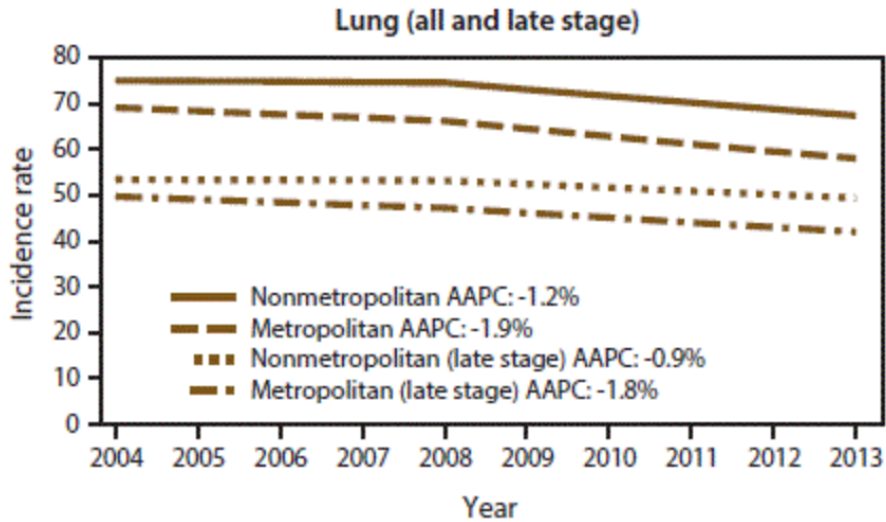
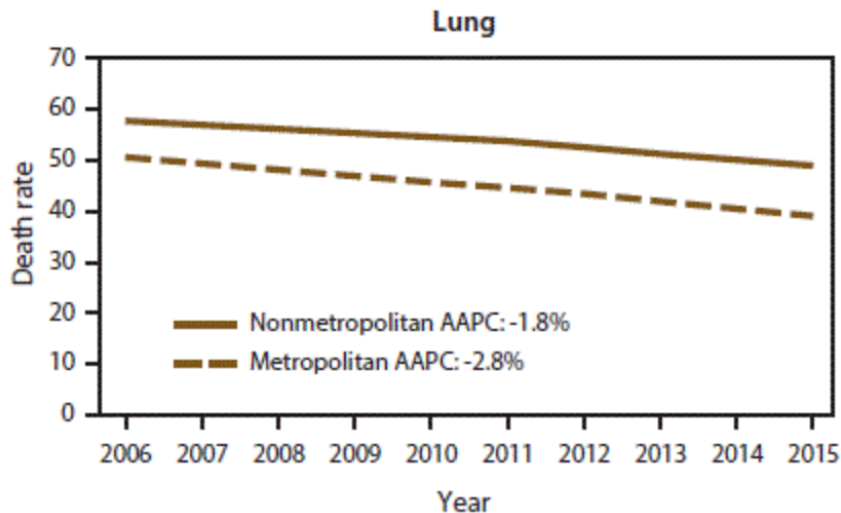


# Cancer Disparities – Lung Cancer

Trends in annual age-adjusted incidence rates among persons of all ages for common cancers in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties, by year of diagnosis — United States, 2004–2013 (CDC)



Trends in annual age-adjusted death rates among persons of all ages for common cancers in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties, by year of death — United States, 2006–2015 (CDC)



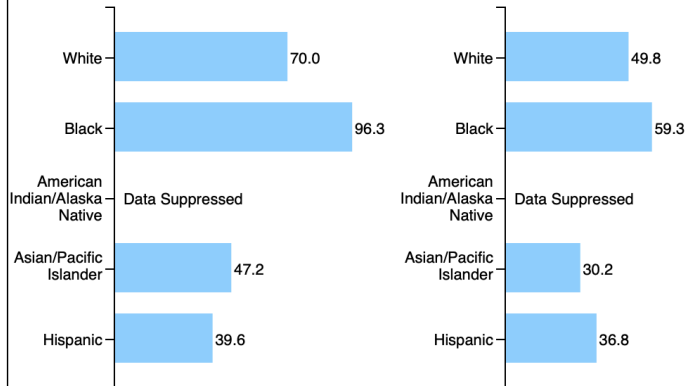
## Rate of New Cancers by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Lung and Bronchus  
Rate per 100,000 people

Chart Table Export

Male

Female



## Cancer burden: Nebraska

Lung and Bronchus, 2011-2015

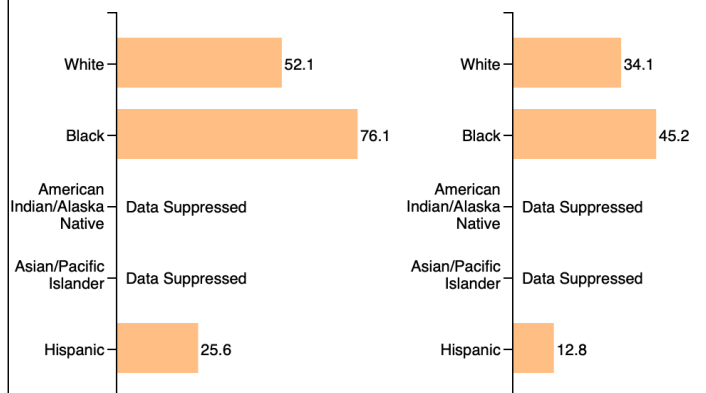
## Rate of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Lung and Bronchus  
Rate per 100,000 people

