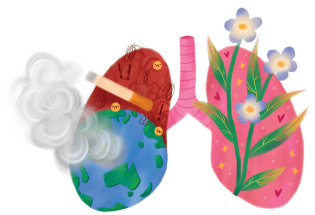




The National Lung Cancer Screening Program

What Do You Need To Know?

- Lung cancer affects many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and families.
- It is the most common type of cancer and the leading cause of cancer death among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Screening can help detect cancers early, which can lead to *better treatment options* and *better outcomes*.
- Lung cancer screening is done using low-dose CT scans and is **free** and now available across Australia.



What is a low-dose CT scan?
A low-dose CT scan takes images of someone's lungs. It looks for any lumps, called nodules. Most nodules will not be cancer.

Who is Eligible?

People are eligible for screening if they:



are aged between 50 to 70 years



have no symptoms of lung cancer (e.g., a persistent cough, shortness of breath etc.)



currently smoke tobacco cigarettes or have quit in the past 10 years



have a history of smoking cigarettes for at least 30 'pack-years'

What are 'pack-years'?
'Pack-years' measures the number of cigarettes a person has smoked in their lifetime by multiplying the number of years a person has smoked by the number of packs smoked every day. For example, 1 pack-year = smoking 1 pack (20 cigarettes) per day for 1 year. Eligible people will have smoked at least 1 pack per day for more than 30 years or 2 packs per day for 15 years.

What Can TIS Teams Do?

Your role is to help raise awareness of the program and encourage community members to speak to their doctor or Aboriginal health worker, who can check if they are eligible for screening and offer the right advice.

You can help raise awareness and support the program by:



Promoting the program through factsheets, posters and social media posts



Including information about the program in educational sessions with eligible groups



Find Resources

For more information and access to tailored resources scan here:

