

LUNG CANCER IN CANADA

LUNG CANCER develops in the cells of the lungs. Changes in these cells may lead to benign tumours (non-cancerous), but when cells no longer behave normally, they may cause malignant tumours (cancer). Cancer starting in the lung cells is known as primary lung cancer. Cancers that start in other parts of the body can spread to the lungs (lung metastasis), but they are not treated in the same way as primary lung cancers.

THE DATA

LUNG CANCER IS THE
MOST COMMON
CANCER IN CANADA

1 in 12 MEN | 1 in 15 WOMEN

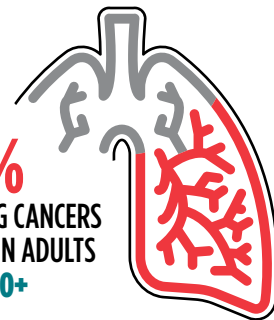


WILL BE DIAGNOSED WITH LUNG CANCER IN THEIR LIFETIME

ABOUT
28,400
CANADIANS

WERE DIAGNOSED
WITH LUNG CANCER
IN 2016

97%
OF LUNG CANCERS
OCCUR IN ADULTS
AGED 50+



RISK FACTORS AND PREVENTION



SMOKING



EXPOSURE TO
SECOND-HAND SMOKE



EXPOSURE TO
RADON GAS



EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS
AND OTHER CARCINOGENS



AIR POLLUTION



FAMILY HISTORY

Being **smoke-free** and **testing for radon at home** can help lower the risk of getting lung cancer

SCREENING AND DETECTION

50%

of all lung cancer cases
are diagnosed late **AT STAGE IV ***

17%

of Canadians diagnosed
with lung cancer
SURVIVE 5 OR MORE YEARS

5+

Screening for lung cancer is only recommended for high risk Canadians aged 55 to 74.
Screening guidelines are available from the **Canadian Task Force on Preventive Health Care**.



For more facts about lung cancer visit:
www.Canada.ca and Search: lung cancer

Data Sources: Canadian Cancer Statistics 2016; Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry CANSIM Table 103-0554; Canadian Partnership Against Cancer Cancerview.ca - 2016 Cancer System Performance Report.

* Cancer stage distribution is based on eight provinces and does not include Quebec or Ontario.

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PARTENARIAT CANADIEN
CONTRE LE CANCER