

Contact Us

Locations



**Mammography
Saves Lives.**

**So Does Lung
Cancer Screening.**



**American College
of Radiology™**



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of Radiology™**

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death. Every year, more women die of lung cancer than breast and ovarian cancers **COMBINED**.

Lung screening saves lives by finding lung cancer early, when it's easiest to treat.

Why Get Screened?

Early-stage lung cancer has no symptoms. By the time symptoms such as coughing up blood or significant weight loss occur, the cancer is usually at an advanced stage.

Lung cancer screening won't change **if** you get lung cancer. If you are in a screening program and get lung cancer, most of the time it will be found at an early stage when it's easier to treat.

Can I Get Screened?

If you:



Are between the ages between the ages of 50 and 80.

(Age 77 with Medicare.)



Have a history of heavy smoking.



Are currently smoking or stopped smoking within the past 15 years.

How Does It Work?

Lung Cancer Screening is done with a low-dose CT scan. There is no contrast with this test, so there's no need to drink anything or get an IV. The scan takes about two minutes. You will be on your back, with your hands over your head. You will also need to hold your breath for about three to four seconds.

Is It Safe?

The radiation exposure for lung screening is much less than a regular CT scan. Doctors agree that the small exposure to radiation outweighs the risk of finding lung cancer in an advanced stage.

How Much Does It Cost?

Medicare, Medicaid and most commercial insurance should cover lung screening at 100%. There should be **no out-of-pocket cost** to you for a lung screening.

How Often Should I Get Screened?

Once you have your first lung screening low-dose scan, you should return every year. It is very important to get your scans regularly to make sure that if there are any changes, they can be looked at to see if lung cancer has developed.

What Will the Scan Show?

Over 90% of scan results are negative (no cancer).

The scan looks for lung nodules. Most people who smoke or live in cities have nodules. 90% of the time, the nodules are NOT harmful.

We don't look at the number of nodules; instead, we measure their size and shape. Nodules that are very small are not a concern.

If a nodule is a bit bigger or looks a certain way, you **may** need to return before one year. It is important to note that if you are asked to return in three and six months, **it does not mean you have lung cancer**. It just means that there is something that the doctor wants to keep an eye on.

What Else Can I Do for My Lung Health?

Quitting smoking is the single best thing you can do to reduce your risk of getting lung cancer.

CALL 800-QUIT-NOW or 800-784-8669.