Barriers to Lung Cancer Screening With Low-Dose Computed Tomography

Fang Lei, BSN, MPH, RN, and Eunice Lee, PhD, RN, FAAN

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States (World Health Organization, 2018). Although the lung cancer mortality rate has dramatically decreased during the past two decades—primarily because of the decrease of cigarette smoking—the incidence rate of lung cancer still ranks second in both genders (American Cancer Society [ACS], 2019).

Patients with lung cancer have one of the lowest five-year survival rates (McCarthy, 2014). When diagnosed at an early stage, patients with lung cancer have a 52% survival rate at five years, but the five-year survival rate drops to 15% when diagnosed at a late stage (McCarthy, 2014). To diagnose lung cancer at an early stage and increase the five-year survival rate, obtaining lung cancer screening at an early stage is essential (Parker et al., 2015).

In 1970, ACS recommended chest x-ray with or without sputum cytology to find lung cancer early (Wender et al., 2013). However, in 1980, ACS retracted this guideline, because evidence was lacking to support chest x-ray’s efficiency to decrease the lung cancer–related mortality rate (Wender et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013). In 2002, the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) research team began to conduct an eight-year randomized clinical trial to test the efficiency of chest x-ray and low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) in decreasing the lung cancer mortality rate (Aberle et al., 2013).