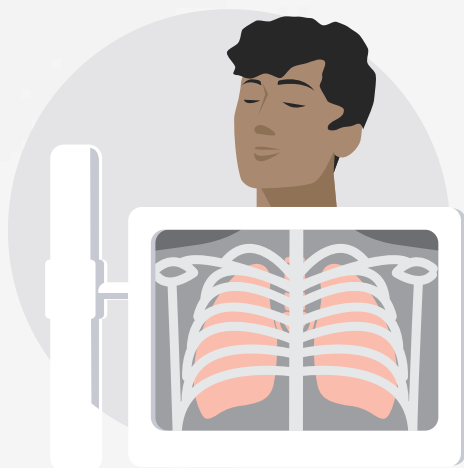


Lung Cancer in Canada, 2000 to 2016



INCIDENCE

Lung cancer is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancers:

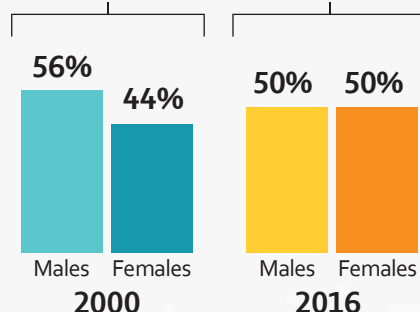
12%

of new cancer cases in 2016.

NEW DIAGNOSED CASES

13,820

17,755



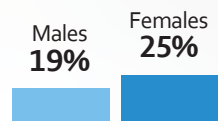
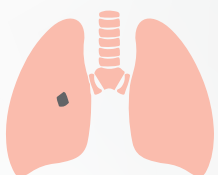
STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS

Compared to males, females are more likely to be diagnosed at stage 1 when the cancer has not spread. About half of all lung cancer cases are diagnosed at stage 4 when the cancer has spread.

Percentage of lung cancer cases by sex and stage, 2011 to 2015 (91,645 cases)

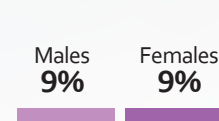
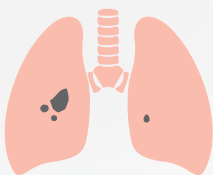
Stage 1

Tumour is small and contained within the organ in which it started.



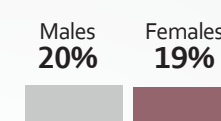
Stage 2

Tumour is larger and may have begun to spread.



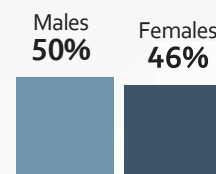
Stage 3

Tumour is large and has spread into nearby tissues and lymph nodes.



Stage 4

Cancer has spread through the blood or lymphatic system to distant sites in the body.

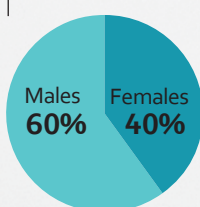


MORTALITY

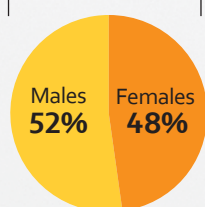
DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO LUNG CANCER

16,145

20,080



2000



2016

SURVIVAL

Females are about

40%

more likely than males to survive over a period of five years after being diagnosed with lung cancer.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry and Canadian Vital Statistics Death Database.

Catalogue number: 11-627-M
ISBN: 978-0-660-30546-2

Notes:

- All estimates include both bronchus and lung cancer.
- Cancer incidence, stage and survival data exclude Quebec, as data for Quebec are not available in the Canadian Cancer Registry for 2011 to 2016.
- Cancer stage data are restricted to people diagnosed at ages 18 to 79 and are for the combined 2011-2015 period.