

Whereas, lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men and women in Canada, accounting for more deaths than colon cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer combined; (1,2)

Whereas, over 20,000 Canadians are expected to die of lung and bronchus cancer in 2022, representing nearly one quarter of all cancer deaths in Canada; (1,2)

Whereas, according to research by Canadian oncologists, lung cancer is expected to be the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Canada, with over 30,000 new lung cancer cases expected in 2022; (2)

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for localized lung cancer is ~60%, yet only ~24% of lung cancers are diagnosed at this stage; (3)

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 (4) and reducing the risk of death at 10 years by 24% in men and 33% in women as demonstrated by another large randomized trial; (5)

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, organizations working in Canada such as the Canadian Lung Cancer Screening Initiative are committed to educating about lung cancer and lung cancer screening and working to increase lung cancer screening rates.

Therefore, I, Mayor _____, hereby proclaim November 2022 as Lung Cancer Awareness Month in _____, 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.

- (1) Canadian Cancer Statistics Advisory Committee. Canadian Cancer Statistics 2022. Canadian Cancer Society; 2022: <https://cancer.ca/en/research/cancer-statistics>
- (2) Brenner, D. R., Poirier, A., Woods, R. R., Ellison, L. F., Billette, J.-M., Demers, A. A., Zhang, S. X., Yao, C., Finley, C., Fitzgerald, N., Saint-Jacques, N., Shack, L., Turner, D., & Holmes, E. (2022). Projected estimates of cancer in Canada in 2022. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 194(17). <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.212097>
- (3) “Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus - Cancer Stat Facts.” *SEER*, seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html.
- (4) 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
- (5) 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