Lung Cancer in Minnesota

Lung cancer is the

2nd most common cancer **diagnosed** in Minnesota in both men and women.

3,800 Minnesotans were diagnosed with lung cancer in 2022.

Lung cancer is also the

cause of cance in Minnesota.

cause of cancer death

Minnesotans **died** from their lung cancer in 2022.

Risk Factors and Resources

Tobacco use is the greatest risk factor for lung cancer and is linked to over 80% of lung cancer deaths in Minnesota. MDH has resources to help quit smoking: Get Help Quitting.

Other risk factors include radon, second-hand smoke, air pollution, work-place exposures, family history, and radiation.

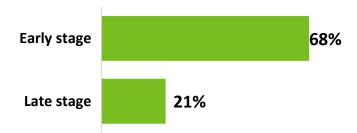
For more lung cancer data visit the Minnesota Cancer Reporting System's **Lung Cancer in Minnesota dashboard** (health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/data/dashlung.html) and **Minnesota Lung Cancer Screening dashboard** (health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/lungcanreport.html).

Screening for lung cancer

Screening is looking for cancer before there are symptoms. Screening can help find cancer at an early stage when it may be easier to treat. The United States Preventive Services Task Force recommends that adults aged 50 to 80 years who have a 20 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have guit within the past 15 years screen for lung cancer with low-dose CT scan.

Screening frequency is based on a person's age, smoking history, and current smoking status.

Survival is much higher when diagnosed early.



However, only 10% of eligible Minnesotans have had a lung cancer screening.

Disparities in lung cancer among Minnesotans (2018-2022)

- Minnesotans living in areas of poverty have the highest rates of lung cancer.
- Native American Minnesotans are 2.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer than white Minnesotans.
- Native American Minnesotans are 3 times more likely to die from lung cancer than white Minnesotans.

