

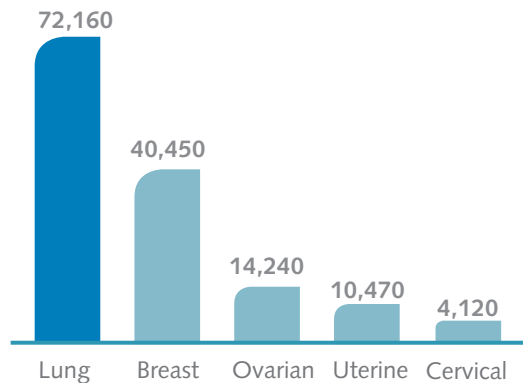
WOMEN AND LUNG CANCER



Lung cancer kills more women than any other cancer—nearly 200 women each day. Yet lung cancer remains the “hidden” women’s cancer—little known and rarely discussed. It is the least funded cancer in terms of research dollars per death of all the major cancers, and one of the only cancers where patients are routinely blamed as responsible for their condition.

LUNG CANCER OVERTOOK BREAST CANCER

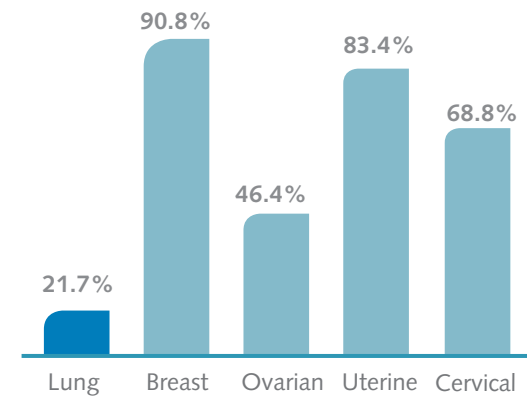
as the leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States in 1987 and now claims the lives of more women each year than breast, ovarian and cervical cancers combined.



**ESTIMATED
CANCER DEATHS**

(2016)

FIVE YEAR SURVIVAL FOR WOMEN WITH LUNG CANCER REMAINS WELL BELOW OTHERS.



**OVERALL FIVE YEAR
SURVIVAL RATE**

(2012)

PROFILE OF NEW LUNG CANCER CASES

20.9%
CURRENT
SMOKERS

60%
FORMER
SMOKERS

17.9%
NEVER
SMOKED

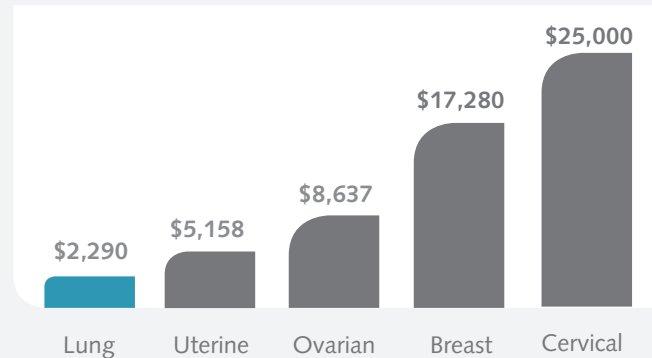
MORE RESEARCH URGENTLY NEEDED

NEVER SMOKING WOMEN & LUNG CANCER

1 in 5 women who get lung cancer
never smoked.

Over 21,000 women who have
never smoked will die of
lung cancer this year.

Women who have **never smoked**
are three times more likely to get
lung cancer, than men who
never smoked.



RESEARCH FUNDING LEVELS FISCAL YEAR 2016

(ESTIMATED DOLLARS PER DEATH)

ADDITIONAL FACTS

- Women are being diagnosed with lung cancer at younger ages with fewer years of smoking history.
- Women metabolize nicotine more quickly than men.
- Women have higher survival rates across all ages compared with men.
- Sex hormones, particularly estrogen, influence risk, development and mortality.
- Black women have similar rates of lung cancer diagnosis as white women despite smoking less.

LUNG CANCER ALLIANCE IS A 501(C)(3) NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION. ALL DONATIONS ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE TO THE FULL EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW.

Sources: Women and Lung Cancer Report, prepared by the Mary Horrigan Connors Center for Women's Health and Gender Biology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, May, 2016
"Lung Cancer in Women: The Differences in Epidemiology, Biology and Treatment Outcomes, Maria Patricia Rivera MD Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine; 3(6):627-634; 12/22/2009
National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER), U.S. Cancer Mortality, 1975-2013, published April 15, 2016
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, "Cigarette Smoking Among Adults -United States, 2006," November 9, 2007/56(44): 1157-1161, Table 2
International Early Lung Cancer Action Program Investigators (Henschke CI, PI). (2006). Women's susceptibility to tobacco carcinogens and survival after diagnosis of lung cancer. JA-MA 296:180-184