

TARRANT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DATA BRIEF



LUNG CANCER IN TARRANT COUNTY



ONE out of **FIVE** cancer deaths in Tarrant County is due to lung cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Tarrant County and exceeds the number of breast, liver, prostate, and cervical cancer deaths combined

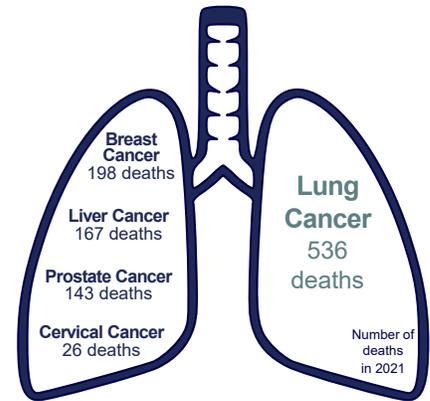
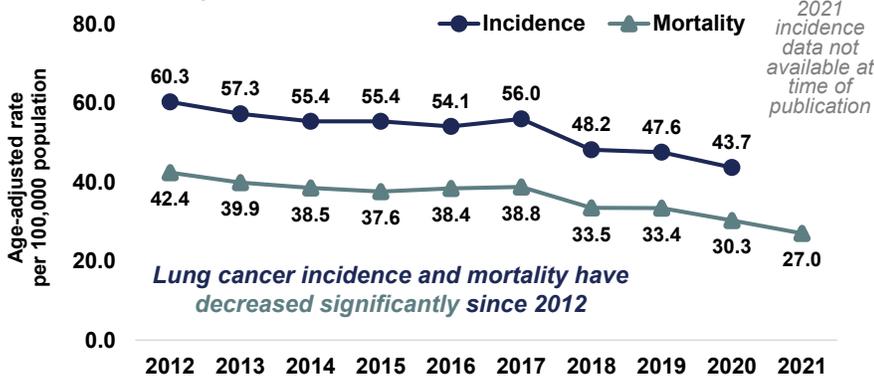


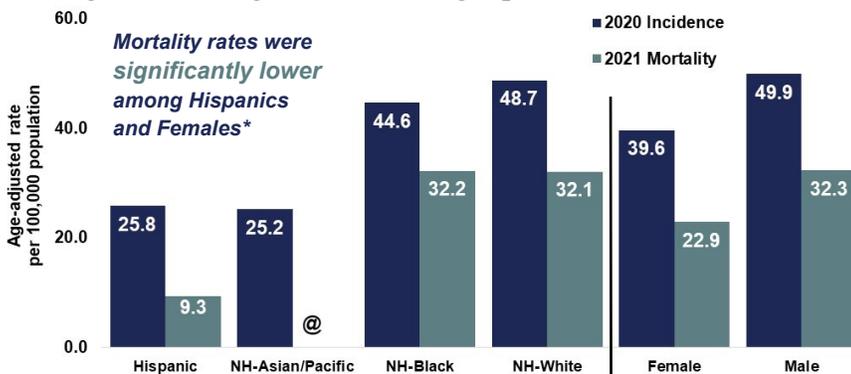
Figure 3. Lung cancer incidence and mortality among selected geographic areas[†]

Figure 1. Lung cancer incidence and mortality among Tarrant County residents, 2012-2021[†]

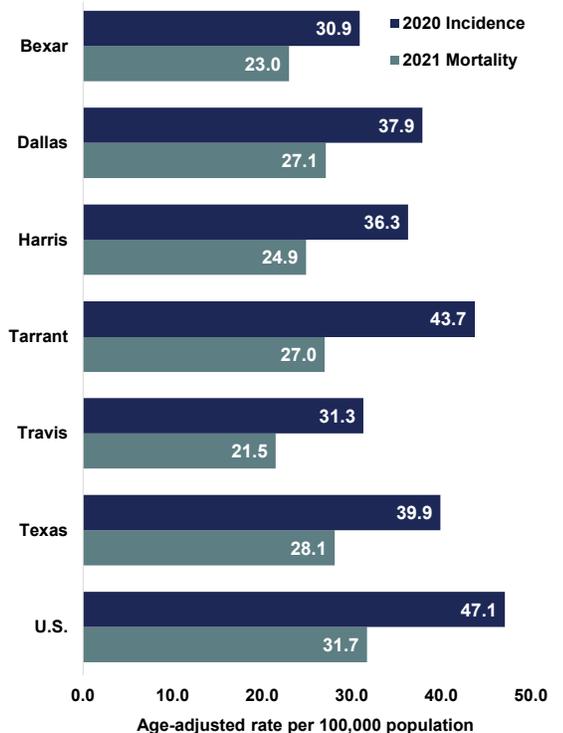


Lung cancer incidence and mortality have decreased significantly since 2012

Figure 2. Lung cancer incidence and mortality among Tarrant County residents by selected demographics[†]



@ = number too small to calculate reliable estimates; NH = Non-Hispanic



The lung cancer mortality rates in Texas, Tarrant County, and peer counties were all significantly lower than the U.S. (Figure 3)

[†]Use caution when interpreting 2020 incidence data. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to central cancer registries. *2021 Lung Cancer Mortality rates were significantly lower among Hispanics compared to NH-Blacks and NH-Whites and significantly lower among Females compared to Males. All significant differences detected at the 95% confidence level. Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER; Texas Cancer Registry; Data Brief provided by: Office of Health Informatics

Risk factors for lung cancer

- Occupation (miners, heavy metal workers)
- Smoking/tobacco
- Second-hand smoke
- Family history
- Radon gas
- Aging
- Other diseases (such as COPD, tuberculosis, etc.)
- Pollution
- Exposure to radiation

SYMPTOMS RELATED TO LUNG CANCER

- COUGH
- SHORTNESS OF BREATH
- WHEEZING
- CHEST PAIN
- COUGHING UP BLOOD

Smoking tobacco is the number one cause of lung cancer, causing 90% of lung cancer cases

The only recommended screening test for lung cancer is low-dose computed tomography (CT scan). Yearly screening is advised for

- those who smoke now or have quit within the past 15 years and
- are between the ages of 50 to 80 years and
- have smoked an equivalent of a pack a day for 20 years (two packs a day for 10 years, four packs a day for five years, etc.)



Resources and Support

- **Tarrant County Public Health** [tarrantcountytx.gov/en/public-health.html]
* *Live Tobacco Free: Free tobacco cessation classes for adults*
- **Texas Comprehensive Cancer Control Program** [dshs.texas.gov/tcccp]
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** [cdc.gov/cancer/lung]
- **American Lung Association** [Lung.org]