

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Age 55 or 79 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history^a 2) Long-term lung cancer survivors who have completed 4 years of surveillance without recurrence and who can tolerate lung cancer treatment following screening to detect second primary lung cancer until the age of 79 3) Age 50 to 79 years with a 20 pack per year smoking history and additional comorbidity that produces a cumulative risk of developing lung cancer $\geq 5\%$ in 5 years 	2012
American Cancer Society ³	Age 55 to 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history, who either currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years, and who are in relatively good health	2015
American College of Chest Physicians ⁴	Age 55 or 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history, who either currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years	2013
American College of Chest Physicians and American Society of Clinical Oncology ⁵	Age 55 or 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history, who either currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years	2012
American Lung Association ⁶	Age 55 or 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history and no history of lung cancer	2012
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ⁷	Age 55 or 77 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history and smoking cessation < 15 years	2015
National Comprehensive Cancer Network ⁸	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Age 55 to 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history and smoking cessation < 15 years 2) Age ≥ 50 years and ≥ 20 pack year smoking history and 1 additional risk factor (other than secondhand smoke exposure)^b 	2015
US Preventive Services Task Force ⁹	Age 55 to 74 years with ≥ 30 pack year smoking history and smoking cessation < 15 years	2013

^aA pack year is smoking an average of one pack of cigarettes per day for one year. For example, a person could have a 30 pack year history by smoking one pack a day for 30 years or two packs a day for 15 years.

^bAdditional 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.

References

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