



NOVEMBER IS
LUNG CANCER
AWARENESS MONTH

Who should be screened for LUNG CANCER



WHY SCREENING IS IMPORTANT

Screening means checking for a disease when there are no symptoms. Doctors recommend a screening test to find lung nodules early, when treatment may work better.¹

Who qualifies for screening?

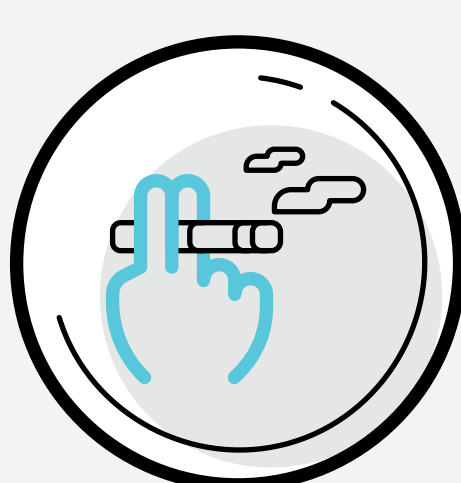
In March 2021, the US Preventive Services Task Force approved revisions to lung cancer screening recommendations. Nearly **twice** as many patients are now eligible for lung cancer screenings.²

2013 GUIDELINES

VS

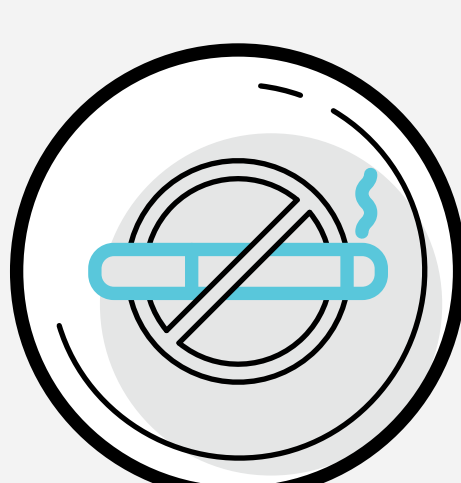
2021 GUIDELINES

Have a **30 pack-year** or more smoking history²



Have a **20 pack-year** or more smoking history²

Smoke now or have quit within the past **15 years**²



Smoke now or have quit within the past **15 years**²

Are between **55 to 80 years old**²

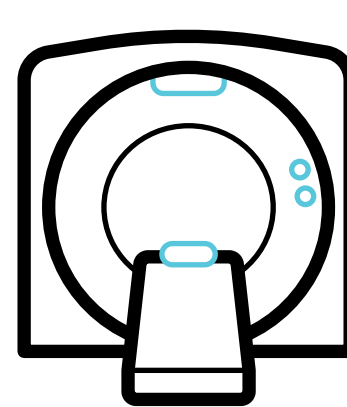


Are between **50 to 80 years old**²

A **pack-year** is smoking an average of one pack of cigarettes per day for one year. For example, a person could have a 20 pack-year history by smoking one pack a day for 20 years or two packs a day for 10 years.¹

What happens during screening?

Low-dose Computed Tomography



During a low-dose CT scan, you lie on a table and an X-ray machine uses a low dose (amount) of radiation to make detailed images of your lungs. The scan only takes a few minutes and is not painful.¹

Low-dose computed tomography, also called a low-dose CT scan, or LDCT, is the only recommended screening test for lung cancer.¹

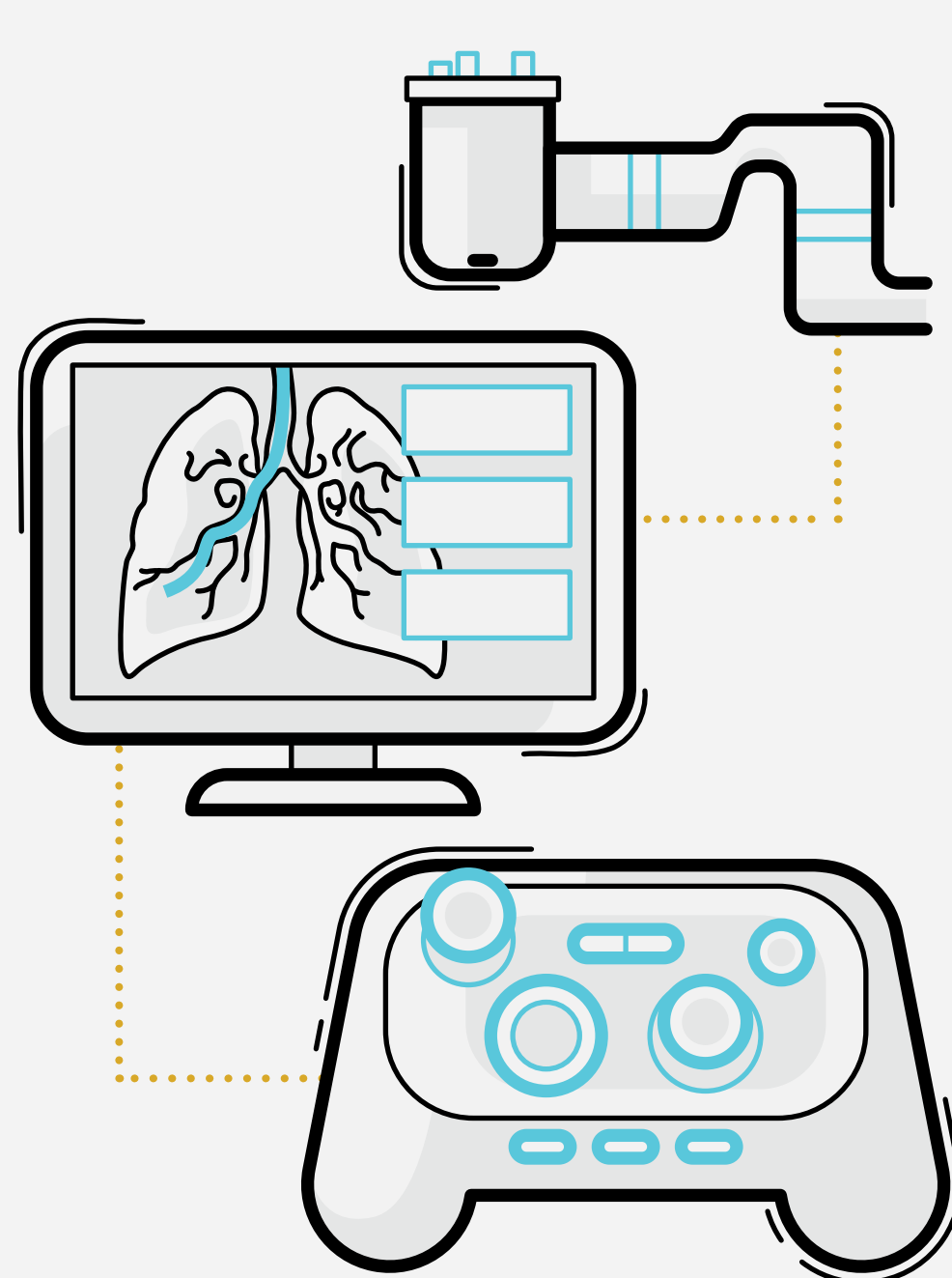
WHAT HAPPENS IF A LUNG NODULE IS FOUND DURING SCREENING?



Meet with your doctor to discuss the best course of action.

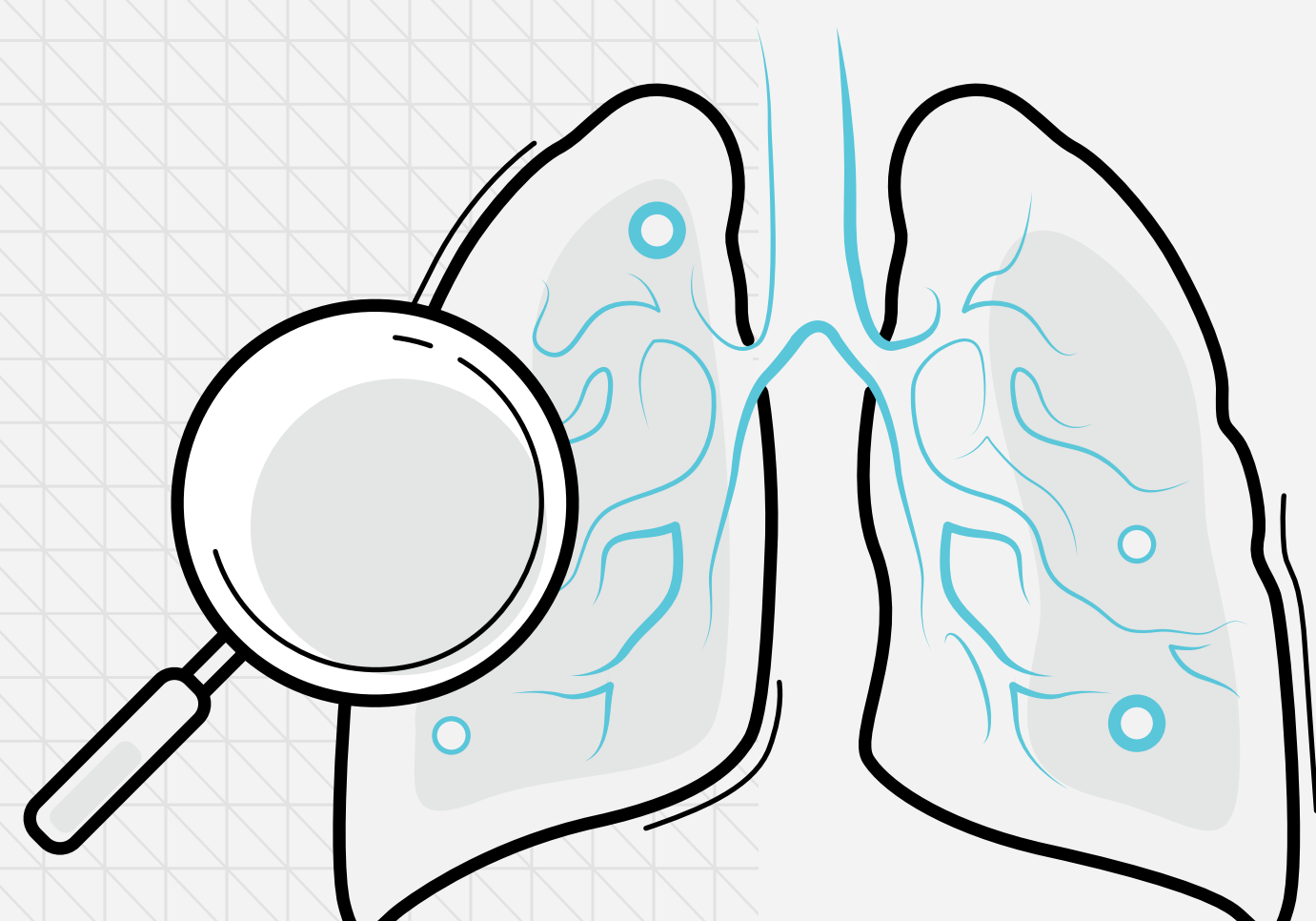
For nodules that are deep in the lung **MONARCH®** Robotic-Assisted Bronchoscopy

