Lung Cancer Screening Guidelines and Recommendations

Organization	Groups eligible for screening	Year
American Academy of Family Practice ¹	Evidence is insufficient to recommend for or against screening.	2013
American Association for Thoracic Surgery ²	 Age 55 to 79 years with ≥ 30 pack-year smoking history. Long-term lung cancer survivors who have completed 4 years of surveillance without recurrence, and who can tolerate lung cancer treatment in order to detect second primary lung cancer until the age of 79. Age 50 to 79 years with a 20 pack-year smoking history and additional comorbidity that produces a cumulative risk of developing lung cancer ≥ 5% in 5 years. 	2012
American Cancer Society ³	Age 55 to 74 years with \geq 30 pack-year smoking history, either currently smoking or have quit within the past 15 years, and who are in relatively good health.	2013
American College of Chest Physicians ⁴	Age 55 to 74 years with \geq 30 pack-year smoking history and either continue to smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.	2013
American College of Chest Physicians and American Society of Clinical Oncology ⁵	Age 55 to 74 years with \geq 30 pack-year smoking history and either continue to smoke or have quit within the past 15 years.	2012
American Lung Association ⁶	Age 55 to 74 years with \geq 30 pack-year smoking history and no history of lung cancer.	2012
National Comprehensive Cancer Network ⁷	 Age 55 to74 years with ≥ 30 pack-year smoking history and smoking cessation < 15 years. Age ≥ 50 years and ≥ 20 pack-year smoking history and 1 additional risk factor (other than secondhand smoke).^a 	2012
U.S. Preventive Services Task <u>Force⁸</u>	Age 55 to 80 years with \geq 30 pack-year smoking history and smoking cessation < 15 years.	2013

^aAdditional risk factors include cancer history, lung disease history, family history of lung cancer, radon exposure, occupational exposure, and history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or pulmonary fibrosis. Cancers with increased risk of developing new primary lung cancer include survivors of lung cancer, lymphomas, cancer of the head and neck, and smoking-related cancers. Occupational exposures identified as carcinogens targeting the lungs include silica, cadmium, asbestos, arsenic, beryllium, chromium (VI), diesel fumes, and nickel.

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