For All Cancer Survivors
We believe cancer survivorship begins at diagnosis and lasts a lifetime. That’s why we provide uninterrupted access to specialized cancer care and support. If you have ever been treated for any head, neck, lung or esophageal cancer, we encourage you to call us and learn if an annual chest CT should be part of your long-term care.

Smoking Cessation
Smoking is the number one risk factor for lung cancer and has been linked to about 90% of lung cancers. We offer comprehensive smoking cessation services to all of our patients and the community at large.

NYS Smokers’ Quitline
This free and confidential service provides effective smoking cessation services to New Yorkers who want to stop smoking. The Quitline offers:
- Telephone counseling
- A starter kit of free nicotine replacement medications for eligible smokers
- Access and referrals to local smoking cessation programs
- Other support tools and services

QUIT SMOKING? YES, YOU CAN!
Call the New York State Smoker’s Quitline at 1-866-NY-QUITS (1-866-697-8487) or visit www.nysmokefree.com for guidance, support and cessation aids.

To find out if you are at high risk for lung cancer, call 1-800-ROSWELL (1-800-767-9355), email AskRoswell@RoswellPark.org, or visit RoswellPark.org/HighRiskLung.

LUNG CANCER SCREENING
AT ROSWELL PARK COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

For More Information:
AskRoswell@RoswellPark.org, or phone 1-800-767-9355.

Lung cancer screening is also offered at Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center, a Collaborative Partner of Roswell Park.

Call 716-278-4597 to schedule.

Elm & Carlton Streets | Buffalo, New York 14263
www.RoswellPark.org
1-800-ROSWELL (1-800-767-9355)
LDCT Scanning is Painless, Fast and Easy

The actual scanning for a chest LDCT takes less than 30 seconds and the entire process is usually completed within 30 minutes. No contrast dye is needed for lung cancer screening.

The scans produce high quality images to detect and/or follow small lung nodules, but use significantly less radiation than conventional CT scans, lowering the dose by as much as 65 percent.

What to Expect

You will lie on your back on the CT examination table. Straps and pillows may be used to position you correctly and comfortably and help you remain still.

The table then moves slowly through the machine. You may be asked to hold your breath for several seconds because any movement can cause blurring of the image.

Who is eligible for Roswell Park’s Lung Cancer Screening Program?

You should contact Roswell Park to for a lung cancer screening appointment if you have:

- a history of cancer of the lung, esophagus, head or neck, or
- these three factors:
  - age 55 to 79
  - smoked at least 30 Pack/Years
  - smoked within the last 15 years

Why Roswell Park for Lung Cancer Screening?

- State-of-the-art screening technology to help detect lung cancers at the earliest, most treatable stages
- Multidisciplinary care from a team of lung cancer experts working closely together to ensure the most effective treatment and best possible outcome for each patient
- The experience and compassion of a team of professionals who focus day in and day out on curing cancer and help craft the national guidelines for lung cancer screening and treatment
- The latest treatments including immunotherapies and cancer vaccines for optimal survival and quality of life for all patients with lung cancer
- Follow-up care to prevent cancer and/or detect recurrence for life
- Smoking cessation services to all patients and their family members

Who should be screened?

If you are concerned about your risk level, a quick call to 1-800-ROSWELL (1-800-767-9355) will determine whether you should be screened.

An information specialist will ask you a few questions about your smoking and health history.

What Are Pack/Years?

If you smoke 1 pack per day, you smoke 1 pack of cigarettes per day. If you smoke 2 packs per day, you smoke 2 packs of cigarettes per day. How many pack-years do you smoke? Multiply the number of packs you smoke per day by the number of years you have smoked.

Lung cancer kills more people each year than all of the other major cancers combined. Why so deadly? Lung cancer is subtle. It typically grows for years without causing any symptoms until the disease has spread outside of the lung. The result is poor survival rates: more than half of people with lung cancer die within a year of being diagnosed, with only about 16% of patients surviving at least 5 years.

Early detection is key to surviving this disease. More than 70% of patients who are diagnosed with lung cancer at an early stage (Stage I) survive five years.

If you are at high risk of getting lung cancer, your best chance for early detection is through yearly screening with a low-dose spiral chest CT scan.

“Our approach to early detection is changing the face of lung cancer. Following these guidelines for screening with low-dose CT will mean that the number of people now diagnosed with late-stage cancers will instead be diagnosed with early stage—and highly treatable—disease.”

—Mary Reid, MSPH, PhD
Director of Cancer Screening and Survivorship