resources](#) provides a variety of helpful links for several lung cancer screening components including a CT imaging facility search function, decision aids, educational webinar series, smoking cessation, and quality metric aids.

[Implementation Guide for Lung Cancer Screening](#) has been developed for community hospitals and healthcare systems by the American Thoracic Society in partnership with the American Lung Association. The purpose of the guide is to provide a pragmatic guide and toolkit of how to design, implement, and conduct a lung cancer screening program based on a survey of experts representing a diversity of institutions throughout the United States.

[Lung Cancer Screening Implementation Policy Statement](#) from the American Thoracic Society and American College of Chest Physicians provides steps that sites can take to cover the planning, implementation, and maintenance phases for setting up a lung cancer screening program.

General Lung Cancer Screening Resources

[American Cancer Society](#) provides resources for all aspects of lung cancer, from screening to treatment, including tip sheets that can be downloaded and short, easy-to-view videos.

[American Lung Association](#) offers a wide range of resources for lung cancer screening candidates and providers. A HelpLine staffed by registered nurses, respiratory therapists, pharmacists, and counselors to assist with a wide variety of lung-related disease and tobacco cessation.

- HelpLine: 1-800-LUNGUSA
- Telephone: 1-800-586-4872

[GO2 Foundation](#) (Formerly the Lung Cancer Alliance) offers a wide range of services and materials about lung cancer risk and early detection for both screening candidates and professionals from screening to treatment, including educational materials and links to screening/imaging centers that meet high quality standards.

[LUNGevity](#) provides helpful information about lung cancer early detection, including content on the importance of screening, eligibility, and the low-dose CT procedure.

[Medline Plus](#) is the National Institutes of Health's website for patients and their families and friends. Produced by the National Library of Medicine, it brings you information about diseases, conditions, and wellness issues in language you can understand. Medline Plus offers reliable, up-to-date health information, anytime, anywhere and for free.

[Smokingpackyears.com](#) is an online calculator that allows an easy format to calculate a cigarette smoking history in pack years format.

[Colorado Cancer Screening Program](#), in collaboration with National Jewish Health, offers educational videos about the requirements of lung cancer screening and smoking cessation.

Example Letters and Communication Materials

[Association of Community Cancer Centers](#) offers a webpage with lung cancer screening specific tool examples, including letters, questionnaires, process resources, and marketing materials.

[GO2 Foundation for Lung Cancer](#) (Formerly the Lung Cancer Alliance) has a resource document that contains information on barriers to lung cancer screening adherence and ways to increase adherence. Letter templates for screening participants and providers for different time points across the lung cancer screening process.

Eligibility Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening Insurance Coverage

[Centers for Medicare and Medicaid](#) Decision Memo for Screening for Lung Cancer with Low Dose Computed Tomography provides rationale and specific information for Medicare coverage of lung cancer screening.

[The US Preventive Services Task Force](#) final recommendation for lung cancer screening was updated in March 2021, expanding screening eligibility to 50-80 years of age for individuals with a tobacco exposure history of 20 pack years and currently smoke cigarettes or quit within the last 15 years. The recommendation statement includes supporting evidence and additional research and clinical practice needs and gaps. Commercial (private) insurers typically follow these recommendations for reimbursement of preventive health care.

Clinical Trials that Support the Mortality Reduction Evidence for Lung Cancer Screening.

[National Lung Screening Trial \(NLST\)](#) results were published in 2011 and found a 20% relative reduction in lung cancer specific mortality and a 7% reduction in all-cause mortality in the low dose CT arm compared to the chest x-ray arm. The NLST randomized approximately 54,000 men and women to 3 rounds of screening (a baseline scan and 2 annual scan) by low dose CT or chest x-ray. There were significantly more cancers and stage 1 lung cancers diagnosed in the low dose CT arm compared to the chest x-ray arm.

The [Dutch-Belgian Lung Cancer Screening \(NELSON\)](#) study is the largest lung cancer screening study from Europe to date and randomized approximately 15,500 men and women to four rounds of screening (baseline, 1 year, 3 years, 5.5 years) with low dose CT or no screening (control group). After 10 years of follow-up there was a 24% relative reduction in lung cancer specific mortality for men and a 33% relative reduction for women. It is important to note that the mortality reduction for women was not statistically significant as 84% of the study population was men.