

What are the benefits of lung cancer screening?

- Because CT scans are able to detect even very small nodules in the lung, LDCT of the chest is especially effective for diagnosing lung cancer at its earliest, most treatable stage.
- CT is fast, which is important for patients who have trouble holding their breath.
- CT scanning is painless and noninvasive.
- No radiation remains in a patient's body after a CT examination.
- X-rays used in LDCT of the chest scans have no immediate side effects.
- Low-dose CT scans of the chest produce images of sufficient image quality to detect many lung diseases and abnormalities using up to 90 percent less ionizing radiation than a conventional chest CT scan.
- Lung cancer screening with LDCT has been proven to reduce the number of deaths from lung cancer in patients at high risk.
- Lung cancer found by screening with LDCT is often at an earlier stage of disease.
- When cancer is found with screening, patients can more often undergo minimally invasive surgery and have less lung tissue removed.

You Have a Choice...Choose Raleigh Radiology



Raleigh Radiology CT Lung Screening locations:

Raleigh Radiology Blue Ridge
919-781-1437

Raleigh Radiology Cedarhurst
919-877-5400

Raleigh Radiology Cary
919-781-1437

Raleigh Radiology Brier Creek
919-877-5400

For more information on CT Lung Screenings,
visit www.raleighrad.com



All Raleigh Radiology CT facilities have met the American College of Radiology's (ACR) requirements and are designated as ACR approved Lung Cancer Screening Centers.



Raleigh Radiology has pledged to put our patient's safety, health, and welfare first by optimizing imaging examinations to use only the radiation necessary to produce diagnostic quality images. At Raleigh Radiology, we image wisely. To find out more, visit www.imagewisely.org/Pledge.aspx



CT Lung Cancer Screening

EARLY DETECTION MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE



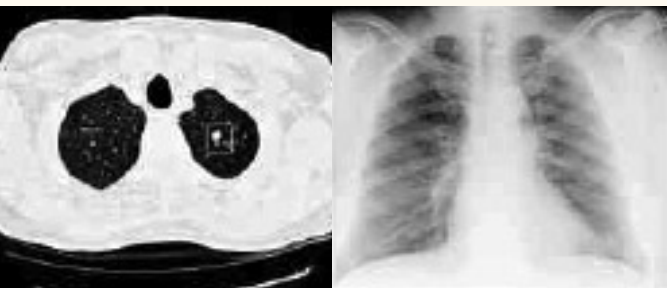
Clearly The Choice

CT Lung Screenings

According to the American Cancer Society, every 2.5 minutes someone in the United States is diagnosed with lung cancer, every 3 minutes someone will die from lung cancer, 60% of people diagnosed with lung cancer will die within one year, and 75% of people diagnosed will die within 2 years

A randomized clinical trial conducted by the American College of Radiology Imaging Network, released its results in November 2010 that showed screening current and former heavy smokers with computed tomography (CT) scans, reduced their risk of dying from lung cancer by approximately 20%. With 100 million smokers and ex-smokers in the United States and over 160,000 Americans dying early from lung cancer, CT Lung Screenings could potentially save thousands of lives annually by catching tumors at an even earlier, more treatable stage than chest x-rays.

A CT scan can detect tumors significantly smaller than a conventional chest x-ray. CT Lung Screenings can also provide information to physicians on cardiovascular disease, emphysema, and other pulmonary diseases.



Suspicious nodules that may indicate lung cancer can be seen in a CT scan of the lung (left), but not in an X-ray (right).

What Is a CT Lung Screening?

The CT Lung Screening is an exam with the ability to detect lung cancer in its earliest stages when it is most treatable. It consists of a low dose, non-contrasted CT that uses x-rays to scan the entire chest in about five to ten seconds during a single breath hold. The exam takes about 15 minutes in its entirety to complete.

Who Should Get a CT Lung Screening?

This exam is for patients that are at high risk for lung cancer. Patients at high risk possess the following characteristics and should participate in a shared decision conversation with their physician.

- Individuals 55 -80 years of age for most commercial insurances. (Medicare will not cover after age 77)
- At least a 30 pack/ year history (Calculated by number of packs per day multiplied by the number of years as a smoker)
- Current smokers or former smokers who quit within the last 15 years.

Why Screen for Lung Cancer?

Lung Cancer is the number one cancer killer in America claiming more lives than colorectal, breast, pancreatic and prostate cancer combined! Annual screenings with CT scans aid in finding lung cancers in their earliest stages, when up to 90% can be cured.

Is a CT Lung Screening Covered by Insurance?

Some insurance companies are beginning to cover CT Lung Screening exams if you meet specific criteria. Check with your insurance carrier to see if it is a covered benefit with your specific policy. If CT Lung Screening is not covered by your plan, ask about our self-pay pricing.

Ask your physician for a CT Lung Screening referral.

*How do I calculate my pack/ year history? Number of packs per day times the number of years as a smoker.

What are the risks of lung cancer screening?

- False positive results occur when a test appears to be abnormal but no lung cancer is found. Abnormal findings may require additional testing to determine whether or not cancer is present. These tests, such as additional CT exams or more invasive tests in which a piece of lung tissue is removed (called a biopsy), have risks and may cause a patient anxiety.
- Test results that appear to be normal even when lung cancer is present are called false-negative results. A person who receives a false-negative test result may delay seeking medical care.
- Not all of the cancers detected by LDCT will be found in the early stage of the disease. Screening that detects lung cancer may not improve your health or help you live longer if the disease has already spread beyond the lungs to other places in the body.
- LDCT lung screening and all other screening exams can lead to the detection and treatment of cancer which may never have harmed you. This can result in unnecessary treatment, complications, and cost.
- There is a theoretical small risk of cancer from exposure to low dose radiation*.

*We are exposed to radiation from natural sources all the time. According to recent estimates, the average person in the U.S. receives an effective dose of about 3 mSv per year from naturally occurring radioactive materials and cosmic radiation from outer space.

*Your approximate effective radiation dose:	1.5 mSv
Comparable to background radiation for:	6 months
**Additional lifetime risk of fatal cancer from exam:	Very Low