

Proclamation

WHEREAS, lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men and women in the United States and in Maryland in 2020, accounting for more deaths than colon cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer combined; (1)(2)

WHEREAS, according to the Maryland Department of Health, there were 18,653 new lung cancer cases and 13,385 deaths because of lung cancer between 2015 and 2019 in Maryland; (7)

WHEREAS, the 5-year survival rate for localized lung cancer is ~59%, yet only ~17% of lung cancers are diagnosed at this stage; (1)

WHEREAS, screening for lung cancer for high-risk individuals using low-dose computed tomography can lead to the earlier detection of lung cancer and save lives, reducing the mortality by 20% when compared to screening by chest x-ray in the National Lung Screening Trial (3) and reducing the risk of death at 10 years by 24% in men and 33% in women as demonstrated by another large randomized trial; (4)

WHEREAS, funding for lung cancer research trails far behind funding for research of many other cancers, and additional research is needed in early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for lung cancer as well as in lung cancer affecting women and lung cancer health disparities;

WHEREAS, women diagnosed with lung cancer are more likely to be younger and never-smokers, lung cancer incidence and mortality rates in women are rising relative to men, more women die from lung cancer than breast cancer every year and by 2035, it is expected that more women will die from lung cancer than men; (5)(6)

WHEREAS, organizations working in the Frostburg community, such as the American Lung Cancer Screening Initiative and Women's Lung Cancer Forum, are committed to educating about lung cancer and lung cancer screening and working to increase lung cancer screening rates in Frostburg.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mayor W. Robert Flanigan, and the Frostburg City Council do hereby proclaim November in the year 2020 as

Lung Cancer Awareness Month

in Frostburg, and recognize the need for research in lung cancer affecting women and lung cancer health disparities, and encourage all citizens, to learn about lung cancer and early detection through lung cancer screening.



W. Robert Flanigan, Mayor



- (1) "Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus - Cancer Stat Facts." *SEER*, seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html.
- (2) "United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations." Center for Disease Control, <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html>
- (3) National Lung Screening Trial Research Team, Aberle DR, Adams AM, et al. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(5):395-409. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1102873
- (4) de Koning HJ, van der Aalst CM, de Jong PA, et al. Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Volume CT Screening in a Randomized Trial. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(6):503-513. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1911793
- (5) Jemal A, Miller KD, Ma J, et al. Higher Lung Cancer Incidence in Young Women Than Young Men in the United States. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(21):1999-2009. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1715907
- (6) Jeon J, Holford TR, Levy DT, et al. Smoking and Lung Cancer Mortality in the United States From 2015 to 2065: A Comparative Modeling Approach. *Ann Intern Med*. 2018;169(10):684-693. doi:10.7326/M18-1250
- (7) "Maryland Health Department Cancer-Related Surveillance Data and Reports." Maryland Department of Health, https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/cancer/Pages/surv_data-reports.aspx#anch2.