helps physicians diagnose small, hard-to-reach nodules.



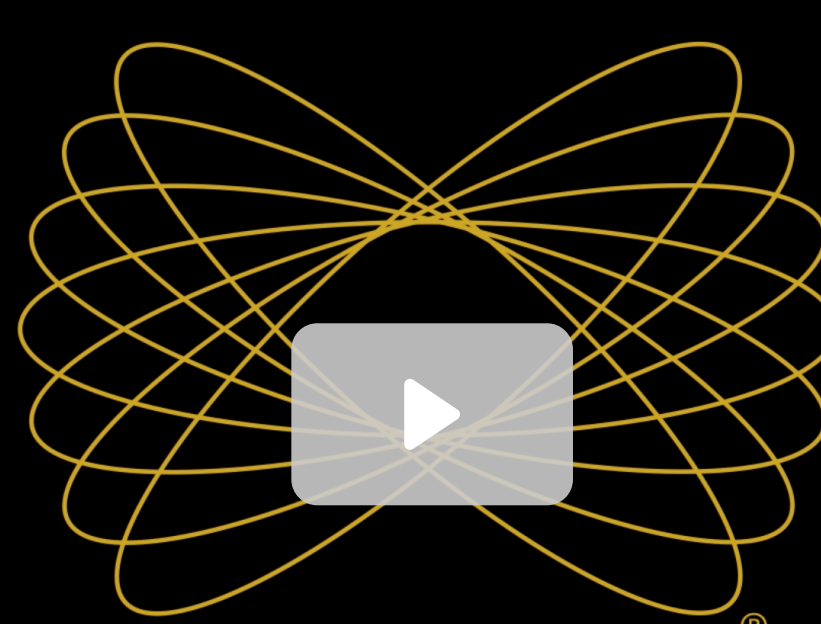
The MONARCH® robot has helped physicians diagnose over

10,000 nodules



Robotic Endoscopy Auris Health

aurishealth.com



MONARCH®

Safety Disclaimer:

Complications from bronchoscopy are rare and most often minor, but if they occur, may include breathing difficulty, vocal cord spasm, hoarseness, slight fever, vomiting, dizziness, bronchial spasm, infection, low blood oxygen, bleeding from biopsied site, or an allergic reaction to medications. It is uncommon for patients to experience other more serious complications (for example, collapsed lung, respiratory failure, heart attack and/or cardiac arrhythmia).

References:

1. CDC. Who Should Be Screened for Lung Cancer?, 11 March 2021, https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/basic_info/screening.htm. Accessed 20 Oct. 2021.

2. Choi, Elle; Land, Erin 2021, Nearly twice as many patients are now eligible for lung cancer screenings—here is what you need to know, 14 Sept. 2021, AstraZeneca with the Lung Ambition Alliance, <https://www.advisory.com/sponsored/lung-cancer>. Accessed 20 Oct. 2021.