Chart Table Export

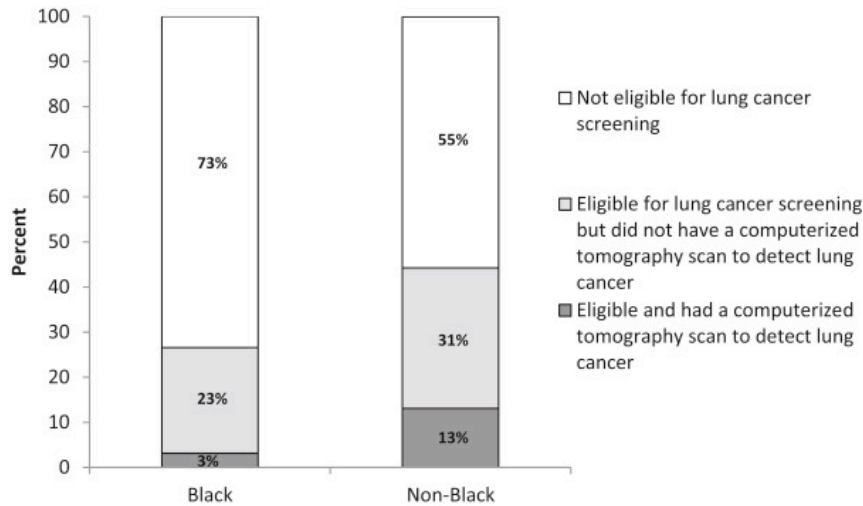
Male

Female



Source: United States Cancer Statistics, Data Visualizations

**Black patients are less likely to qualify for screening and disproportionately less likely to be screened for lung cancer compared with non-Black patients.**



Source: Japuntich, S. J., Krieger, N. H., Salvas, A. L., & Carey, M. P. (2018). Racial Disparities in Lung Cancer Screening: An Exploratory Investigation. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 110(5), 424-427. doi:10.1016/j.jnma.2017.09.003

**➤ Perception and Behavior** African Americans were more likely to hold beliefs about lung cancer that could interfere with prevention and treatment (Health Information National Trends Survey)

3 times less likely to get a lung cancer check up

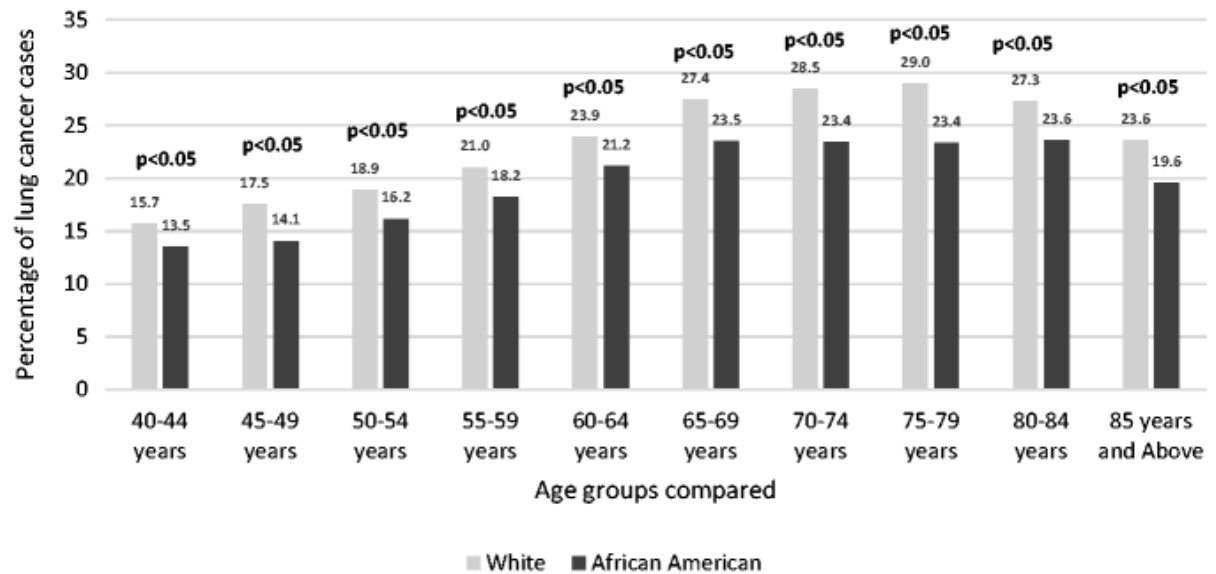
2 times more likely to expect symptoms before diagnosis

2 times less likely to agree that getting checked for lung cancer could help find the disease early

Perceptions expressed unlikely to affect lung cancer incidence – more related to outcome

Source: [https://ccr.cancer.gov/sites/default/files/cancer\\_health\\_disparities\\_2017.508.pdf](https://ccr.cancer.gov/sites/default/files/cancer_health_disparities_2017.508.pdf)

The current age threshold for lung cancer screening targets individuals beginning at age 55. These guidelines were developed based on results from the National Lung Cancer Screening Trial where only 4.4% of the enrollees were African American, when they represent 12.3% of US population. African Americans were also found to have higher incidence and younger onset of lung cancer. This study concluded that the current age threshold for lung cancer screening may potentially miss a considerable number of lung cancer cases in African Americans. Further studies are needed to determine the appropriateness of screening age criteria for African Americans.



Source: Annangi, S., Nutalapati, S., Foreman, M. G., Pillai, R., & Flenaugh, E. L. (2018). Potential Racial Disparities Using Current Lung Cancer Screening Guidelines [Abstract]. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*, 6(1), 22-26. doi:10.1007/s40615-018-0492-z