

LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH


- WHEREAS,** lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men and women in the United States and in Idaho in 2021, accounting for more deaths than colon cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer combined ^{1,2}; and
- WHEREAS,** according to the Centers for Disease Control, there were 4,798 new lung cancer cases and 3,127 deaths because of lung cancer between 2014 and 2017 in Idaho ²; and
- WHEREAS,** the 5-year survival rate for localized lung cancer is ~59%, yet only ~17% of lung cancers are diagnosed at this stage ¹; and
- WHEREAS,** screening for lung cancer for high-risk individuals using low-dose computed tomography can lead to the earlier detection of lung cancer and save lives, reducing the mortality by 20% when compared to screening by chest x-ray in the National Lung Screening Trial ³ and reducing the risk of death at 10 years by 24% in men and 33% in women as demonstrated by another large randomized trial ⁴; and
- WHEREAS,** funding for lung cancer research trails far behind funding for research of many other cancers, and additional research is needed in early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for lung cancer as well as in lung cancer affecting women and lung cancer health disparities;
- WHEREAS,** lung cancer incidence is decreasing twice as fast in men as it is in women, each year more women die from lung cancer than breast cancer and by 2035, more women will die from lung cancer than men ^{6,7}; and
- WHEREAS,** African Americans have the highest lung cancer incidence and mortality of all races, and disparities in lung cancer screening, diagnosis, treatment, and mortality are well characterized among African Americans and other racial minorities ⁸; and
- WHEREAS,** lung cancer in never smokers is the 7th leading cause of cancer-related death and accounts for 17,000-26,000 deaths in the US every year ⁷, 60-70% of never smokers diagnosed with lung cancer are women ^{9,10}, and the proportion of lung cancers diagnosed in never smokers is increasing in the US ^{10,11}; and
- WHEREAS,** organizations working in Idaho, such as the American Lung Cancer Screening Initiative and Women's Lung Cancer Forum, are committed to educating about lung cancer and lung cancer screening and working to increase lung cancer screening rates in Idaho.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bill Lambert, Mayor for the City of Moscow, do hereby proclaim November 2021 as

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in Moscow, and recognize the need for research in lung cancer affecting women and lung cancer health disparities, and encourage all citizens to learn about lung cancer and early detection through lung cancer screening.




Bill Lambert

- ¹ “Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus - Cancer Stat Facts.” *SEER*, seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html.
- ² “United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations.” Center for Disease Control, <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html>.
- ³ National Lung Screening Trial Research Team, Aberle DR, Adams AM, et al. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(5):395-409. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1102873
- ⁴ de Koning HJ, van der Aalst CM, de Jong PA, et al. Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Volume CT Screening in a Randomized Trial. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(6):503-513. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1911793
- ⁵ Siegel, R. L.; Miller, K. D.; Jemal, A., Cancer statistics, 2020. *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* 2020, 70 (1), 7-30.
- ⁶ Jeon, J.; Holford, T. R.; Levy, D. T.; Feuer, E. J.; Cao, P.; Tam, J.; Clarke, L.; Clarke, J.; Kong, C. Y.; Meza, R., Smoking and Lung Cancer Mortality in the United States From 2015 to 2065: A Comparative Modeling Approach. *Ann Intern Med* 2018, 169 (10), 684-693.
- ⁷ Rivera, G. A.; Wakelee, H., Lung Cancer in Never Smokers. *Adv Exp Med Biol* 2016, 893, 43-57.
- ⁸ Rivera, M. P.; Katki, H. A.; Tanner, N. T.; Triplette, M.; Sakoda, L. C.; Wiener, R. S.; Cardarelli, R.; Carter-Harris, L.; Crothers, K.; Fathi, J. T.; Ford, M. E.; Smith, R.; Winn, R. A.; Wisnivesky, J. P.; Henderson, L. M.; Aldrich, M. C., Addressing Disparities in Lung Cancer Screening Eligibility and Healthcare Access. An Official American Thoracic Society Statement. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 2020, 202 (7), e95-e112.
- ⁹ Korpanty, G. J.; Kamel-Reid, S.; Pintilie, M.; Hwang, D. M.; Zer, A.; Liu, G.; Leighl, N. B.; Feld, R.; Siu, L. L.; Bedard, P. L.; Tsao, M.-S.; Shepherd, F. A., Lung cancer in never smokers from the Princess Margaret Cancer Centre. *Oncotarget* 2018, 9 (32), 22559-22570.
- ¹⁰ Pelosof, L.; Ahn, C.; Gao, A.; Horn, L.; Madrigales, A.; Cox, J.; McGavic, D.; Minna, J. D.; Gazdar, A. F.; Schiller, J., Proportion of Never-Smoker Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients at Three Diverse Institutions. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 2017, 109 (7), djw295.
- ¹¹ Toh, C. K.; Ong, W. S.; Lim, W. T.; Tan, D. S.; Ng, Q. S.; Kanesvaran, R.; Seow, W. J.; Ang, M. K.; Tan, E. H., A Decade of Never-smokers Among Lung Cancer Patients-Increasing Trend and Improved Survival. *Clin Lung Cancer* 2018, 19 (5), e539-e550.