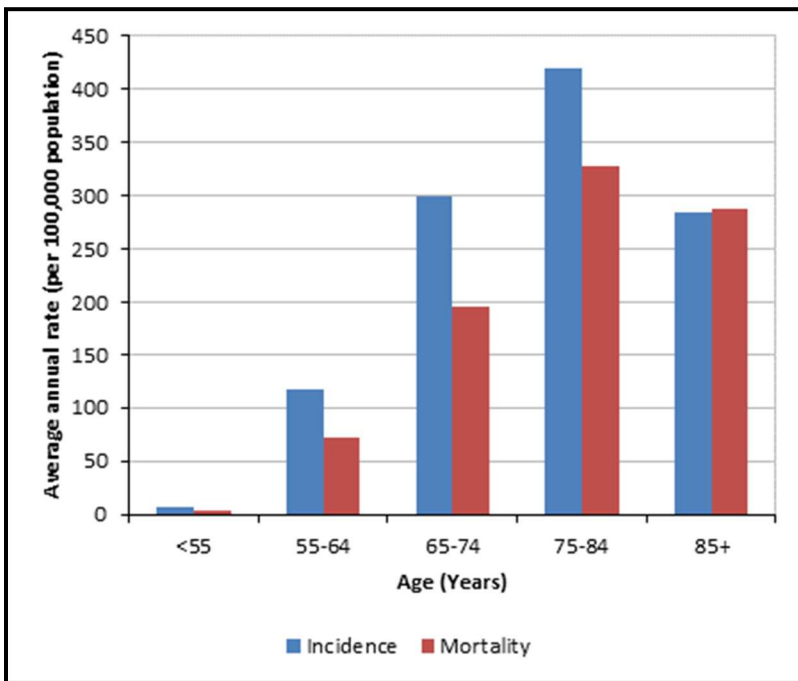




Lung (Lung & Bronchus) Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality, by Age, Nebraska (2011-2015)



Nebraska Lung Cancer Quick Facts:

- Between 2011 and 2015, 6,258 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with lung cancer, while 4,464 Nebraskans died from it.
- The rate at which lung cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase sharply after age 55 and peak at ages 75-84 (Figure 1).
- Lung cancer incidence and mortality in Nebraska and the US began to trend downward during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).
- Lung cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska were consistently lower than national rates during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Lung Cancer Incidence Rates, by Year of Diagnosis, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

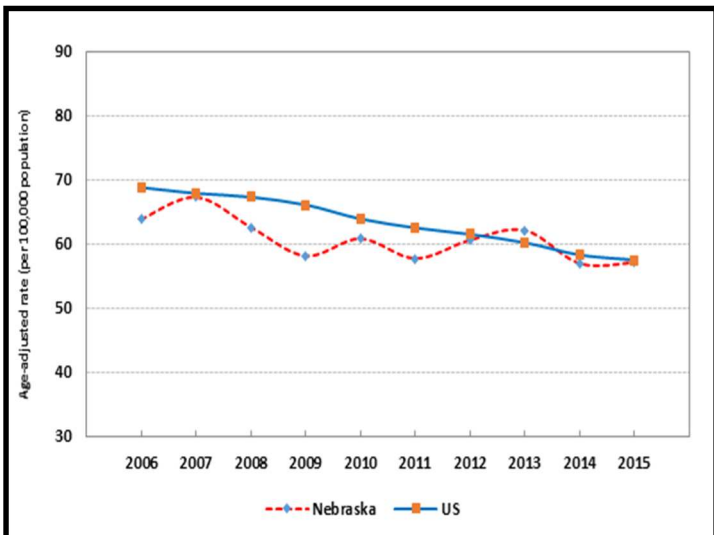


Figure 3. Lung Cancer Mortality Rates, by Year of Death, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

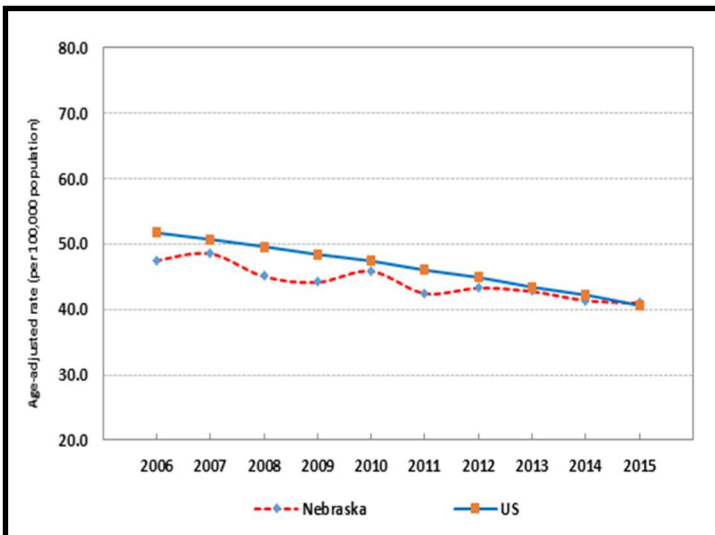
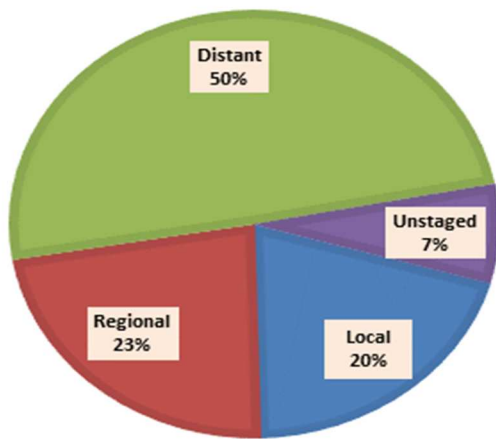


Figure 4. Lung Cancer: Percentage of Cases by Stage of Disease at Diagnosis, Nebraska, 2011-2015



- Between 2011 and 2015, the majority (50%) of lung cancer cases in Nebraska were diagnosed at a distant stage of disease (Figure 4).
- Stage of disease at diagnosis strongly affects the prognosis for lung cancer patients. The most recent national data show that the 5-year relative survival rate for lung cancers diagnosed at a local stage is 55% compared to only 4% for distant cases.

Lung Cancer Risk Factors and Screening

- Cigarette smoking accounts for 80-90% of all lung cancer deaths. Other risk factors for lung cancer include exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and exposure to radon and asbestos.
- According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2016, 17.0% of Nebraska adults were current smokers.
- The US Preventive Services Task Force recommends annual screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography in adults 55 to 80 years of age who have a 30 pack-year smoking history, are in good health, and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. A “pack-year” is defined as smoking an average of 1 pack of cigarettes per day for 1 year. For example, a person could have a 30 pack-year history by smoking 1 pack a day for 30 years or 2 packs a day for 15 years.
- For more information on how to quit smoking, visit the Tobacco Free Nebraska webpage at <http://dhhs.ne.gov/tfn>; or call 1-800-QUIT-NOW for free access to counseling and support services.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

- ◆ **Purpose:** to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents; analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends; provide statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests; and plan and evaluate cancer control programs.
- ◆ **Funding:** funded by a portion of the Nebraska cigarette tax and also by a grant from CDC.
- ◆ **Data Sources:** hospitals, pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in other states.
- ◆ **Data Quality:** the NCR has been awarded gold standard certificate of data quality for 21 consecutive years (1995-2015) by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries in recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit:

http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.