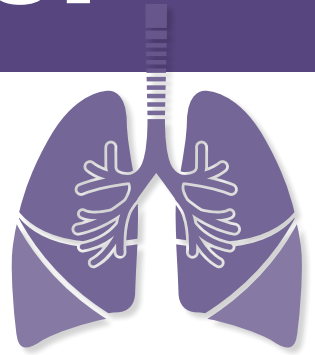


Lung Cancer

Risk factors

- Smoking tobacco
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Family or personal history of lung cancer
- Exposure to toxic materials or air pollution
- Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Radiation therapy to the breast or chest
- Lung diseases such as pulmonary fibrosis



Warning signs

- A persistent cough that gets worse over time
- Constant chest, arm or shoulder pain
- A cough that produces blood
- Shortness of breath, wheezing or hoarseness
- Repeated episodes of pneumonia or bronchitis
- Swelling of the neck and face
- Loss of appetite or weight
- Weakness or fatigue
- Clubbing of fingers

Talk to your doctor if you have one or more of the **symptoms** or fall into any of the **risk** categories.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MDAnderson
Cancer Center

Making Cancer History®

3 ways to lower lung cancer risk

Use protective equipment when exposed to dangerous substances and pollutants

Exposure to radon, asbestos, radiation, arsenic and pollution increases your risk of lung cancer.

Eliminate tobacco use

Smoking is estimated to directly cause **85%** of all lung cancers.

Avoid secondhand smoke

Exposure to secondhand smoke puts you at increased risk.



Use the QR code to check if you are eligible. Screening can catch cancer early when it's easiest to treat.

If you smoke or used to smoke, you may be able to get screened for lung cancer.

