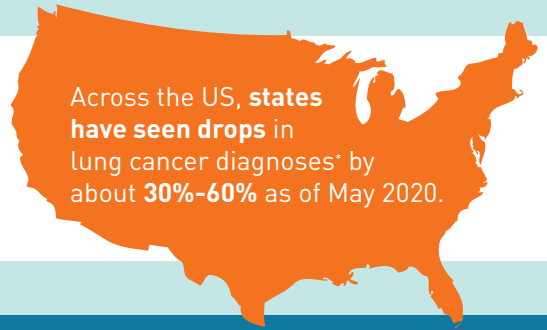


# EVEN DURING A PANDEMIC, LUNG CANCER DOES NOT PAUSE

COVID-19 has caused significant disruption across cancer care<sup>1,2</sup> – including an **alarming decline in lung cancer diagnoses.\*** Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the US.<sup>3</sup>



Across the US, **states have seen drops in lung cancer diagnoses\*** by about **30%–60%** as of May 2020.



## DELAYED DIAGNOSIS MAY LEAD TO POORER OUTCOMES

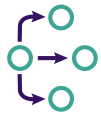


People are still getting lung cancer but because of the pandemic, many are going undiagnosed until the cancer has reached an advanced stage.<sup>4</sup> This may lead to **poorer outcomes as cancer is more difficult to treat in advanced stages.**<sup>4</sup>



**A large number of cancer deaths are predicted over the next five years** due to missed screenings and reductions in oncology essential diagnostic services caused by the pandemic.<sup>5,6</sup>

## WHY COULD THIS BE HAPPENING?



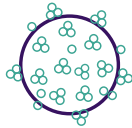
**Reallocation of healthcare resources to fight COVID-19**<sup>2</sup>



**Reduced or suspended cancer screening and diagnostic services**<sup>2</sup>



**Laboratory cancer tests and scans scaled back**<sup>7</sup>



**Concern about getting COVID-19 during a doctor visit**<sup>2</sup>



**Routine checkups postponed due to stay-at-home orders**<sup>8,9</sup>



**Job and healthcare insurance loss due to COVID-19**<sup>10</sup>

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?



Stay connected with your doctor about your health. Don't put health concerns on hold because of COVID-19.



Don't delay treatment or care because of the pandemic without talking to your doctor.<sup>11</sup>

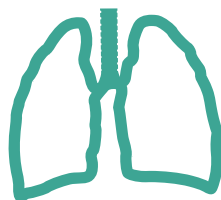


Know the signs and symptoms of lung cancer, especially if you may be at risk. It's also important to know that lung cancer and COVID-19 can have similar symptoms, such as coughing, shortness of breath, fatigue.<sup>12,13</sup>



Talk to your doctor right away about any symptoms or concerns you have.

## IS IT SAFE TO VISIT THE DOCTOR DURING THE PANDEMIC?



Hospitals and clinics are doing all they can to ensure the health and safety of patients during the pandemic. Ultimately, the risk of COVID-19 must be balanced against the risk to the patient of lung cancer progression, and in most cases, **lung cancer still represents a greater risk of mortality for patients.**<sup>5,14</sup>

For more information and links to resources, visit: **[INSTITUTION URL HERE]**

\*This is based on information licensed from IQVIA Oncology Real World Insights for the period of January 2019 to May 2020 reflecting estimates of real-world activity. All rights reserved. Study details and information maintained by AZ.

### References

1. Raymond E, Thieblemont C, Alran S, Faivre S. Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on the Management of Patients with Cancer. *Target Oncol.* 2020;15(3):249-259.
2. Richards M, Anderson M, Carter P, Ebert BL, Mossialos E. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on cancer care. *Nat Cancer.* 2020;1:565-567.
3. American Cancer Society. Key Statistics for Lung Cancer. Available at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/lung-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>. Accessed August 2020.
4. Kaufman HW, Chen Z, Niles J, Fesko Y. Changes in the Number of US Patients With Newly Identified Cancer Before and During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 [COVID-19] Pandemic. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2020;3(8):e2017267.
5. Amit M, Tam S, Bader T, Sorokin A, Benov A. Pausing cancer screening during the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 pandemic: Should we revisit the recommendations? *Eur J Cancer.* 2020;134:86-89.
6. Maringe C, Spicer J, Morris M, et al. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on cancer deaths due to delays in diagnosis in England, UK: a national, population-based, modelling study. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020;21:1023-1034.
7. Jazieh AR, Kozlakidis Z. Healthcare Transformation in the Post-Coronavirus Pandemic Era. *Front Med (Lausanne).* 2020;7:429.
8. Mayo Clinic. Routine cancer screening during coronavirus [COVID-19] pandemic. Available at <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/coronavirus/expert-answers/cancer-screening-during-covid19/faq-20489122>. Accessed August 2020.
9. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Re-Opening America: What Patients Should Know About Seeking Healthcare. Available at <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/covid-what-patients-should-know-about-seeking-health-care.pdf>. Accessed August 2020.
10. Woolhandler S, Himmelstein DU. Intersecting U.S. Epidemics, COVID-19 and Lack of Health Insurance. *Ann Intern Med.* 2020;173:63-64. doi,10.7326/M20-1491
11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Older Adults. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/older-adults.html>. Accessed August 2020.
12. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Symptoms of Coronavirus. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html>. Accessed August 2020.
13. American Cancer Society. Signs and Symptoms of Lung Cancer. Available at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/lung-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/signs-symptoms.html>. Accessed August 2020.
14. Singh AP, Berman AT, Marmarelis ME, et al. Management of Lung Cancer During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *JCO Oncol Pract.* <https://ascopubs.org/doi/full/10.1200/OP.20.00286>.