Lung Cancer Screening with LDCT

Support a system.
Talk to your physician and your family about this decision.
Remember, there is no hurry to make this decision.
Is it normal or abnormal after getting the information?
I'm still undecided, how should I make this decision?

Still thinking:
No, don't get screened
Yes, get screened

Your decision:
Smoking is believed to reduce your risk of getting lung cancer.
No matter what you decide about lung cancer screening, work with your healthcare provider to make an informed decision. Screening can save more lives than ever at lower doses. Screening people at low risk of getting lung cancer can save lives.

The Bottom Line

For lung cancer screening:
Once a year, you should expect to have CT scans at least once a year unless you do not meet the criteria. You should get all of your questions answered.

If you have none of the following symptoms, your doctor will give you a follow-up appointment:
• No weight loss
• No cough
• No change in chronic cough
• New cough that won’t go away

Symptoms of lung cancer:

What Will Happen If I Decide to Get Screened?

You reduce your risk of getting lung cancer.
Talk to your doctor about ways that might help:
• Control lung diseases like emphysema or chronic bronchitis
• Avoid secondhand smoke
• Avoid exposure to asbestos or radon
• Avoid family history of lung cancer

Other Risk Factors for Lung Cancer Include:

You have any of these symptoms if:
• Weight loss without trying
• Coughing up blood
• Change in chronic cough
• New cough that won’t go away

Screening is Not Your Final Choice for Risk Factors:
• If you have "all of these risk factors" and are not eligible for a screening or if you have a family history of lung cancer, you should consider speaking with your doctor to learn more.

Should I Get Screened?

Your decision:

The information provided is a CT (LDCT) scan that uses a low dose computed tomography (LDCT). LDCT is used for early lung cancer when using low-dose lung cancer screening. Lung cancer screening is used to find early-stage cancer when you have no symptoms. People who are at high risk for lung cancer are usually referred to this test.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death and the 2nd most common cause of death. Early treatment options are more likely to be successful when lung cancer is detected early.

Past Year

Had a CT scan of the chest within the past year.

Week prior to the scheduled CT.

Infection treated with antibiotics.

Future plans:

Prominent providers might recommend screening you are not eligible for a screening or if you have a family history of lung cancer, you should consider speaking with your doctor to learn more.