Who should be screened for lung cancer?

2013 United States Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation

Population
- Asymptomatic
- 55 to 80 years of age
- Smoked 30 pack years (see box at right)
- Still smoking or stopped within 15 years

Recommendations
- Grade B (moderate net benefit)
- Annual LDCT until no smoking > 15 years
- Condition that limits life expectancy or unable to undergo surgery

Coding for reimbursement
- G0296 – Shared decision making visit (required for insurance coverage)
- G0297 – LDCT scan
- Z87.891 (ICD-10) – Personal history of tobacco use or nicotine dependence
- (ICD-9-CM V15.82) – Personal history of tobacco use

All insurance plans cover lung cancer screening for high risk individuals.

The SHARE Approach*

Essential Steps of Shared Decision Making
- Step 1: Seek your patient’s participation.
- Step 2: Help your patient explore and compare treatment options.
- Step 3: Assess your patient’s values and preferences.
- Step 4: Reach a decision with your patient.
- Step 5: Evaluate your patient’s decision.

Lung cancer screening resources
- ShouldIScreen.com


To prevent ONE cancer death, it takes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Dose CT Screenings</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammogram Screenings</td>
<td>900-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonoscopy Screenings</td>
<td>500</td>
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How to calculate pack years:

Multiply the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day by the number of years the person has smoked. Example:

1 pack per day x 15 years = 15 pack years

www.LungCancerInitiativeNC.org