

Help Your Patients Understand the Importance of Cancer Screening

The impact of cancer



~16,353,421
people in the United States
have cancer^{1*}

Some of the most common cancers were: **breast, prostate, colorectal, melanoma, and lung.** Together, these forms of cancer account for approximately 62% of all cancers.²⁻⁷

Your patients look to you for recommendations on the preventive care they need.⁸

PREVALENCE OF CANCERS IN THE UNITED STATES³⁻⁷

22%
breast

8%
colorectal

4%
lung

20%
prostate

8%
melanoma

38%
all other



*According to 2018 estimates by the SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) Program.

The role of cancer screening

Cancer screening is an important aspect of preventive care that aims to **reduce or prevent the number of people who develop and die from cancer.**⁹



Consider screening patients with risk factors for cancer. Many factors can increase a patient's risk of developing cancer. Some of those risk factors are¹⁰⁻¹⁷:

- Older age
- Alcohol consumption
- Exposure to cancer-causing substances
- Chronic inflammation
- Poor diet
- Hormones
- Immunosuppression
- Exposure to infectious agents
- Obesity
- Exposure to radiation
- Excess sunlight
- Tobacco use



Cancer screening has the potential to **improve survival rates by detecting cancer** at an early and more treatable stage.¹⁸



For certain cancer types, screening procedures may also **prevent recurrence by identifying cancer precursors** that should be removed.¹⁸

Early detection matters

Look to screen eligible patients early. For the most common types of cancer, **detection at an earlier stage has a positive impact on 5-year survival rates.**¹⁹⁻²³ Consult relevant clinical guidelines (eg, NCCN[®], ASCO) for additional information on screening criteria and eligibility.



98%

5-year survival rate

when cancer is contained just to the breast at the time of diagnosis¹⁹



100%

5-year survival rate

when cancer is found contained to the prostate, nearby structures, or lymph nodes²⁰



90%

5-year survival rate

when colorectal cancer is found at an early stage²¹



99%

5-year survival rate

when melanoma has not spread to the lymph nodes or other distant sites²²



56%

5-year survival rate

when cancer is detected only within the lungs²³



Implement shared decision-making

It is important to discuss the benefits as well as the risks of screening. Adopting shared decision-making may be the best course of action for patients who are potentially appropriate for screening.²⁴

Talk to your eligible patients about cancer screening.

ASCO = American Society of Clinical Oncology; NCCN[®] = National Comprehensive Cancer Network[®].

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